ON THE DEATH OF BISHOP GRAVES.

OKAVES.

We take the following beautifully written oulogy of the life of the late Protestant Bishap of Limerick, from the Dublin Preeman's Journal-Nationalist and Catholic.—

To-morrow (July 23) the romains of the late venerable Protestant Bishap of Limerick for he late venerable Protestant Bishap of Limerick will be laid to rest beneath the shadow of the walls of the ancient eathedra! in which he had ministered for thirty-three years of his life. He will be followed to his last restingplace not alone by numbers of his own or-religionists but by the people of the ancient city at large, for Dr. Graves was regarded by all with sincere espoopul Has off motion with sincere espoopul Has off motion to the state of the notion of the state of the notion of the forms and all the monurories of old Catholic days. That painted window lights the alse where Sarafeld and his men. 2nd their attli preserves some of the forms and all the neutorics of old Catholic days. That painted window lights the alsie where Sarafield and his men "ow'd their midnight Mass before they "tred on that glorious and adventurous ride which won its oternal place in historywhen, the next day, a flash like lightning and a crash like thunder told the wide plain of the Slumnon that Lord Lucan had blown King William's slegge train into the air. From the summit of this grey tower was directed the battery which did such execution among the invaders, and scarce a bow-shot off is the huge boulder which a consistent and carry tradition has assigned for the signature of "the Treaty broken ere the ink was dry." And right it is that so listoric a grave should be broken ere the ink was dry." And right it is that so historic a grave should be bestowed on Bishop Graves; he was the least survivor of that hand of mempetrie, Lord Dunraven, Wilde, O'Donvan, and the others- who almost worshipped the soil of Ireland, its wild listory, its manifold beautiee, and its expressive language, and who sought the light and main to fire all others with their own passion. The Bishop, in his young days, swept Trinity clean of its honours, was elected as Fellow of that ancient institution, and, taking orders, was in due course preferred to the office of Dean of the Chapel Royal. Dean Graves house in Dublin was a famous place in the Dublin society of forty or fifty years ago. His wife, "the beautiful Mrs. Graves," played on the harp and plano with rare charm, and the Dean was equally devoted to music few remember, we fore, his "Hermione," which with words by Barry Cornwall was so popular fifty years ago. In those days Dr. Graves had as most intimate friends two persons as famous for nobility of life as for genius—Mendelssohn and Jenny Lind. Like all his tastes, Dr. Graves love of music had a national turn, and the successful labours of the Society for the Perservation of the Ancient Music of Ireland were largely due to his exertions. Elected president of the Royal Irish antiquarians. His great subjects were Irish music and the Irish language; in the latter he became a highly proficient student. To such a man romotion to a weathy but remote rural See was somewhat of an extinction, and che brightest and perhaphapplest part of Dr. Graves 'lie was spent white he lived in Dublin. In Limerick, however, he had a great and useful part to flay. In his own communion he was a gentle but firm prelate. To those outside his communion he was a gentle but firm prelate of the strength of Dr. Graves' lie was spent white he lived in Dublin. In Limerick, however, he had a great outside his communion he was a gentle but firm prelate. To those outside his communion he was a gentle but firm prelate of the forther,

ing man who held a See at the passing of the Church Act.

Among the sons of the late Bishop who will to-morrow head the sad cortage is one who has won a high niche in the Irish Temple of Fame. A quarter and the Among and the Senteman-In the Irish Temple of Fame. A quarter of a century ago this gentleman—
then a boy scarcely out of his teens,
was walking across Hyde Park to his
deak in the Home Office. "The Top
of Cork Hill," a lively tune to which
ho had often danced a lig in the farmhouses round Parknasilia, was filling
his car and mind, when suddenly the
words of a song glided into being in
his brain. When he arrived at the
office he was fortunately a little early,
and he then and there wrote out the
words of a ballad which has since been
reclided and sung in countless Irish, recited and sung in lountless Irish, British, and American homes all the world over. What Irish heart has ever failed to be touched by that noble lilt with its giorious opening:—

Ct.! Father O'Flynn, you've the wonderful way wid you,
All ould sinners are wishful to pray
with you,
All the young childer are wild for to
play with you,
You've such a way wid you, Father,
avick!

It is curious that of the great singers who have made this balled famous, two-Signor Foil (Mr. Foley, a Midicton man), and Mr. Plunkett Greene-are Irish, and the third, Mr. Stanlley, a convert to Catholicism. The fact that the fairest popular picture ever drawn of a Catholic priest should come from the hand of a young Protestant gentleman is a striking ovi-Protestant gentleman is a striking evi-dence of the tone and atmosphere which provailed in the household of the good Bishop Graves.

## VICTIBISHOP OF TRELAND ON TEMPERANCE

TEMPIFIRANCE

Cork, Ire nd, July 20.—Last night his Grace Archbishop iteland delivered a lecture entitled "The Paople and Temperance," in the theatre. Long before the announced hour every part of the house was crowded, and when his Grace made his appearance on the stage, accompanied by a representative hody of citizens, elerical and lay, enthusiastic appliance rang through the building. The reception accorded his Grace reflected his popularity in Cork, not alone as an eminent dignitary of the Church, but as a powerful and cloquent lecturer. He addressed the citizens in the same building when on a

quent lecturer. He addressed the cilizens in the same building when on a
visit here twelve years ago, and the
profound impression which he created
on the occasion doubtless lingered attil
ir the minda of many who had again
the pleasure of listening to him has
inght Many, too, were attracted by
his fame, and all joined in extending
to him a "cead mille faithte."

Mr. E. Crean, M.P., presided, and
said it afforded him great pleasure to
be in their midst that evening to welcome one of Ireland's greatest sonsprobably the greatest—and to give him
a genuine "c-ad mille faithte." (Applause.)

His Grace, on coming forward, was
received with enthusiasm, the audience
tising to their feet and upplauding
again and again. He thanked them
for that very cordial welcome, a welcome which went indeed to his heart.
He had travelled altring the past sk
months over many lands, stood before
many an audience, but nowhere did the
welcome he might have received please
him as the welcome he receeved please
him as the welcome he receeved of and
itwelcome in platform. He had often since
recalled with the deepest satisfaction
his visit to their city, and he found
himself that night among them with
great joy. (Applause.) He had come
back to Cook city, where Father Mathew began his labours, to pay revercrece to the shrine where ministered the
Apostle of Temperance—(applause)—
and he had accd with reverence and
devotion near his statue on St. Patrick
street. Possibly owing to the improvements in progress the statue was not
remarkable for neatness, and the basis
from which it was intended that the
purest and heattliest water should
flow was filled with liquid of Blackpool (laughter). He was sure that incondition of the statue of Father Mathew began his labours, to pay revercrea to the shrine where ministered the
Apostle of Temperance—(applause)
or which Father Mathew had boured—
(hear, hear). He, was certain that his
memory lived not only in word but in
sentiment. Father Mathew had honoured Cork, had honoured Irelan of the Irish race—(applause). All that was necessary for the prosperity, honour, nd glory of the Irish was that they should act loyally and continuously by the injunction of the Kev. Theobald Mathew—(applause). This

Theobald Mathew—(applauso). This was the age of democracy, when the heurts of all Christians and all true citizens went out with greater warmth and greater earnestness towards the masses than perhaps at any previous period of history. The question was constantly asked, What could they do for the people? What could they do to bring them to greeter intelligence, atronger moral forces, and to put them on the road to social welfare, and that was true Christiantly. Church and State demanded that they should do what they could for the people, and the interests of the State depended upon the masses. The religion of the classes had passed away, and the people were the king (papplause). They should give every attention to the multitude. What use was it to speak to a man of sin when the surroundings of poverty and misery dragged him down into sin? What use was it in speaking of the love of God when in the midst of their sufferings they were made, as it were incapable of hearkening to the higher influences? (Hear, hear.) First humanize them, give them opportunities of improving their intellects, and remove from them the terrible templations which caused their social degradation and social misery, and they would be capable of hearkening to the higher intellects, and remove from them the terrible templations which caused their social degradation and social misery, and they would be capable of hearing the giorious promises of the Gospel (applause). The Gospel that he preached that evening was the Gospel of sobriety. The dospel that he preached that othing could keep her from leading in all the walks of cirilization, intelligence, and social prosperity (appinuse). For nearly forty years he had worked among the Irish people as priest and bishop. He know their ritues, and hamericae with absolute frankness. He was prepared to tell them of the one obstacle in their path of is hearth he was prepared to epek to the more obstacle, and place the Irish people on the height where God intended they should live (applause). The great impe

press them. For ne.xiy three-quarters of a century they had been going to Amorica by hundreds of thousands, and numbers of thom had attained social success and positions of wealth But those who had risen were not the full number that should have rheen, and in many of other great cities where they would expect to find names telling of Ireland they found these names fow and for between, and they found, too, many of their people inserable. Everywhere it was said to him there was but one curse, namely—drink. Of the people brought before the courts 75 per cent, were there for drunkenness; and, were it not for that one fell curse, scarcely an Irishman, or the child of an Irishman, world appear before these courts and interest of the courts of the courts and they dished to employ irishmen, because they were se quick, but they were often a fraid to employers to haber and they told him they wished to employ Irishmen, because they were sequick, but they employers of labor and they told him they wished to employ Irishmen, because they were so quick, but they were often afraid to employ them because of the temptation that came to so many of them to drink. Of course, for the past twenty years a wonderful change had come over them. They were now conling forth as the most sober element in the population of America, but while they congratulated it emselves upon that fact, it would be doing them a wrong if they did not apend of cvilis in the past in order that such evils would not aitend them in the future (applause) lits Grace then referred to the position of the temperance cause in Norway, which, he said, was now one of the most sober nations on the earth, after being one of the most drunken. He also dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and dealt with the injurious effects physically and morally of drink on the people, and the High Sheriff.

On the mention of the High Sheriff, seconded by Mr. M. Heally, M.P., solicitor, a warm vote of thanks was

## VINDICATION OF BROTHLE FLAMIDIEN.

FLAMIDIEN.

(Written for the Register.)

The "Anti-Catholic" Press of Europe in February last sought to raise a cry of public indignation against the religious orders and religious teaching, by publishing the details 54 an atrociously brutal murder of a child with had been frequenting the School of the Brothers of Christian Education at Lille, France; and in fact they had in part succeeded, for the colleges of the religious orders were stoned, and military force alone saved them from destruction.

One of the brothers was account.

One of the brothers was accused and One of the brothers was accused and Imprisoned, but on Wednesday last this same irreligious press published, without commentary, the news that Brother Flamidien was declared innocent by the Supreme Tribunal of Litle, and on the evening of the 11th inst. was placed at liberty. Thus at last the grossest calumny has had its end, but not until Brother Flamidien had endured a scandal unequalled, and a most cruel imprisonment of five months, due to the infernal machinations of continental masonry, of which Lille is one of the great centres.

cruel imprisonment of five months, due to the infernal machinations of continental masonry, of which Lille is one of the sreat centres.

Notwithstanding the damning details, the blood-curdling circumstances, with which lying journalists sought to envelop the movements and acts of the poor ... hire, yet the majority of the sensible, 'good Catholic population of Lille hesitated in giving credence to this false naws, scattered broadcast with the most malevolent of motives by a bribed and prejudiced Jewish press against an inuocent Christian brother. But thanks to Almighty God, He has permitted the truth to be made known by a tribunal of justice, and thus have the Brothers of Christian' Schools, together with all the congregations of the Church and their friends, reached the contributed of Catholic tendencies, It would be ypportune, if the space of the "Register" permitted It, to show how much evil is done to poor, ignorant, uneducated people—to the labouring class in particular—by the circulation, without a scintilla of proof—not even, the simple basis of truth—nows of the class of that which was scattered so widespread of the crime of Lille. Therefore those organs of masonry and treligion who have contributed to calumniate the innocent brother and prejudice religious teaching, ought, on the wings of justice and of honourable reparation, for several days publish in their issues, in a prominent place, the exonerating judgment that declared innocent Bother Flamidien, and restored to him that liberty which their base-less lies deprived in 1 of in February last.

At length Ahnlighty God, always admirable in His designs, has permitted be innocent.

less lies deprived h i of in February last.

At length Ahnighty God, always admirable in His designs, has permitted the innocence of the brother to be legally recognized and proclaimed, just at the same time that the Grand Pontiff Leo lith has signed the decree of the Deatlifeation of liesed John Baptist de Balle. In this manner has been accomplished the consoling promise made by the Holy Father to the Procurator General of the order when His Hollness gave him audience a short time ago, and when, to the Brat time, he heard of the calumnies of the Maximited States of the Maximited Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the States of the Maximited Holy of the Holy of

France, July, 1899.

#### LATEST MARKETS.

Tucaday Evening, Aug. 1.
Wheat cables were lower to-day and the
Chicago market was dult and weak, with
only light tradic.

Liverpool receipts for the past three days: Wheat, \$11,000 centale, including 220,000 centale American; coru, 153,200 centale American.

wheat decreased 250,000 burbels.

Eandling Wheat Markets,

Following ace the closing prices at important centres to day;

See the control of the control of

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Flour-Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.55 to \$3.70; straight roler, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Hungarian patents, \$4.10. Manitoba bakers, \$3.05 to \$3.70, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat-Ontano, red and white, 67c to 68c north and west; goare, 67c to 68c north and west; No. 1 Man. herd, 79%c, Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 70%c.

Oats-White oats quoted at 28c west. Ryc-Quoted at 5ic.

Hyc-Quoted at 5ic.

Barles-Quoted at 40c to 4ic west.

Buckwheat-Firm; 48c north and 50c cast.

Bran-City mills sell bran at \$14 and shorts at. \$16.50, in carlots, f.o.b., Toronto. Corn-Canadian, Sic west, and American,

timeal-Quoted at \$3.80 by the bag and

TORONTO PRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit were very heavy to day, 10,000 packages; market steady and prices unchanged. Rasphertics, red, Ge to Se; black, 5½c to Te; Lawton berries, to Tike; red currants, 50c to 60c; black correspondents, 50c to 40c; regetable marrow, 40c; plums, 50c to 50c; applies, 15c to 52c per backet; blueberries, 60c to 80c per packet; blueberries, 60c to 80c per

#### ST LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts were light, 400 bushels of grain and 25 loads of hay. Wheat caster, 350 bushels selling as follows: White 70½c, red 70c and goose 60c. Oats easier at 30c to 37c.
Hay easier at 37c. to \$3.00 per ton for new and \$11 for one load of cid.

MA NEW \$11 TOL ONG 1070 OF CIG.	
rain-	
Wheat, white, bush \$0 701/2 to	
" red. bush 0 70	
" fife, bush, 0 66	
" goose, bush 0 66	
Bariey, bush, 0 40	
Peas, bush, 0 60	
Onts, bush 0 36	0 87
Rve. bush 0 50	
Rye, bush 0 50 Buckwheat, bush 0 55	
ay and Straw-	
Hay, old \$11 00 t	
May, Old	· •:•::

#### PARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

Hay, baled, car lots, per ton\$7,50 to	\$9.75
Straw, baled, car lots, per	4 50
ton 4 00 Butter, choice, tubs 0 13	0 11
medium, tubs 0 11	0 12
" creamery, ib. rolls, 0 18	Č 19
regs, choice, new-laid 0 17	0 18
Honey, per 1b 0 03	ŏ ô7
West and West	

Price list, revised daily by James	Hallam
& Sons, No. 111 Kast Front-street, T.	oronto:
Hides, No. 1 green \$0 081/4 to	
Hides, No. 1 green etasses 0 00%	*****
" No. 2 green 0 0714	1
" No. 3 green 0 06%	
" cured 0 0812	0.09
Cureu 0 03.9	
Calfakins, No. 1 0 09	
Calfakins, No. 2 0 07	
Sheepskins, fresh 0 80	1 00
Lambskins, fresh 0 85	
Pelts, fresh 0 33	
retui, resu	0'14
Wool, fleece 0 13	
Wool, unwashed, fleece 0 08	****
Wool, pulled, super 0 15	0 10%
Tallow, rough 0 011/4	0.03
Tallow, condered 0.03	0.04

McIniyre & Wardwell report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day:

#### British Markets

mand; cargoos mixed American, sall grade, second, Aug., 16s ist, old, parcels, Plarts—Open—Wheai, Aug., 10f 00c; Nor and Feb., 20f 35c. Flour, Aug., 43f 10c; Nor, and Feb., 2ff 60c. One fleris—Closs—Wheat, 2ff 60c.

#### Cheese Markets

Campbellford, Oat, Ang I.—At the cheese meeting here this morning, 1830 boxes were boarded. McGreth bought 310 at 'c; Breaton, 220 at 9%c; balance unsold. Increasil, Out, Aug. I.—Offerings today, 1845 boxes; as sales; 0%c to 9%c offered; sood attendance, market fairly brisk.

#### Cotton Market,

The following is a roview of to day's stain in the text as re-circal over private with the control of the contr

cent this month. Shipping enquest fair.
Provisions—Opened stronger on less hogs than expected. Packers bought moderately.
The stronger of the

### LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock were the largest of any day this season, 17 carloads all told, and the season, 18 carloads all told, and the season of the season of

a few extra picked lots at 124% pre wmmore.

SERVIT Chile-Choice cert, and light exporters at \$4.00 to \$4.00 to

California Salasso of Cown, before and steers, \$3.40 to \$3.00 of Cown, before and steers, \$3.40 to \$3.00 of Common butchern cattle sold at \$1.25 to \$4.50, and hardron at \$3.00 to \$1.00 of Salasso of

Very interior rough cows and buils for butchers' purposes, sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purposes, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purposes, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purpose, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purpose, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purpose, and at \$4.50 to \$2.75 per purpose, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per purpose, and \$2.50 to \$2.50 per purpose, and \$2.50 per purpose, and \$2.50 to \$2.50 per purpo tors, of stood quality, not assert bacon tors, of stood quality, not assert bacon to more than 200 lius, etch, unred han 100 nor more than 200 lius, etch, unred han 100 lius, etch, unred han 200 lius, etch, unred han 200 lius, with thick fats and lights at \$4.50 per cwt.

Uncoulled car lots of hogs sold at \$4.65 to \$4.05 for cwt.

Kaster and Kent corn.fcd hogs are worth from \$4.40 to \$4.65 per cwt.

William Levnek bought 200 cattle, mixed butchers and exporters, at \$3.05 to \$4.05 for exporter to \$4.00 for exporter to \$4.00

buichers and exporters, at \$3.05 to \$4.25; for butchers, and £4.00 to \$4.500 for exporters.

W. Deen bould this loads of exporters at \$4.00 to \$5 per cut.

Alex Lovach bought 18 bucchers' cattle \$4.00 \$4.00 per cut.

Alex Lovach bought 18 bucchers' cattle \$4.00 \$4.00 per cut.

Alex Lovach bought 18 bucchers' cattle \$4.00 \$4.00 per cut.

190.00 by a cach, at \$5.00 per cut.

11. Maybee sold to Mr. Roat, Sadbury, 18 butchers' cown at \$3.20 per cut.

11. Maybee sold 18 caporters, 1300 be.

11. Maybee sold 18 caporters, 1300 be.

11. Maybee sold 18 caporters, 1300 be.

12. Zeagman bought 20 stockers at \$3.25 per cut.

11. Maybee sold 28 caporters, 1300 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

12. Cach, and by a cach, at \$1.00 be.

13. Cach, and a cach, at \$1.00 be.

14. Cach, and a cach, at \$1.00 be.

15. Cach, and a cach, at \$1.00 be.

16. Cach, and a cach, at \$1.00 be.

17. Cach, and a cach, at \$1.00 be.

18. Cach, and a c

C. Zeagman bought 20 stockers at 8-1-6.
Crawford & Hunniest 10d one load light
exporters, 1100 libs, at 34.22, and bought
one load butchers at 35 00; several lots of
the stockers of 100 control of 100 control
William Murby 10d 20 control cattle of
the control of 100 control cattle of
the control of 100 control of 100 control
Siratirey, 1500 libs, each, at \$5.50.
Siratirey, 1500 libs, each, at \$5.50.

and exporters at \$3.05 to \$4.25; 180 shrop at \$3.76, off cars.
Ribinorial per C. P. R.; A. McIntoni, 7 representation of the cardial state, and A. Fronder, No cardial section of call the cardial section of call the cardial section of call the cardial section of cars, all export.

Total recepts of the suck for last weeks \$122 cartic, \$120 suce, \$311 bogs and \$25.

Tattal recepts of the such cardial section of the cardial section of t

Caires.
Total receipts of weigh scales were \$178.81. Calress receipts of weigh scales were street to the control of the

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Vork—Prices Steady,
New York, Aug. L.—Revers—Receipts 072,
no trade of importance, wesh for bulls and
cover steers nominally already, Shipments;
lever, to increase with the steady of the steady,
lever, to increase with open and zero lower; buttermiles steady. Vorts, \$4 00 to \$50, topy
termiles steady. Vorts, \$4 00 to \$50, topy
(23.8) Sheep and faints receipts (542;
steady with fair demand; 2% cars unsold,
Sheep \$3.00 to \$1.76, lands \$5.00 to \$1.76,
lower at \$1.70 to \$4.50.
Lower at \$1.70 to \$4.50.

#### Good Demand at Chicago

Good Demand at Chicage.

Chicago, Aug. J.—There was the usual small Tucedays supply of castle. The damand was birst. Ucod to fancy cattle, \$5.20 to \$5.007; con moser grades, \$4.30 to \$5.007; cor moser grades, \$4.30 to \$5.007; cores and, heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.207; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$4.00, and \$4.50 to \$4.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo Ang. 1.—Cattle—There was part of a load on sale and about the usual translay demands—Who house two loads on sale, there was no quotable change in the solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda familes was solid on the basis of the Tanda family the the Tanda family the the total offerings were 12 loads and the market opened flow to \$4.60; part \$4.75; part \$4.75; parts \$4

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The understread will receive application for two cannetes as Tombers to the Explicit at . Commer-cial department of the Catholic fligh School, Schottead, Nono but these holding certification as to more consistent of the commercial consistency of the more consistency of the commercial consistency applications, sating acc, teach of experience, and salary expected, etc., may be addressed until the 15th August acct to

REV. J. QUINLIVAR, P.F., St. Patrick's, Mr. Montreal, 21st July, 1899.



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