## MR. CHIPMAN **GIVEN THE GO-BY**

His Report on Sewage Disposal Ignored.

Mayor Wilson Says the Engineer's Various Reports Do Not Jibe.

Council Will Be Again Asked to Adopt the International System -Mr. Chipman Says Delay Is Imperative.

The board of works "turned down" Consulting Engineer Willis Chipman last night. Despite his report that it seemed to him "imperative to delay the adoption of a scheme for sewage disposal for at least a few months," the board again decided to recommend the council to adopt the International (McDougail) system. It was on motion of the mayor that the "cold shoulder" was thus given the expert engineer, who has devised and superintended the new sewer system since Its inception, and who prepared the plans upon which the ratepayers voted for the sewerage bylaw. The mayor held that Mr. Chipman's latest report was at variance with his statements made in reply to certain quesproposed by his worship recently, and therefore should not be conidered. He referred to the estimate of the cost of sewage disposal by filt-ration beds, or the "farm plan," and said this was given by Mr. Chipman in reply to the questions as much greater than he had given in the report presented last evening. Dr. Cl. T. Campbell disagreed with

the mayor on this point. When answering the mayor's questions, he said, Mr. Chipman had included in his estimate part of the work which was not included in the report of the evening. That accounted for the difference in the figures.

The mayor still held that there were discrepancies in the two re-

Mr. J. McDougall was again heard, and repeated his offer to furnish the city with a chemical precipitation plant, known as the International System. The plants examined by Mr. Chipman were not at all such as his company offered to put down. They were old-fashioned tanks, the beds were different, and instead of "ferosome chemical which was a fad of Mr. Horetzky's was used. No "ferozone" was in use in the country, said the speaker. Continuing, he said there were a number of inaccuracies in Mr. Chipman's report. His statement that there were no specifications of the new system was wrong, for they had accompanied the plans. He also made a mistake about the water coming from the tanks being pumped back again. There was no double pumping, and he was in error about Huddersfield and Sutton. Mr. McDougall also said bacteriological treatment would ten times as much as his system. His system was the best in the world, and as he was willing to give the requisite guarantee the questions of cost or failure should not be con-

The mayor was greatly displeased because Mr. Chipman quoted Mr. Horetzky. It was Mr. Chipman, not Mr. Horetzky, they had asked to report, he said. It was stated that Mr. Horetzky recommended the scheme upon which the ratepayers had voted.

Ald. Cooper—They didn't vote to put

the sewage into the river. Ex-Ald. Skinner—No one said that. Dr. Campbell-What they voted on

was the recommendation of all the Ald. Cooper-But if something new comes up, the council are right to con-

Dr. Campbell said that when the board of health were considering the matter he had no fads of his own. He favored chemical precipitation in theory, but it was not practical yet. The engineers had been asked simply to report on the disposal of the sewage, and their recommendations had adopted. Dr. Wilson-Was it the intention of

board at any time to get filtration beds at all? Dr. Campbell-That was my idea. Some persons did say, what is the use of hurrying.

Dr. Campbell thought farms "A" and "B" would be all that was necessary to buy for some time.

Wilson said it would not do to have the farm where proposed, because it would be a nuisance. then went on to speak of what would have to be done when London was a city of 100,000 inhabitants. His worship is thinking of poster-

ity," said a couple of aldermen.

The Mayor—The trouble has been that the thought has been for present That's why the system is a bungle from beginning to end. Dr. Campbell—No, the object has been to have it so that it can be added to when needed. He thought the board could at least agree in view of the disputes, not to do anything at present. They should look into the bacteriological system. It was natural for Mr. McDougall to say his system was the best in the world, but Mr. Chipman and the other engineers were

disinterested parties. But the mayor moved to recommend

# Mr. Montague,

Has an Interesting Chat about

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## the adoption of Mr. McDougall's sys-tem. The public would sanction him, he said, when they compared Mr. Chipman's two reports. Dr. Campbell called attention to the

tender of the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company, for \$28,800. It should be considered, he said. Mr. McDougall said this system was adversely spoken of by a New York

engineering journal. Ex-Ald. Skinner said if they wished to adopt a new system the people should vote on it. He and Dr. Campbell were there to justify the action of the board of health of last year. To adopt the International system was to be done with Mr. Chipman. It would be prudent to be more careful about throwing overboard Mr. Chip-

man's report, he thought. Ald. Cooper was contradicted when he said Mr. Chipman was responsible only for the work on the streets.

The mayor wanted to know if the engineers knew there was a park near

the proposed sewage farm.
Dr. Campbell said "Yes." The theory was that there would be no nu sance. The mayor said if they could get a 50 per cent guarantee the farm would be all right he would vote for it. The motion by the mayor was passed, and the recommendation will come before the council on Monday night.

MR. CHIPMAN'S REPORT. The report of the consulting engineer on the International system of sewage disposal was an exhaustive one, covering eight typewritten folios. It stated this system had been in operation in England for over ten years, and had been adopted by several towns and small cities, and a great number of barracks and other public institutions in Great Britain and abroad.

"The crude sewage," the report reads, "is treated to a solution of 'ferozone,' precipitated in tanks from which the upper liquid is drawn off to beds or tanks partially filled with sand, gravel and 'polarite,' through which the liquid filters, and the suspended matter that settled in the precipitating tanks is drawn off and allowed to settle in a deep tank, the heavier part, known as sludge, sinking to the bottom, the liquid on upper parts being pumped back to the precipitating tanks.

"The wet sludge may be pressed to about one-fifth its weight by a sludge presser, the resulting cake being easily handled.

"This process differs from other chemical processes in the use of ferozone and polarite instead of other substances. The cost of the polarite alone is about equal to half the total cost of the filter beds or tanks. Polarite is worth, delivered in Canada, about \$30 per ton, and weighs about 70 pounds to the cubic foot. It is claimed that it will last indefinitely. The cost of ferozone to treat 1,000,000 gallons of sewage varies from \$5 to \$12.

"The system was first introduced into Canada at the Guelph Agricultural College in 1891. It was also installed at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belle ville, and at the Mimico Asylum in the same year, and in 1894 at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.

"From personal inspection of the disoosal works at Guelph, Belleville and Mimico, I arrived at the following con-"(a) That the effluent from each of

the works is generally satisfactory. "(b) That with ordinary management no nuisance is created by the "(c) That the handling of the sludge

is occasionally offensive. "(d) That the sludge is disposed of on land as a manure; but has no commercial value. "(e) That the operating and maintenance charges are high.

"(f) That the authorities do not prefer ferozone to other precipitants; or polarite to other filtering materials. "All these works were erected by the Provincial Government between the years 1890 and 1895, upon the recom-mendation of Mr. C. E. Horetzky, engineer for the department of public works. Mr. Horetzky also reported upon the London sewage disposal problem

"If there be any person in Canada fully qualified to express an opinion upon this process, Mr. Horetzky is that

"This is what he says in his report Artificial filters of polarite are far too expensive to be thought of in your case. \* \* The filter presses alluded to in the estimate would produce a weekly and unfailing supply of sludge cake amounting to 50 tons. How would you dispose of this? Burning does not from the experience of many places on appear to be a success, if we may judge the continent and in England, while burial would prove an equally abortive undertaking, as neighboring municipalities would have none of it.' Continuing, Mr. Chipman states the candy tank has probably increased the

efficiency of the process. A good deal of information about the works in England was given in the report. At Acton eight tons of sludge cake were produced per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage, and at Chorley twenty tons of cake per 1,000,000 gallons. At two places-Huddersfield and Sutton-the International system had been abandoned, Mr. Chipman had been informed.

THE COST Regarding the cost of the proposed plant. Mr. Chipman estimated that works of a capacity sufficient to treat 1,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, which the company offers to construct for \$41.800, exclusive of the site, could be built by the city for less than \$33,000, exclusive of the polarite. The sludge pressing machine should be in duplicate, and this would increase the cost by about \$3,000. If the polarite bed be made one foot deep, the polarite for the filters would probably cost about

A comparison is then given in the re-The cost of a filtration bed system to treat the same amount of sewage would be as follows: Land purchased, 95 acres, at

\$200 .....\$19,000 Area in beds, 30 acres, at \$600.... 18,000 Section "A," trunk sewer...... 4,000 Total cost.....\$41,000

The cost of increasing the capacity of the International plant would be approximately \$20,000 for each 1,000,000 gallons of sewage to be treated per day, while the cost of increasing the filtration area to treat this increased volume would be about \$25,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES. In the company's proposal the annual

perating expenses are given as \$2,400 for labor and ferozone, and \$1,400 for sludge pressing, the plant to be operated all the year. It is assumed that the disposal of the sludge cake will bring in some revenue, or at least that it will cost nothing. Mr. Chipman is of the opinion that it will be necessary to dispose of a great part of it on farms 'A" and "B" for some years, until the neighboring farmers become educated

as to its value. It costs about 50 cents per ton for pressing sludge cake, the report states, and at the Belleville Institute 50 tons of wet sludge is produced from 1,000,000 gallons of sewage; at the Kingston asylum, 20 tons, and at Mimico, 8 tons. At Hamilton, with the alum-lime process only ten tons per 1,000,000 gallons are produced. The disposal of the

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sludge is the most important point in the successful working of a chemical precipitation plant. In land treatment the amount of sludge is trifling.
The cost of operating filtration beds

twelve months, disposing of 1,000,000

gallons per day, Mr. Chipman estimated would be \$3,600. Referring to bacteriological filters, the report states that within the last two or three years the treatment of sewage on bacteriological lines has made wonderful progress in England, so much so that it is now proposed to treat the sewage from London by this process.

A SUMMARY. The report, in conclusion, stated the first cost of the proposed plant was practically the same as that for a land filtration system, and the operating expenses were also about the same. Duplicating the capacity of the plant would cost about the same in each, case, and there would, therefore, be the system in preference to land filtration, which with careful and intelligent management, could doubtless be operated without creating a nuisance. At Mimico the results from the chemical precipitation were unsatisfactory, and it had been recommended by the superintendent that it should be abandoned and the land treatment adopted.

The annual operating expenses guaranteed by the company were so much less than the expenses in other places where the process was in operation, that they called for careful consideration and investigation before being adopted as correct.

"Only after a personal inspection and investigation of the most recent works in England would I feet justified in reommending you to adopt this system in preference to intermittent filtration,' the report continued, and recommended that nothing be done until next year, as there would be no necessity for the purification of the sewage until next summer. "To me," wrote Mr. Chipman, in conclusion, "it appears imperative to at least delay the adoption of the scheme for a few months MR. CHIPMAN'S PREVIOUS RE-

PORT. To show the alleged differences between the report and the answers recently given by Mr. Chipman to ten questions propounded by his Worship Mayor Wilson desired to have the questions and answers published. He moved to that effect, as he said it would enable the ratepayers to judge for themselves if the aldermen would be justified in not following the engin-

eer. The questions and answers are: Question 1.-How many acres land will be required for the next ten years, the farm to be used all the year

round? Answer. - If the sewage requires purifying six months of the year only, 30 acres of land should be laid out into beds immediately and two acres added yearly thereafter, the total at the end of the ten years to be fifty acres. This is upon the assumption that the population of the city tributary to, and connected with, the sewer system increases from 20,000 to 27,000 in ten years. The land in farm A should be sufficient for five years, possibly longer. (See pages 11 and 12 of my report of March 1, 1898.) If the beds operated all the year round, the above areas should be materially increased. Probably 40 acres would do for the present, this area to be increased' by about three acres per year. If it were necessary to treat the sewage all the year round, farms A and B should be secured at once.

Question 2.-What will be the cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage? Answer.-The cost per acre for preparing filtration beds should not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1,

Question 3.—Was it your intention to use the farm all the year round or only for four months? Answer .- I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the filtration beds for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of 1892, and if so, how many acres did report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see section 16, chap. 32, statutes Ontario, 1896.) The act of April 7, 1896, empowers the city of London to borrow money for the construction of sewers purchase of land for farm for constructing the farm, erect build-

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ings, machinery, etc. By this act the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the farm are to be sub-ject to "such conditions, restrictions" and regulations as to the areas of the same, the plan or system of sewage disposal to be adopted, and the mode of operation and precautions to be observed, as may be prescribed by the provincial board of health," etc. As the provincial board of health has within the last few years, and since my first report was made, permitted the city of Chatham to take its water supply from the River Thames, I would uggest that the board be requested to state the probable degree of purification that will now be demanded in the purification of the sewage and the proportion of the year that treatment will be necessary before the city proceeds with the construction of the disposal works. My own opinion is that the sewage from London cannot affect the water supply of Chatham, even if discharged untreated directly into the river, and if no local nuisance be created within the city limits, no nuisance can possibly arise beyond those limits. I have held from the first, and now maintain, that the works under construction for diverting sewage from Carling's Creek and the two branches of the river, and conveying it to a point some distance below the city before discharging it into river, whether purified or not, are for the benefit of London and its citizens.

(See page 9 of report of Feb. 18, 1892, also see Goodnough's report page xv., second paragraph.) Question 4.-What will be the cost for operating the farm annually? Give details of expense Answer-Four laborers and a foreman should be a sufficient staff to

operate the beds during the summer months. (See report of March 1, 1898. Estimated annual operating expenses if beds be operated for four months per year: Foreman 12 months ......\$ 600 00 Four laborers, 4 months .....

One team, 4 months ..... Repairs, tools, etc ...... 200 00 Annual operating expenses, operated six months per year: Foreman, 12 months ...... \$ 650 00 Four laborers, 6 months ..... 1,050 00 One team, 6 months ..... nothing to gain financially in adopting Repairs, tools, etc ......... 300 00 Annual operating expenses if ope-

rated 12 months:

Four laborers, 12 months ..... 2,100 00 One team, 8 months ..... Repairs, tools, etc..... The above estimates are for the year 1899 and 1900. In 1910 these operating expenses would probably be increased by about 50 per cent. Question 5-"Is there sufficient land in the Learn, Norton and Trobridge

Foreman, 12 months ...... 700 00

properties for sewage farm purposes? If not, will it be necessary to pur-chase more lands, and what lands do you propose should be purchased?"

Answer—If the filtration beds be operated the year round, there is not a sufficient area of available land in farm "A," comprising the Learn, Norton and Trobridge and Griffiths' tracts for this purpose. Farm "B" should be secured. In about five years part of farm "C" or other additional lands will be required. Question 6-"Give statement in de-

tail of actual cost for completion of sewer system in accordance with your report. Answer-Estimated cost of works not under contract: 1. Farm "A." 60 acres at \$200 \$ 12 000 Farm "B," 35 acres, at \$200 ..

Thirty acres in beds ...... 18,000 4. Section "A," trunk sewer .... 4,000 5. Section "B," trunk sewer .... 16,000 6. Manholes, flush tanks etc 7. Engineering and contingencies ...... 12,000

\$ 77,000 Works completed and under contract .....\$133,000

The amount collected from frontage assessment tax, and the refund on the King street bridge should cover the cost of the additional land and beds required for many years. Question 7-"Do you consider that the farms operated all the year round will become offensive to passers by at

any time during ten years?" Answer-Not if properly managed. Question 8-"What lands do you intend purchasing between Evergreen avenue and the west cove, bounded on the north by the Pipe Line road?" Answer-All the land bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the northeast by the G. T. R., on the south by the Pipe Line road, and on the west by the high ground parallel

with the west cove. Question 9-"In case the farm becomes a nuisance, what alternative treatment would you suggest, and what would be the annual cost of that event?

Answer-Retain the filtration beds but add chemical treatment. quite possible that some simpler and less expensive method will be evolved within a few years than any now known. Bacteriological beds have been adopted in a few places in Great Britain, but they have not operation a sufficient length of time to warrant their adoption here. Question 10 .- "Was it your intention to purchase sewage farms 'A.'

'C,' shown on your plan, dated you intend to prepare at once for Answer-Purchase "A" and "B," and lay out 30 acres within two years.

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Strong's Pharmacy, from Brantford, six dozen bottles of that celebrated medicine, Merrill's System Tonic. This not a patent medicine but a reliable remedy prescribed by three eminent loctors and dispensed by a druggist. Purifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and regulates the bowels. Price 50 cents for 50 loses. Get a bottle today while it lasts.

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A Scotchman Leaves His Fortune to

ships-A British Engineer in India Murdered. RHODES' RAILWAY. Cape Town, July 28 .- Mr. Rhodes has ordered surveys to be made for a

railway from Buluwayo to Gwelo and on through the gold country to Sariba Gorge on the Zambesia. GREECE PAYS UP Constantinople, July 28.-Intelligence has been received here that the last installment of the Greek war indemnity was paid into the London and Paris branches of the Imperial Ottoman

Bank on the appointed date. NO TRIP TO CANADA London, July 28 .- The National Artillery Association, finding it impossible to collect sufficient funds, and having been refused a grant from the treasury, has postponed its projected visit to Canada until next year.

A PEER PROTESTS. London, July 28.—Counsel for Earl Winchelsea, in a letter published in the newspapers here, made a formal denial of the statement made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley in court yesterday that he had paid the earl \$50,000 for acting as chairman for one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

BRITISH ENGINEER KILLED. Calcutta July 28 .- F. S. Wilde, executive engineer in the North Cachar hills, employed in the extension of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was murdered by Pathans between Langling and Hathikali. A reward of 5,000 rupees has been offered, but up to the present the murderers have remained undis-

A RICH MAN'S WILL. London, July 28 .- Sir William Fraser, deputy keeper of the record of Scotland, who died recently, left personal estate valued at \$523,000, the whole which is given to public uses. instance, \$100,000 go to found homes for the poor of Gysgow; \$100,000 to found a professorship of ancient history at Edinburgh; \$50,000 to the library of the university, and the residue to the university and the Royal Infirmary.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH. Hamburg, July 28 .- The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The pain from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparavely good. His appetite begins to improve, and his spirits are good. When told yesterday that foreign athletes had called at the castle to pay their respects, he said: 'Tell them myself have been standing on my head

for a week." GERMANY'S NEW WARSHIPS. Berlin, July 28 .- Of the ships at present being built for the German navy, small cruiser Gazelle will leave the Krupp's yard at the end of this month. At the end of August a cruiser of the second-class will be launched at Stettin; early in October the first of the new battleships, the Kaiser Friedrich III., will be finished, and towards the end of December the gunboat Ersatz Iltis. These four vessels, together with three cruisers of second-class-the Hertha, the the Freya and the Victoria Louise make seven vessels by which he Germany navy will be increased this year.

Early next year these will be lowed by the gunboat Ersatz Hyaene and the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. BOOMING CANADA. London, July 28 .- Prof. Robertson is booming Canada daily in the English journals, and is also taking up a decided line in favor of the preferential tariff. He suggests in the St. James' today that a duty on wheat Gazette of 2s 6d per quarter for a specific and limited period of five years would not add one farthing to the cost of a fourpound loaf to the British consumer, while it would give an enormous impetus to wheat growing in Canada

and India. The money would come back to Britain for manufactured goods. He says the Canadian public manufactured have been misled about a supposed passion for free trade in the old country, and he finds that influential men everywhere are quite ready to adopt their policy. PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

London, July 28. - Replying in the House of Commons today to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the French commodore gave to the British protest against the tearing down of huts at Flat Bay, Nfld., by the crews of warshops for illicitly packing lobsters, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberain, said the commodore had not admitted it was an infringement of the treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's government, Mr. Chamberlain said, was considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the shore

Mr. Robert 'Ashcroft, Conservative member for Oldham, of which place he is the president of the law association, will ask the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, whether, in view of the revelations made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in the bankruptcy court, as to payments made to the peers and others, the government at next session of parliament, will appoint a committee to consider means for protecting company investors.

Steamship Arrivals, From. July 28. Breme Concordia Father Point. Limerick. Amsterdam.

Throw Away Your Pill Boxes. Why take pills when every dose only nakes another more necessary? Merrill's System Tonic tones the liver and restores the muscular power to the bowels, thus curing constipation to stay cured. When the bowels are right dyspepsia and nervous troubles dis-appear. 50 pleasant-to-take doses, 50c. Sold at W. T. Strong & Co.'s Drug

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ped by British Protest. The Spanish Assured That the Ameri-

cans Will Conduct No Military Oper

ations There-British Neutrality.

London, July 28 .- The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says: A curious exchange of civilities has passed between Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish consul here, under instructions from Madrid, called on Sir Robert Biddulph, governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar, exthe Public-Germany's New War pressing concern lest the Americans should find "facilities" at Gibraltar. The governor replied that the Spanish Government might rest quite easy, for if Commodore Watson came, the authorities would act strictly according to the Queen's proclamation, copies of which, he said, had just been distributed to all the chief officials of

the garrison.
Spain for the last fortnight has been making extensive preparations in the Bay of Gibraltar. Twenty guns have just been shipped to Ceuta, and forty have been mounted around the bay. There are 11,000 men at Algeciras, and 1,000 engineers are daily working at the batteries and fortified trenches behind the cemetery of Linea, a mile north of the British lines. A couple of guns have been gragged up behind the Queen of Spain's Chair, commanding the north front of the works. Even if intended for the Americans, they might become, not a danger, but an eventful annovance to Gibraltar, and at any rate they are an infringment of the treaty cession stipulating that no guns should be placed within range of the rock. Sir Robert Biddulph is reporting the matter to the home government, and strong representations are being made at Madrid. As a result all the works there have been dis-

A high Spanish military authority at Algeciras informs me that Great Britain, having objected to fortifications on the Spanish side of Gibraltar Bay. guarantees in return that the Americans will conduct no military opera-tions whatsoever in this, so to speak, neutralized district. Guns were landed yesterday at Algeciras, but not mounted, in consequence of the British representations. The half-finished cay. Spain, while complying with privately that the treaty of Utrecht had been broken so often by the Eng-lish that it had become obselete.

## RUSSIA'S GAME

Sends Her Greatest Diplomat to Wash ington to Prevent a British-American Alliance

The arrival of Count De Cassini in Washington makes the number of ambassadors at the American capital five. Great Britain, Italy, Germany and France are represented by the other four, in the order of prec abroad. He is esteemed best-equipped diplomat in t Russian It was he who recently accomplished such wonderful things in China securing the concession for a railroad which is to connect the Trans-Siberian system with Port Arthur. By him was obtained the cession of Port Arthur, thus giving to the czar the icefree harbor on the Pacific, which has been so long and earnestly desired. The growth of British influence in this country has been viewed with disquietude by Russia, whose interests would be seriously menaced by any sort of an alliance between this country and England. It is believed that this is the reason why so famous and skillful a diplomat has been sent hither by the government of the czar. He has come to America to make friends. His business is to make it understood that Russia is, and always has been, a better friend to America

than Great Britain. The count is a widower, the only lady in his household being a grandniece-the nice of his nephew. Her name is Marguerite, and she is one of the most beautiful girls ever introduced to diplomatic circles in Washington. Big black eyes and a profusion of dark hair are among her attractions. She is not yet quite 17, and, of course, has not been presented in society. Among other attractions, she possesses a voice that would make a reputation for her

on the operatic stage. Count Cassini is the first Russian representative in Washington to hold the rank of ambassador. Several years ago Congress gave the president authority to appoint ambassadors to Russia, but that country did not see fit to take the hint. Now, however, Washington has become a much more important post, diplomatically speaking, than it has ever been hitherto. Hence the change. Undoubtedly, the rank of ambassador has been bestowed upon Count Cassini in return for his eminent services.

The count is about 50 years old. He was born in St. Petersburg, and was educated at the Imperial Lyceum, a famous school, at which most of the sons of Russian noblemen received their training. He entered the Russian foreign office, and after a while was made consul at Berlin. Eventually he was raised to the rank of minister resident and stationed at Hamburg, whence he was transferred to Pekin He was in Pekin during the Japanese-Chinese war. The count is a very rich man, and fond of society. He speaks seven languages, including Chinese. Count Cassini's career has been a series of diplomatic successes, and his presence in Washington today is the best possible evidence of the confidence which the czar reposes in his discretion .- Chicago Times-Herald.

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