

KRUGER SNUBBED!

Beer Leader Need Not Look for German Assistance.

British Engineer Laughs at Idea of American Competition---Church Trouble at Arran---Hooliganism in Old London.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Mr. Kruger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that, in consequence of previous arrangements, he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect last evening. The emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Kruger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne yesterday. The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communication, says: "Mr. Kruger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake—it would be even a great crime—to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support." This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Kruger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare, and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have followed it." The press generally strikes the same note.

JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Mr. Kruger's journey through Northern France was attended by scenes similar to those witnessed at Marseilles and Paris. At nearly every station passed crowds had gathered which waved hats and handkerchiefs and cheered the train as it whirled along.

At Leuven Mr. Kruger said he hoped the new cry, which he heard as he was departing from Paris, that of "Vive Arbitration," would become the cry of Europe. He declared he would not stop his work until the South African republics had regained their independence. It was a cruel war, which, in the interests of humanity, should be ended.

WELL TREATED BY LORD ROBERTS.

Mr. Kruger said that when he landed in France he spoke of the barbarity with which the war had been conducted. He had made Lord Roberts acquainted with these wrongs, and the British commander had promised that the cruelties should cease, but whether he had not been obeyed, or whatever the reason, the barbarities continued. Mr. Kruger, however, felt it his duty to explain that he had complained to the chief as the head of state, and not as the head of his family, for his own family had been treated with the greatest regard by Lord Roberts, and he thanked him for this.

AT BELGIAN TOWNS.

The enthusiasm in the Belgian towns through which Mr. Kruger passed rivaled that shown in the towns of France. At Liege 2,000 persons thronged the platform to greet him. Mr. Kruger's saloon car, raising deafening shouts of "Vive Kruger!" "Vive Boers!" and "Vive Arbitration!" Mr. Kruger spoke a few words of thanks.

"DOWN WITH THE ENGLISH!"

As the train was starting cries were heard of "Down with the English!" whereupon the curtains of the saloon car were quickly drawn, though before the train left the station Mr. Kruger reappeared at the window and waved his hand. A group of students marched from the station to the British consulate, followed by a small crowd, shouting "Down with the English!" "Down with the English!" These cries were redoubled when the consul, with his family, appeared on the balcony, but on their withdrawal the demonstrators dispersed. Mr. Kruger was much fatigued by his journey, and bandages were frequently applied to his head.

ARRIVAL AT COLOGNE.

Mr. Kruger arrived at Cologne at 11.30 o'clock. A crowd had assembled and caused a dangerous crush. No official reception had been arranged, owing to it is said, to neglect to secure an understanding with the imperial court, which is necessary in the case of visits of this kind.

NO DEMONSTRATION AT BERLIN.

Mr. Kruger has been advised that Count Von Buelow (the imperial chancellor) will only exchange formal visits with him, that public demonstrations will be suppressed, and that the proposed municipal banquets will be abandoned. While there is much sympathy and curiosity to see Mr. Kruger, there would be no chance of such a furore as occurred at Marseilles and Paris.

KRUGER'S MESSAGE TO THE KAISER.

London, Dec. 3.—All the morning papers comment approvingly upon the abrupt snub administered by Emperor William to Mr. Kruger, which is all the more noticeable when contrasted with the Boer statesman's successful visit to France. The snub is regarded as further evidence of the better relations existing between Great Britain and Germany. Emperor William's telegram to the German minister at Luxembourg was the outcome of the following dispatch, which Mr. Kruger sent to the Kaiser on arriving at the German frontier:

"On reaching Germany soil, I hasten to express to your majesty my sentiments of respectful devotion and cordial sympathy."

The official explanation offered through the German press is that steps had not been taken to ascertain whether Mr. Kruger's visit would be agreeable. The Boer delegates admit that they have received a very check, and Mr. Kruger is said to be extremely displeased. There is a rumor that he has been requested to avoid Belgian territory.

STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF A CHURCH.

There was an extraordinary incident in Whiting Bay, Arran, connected with the recent union of the Scotch churches. A number of anti-unionists attempted forcibly to take possession of the local Free Church, and the officials barricaded the doors, whereupon the besiegers stormed the church and tried to force an entrance by way of

the roof. They then broke through a window, compelling the defenders of the edifice to retire. In the forthcoming legal proceedings by the remnants of the Free Churchers opposing the union there will be two thousand defendants, including all the assemblymen and trustees of the Union Free Church.

HOOLOGANISM IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 3.—The recent increased activity of the police here against "Hooliganism" in Whitechapel has been speedily followed by a revengeful murder. Early Saturday morning, Constable Thompson attempted to disperse a band of "Hooligans," when one of the latter turned and stabbed him to death. Thompson was closely connected with the search for the perpetrators of the "Jack the Ripper" murders.

Another band of armed "Hooligans" shot a woman in the Limehouse district, and a number of other assaults by these rowdies have been reported. Inhabitants of the east end of London are becoming panic-stricken at the frequency of the outrages.

POISONOUS BEER.

The beer poisoning epidemic at Manchester, which has so worked up the north of England, has now spread to London. The county council announces it is taking active measures to protect the community. The analysts are busy day and night on samples of the glucose and saccharine used extensively by the brewers. Many of these have been found to contain arsenic. In the Manchester and Liverpool districts there are already over a thousand patients, and there have been nearly seventy deaths due to a particularly bad lot of glucose supplied to favorite local brewers, which caused peripheral neuritis, very similar to beriberi. A public analyst suggests that the mystery in the Manchester case might have been solved had the facts now made public in regard to arsenic in beer been known at the time of the trial.

UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—The rumors that a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey is imminent are unfounded. The relations between the two countries are excellent. Dr. Thos. H. Norton is going today (Monday) to take possession of his post at Harpoot. The United States legation will continue to press its demand for an execution.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

London, Dec. 3.—American competition in the iron trade engaged the attention of the Institution of Young Engineers Friday evening. Sir Lowthian Bell said that he did not believe in the possibility of American sweeping trade on this side of the Atlantic out of existence. It is interesting to note, however, in view of the railway race between London and Scotland, beginning today, that the Great Northern Company is understood to have gone to America for the purchase of high-speed locomotives.

FIFTY-TWO BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Brisbane, Queensland, Dec. 3.—The wheat crop in the Downs district is expected to reach 52 bushels to the acre. In some instances it will yield 52 bushels to the acre.

LOST HER JEWELS.

The Countess of Essex has lost most of her jewels, which are worth about \$10,000. She believes they were stolen. The police have been unable to find them, and of whom there is no trace.

The countess is disconsolate, especially over the loss of the pearl collar, which was worn when she was married. This is one of a succession of robberies of rich women's jewels in London and Paris, and in each case the jewels have vanished almost simultaneously with the gems. The Scotland Yard detectives are seeking for at least six such robbers and seem to be making very little headway.

MEMOIR OF THE DEAD.

Windsor, Dec. 3.—The chocolate tin which Walter White, a Windsor soldier, killed in South Africa, received as a Christmas present from Queen Victoria, has finally reached his mother in this city. On the bottom of the tin is scratched in the dead soldier's handwriting, "Walter White, Belmont, South Africa, Christmas, 1899." Young White was killed at the battle of Paardeberg, Feb. 18, 1900, and it is thought the box was found among his possessions after his death and forwarded to Mrs. White.

WEAKNESS OF HOSPITALS.

Said To Be Incapable of Curing One of the Most Deadly Diseases of the World.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—Mr. William Brownley tells an alarming story of utter failure of the hospitals to cure him of Bright's Disease. He was treated in the best hospitals both in Canada and the United States. They gave him up as incurable. Medical science had failed; the hospitals were powerless to help him. Nevertheless Mr. Brownley is cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him and he is a well man today.

Says Mr. Brownley himself: "I have been a subject of Bright's Disease for twenty years. I have been in all the best hospitals of Canada and the United States. I could get no relief. I have just finished eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am completely cured. I am a locomotive engineer and well known to many can vouch for this statement."

CONSERVATIVE REORGANIZATION

What Some of the Opposition Papers Are Saying.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

The Winnipeg Telegram, in a long article on the reorganization of the Conservative party, says, in effect, that the old war horses must retire, and that young men must be encouraged to take their places. It says that numbers are no longer wanted, and that their places must be taken by up-to-date young men.

The Calgary Herald has an article on the same subject, and the reorganization of the Conservative party. It asks for a convention of the party for the purpose of choosing a leader. We think there is no necessity for any hurry about this. There is nothing particular for a reader to do just now.

But the Herald makes a suggestion which we cannot help endorsing. It says:

"Politicians generally are a selfish lot. Their principal stock in trade consists of brass bands, processions, flag waving, oratory and merriment. There was a day when this sort of campaigning was effective. But the squallor has been abroad in the land and newspapers have been read as they were never read before. The average householder or a railway man, engaged by the methods of the average politician would quickly meet with disaster as great as that which recently befell the Conservative party. The truth is that the methods of the party are out of date. The political leader of the future must discard the beating of drums and use instead the methods of exact business-like methods of the modern manager of a railway. He must surround himself with lieutenants of commercial honor and political capacity. He must cut himself loose from the crowd, the whistler and the boisterous. He must either recognize or abolish the party's campaign literature. It costs thousands of dollars and probably never does any good. The same amount of money spent in getting a good Conservative newspaper into every home in the country would accomplish a thousandfold more."

During the recent election campaign hundreds of tons of campaign literature were distributed. Pamphlets were sent like autumn leaves over the land; campaign journals burdened the mails, and after a time of all kinds was a drug in Conservative headquarters. And we do not believe that all this costly stuff made six votes for the Conservative party. We do not believe that a single man in Canada ever read some of the broad sheets which were distributed. Conventions are not made in the heat of an election campaign. So soon as the election is over the men take sides and there they remain.

It is during the years between campaigns that people are educated in politics. It is when they are cool that they find themselves able to see the evils of their own government. The advantages and benefits of the other party, and it is then that the election literature should be distributed. And it can be distributed in no better form than a good newspaper.

Literary Notes.

John Buchan, author of "The Hearted," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has done something finer than parts of "The Watcher by the Threshold," a mystical, ghostly tale of the Scotch moors which appears in the December Atlantic.

Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," will begin in the December issue of McClure's Magazine. This is a tale of life in India, and in it the literary genius gives a profound study of Oriental life. This is the author's masterpiece, and it fulfills in its larger scope all the promise of his earlier and shorter works.

One of the features of the Christmas St. Nicholas will be a story by Bertha Russell, the only short story ever published by the author of "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is laid in Ireland in the time of Henry V. and the title is "The Sorcery of Hal the Wheelwright." A true story of "Christmas on the Mayflower" is told by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The Christmas number of "Success" is a superb example of what may be accomplished in magazine-making along the lines of refined art and helpful literature. The cover is certainly worth a place in any art gallery. The three great men are shown kneeling with their gifts in hand, in front of the Manager of Bethlehem. The latter is invisible, yet, such is the strength of the composition, the omission only accentuates the immortal scene. The crush of good features in the issue can only be hinted at in this brief resume. Edwin Markham opens with his great poem, "The Man With the Hoe." It is entitled "The Mighty Hundred Years." W. T. Stead arraigns his own government for its Boer War policy in scathing terms; while J. Heniker Heaton, M.P., writes hopefully of the unwritten alliance of the Anglo-Americans. S. R. Crockett is represented by a clever piece of fiction, entitled "Tadmore in the Wilderness," the story of a poor boy who grows into a man. A masterly summary of the achievements of the century, illustrated by forty drawings, is not the least brilliant in the long list.

The Popular Science Monthly for December has as a frontispiece a picture of the Lavoisier monument just erected at Paris by international subscription and gives a translation of Lavoisier's most interesting contributions to chemistry communicated to the Academy of Sciences, with Priestley's own account of the discovery of oxygen. Professor Bradley contributes an article on submarine navigation with numerous illustrations; Mr. Appleton on municipal waterworks laboratories, which have recently become so important for the public health. Mr. William Barclay Parsons gives an account of his recent expedition in China while surveying the route for a railway from Hankow to Canton. The number also contains many other able scientific articles.

The Twelfth Annual Illustrated Book Number of the Outlook contains several features of strong and peculiar interest. Most notable among these is the group of short articles called "The Century's Greatest Books." In this series are given to the question which naturally arises in the last month of the nineteenth century, namely, "What books of the century just closed have most influenced the life and character of the century?" Among those who contribute are: Jas. Bryce, Edward Everett Hale, Henry Van Dyke, President Hadley, of Yale, George A. Gordon, G. Stanley Hall, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Fine portraits of eight or ten authors, who are indicated by the opinions of these writers as the most important of the century, are included.

Old London Municipal Evolution.

[New York Tribune. Condensed for Public Opinion.]

Revolution and evolution both are the effect of the recent elections in the British metropolis. It is revolution to rid the city at last of the vestry system, which for years has been the butt of ridicule as a Bumbledom, and the provocation theme of caustic criticism. It is evolution for the city to take this long step forward toward a more uniform, harmonious and logical form of municipal government—the latter is something it never yet has had. Under the system which now goes into force it bids fair to secure it. We speak for convenience, of London as a city. It is in fact no such thing. There is a city of London, with its lord mayor. But this is something entirely apart from that which we are now discussing. It is a petty affair, with a population of about thirty thousand. The great metropolis, with its nearly or quite five million inhabitants, is a vast conglomerate of municipalities, each a city, but an administrative county divided into boroughs, vestries and wards. Hitherto it has been governed by some 45 vestries and district boards, with an aggregate membership of 5,233. And the greatest possible production of fine wood was the chief aim of forestry; but gradually a complete change took place. With the extension of railways and the development of coal mining the demand for firewood decreased, while the demand for timber for building and industrial purposes became more urgent every year. This caused a corresponding change in the aims of forestry. The red beech, which formerly occupied the most prominent position among the trees replanted on an extensive scale, was gradually superseded by trees belonging to the camera family—oaks, ashes, maples,

Grocery and Crockery Department in the Basement.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. The New Idea Patterns, 10c.

FOR TODAY'S SELLING.

As the season advances, in every department we are showing Broken Lots and Odds and Ends and marking them regardless of their actual value, in order to clear before stock-taking.

Eiderdown Comforters Our best Eiderdown Comforters, satin covered, plain and drilled, regular \$5 50 and \$6 50, today \$4 50 Comforters Special line of Comforters, filled with best batting and covered with art muslin, good size, special \$1 50 Wrapperettes Special line Fancy Wrapperettes, in flannel and cashmere, finish, assorted patterns and colors, regular price 10c and 12½c, today 7½c Flannelettes Special line very heavy English Flannelette, in fancy stripes and plain twills, regular price 15c, today 11c Prints American Prints, in navy, green and black grounds, with small sprigs and figures, fast colors, regular price 8c, special to clear 6½c	The Event of Events in Blouse Waists A special line All-Wool French Flannel Blouse Waists, black with white polka dots, sky with black dots, cardinal, helio, cerise, new blue, grenat, new style, sleeve, soft cuff, regular price \$2 75. Special reduced price..... \$1 75 Ladies' Costumes The reduction in price is not from an imaginary one. You get the best \$12 50 suit in the market for \$8 50 Children's Ulsters Special line Children's Ulsters, assorted cloths, sizes 6 to 10, were \$3 50 to \$4 50, today \$1 00 Special line Children's Ulsters, assorted cloths, regular price \$4 50 to \$6 50, today \$3 50 Ladies' Jackets Blue, Black and Fawn Beaver Jackets, Regular price \$8, today \$5 50 Blue, Fawn and Black Kersey Cloth Jackets. Regular price \$12 to \$15, today \$10 00 Hosiery Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain, seamless feet, spliced heel and toe. Regular price 40c, today 3 pairs for \$1 00
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Skirts Made to Measure and Fitted 50c. We give you a well-made, stitched, tailor-made Skirt of any goods purchased here. **MAKING 50c.**

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just as it would have been there had Harlem, Yorkville, Greenwich, Bloomingdale, Canarsville, Fordham, and all the rest maintained their separate, local systems of government.

The present undertaking is to abolish the vestries and to put into their places a system of local government all organized on the same plan and all bound, in their very constitution, to work together with some degree of harmony. Instead of 47 vestries and boards there will henceforth be 38 boroughs, divided into no less than 259 wards. Each borough will have its mayor, aldermen, and council, and 1,332 councillors, a total of 1,617, in place of 5,233 magistrates of Bumbledom. The councillors are apportioned among the boroughs according to population. They are elected for three years, and one-third of them will retire every year. The aldermen will be elected by the councillors, for six years, half of them retiring every three years, and there will be one alderman to every six councillors. The mayor will also be elected by the councillors, for a term of one year. These borough governments will exercise all the powers of the old vestries and others in addition. They will have almost full control of the assessments and taxation, and they will have the spending of a large share of the moneys collected. Among the laws which they will administer are those relating to public libraries, baths and washhouses, burials, wooden bridges, street signs and obstructions, the acquiring of land and erection of lodging-houses, day nurseries, and a great mass of similar details.

Forest Preservation in Germany.

[By K. J. T. Lorey, Professor in the Tübingen University.]

Nowhere has the climatical and economical importance of preserving the forests found fuller recognition than in Germany, and in no other country has the science of forestry been developed to so high a degree of perfection. At the time when Germany was but sparsely settled no special efforts were necessary to maintain the equilibrium between the natural growth of forests and the consumption of timber for building and heating purposes. But the population continued to increase rapidly, the demand for agricultural products increased correspondingly, and it became necessary to add to the arable territory by clearing areas covered with timber.

With the increase of population came a greater demand for timber, and soon it was discovered that something would have to be done to prevent the rapid exhaustion of the natural supply of trees. It was found that the restocking of the forest could not safely be left to chance, but that nature, in its work of reconstruction, needed the rational and systematic assistance of man. At first the greatest possible production of fine wood was the chief aim of forestry; but gradually a complete change took place. With the extension of railways and the development of coal mining the demand for firewood decreased, while the demand for timber for building and industrial purposes became more urgent every year. This caused a corresponding change in the aims of forestry. The red beech, which formerly occupied the most prominent position among the trees replanted on an extensive scale, was gradually superseded by trees belonging to the camera family—oaks, ashes, maples,

A man can never thrive who has a wasteful wife.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Russia proposes to increase the number of its troops on the German and Austrian boundaries to 200,000 men.

THE GREAT LUNG HEALER is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Every man has his chain and dog, only it is looser and lighter to one than to another, and he is more at ease who takes it up and carries it than he who drags it.—Sene

BAD COMPLEXIONS RED ROUGH HANDS FALLING HAIR
Citricura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish pores. Sold by all druggists. New York, N.Y. London, England. Paris, France. Berlin, Germany. Vienna, Austria. St. Petersburg, Russia. Calcutta, India. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Hong Kong, China. Yokohama, Japan. Kobe, Japan. Manila, Philippines. Cebu, Philippines. Batavia, Java. Soerabaya, Java. Bencoolen, Sumatra. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Hong Kong, China. Yokohama, Japan. Kobe, Japan. Manila, Philippines. Cebu, Philippines. Batavia, Java. Soerabaya, Java. Bencoolen, Sumatra.