The Toronto World.

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WHERE ARE GOULD AND ROSS?

Perhaps now Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minster of Justice, and his colleagues think it is about time to draw a general telephone act and a general telegraph act.

Of course, the bogey of the invasion of municipal rights will be raised as it was raised last session.

The more substantial grievance in regard to telephones and telegraphs, for that matter, is in their treatment of the public, not in their occupation of streets.

For instance, the real grievances against the Bell Company are its tolls, which are subject to no public regulation; its free hand in refusing connections or the right to use its lines to other telephones, its discriminations, and things of that kind. These are the things to get after, these are the things the government seems anxious not to do, and therefore seeks refuge in the professed anxiety about municipal rights. Little regard they showed for municipal rights when Toronto asked for equal treatment from the Niagara power companies!

So with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a railway and as a telegraph company. They do not like to be compelled to give equal treatment to all. That is the spirit of the railway law. It should be of all telegraph franchises, and that company should be compelled under railway law and under a general telephone and telegraph law to treat all its patrons alike.

The World is for the protection of every municipal right and a good lawyer ought to be able to draft a protecting clause in 24 hours, but The World is not going to accept "municipal rights" as an excuse for delay in making telephone and telegraph companies common carriers, bound to give everyone equal treatment.

If the government at Ottawa has any salt it will introduce a bill at the coming session declaring that the secret agreement between the railways and the Bell Telephone Co. is contrary to public policy and the common law of the land, and is therefore illegal.

The Ministers of Justice and Railways have the floor. So has Mr. Gould, the member for West Ontario, and so has Mr. Ross, the member for South Ontario, the ridings that, with East York, are at present the storm centre of telephone grievances. If Mr. Ross and Mr. Gould were to send a good sharp telegram to the Premier at Ottawa they might waken somebody up. In the meantime, any voter in these ridings has the right to call on Mr. Ross and on Mr. Gould and to ask each of them what he is going to do about it. They owe a responsibility to the people who sent them to parliament! Let them pay the debt.

DEADLY DEADHEAD TELEPHONE.

To the deadhead system, as worked by the Bell Telephone Company, may be traced nearly all telephone grievances, including that of the rural telephone users in East York. The C. P. R. gets a whole raft of free telephones. In return it agrees to give the Bell Telephone Company a monopoly in its stations and certain deadhead transportation.

This is only one phase of the evils wrought by the deadhead system. The Bell Telephone Company secures itself against competition in C. P. R. stations by equipping the system with deadhead telephones. It crushes or modifies public spirit in men who are elected to stand by the people and in newspapers which pretend to be advocates of public rights.

Some interesting information would be supplied in a list of deadhead patrons of the Bell Telephone Company. In the journalistic field, in the political field, and in the political field even to the residences of Ministers of the Crown, the abuse makes itself felt to the distinct disadvantage of the people.

The Bell Telephone Company would call this deadhead service courtesy. Beneficiaries of the service would also call it courtesy. Whatever it may be in its initiation, it is disastrous to public interests in its effects. Who are the Ministers of the Crown, who are the members of parliament, who are the members of the legislature and who are the aldermen who accept deadhead telephones? And individuals enjoying public office are not freer from the influence of free telephone service than newspapers which allow themselves to be similarily placed under the obligation of the Bell Telephone Company.

MUNICIPAL UNIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The movement for uniting municipalities in Ontario for the defence of their rights and the protection of their interests is deserving of every encouragement. As things are now, it is necessary. But it ought not to be necessary, and the necessity is due to the fact that the Ontario legislature is not doing its work. There ought to be no need for a new union of municipalities. The Province of Ontario is itself a union of municipalities; the legislature is the municipal association, and the session is the annual convention. The legislature is specially empowered by the B. N. A. Act to deal with municipal affairs. A large sum of money is paid by the people of Ontario for the maintenance of the government and legislature, and the protection of the rights of municipalities is one of the most important parts of their duties. When, therefore, it is found necessary to organize a union for the protection of those rights, the inference is that the legislature is not doing the work for which it is maintained. It is as if the people of a community, paying for police and fire protection, should be obliged to organize vigilance committees and volunteer fire brigades.

While municipal union is a good movement, and, under present conditions a necessary movement, it is not the remedy which the people have a right to expect. The ultimate solution of these and many other questions is the recognition of ministerial responsibility and the responsibility of members of the legislature. When once this is recognized, there will be no difficulty about the preservation of municipal rights. Many members of the legislature have had municipal experience and have done good service for some country town or township. All they need to do is to carry their municipal experience to the legislature, and to recognize that in that body their municipal responsibility is not taken away, but enlarged. Instead of one township they have the municipalities of all Ontario to protect.

REPEAL THE CONMEE BILL.

The Conmee law ensures electric light, gas and water companies against the competition of municipal plants. The municipality cannot supply any of these things without making an offer for the purchase of the plant of existing companies. If the companies refuse to sell, the municipalities may enter the field. If they are willing to sell, arbitrators are appointed to fix the price. If the city refuses to accept the award, it cannot establish its plant.

"Are you in favor of the repeal of the Conmee Act?" is the test question for all who profess to be in favor of the protection of municipal interests.

TORONTO AND HER RAILWAYS.

Engineer Jennings' report opens up an important question in his recommendation that thru railway traffic be removed from the front of the city to the north. The congestion of railway traffic is already a serious problem. Facilities, while perhaps adequate for present purposes, must expand greatly within the next few years, and it is not too early to devise plans for the expansion.

It is difficult to see what argument can be used against Engineer Jennings' proposal. The north of the city offers favorable scope for the extension of railway facilities for railway traffic. Why the railways have not already improved these opportunities is not clear, but the stress of traffic will undoubtedly prompt them to follow the policy laid down by Mr. Jennings.

Another interesting phase of the Engineer's report is the reference to the heavy grade on the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and Scarboro Heights. Mr. Jennings suggests that the route of the Grand Trunk be changed from the Don River via the marsh and lake shore to Port Union, thus improving the main line. This proposal can be carried out only at a large expense, but the advantages are great enough to appeal to Charles M. Hays. Mr. Hays is carrying out a broad and highly commendable policy of road improvement. It is not unlikely that he will soon give attention to the plan outlined by Engineer Jennings, by which the Grand Trunk would be freed of its stiffest grade in Ontario, and reduce the journey between Toronto and Montreal by fully a quarter of an hour.

In regard to the entrance of radial railways to the city, Engineer Jennings' report is all right, as far as it goes. He supports the contention so far upheld by the city, that every agreement with a suburban road should terminate with the Toronto Railway Company's agreement. This recommendation was, of course, a foregone conclusion. How the city can be more advantageously served by the suburban lines without impairing any existing rights is a more intricate problem, and one which cannot long be deferred.

GONE IS THE GLORY OF TARTE.

While yet the portfolio of Public Works yearned for a successor to Hon. J. Israel Tarte, there was an expert pronouncement upon the situation by M. K. Cowan, M.P. "I always thought I was sitting beside a powder barrel," declared the member for South Essex. Leaving his constituents to rejoice that parliament prorogued before the barrel exploded and made a sickening spectacle of Parliament Hill, Mr. Cowan lapsed into comparative silence. He found his trusty voice again yesterday, when he unbosomed to The Telegram some further anti-Tarte sentiment vouched for by no less a personage than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Cowan had nothing worse to say of the fallen Minister than that he was a powder barrel. Sir Wilfrid goes a long way further. He tells the member for South Essex that Hon. J. Israel Tarte is "no loss to the party," that he is the promoter of "a piece of treachery," and a blasted reputation in the Province of Quebec. Sir Wilfrid, in fact, referred to Mr. Tarte much as he wrote to R. L. Richardson.

Emboldened by the approbation of the party chief, who, while he did not commit himself on the powder barrel charge did serious violence to the name and fame of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, the member for South Essex, set free a few more opinions on his own account. He approved the tariff and called Heaven and the prosperity of the country to witness the wisdom of Canada's tariff laws.

"No heavy seas sweep the deck of Canadian industries and commerce," said Mr. Cowan, "and if there should come a storm—"

But at this incomplete stage of the noble metaphor, the member for South Essex paused, apparently uncertain as to what dire punishment should be inflicted on the storm when it comes. Perhaps the storm will take warning from Mr. Cowan's threat and chase itself into permanent quarters in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

But even if the worst should happen, what then? Mr. Cowan's chief anxiety is centred in South Essex. When the storm comes it will find lights along Erie's weeping shore and the Detroit River as far as the coast line of South Essex extends. They will be the lights of lighthouses standing out as thick as the pickets on a picket fence. The eloquence of M. K. Cowan spoke for those lighthouses, spoke, too, for the breakwaters and piers that bask beneath them. The power of Hon. J. Israel Tarte delivered them.

Mr. Tarte was no powder barrel in those days. So high was he, in fact, in the estimation of South Essex and its able member in those days that he was banqueted in Leamington. M. K. Cowan pledged the health of the distinguished guest in a speech that gladdened and thrilled the hearts of the party.

Where is that party now? M. K. Cowan, M.P., might well reply in the words of Bret Harte:

"Where is dot little cloud of smoke,
Up on the mountain prow?"

The refusal of Toronto Junction to change its name will lead some rude people to suggest that our fair suburb is no lady.

Nine Chicago dealers were fined $100 each for enhancing the price of coal. It is rumored that everyone of them was able to pay his fine.

The Germans poets' union wants a minimum rate of a mark for every two lines, and it is said that some of the couplets look like thirty cents.

Emperor Bill's hair is turning gray, and John Bull has only to associate a little longer with his august ally in Venezuela to develop similar evidences of the ravages of care.

Now that they have adjusted their difficulties the two Public School trustees of Toronto will move to have their names changed to David Hughes and Jonathan Chapman.

That western organization, which proposes to teach incoming Americans which way to vote, might at the same time teach them the latest devices for getting their votes counted.

It will be too bad if a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Niagara Falls and Swirlpool Power Swiping Company has to adjourn for lack of a quorum of Cabinet Ministers.

Ald. S. W. Burns forgets that his scheme for making Street Railway cars with the doors in the centre would disturb the people's old friend and glowing comforter, the coal stove.

"No heavy seas sweep the deck of Canadian industries," says Commodore Cowan, M.P., and if they ever do, this hardy mariner of South Essex will simply lower the life boats of his eloquence to rescue every victim in sight.

The jurymen in the Collingwood case were invited to partake of strychnine in the proportion of one grain to 480 drops of water. We understand that no juryman complained of the weakness of the solution.

As The Globe has admitted that private monopolists prevented Toronto from getting fair treatment in regard to power from Niagara, is it not a fair inference that private monopolists secured the passage of the notorious Conmee Bill?

Did the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. receive $25,000,000, 25,000,000 acres of land, and many other valuable privileges from Canada in order that it might combine with another corporation to prevent the farmers of Canada from obtaining the advantages of telephone service. This is biting the hand that fed them.

The C. P. R. management did a sensible thing in declaring only a five per cent. dividend, notwithstanding their prosperous year. The need of the present time is the enlargement of facilities, double-tracking, more rolling stock, etc., and every available dollar ought to be put into these requirements.

Before the Burrard election it was announced by The Vancouver Ledger that one of its features would be the depositing of ballots not marked for any candidate, but bearing the words "I want Socialism." One of the Socialists said: "It is better to vote for something we want and not get it, than vote for something we don't want, and get it."

It has been decided to build a new passenger steamer for the Rainy River system at a cost of $150,000. The length will be two hundred, and the speed will be twenty miles an hour. The new boat will have accommodation for two hundred and fifty first cabin passengers, and will be propelled by side paddles. The draft will be only three and a half feet. The peculiarity of the vessel will be its large size, accommodation and speed, combined with light draught.

Would the Attorney General of Ontario be exceeding his powers and his responsibilities if he took up the case of the farmers of Markham and Pickering, and instituted an action to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway, a common carrier, to admit the telephones of the farmers, as well as the phones of the Bell Co. to their stations and telegraph offices? Te enforces the federal law as against those who violate the criminal code. There is a federal railway and telegraph code of laws, which calls for equal treatment of all users. Why should he not move for its fulfilment?

The ratification of the Alaskan Treaty by the Senate is strongly urged by The New York Sun. It banks on the following statement by the Hon. John W. Foster, Mr. Hay's predecessor in the Department of State, and a strong advocate of the American case: "The treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert, now pending in the Senate, does not submit any American territory to the adjudication of arbitrators, but creates a commission of three American and three British experts to determine where the line between Alaska and British Columbia should be drawn, as laid down by the treaty of 1825, and, if they can agree, to mark the line."

THE HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the head office, Home Life Building, yesterday, a large number of shareholders and policyholders being present. The annual report shows gratifying progress during the year. Applications were received for $1,471,500 of insurance and policies issued for $1,371,000, an increase of 103 per cent. over 1901. The insurance in force at the close of the year was $3,267,107, under 2553 policies. The legal reserves of the company upon the standard of of 3 1-2 per cent. now amount to $271,858.00, showing an increase in this account of $60,053.41 during the year. The assets for the protection of policyholders amount to $1,247,505.78. The death rate experienced by the association shows a decrease of 31 per cent. in proportion to insurance in force, while the cash premium income increased from $73,351.17 to $88,654.78, or 28 per cent. The report concludes with a reference to the purchase of the Home Life Building, which has been found a satisfactory investment. The Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

YORK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The seventh annual statement of the York Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be found in our business columns. The directors show a very satisfactory increase in business and assets since the formation of the company. They have paid a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The affairs of the company appear to be in a thoroly satisfactory condition.

A UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE.

Editor World: Will you allow me space to say a few words about the proposed new residence. I understand, from inquiries I have made, that the old residence was abolished because it was not self-sustaining; and, immediately afterwards, a sum of two or three thousand dollars was borrowed from the Endowment Fund to start a dining hall, and, since that time, in order to help it along, the university has been providing free light, heat and water, at great expense. Now we hear from a member of the faculty that it does not pay, and the students do not patronize it, the attendance being 180 daily, an average of 60 each meal, out of over 1600 students. And then we hear that there is to be a new residence. I hope that, in view of the recent exposures of life in the former residence, and of the grant of land and money to the Greek Letter Societies, the Board of Trustees will look a little more carefully into future schemes than they have done into the past. If there is to be a residence, let it be built by subscription or private individuals: the university has sufficient to do to look after the academic needs of the students, and I believe from what I know of my own experience as a student that there is really no demand for a residence amongst a large body of the students themselves. As for Greek Letter Societies, they should not be encouraged, certainly not favored, any more than other bodies.

Arts Graduate.

DOMINION SHOULD BUY.

Winnipeg Tribune: If the C.N.R. is for sale, it should be purchased by the Dominion government. The stock should not be allowed to pass into the hands of third parties. At present it is still held, almost or altogether, by the original promoters and their associates. It has cost these men nothing. The cost of the railway and its equipment, so far as it is in operation, has been much more than covered by bonds guaranteed by Manitoba. The promoters have pocketed the subsidies in land and cash. All these circumstances can be allowed for in fixing the price, if the Dominion purchases now. But if third parties pay millions of dollars for the stock, which, as we have seen, is all water, and represents not one cent put into the road, those purchasers will demand, with some show of justice, that they should be allowed to keep rates up high enough to provide dividends upon the amount they have invested in stock which parliament has authorized the promoters to issue.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Men's Waterproof Coats

Half-a-hundred five-dollar Coats for little more than half-price. A popular style in a reliable coat. Your money back if it goes wrong:

50 Men's Waterproof Coats; English make; in fawn covert cloth; single-breasted; Raglanette style, with Talma pockets; vents at side; check linings; velvet collars; all seams sewn; sizes 40 to 48; regular price $5; Thursday 2.99

50c Silk Neckwear at 17c

Over fourteen thousand pieces of new Neckwear ready this morning at about the best bargain price we ever offered. The headline suggests how big the value is, but even so, you must see the goods to really appreciate the excellence of this offering. As we have no idea of selling all of it to-day those who come on Thursday will find choice selections awaiting them:

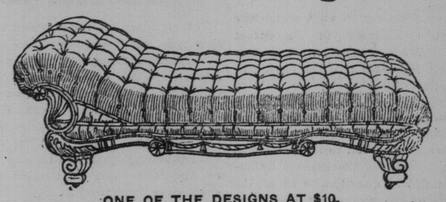
1200 MEN'S SILK NECKWEAR, including fine and heavy corded silks, barathea and basket weaves, in plain colors only—navy blue, cardinal, garnet, white and cream; made in large flowing ends, shield knot, four-in-hands and puffs; satin lined and best finish throughout; these would sell in the regular way at 50c each; our price to-day, and until sold..... 17c

Men's Combinations $1.19

Seasonable weight for present and later wear. Good fitting garments, with worsted finish. Underwear that will give genuine satisfaction; Thursday morning at less than half price while this lot lasts:

100 Suits Men's Fine Ribbed Combination Undersuits; English style; unshrinkable; pearl buttons; medium winter weight; sizes 32 to 44; regular price $2.50 per suit; Thursday 1.19

Couches and Dining Tables



ONE OF THE DESIGNS AT $10.

Three Upholstered Couches, the prices of which show more than anything we could say how gainful are the buying chances of our February Furniture Sale. These couches are made and finished in first-class style, by experts who are thorough and painstaking in their work. The coverings are qualities that give exceptional service:

12 Couches; all-over upholstered, in fancy figured velours, with fringe to match; regular price $7.50; Sale price for Thursday 4.95

12 Couches; with full spring seats and edges; all-over upholstered in heavy figured velours; assorted colors; deep tufted tops; regular price $10.50; Sale price for Thursday 6.95

25 Couches; assorted patterns of new designs; medium and large sizes; with steel construction, spring edges and arm; well upholstered in best grade velour; plain and tufted tops; regular prices $12.50 to $15; Sale price for Thursday 10.00

And to make Thursday's visit to our Furniture Department of still greater profit to you, we add these Dining-Room Tables and Sham Holders at prices that cannot fail to win your attention:

25 Dining-room Tables; made of select hardwood, in highly finished golden oak color; with 42 to 48-inch top, extending to 8 feet long; regular price $8; Thursday, at 5.90

Same style of Table as above, in solid oak; regular price $9.50; Thursday, at 6.90

50c Tarbox Sham Holders for 25c

300 Sham Holders; the celebrated "Tarbox" kind; adjusts without folding the sham; regularly sold for 50c each; Thursday, at ..... .25

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

IN THE SURROGATE COURT.

Will Torn Up and Pasted Together Presented for Probate.

The widow of Josiah Palmer, school teacher, of Norway, in York Township, yesterday made application in the Surrogate Court for administration of her late husband's estate, claiming that he had died intestate. A will made Nov. 21, 1902, was, however, brought to light in an application that was filed by Samuel Maneer, who with George Young, is named as an executor. This will was torn up into eight pieces at the instigation of Mrs. Palmer, who claimed that it was done at the request of her husband, but has since been pasted together. It was not, however, destroyed in the presence of the testator, as the law requires. Mrs. Palmer will recognize the will, which gives an inventory of the estate as life insurance, $1050; household goods, $100; cash, $400.

James Albert Campbell makes application to become legal guardian of his two children. The mother died last month, leaving $500 life insurance for their benefit.

Mary Davis of East Gwillimbury Township, left $734 in personalty to relatives.

Mrs. Thomas Hatley bequeathed to her husband real estate worth $1000 and $105 cash, and household goods to the value of $500 to her daughter.

Francis Henry Vercoe, civil engineer, died in South Africa in December. His mother, Phoebe Alma Vercoe, of Toronto, is willed his life insurance policy of $5000.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

London Street Railway Co. at Odds With the City.

The London Street Railway Co. appealed at Osgoode Hall yesterday to continue an injunction preventing the city of London from taking steps to cancel their charter, the trouble arising out of an order obtained by the city to compel the company to re-lay tracks that were taken up on a certain street. The company appeared against this, and argument is yet to be heard. In the meantime the city endeavored to reach the desired end by threatening to take away the franchise unless the tracks were re-laid. Justice Britton, at the suit of the railway, stayed this notice and the company wishes the injunction continued. Chief Justice Meredith heard the appeal, and reserved judgment. He remarked during the argument that it was common knowledge that these corporations, meaning railway companies, commit most flagrant violations of the law and their agreements, perfectly indifferent to the rights of the people. The railway claim to be willing to do anything reasonable as soon as the weather is more favorable for track-laying.

The Salada Tea Company have issued a writ against E. F. Mason & Co. of Peterboro, for alleged infringement of trade mark.

Under a policy held by Dennis Nolan for $2,000, the Ocean Accident Insurance Co. claimed the right to arbitration in the case of non-agreement between parties as to the outcome of an accident. Nolan, while in his capacity as an active member of the fire department, received injuries from which he later died. His mother took the matter to Osgoode Hall, and the master held that she had a right to sue. Judge Meredith reversed the decision, and now the case is appealed in the Divisional Court.

T. G. Blackstock and other bondholders of the Central Ontario Railway sought yesterday, at Osgoode Hall, to prevent the new board, elected at Trenton on Feb. 2, from acting. The new board threatens to oppose in parliament an application to be made by Mr. Blackstock and others in reference to the voting of shareholders. Chief Justice Meredith refused the application.

WILL WRITE THE WAR OFFICE.

Veterans Want Bodies of Empire's Defenders Decently Interred.

The monthly meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans was held last night in Occident Hall. In the absence of the president, Major J. W. Collins, thru illness, the vice-president, George Pearce, occupied the chair. The following were admitted to membership: Lieut.-Col. N. F. Paterson, 34th; James Gorrie, late sergeant Queen's Own.

A resolution was adopted asking the British War Office to set aside a sum of money to bury old veterans. It was stated that the association buried two veterans to prevent them finding their way to the pickling vats of the School of Anatomy. The secretary will write to the War Secretary, and a reply is expected by next meeting.

Several amounts were handed over to the Sick Committee to distribute, and other cases will be investigated.

LIBRARY REFERENDUM.

Editor World: Shall the city accept Mr. Carnegie's generous gift or not is the question of the hour. In a matter of such importance there should be mature consideration, and all classes of citizens should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion. Such opportunity cannot be obtained thru the medium of public meetings. I would therefore suggest that the Mayor and Council instruct the police to take a referendum of the ratepayers on the question on the same basis on which the census was so successfully taken on two former occasions. I feel sure this method would meet the approval of all, and settle the question in the most satisfactory way, and relieve the Mayor and Council of a great responsibility.

J. G.

Civic Improvement Conference.

A provincial conference will be held at the Board of Trade, Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 13, with sessions at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., for the purpose of organizing the Ontario League for Civic Improvement, designed to be a federation of horticultural societies and other kindred associations and individuals aiming to promote the highest ideals of a more beautiful Canada. Prof. John Craig of Cornell University, and chairman of the rural improvement section of the American League for Civic Improvement, will deliver an illustrated lecture, showing the marvelous transformation that has been wrought in many American towns by means of this organized movement.

Attention is called to the fact that this week the Hole in the Wall Cigar Store, 167 1-2 East King-street, is selling off American Pipes at half price. Some hundreds of them to clear at Twenty-five cents each.

Smallpox Still Spreads.

Six cases of smallpox are reported from Ridgetown, one from Winchester and one from Saltfleet, Wentworth County.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had the asthma terribly. We tried almost everything, without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three bottles cured her."—*Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.*

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Almost Racked to Pieces.

MISS SADIE E. RUSK, OF RUSKVILLE, ONT., HAS A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Ruskville, Ont., March 1st, 1902.—It affords me much pleasure to testify to the excellency of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. About a year ago I was attacked by a hacking cough. It was so distressing that I was almost racked to pieces by its violence. I saw DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP highly recommended for coughs like mine, so I purchased a bottle, and it completely cured me. I find it equally beneficial for colds in the head, and any obstruction of the nasal passages. It is an excellent preparation, and too much cannot be said in its favor.—Sadie E. Rusk.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP contains all the essential lung healing principles of the pine tree, and is a wonderful cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Price 25c. Bottle, at all Dealers.

Programme.

Wednesday Afternoon at 3 o'clock at our Warerooms.

1. Durege .....Valse de Concert Pianola.
2. Delibes....Pizzicati and Valse Lente ..... Sylvia Ballet Pianola.
3. Beethoven ..Coriolan Overture Aeolian Orchestrelle.
4. Wagner-Liszt ...Elsie's Bridal Procession ..... Lohengrin Pianola.
5. (a) Beethoven ....Farewell to the Piano ..... (b) Rubinstein...Melodie in F Pianola.
6. Scottish Melodies ..... Aeolian Orchestrelle.

The Pianola Method

It is a conservative statement to say that no system of piano instruction ever invented can show the results obtained by the Pianola method of playing.

Aside from the fact that in all other methods days and years are required to perfect technique (which the Pianola supplies at once), their accomplishment is insignificant compared to the Pianola's.

Unlike that of even the most skilful pianist, the Pianola player's repertoire is practically unlimited.

Beethoven's works, arranged for the Pianola, alone form a collection greater than the whole repertoire of most players.

Add to these the compositions of practically every other composer who ever lived, of all schools, from classic to lightest popular, and the result is an enormous collection of 8008 pieces, all instantly available for the Pianola.

When it is realized that the Pianola can be played by absolutely everyone, and that its playing cannot be distinguished from that of the best pianists, the tremendous advantages of the Pianola method are apparent.

To the great class of people who could never learn anything of music except by listening to the performances of others, the Pianola appeals as one of the greatest gifts science has ever conferred upon mankind.

A handsomely illustrated and descriptive brochure will be sent to those desiring information by mail, and all questions answered through our correspondence department.

The price of the Pianola is $275. May be purchased by monthly payments, if desired.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., LIMITED,
32 King Street West.

Lea her Bound Trunks, $6.50

27 Waterproof, Canvas Covered, Leather Bound Trunks for sale on Thursday. They are linen lined throughout, 2 outside heavy leather straps, 2 deep trays, regular price $9, Thursday,

$6.50

EAST & CO., 300 YONGE ST. Cor. Agnes St.

Choice Bitter Oranges for making marmalade, and an Excellent Scotch Recipe,

AT

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