

# Christmas Greeting

STORE OPEN  
EVERY EVENING

## Gifts that Carry with them Messages of Comfort and Cheer

Buy practical gifts. Cheer the Christmas fireside with articles of constant home interest; surround it with objects that grow into the affections of home hearts: pieces of furniture, rugs, with an extra touch of useful elegance. Gifts with a real existence that next Christmas and many Christmases after remind you of the joys and gratitudes of this one. The Souter store contains thousands of such presents.

### CHINA CABINETS

At no time in the history of this store have we had such a splendid array of China Cabinets. There's a reason for it, of course; the demand for these increases day by day, and where you have a lot of fine decorated china it's really a necessity to have a cabinet to protect it from dust and breakage, as well as giving an opportunity of showing it to advantage.  
Oak, Early English or Mahogany, \$15 to \$75.

### SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

If you have in mind the purchase of a Sectional Bookcase for yourself or a gift for a friend, come in and let us show you what a good line the "Macey" is.  
Remember that whatever make you start with you are going to continue when additions are wanted. Start with the best. We have it.

### Parlor Cabinets

Will be found in abundance on the third floor. Reliable qualities and priced strictly to actual worth. \$10 to \$75.

### Morris Chairs

Of real merit, that will please whoever knows how to appreciate luxury and comfort. Cushions are plain and figured velours and leather. The frames are solid oak and polished.

Prices, \$5.50, \$7.50, \$10, \$14, \$15, \$20.

### Parlor Chairs

Two large floors full of fine Parlor Furniture, much of it made especially for the holiday trade. Handsome Parlor Chairs in fine silk covering, specially priced at \$6, should be marked at \$8.00.

### Music Cabinets

A complete line of Handsome Music Cabinets just came in, and we are certain to have something in this line to suit you. Every desirable style and finish found here.

Prices, \$5.50 to \$40.

Gold Chairs	\$5 to \$20
Mahogany Parlor Cabinets	\$10 to \$50
Gold Parlor Cabinets	\$75
Music Cabinets, walnut and mahogany	\$5.50 to \$35
Gold Framed Mirrors	\$6.50 to \$20
Sewing Tables	\$10 to \$18
China Cabinets	\$15 to \$75
Extension Tables	\$5.50 to \$60
Dining Chairs, wood seat	75c to \$2
Diners, leather seat, per set	\$18 to \$75
Buffets, Golden Oak	\$25 to \$150
Rockers, Golden Oak, Cabbler Seat	\$2.50 to \$5.25
Sideboards, Oak and Mahogany	\$9.50 to \$100
Combination Sideboard and Cabinet	\$30 to \$95
Rockers, shape roll seat	\$3.75 to \$8
Solid Mahogany Rockers	\$9.50 to \$12
Kitchen Cabinets	\$7.50 to \$30
Smokers' Tables	\$7.50 to \$17
Den Clocks, solid oak	\$5 to \$20
Grandfather's Clock, oak, mahogany	\$15 to \$60
Hall Stands	\$7.50 to \$45

Hall Seats	\$7.50 to \$25
Hall Mirrors	\$4.50 to \$25
Umbrella Stands	\$2 to \$12
Secretary Bookcases	\$11.50 to \$48
Chiffonieres	\$8.50 to \$75
Dressers	\$6 to \$150
English Dressers	\$9 to \$45
Princess Dressers	\$15 to \$30
Rattan Rockers	\$3.15 to \$12
Mission Rockers	\$6.50 to \$30
Mission Tables	\$5 to \$25
Secretaries, oak or mahogany	\$4.50 to \$50
Bissell's Carpet Sweepers	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Morris Chairs	\$5.50 to \$25
Children's Toy Sets	\$2 to \$2.50
Children's Rockers	\$1 to \$4.50
Bookcases	\$2.50 to \$30
Leather Easy Chairs	\$22 to \$50
Couches	\$8 to \$35

## Husbands!

If you are undecided as to the present you will make your wife, let us suggest that gift of all gifts, a

### Kitchen Cabinet

If you would be a much beloved Santa Claus, if you would be remembered every day in the year and for many years to come for your generosity and consideration of your wife's comfort in her daily housework, by all means decide upon a kitchen cabinet.

### Christmas Rattan Rocker Special



This handsome Roll Edge Rattan Rocker, exactly like illustration, strong, roomy and comfortable, with back high enough to rest the head on. Price \$3.15, sells regularly at \$4.50.

## A.M. Souter & Co. Cor. King and Park

### LEAGUE FAILED IN ITS FIRST CHARGE

(Continued from page 1.)

question, Mr. Lynch's license was put in and that closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. O'Reilly called Mr. Lynch. He said he had been in the hotel business for over 11 years and never had a complaint. He remembered the evening of December quite well. He also remembered seeing the two detectives there. It was the first time he had seen them, but when he yelled "11 o'clock, all get out," he knew who they were, and pointed them out to several people as informers. He told the two men two or three times, he said, to get out, but they would not go and kept asking for a drink. "They were not served with a drink after 11 o'clock," Mr. Lynch swore.

Crown Attorney Washington cross-examined Lynch. He asked him that made him suspicious and got the reply that when strangers wanted to stick it looked a little bit funny. Lynch said he had told Denny McCarthy that the men looked suspicious because they lingered behind.

To the Crown Attorney, Mr. Lynch said he had mentioned the fact that whiskey spotters were in town to Bob Merigold and several others.

"In a fraternal spirit," remarked the Crown Attorney.

George Knapman said he was in the defendant's hotel on the Friday night in question, and remembered seeing McCrae there. He heard Mr. Lynch ordering all out at 11 o'clock and heard him refuse to have a drink with McCrae.

Mr. Washington was cross-examining Knapman to find out who was in the bar at the time, when Mr. O'Reilly interjected and said he was telling the truth.

"How do you know?" asked Mr. Washington.

"I was there," calmly announced the accused's counsel.

Mr. Knapman said that when he and his friends got as far as the corner the detectives came out, thus disputing the story that the men left at 11.30.

Denny McCarthy was called, and told a story similar to Mr. Knapman's.

Mr. O'Reilly then announced that his evidence was all in, and he made no comment on the charge or the evidence, except a few words: "You have the evidence of some of the most respectable witnesses in the city, who swear positively to the time. I could call other men, but I think you have sufficient evidence before you to dismiss it."

The Magistrate said that possibly there were invention and addition on both sides, but that the two detectives for the prosecution had shown remarkable discrepancies in their evidence. McCrae said he knew Lynch by sight, and did not see him all evening in the bar, while Roberts swore Lynch was there all evening and was talking to them.

had quoted. His worship then dismissed the case.

Mr. O'Reilly asked that a prosecution be instituted against the two men for endeavoring to make a man break the law, as is provided for in the criminal code. The Magistrate said it could not be done while the session was on, and Mr. O'Reilly said he intended to press it. Mr. Washington started to jolly Mr. O'Reilly on putting up such a "bluff" and was hotly reprimanded by the defendant's counsel, who again asserted that he intended to press the charge.

The Mondingo Prince.

Thes African Mondingo Prince, Prof. Henry D. Williams, was called. The evidence of the complainant, Peter Bosorick, was taken, and was the same as the story published yesterday. After his evidence the case was adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon. The rest of the liquor cases will go on then also. M. J. O'Reilly is acting for the prince.

Partnership Fight.

At the police court this morning the case of Barnard vs. Broughton was aired before the public in an assault case. H. Barnard was charged with assaulting B. Broughton. He pleaded not guilty through H. H. Bicknell.

William Lees appeared for the complainant. It was shown that the two had a dispute over some money from the till, which resulted in Barnard hitting Broughton in the face and kicking him. The defendant did not deny the assault, but tried to show that being called a thief was sufficient cause for assaulting him. The Magistrate expressed his opinion by fining him \$5 for the assault and binding him over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace.

George Kingston, 202 Park street north, was charged by his brother with assault, but the case was laid over till this afternoon, as the complainant did not appear.

TYRRILL'S NOTICE.

All orders sent to W. W. Tyrrell, St. Catharines, for watches, rings, diamonds, Persian lamb jackets, in fact, anything in furs or jewelry, will be filled same day. Cash or credit. City representatives: R. L. Ward, 428 King street west; D. B. Howes, 258 King street west.

FEW PASSENGERS.

Fiume, Hungary, Dec. 20.—The remarkable falling off in the immigrant trade from this port to the United States is well illustrated by the empty steerages of the Cunard steamers that left Fiume during the past week for American ports.

A Poser.

Henry (with spelling book)—Papa, what is a fortification?  
Papa—It's a large fort.  
Henry—Then is a ramification a large ram?

It is better to take time by the forelock than to jump at conclusions.

### SMALL MATTER SAYS MAYOR.

Is the Question of Power For This City.

What He Will Say at the Meeting To-night.

Engineer Denies Receiving Report About Street Cars.

At the mass meeting in Association Hall to-night to hear the Hydro-Electric scheme discussed by Hon. Adam Beck, W. H. McNaught, M. P., Hon. John S. Hendrie and others, Mayor Stewart will pledge himself to support the Cataract Power Company's offer if it can be shown that, at the end of twenty years, the city would be in a better position by so doing. This statement was made by his Worship to-day. He will tell the story of how the by-law passed the council. It was distinctly understood, he says, that the contract was for five years. The Mayor was somewhat annoyed at the action of the Fire and Water Committee conferring with General Manager Hawkins at this stage, because he claims he was getting the information wanted from Chief Engineer Sotham, of the Hydro-Electric Commission. The Hydro offer, he declares, will be shown to go a great deal better than the Cataract's, but even though the latter company was making a better offer he does not think the city should accept it. "The small matter of the question of power should not enter into it," he said. "We want to get our wires underground and a better price for lights. If we have not Hydro power for the pumps we cannot get that."

At to-night's meeting, the Mayor says, it will be announced at the outset that both sides of the question may be discussed by anyone who cares to speak, with one exception. The exception is the Colonial Engineering Company, of Montreal, which offers to install a gas producer plant which will effect an immense saving over electricity.

City Engineer Barrow will recommend that some changes be made in connection with the lay-out of the Board of Works and his own offices, which he thinks will make a big improvement. The partition of the room now occupied by City Messenger Smith will be moved out, several feet. Charlie Stewart, the Mayor's secretary, and stenographer for the engineer's department, will be placed in this office.

City Engineer Barrow denied to the

Times to-day that he had received any report from a Toronto expert on the condition of the street railway. "There is nothing definite," said Mr. Barrow. Shortly after the engineer admitted to another party that he had received the report, but he most emphatically denied that there was anything in it to justify the statement made in a local paper that the street cars were fit only for the scrap heap.

Ald. McLaren who received a request from the Temperance people asking him to run on their ticket, replied that he would not make any promises, or pledge, and that his hands must be entirely free. He was satisfied to stand on his own record and to have the people judge by that whether he should be elected for another year.

Relief Officer McMenemy had another flood of requests to-day from people who want the names of poor families who they can assist in making happy on Christmas Day. The movement was started by a well-known business man. When others saw mention of this they followed suit and the relief officer says it is a sort of an endless chain affair now.

Dr. Roberts, Medical Health Officer, will order the release to-morrow of James Patterson, the Canon street grocer, one of the smallpox patients, and his sister. The latter has been under quarantine at her brother's home on Cannon street, Mr. Patterson is at the west end isolation hospital.

The Board of Health Sub-committee appointed to consider the question of building another shack for smallpox patients will call for tenders.

His Thimble.

A vain and silly Thimble  
Unto a Finger said:  
"I'm very brisk and nimble  
With needle and with thread."

Said the Finger to the Thimble:  
"Your words I can't approve,  
For I'm the one that's nimble;  
It's I that makes you move."  
—Youth's Companion.

Steamship Arrivals.

Dec. 19.—At Bristol, from Portland, Turcoman—At New York, from Rotterdam, Potsdam—At New York, from Liverpool, Empress of Ireland—At Halifax, from Liverpool.

Dec. 20.—At Cape Race, from Bremen, Kron. Prinz Wilhelm—At Cape Race, from Bremen, Kron. Prinz Wilhelm—At Cape Race, from Bremen, Kron. Prinz Wilhelm.

Dec. 21.—At New York, from Havre, Florida—At New York, from Liverpool, Saxonia—At Boston, from Liverpool, Ivernia—At Liverpool, from Boston, Bostonian—At Glasgow, from Boston, Teutonic—At Southampton, from New York, Oscar II.—At Copenhagen, from New York, Moravia—At Naples, from New York, President Lincoln—At Naples, from New York, President Lincoln.

Dec. 22.—The Steamer Battie, Liverpool, for New York, was 105 miles east of Nantucket lightship at 2.30 a.m. Will probably dock about 9 a.m.

As to temperature, many of the Arctic lichens are said to vegetate below the freezing point.

In the Arctic region, where in large masses together it is soon reddening the snow, sometimes for miles in extent. The wonderful family of Diatoms, a widespread variety, in some cases have a frigid home, the waters and ice of the Antarctic region often teeming with them.

When the maximum of temperature is approached species of Algae are still found, often growing in hot springs where the water is at boiling heat. A traveler states that on the island of Amsterdam a spring was found, the mud of which, far hotter than boiling water, gave birth to species of liverwort.

Light may be regarded as an important element in vegetable growth. Many of the mosses and lichens flourish on rocks and old timber exposed to the sun. On the other hand, there are species of fungi whose homes are in dark caves and mines.

Moisture is an important requisite in plant life. But, as diverse examples, we are aware of the large number of aquatic plants, with special mention to the seaweed, fathoms deep in the ocean, while some of the lichens are at home on the bare rocks. However, every plant from the highest to the lowest, needs probably at some stage of its growth some degree of moisture, either from the atmosphere or surrounding elements.

In the germination and reproduction of plants we find marked illustrations of Nature's extreme methods. The Algae class furnishes species of but a single cell. Some of the fungi, however, contain millions of cells. The cells in a large mushroom, for instance, weighing four and a half pounds, have been found to number 100,000,000,000,000. So extremely light are these cells that in one species of fungus it takes 1,024,000,000,000 to weight 26 grammes (about one ounce). Each of these cells is furnished with a coat or cell wall and contains within itself protoplasm water and other material.

KOWTOWING.

A Chinese Custom to Which Foreigners Have Objected.

The Chinese censor has memorialized the throne on the necessity of abolishing the degrading custom of high native Ministers of the Crown kowtowing and addressing or replying to their Majesties on bended knees. Kowtowing has been a fruitful theme for discussion and controversy ever since the nations of the West first invaded the shores of the great central kingdom. Hitherto the question concerned only those who came from foreign lands on diplomatic or other missions. No one for a moment thought of suggesting that the kowtow was a degrading custom so far as the Chinese high officials themselves were concerned. The kowtow before the throne consisted in kneeling three times and touching the ground with the head thrice at each genuflection.

Western diplomats and others in China have not been in the past unanimous in their opposition to the performance of the kowtow, but the British representatives from the first have consistently refused to submit to it. Lord Macartney, who arrived in China in 1793 as the head of the first British Embassy, when presenting his credentials would only consent to bend one knee in the presence of the Emperor. Over twenty years elapsed before the second British mission arrived in China. The question of the kowtow was again raised, and as a result of his refusal to perform the ceremony Lord Amherst was never officially received by the Emperor, who issued an imperial edict to the effect that the British Ambassador had not observed the rules of politeness in vogue in the Celestial Empire.

The French Ambassador sent to China in 1844 received special instructions not to submit to the kowtow. These instructions, however, he ignored, as he held the opinion that Ambassadors must conduct themselves according to the usages of the court to which they were accredited.

The whole question during the last half century has assumed an altogether different aspect. For over one hundred years prior to the establishment of permanent foreign legations in the Chinese capital in 1860 European representatives were not accorded an imperial audience. Since that date the kowtow has never been insisted upon—North China Herald.

WHAT ARE WATTS?

A Question Apt to Puzzle All But the Expert in Electricity.

In the world of electricity one hears a good deal about "watts," says the Washington Herald. The current is measured by watts, the machinery is rated by watts, lamps by watts.

The man to whom we owe this symbol of power was John Watt, a Scotch inventor, and when the electric unit, involving the idea of working capacity, came to be formulated, the name of Watt was chosen to indicate this unit just as the name of Volta gave us the term volt, and Faraday, the farad. Watt considered that, taking the average, the London dray horse was capable of doing the work of lifting 33,000 pounds through one foot of distance in one minute of time. This introduction of the time limit, the minute, gave the unit of power or rate of performing work. This, or its equivalent, has since been called a horse-power.

As to temperature, many of the Arctic lichens are said to vegetate below the freezing point.

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a watt, is capable of being represented in terms of the horse-power, and in that form it is, perhaps, most intelligible to those who are familiar with mechanical rather than with electrical expressions.

The electrical watt is the product of volts, multiplied by amperes, where the volt is the unit of electrical pressure, and the ampere is the unit of measuring the density of volume of an electrical current. Experiments have demonstrated that 746 watts per second are equal to 550 foot pounds per second, or, to state the equation in its usual form, 746 watts equals one horse-power. The form in which electrical power is generally sold is computed on the basis of kilowatt hours. The prefix kilo comes from the Greek (Chilo, 1,000). A kilowatt is therefore, 1,000 watts. The kilowatt hour is the performance of work at such a rate that 1,000 watts per second shall be delivered continuously, for sixty seconds.

ENGLISH BOYS TO-DAY.

Fear That They Are Degennerating Into Unintelligence.

Ninety per cent. of our schoolboys are being educated to present a finished smoothness of mental surface, very soon they will show an equally monotonous sameness of physical build. Now what is the outcome of all this undue constraint on a lad's character? There is reason to suppose that its effect is one of compression on the mind; as regards its result on the disposition, it is necessary to speak with caution. It is perhaps impossible accurately to sum up the average characteristics of the average product of our athletic school system; but, broadly speaking, such a boy may be described as an incarnate hurricane; for his existence is a continuous banging about, he is naturally impatient with everything out of keeping with his own robust being, is intolerant of anything purely literary or artistic, treats with contempt (thanks to the precept and example of his directors) all "non-sportsmen," and, when he has reached sixth form status, confines his literary studies out of school hours to certain gaudy weeklies and one or two "muscular" monthlies. He has a fluent command of language which is not English, is apt to be rough in manner, and is by no means free from what the moralists call viciousness.

On the other hand, he is not without some good qualities—notably a certain bluff straightforwardness arising in part from his steady obedience to the sporting maxim of "fair play" and in part from his usual want of mental depth; he shows in his quieter moments a patronizing consideration for his weaker brethren, and now and then there peep out traits of character which tell us that, given a happier training, he might not have made his life incessantly rotate round a center of muscle unaffected by other worthier centers.

In fact, there is every sign that many of our boys are degenerating into an unintelligent animalism.—From the Westminster Review.

An idle rumor is really about the most industrious thing in the world.