IT is now five years since the public first had an opportunity to judge the Pianola.

An instrument affording a new method of piano-playing, it was then announced, which did away entirely with the tediousness of exercises and practice.

By means of a mechanism so delicate and responsive

As to admit of artistic and individual expression.

The broad assertion was made that

With the Pianola
Anyone
Could play anything
On any piano.

This was supplemented by the still more interesting intimation that

In the Pianola the skilled pianist would find neither a soulless imitator nor an unworthy rival, but a valued ally, and an always interesting friend.

Such an announcement, coming from the manufacturers of the Aeolian so well and favorably known to the musical public, naturally aroused immediate attention and no little expectation.

Of self-acting pianos, or mechanical piano-players, there were already a number.

But here was the definite promise of something different.

Would it be different?

And, if so, how? And, why?

It certainly was different.

So entirely different that even in the most accomplished and critical of piano virtuosi incredulity speedily gave place to astonishment, and astonishment to enthusiasm.

Here, for the first time in the history of the piano, was an instrumentality which, while it ensured with absolute certainty the striking of the right note at the right time, and for exactly the right length of time, left to the intelligence of the performer the force with which it should be struck, and the nature of the blow. Tempo as well as touch was under complete control, and the various pedal effects were easily available.

It was also immediately established that the Pianola was essentially an instrument allowing progress, as much so as the piano itself.

That, while at the very outset it placed at the command of the merest novice a technique not ordinarily obtainable, except by long and weary years of perpetual practising, there were for the skilled musician possibilities in the Pianola which time itself could not exhaust.

Criticism was invited.

Not without difficulty the greatest pianists of the century were induced to personally investigate the Pianola; and one by one Rosenthal, Sauer, De Pachmann, Moszkowski and Paderewski rendered their verdicts of approval and endorsement.

These opinions are a matter of record and of widespread publicity. Coming from the acknowledged masters of the piano—men who have devoted their lives to its study, and whose names will forever be associated with it, such testimony was naturally sufficient to overcome any possible prejudice that might exist against the employment of an instrument simply because it was an instrument;

And it was soon realized that the Pianola, so far from depreciating Art, or cheapening its quality, might easily become a marvelous aid to its development.

It is doubtful whether any other musical invention, of any kind whatsoever, in any age of the world, ever aroused greater interest, or was received with greater favor.

The Pianola affords

To the novice:

Immediate ability to play any piece, no matter how difficult, with technical correctness;

To the average Player:

Opportunity to immeasurably increase the power of expression, and to extend indefinitely the simplest reportoire;

To the Multitude, who "Used to Play";

A revival of all the old-time musical habit and enthusiasm, with enjoyment increased by the increase of capability and scope;

To the Skilled Pianist:

The artistic rendition of masterpieces by the hundred instead of by the score;

To the Student, no matter how far removed from teachers and conservatories;

The most liberal education—the most practical and helpful of all tuition;

To the entire household:

Extension of piano enjoyment to every member of the family.

The Pianola means a widespread revival of interest in piano-playing;

The resurrection of "dead" pianos;

The substitution of better instruments for those that, seldom used, had been thought "good enough."

Everywhere it acts as a stimulant to musical thought — a refiner of musical taste—an educational force.

Is it to be wondered at that in its short public history the Pianola has achieved a success surpassing that of any other musical invention of the century?

The Pianola is on exhibition and on sale at our warerooms. Its price is but $275.00. Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited,
32 King Street West, : : : Toronto.

LABOR ON PARADE.

Route and Details of Monday's Big Demonstration.

The Labor Day parade on Monday will be the biggest demonstration that the various union organizations of Toronto have ever held. Every organized union body will be strongly represented and the competition for the best dressed body of men in the parade will be keen. The parade will be marshalled by G. T. Beales, assisted by F. J. Wilson, F. C. Letts, Owen Flanigan, C. J. Saunders and Charles Sheppard and will move off from Queen's Park at 10 o'clock sharp. It proceeds via Grosvenor, Yonge, Queen, Spadina, King and York-streets and the bay front, to the Island ferries. The program for the day at Hanlan's Point includes the much talked-of Baby Show, and a series of games. Addresses will also be delivered by prominent labor men.

The organizations on parade will be as follows, each section being headed by a band: Section 1, Districts Maydower, Excelsior, Maple Leaf, Primrose and Victoria assemblies, K. of L., and Women's Label League.

Section 2: Bakers' and Drivers' Union, Trunk and Bag Workers, Amalgamated Leather Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Rubber Workers, Barbers' Union, Clerks' Protective Association, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Jewelry Workers.

Section 3: Iron Moulders' Union, Metal Trades Council, Pattern Makers' Union, Brass Moulders' Union, Brass Workers' Union, Stove Mounters' International Machinists No. 235, International Machinists No. 371, Metal Polishers, Sawsmiths' Union, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Brotherhood of Carmen, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Horseshoers' Union, Bolt Workers.

Section 4: Brickmakers' Union No. 118, Brickmakers' Union No. 19, Granite Cutters, Freight Handlers, Team Drivers' Union No. 154, Civic Employes' Union Nos. 1 and 2, Can and Express Association.

Section 5: Brewery Workmen, Maisters' Union, Cork Workers, Coopers' Union, Bartenders' League, Cigar Makers' Union, Tobacco Workers' Union, Musical Protective Association, Stage Employes, Street Railway Men.

Section 6: Piano and Organ Workers' Council, Piano and Organ Workers' Local 29, Piano and Organ Workers Local 41, Wood Carvers, Upholsterers' Union, Journeymen Tailors, Clothing Cutters, Clothing Operators, Clothing Pressers, Furriers' Union, Broom Makers.

Section 7: Federated Council of Building Trades, Painters' Union, Stone Masons, Builders' Laborers, Sheet Metal Workers, Structural Iron Workers, Inside Iron Workers, Ornamental Iron Workers, Stone Cutters, Marble Workers, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Amalgamated Carpenters, Electrical Workers No. 114, Electrical Workers No. 353, Lathers, Plasterers, Plasterers' Laborers, Concrete Workers, Tile Layers, Bricklayers.

Section 8: Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, Allied Printing Trades Council, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Web Pressmen, Printing Pressmen, Printing Press Assistants, Bindery Women, Bookbinders' Union, Mailers' Union.

Section 9: Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Steam Engineers, Boiler Makers' Helpers.

Section 10: Wood Workers' Council, Piano Makers' Local 34, Cabinet Makers No. 157, Wood Working Machinists No. 118, Picture Frame Workers No. 114, Gilders' Protective Association, Glass Workers' Association.

Section 11: The Mayor and Council, Public School Board, Separate School Board, Technical School Board, Band, Toronto Fire Department.

Section 12: Industrial and Manufacturing display.

The Demonstration Committee are: W. J. Storey, T. Osborne, J. A. McIntyre, Geo. Bennett.

Shoes Made While You Wait.

A most interesting test is to be made in the process building on Monday next, when those in charge of the Model Shoe Factory propose to make for President McNaught of the Exhibition Association a pair of "Goodyear welted" King Quality Shoes, doing all the work in his presence and without infringing on the time of this extremely busy man.

This Model Shoe Factory, which has been installed jointly by the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, whose factory and offices are in Montreal, and the J. D. King Company, Limited, of this city, has attracted a constant throng of visitors, who have shown the greatest interest in the method of making Goodyear welt shoes, and who have not hesitated to express their surprise at the ease and rapidity with which the machines do the work. None have been more interested than President McNaught, who realizes that the exhibit shows an industry in which Canadians are rapidly coming to the front.

On the occasion of a recent visit to the exhibit, Mr. McNaught asked how quickly a pair of Goodyear welt shoes could be made, but, strange to say, no time could be given that would stand as official. It was therefore proposed to make the test for a record, and Mr. McNaught has promised to be at the exhibit at 11.30 o'clock on Monday to see the shoes started and all the way through to the ready-to-wear product.

To make the test, as far as possible, an official one, the newspaper men have been invited to accompany President McNaught and keep record of the time of the different operations.

CRUSHED UNDER ENGINE.

G.T.R. Fireman Dies From Frightful Injuries in Bathurst-St. Yard.

A horrible accident occurred at the foot of Bathurst-street on the G.T.R. tracks yesterday afternoon as a result of which William Gerro's mangled body lies at the Emergency Hospital. Gerro was a fireman in the employ of the Grand Trunk, and recently moved from Montreal, boarding at 13 Drummond-place. He had left his engine and somehow walked in front of another engine. His right leg was taken off at the hip and right arm above the elbow, and his left foot was severed just above the ankle. He also received several ugly cuts about the head and in being crushed by the engine sustained severe internal injuries. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he expired shortly after 6. He was conscious for a time while being conveyed to the hospital. He was about 30 years of age.

M'MULLEN AGAINST BILL T. & H. RAILWAY LOCAL

Says the Company Should Get Its Powers From Ontario Legislature.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Provincial and municipal rights found some champions in the Senate to-day, when the Toronto and Hamilton Railway bill came up for its second reading. The bill was read a second time, its opponents reserving the right to discuss the questions involved in the committee stage.

Senator McMullen declared that the railway was local, and as such should receive its powers from the Ontario legislature. He contended that no road could be for the general advantage of Canada until it was built. That was his stand, and he intended to fight on it until convinced he was wrong. Parliament ever since the passage of the Railway Act had been passing bills which it had not right to, and it was time this was stopped.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had no doubt the ultimate object of the bill was to purchase all the electric lines running out of Hamilton and going to Niagara Falls. This bill was to declare the work for the general advantage of Canada, whilst the roads to be acquired were to remain under provincial control. He had no doubt that next year a new bill would be brought in and all these lines made federal.

Senator David asked wherein this bill came within the federal jurisdiction. There had been a great abuse of this principle and he thought it was time it should cease. He had been thru the bill and could see no cause for declaring it a work for the general advantage.

Senator Sullivan urged that the bill stand over. He knew the greater part of the brains of the Senate was in the Railway Committee, but still there might be some outside. He thought the bill required careful looking into.

Senator Beique said the railway crossed the G.T.R., and Sir Mackenzie Bowell had changed his view since a day or two ago, when Mr. Beique had moved to leave these roads to the provincial legislature.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied that he was not aware that the line crossed the G.T.R., but that did not alter his position.

Senator Kerr said it was an important bill to incorporate a company to build a railway from Toronto to Hamilton. It was not an electric line, but a trunk railway crossing Burlington Beach and leading to Niagara Falls. The intention was to build a high class railway and to have a specimen of the finest piece of railway construction in the world. He could conceive of nothing more calculated to be of benefit to Canada than this road. Drawing power from Niagara on the border land of Canada, and running to Hamilton on existing lines, it would prove a great benefit. People had got excited over this bill. Had there been any attack on municipal rights it had been eliminated, and those rights were better protected now than they would be under the provincial act. The opposition originated in the City of Toronto, who asked other municipalities to join it. The other municipalities wanted the road. A compromise had been effected and embodied in the bill.

Senator Kerr said with some show of heat that there was yet time this session for Senator McMullen to introduce a bill to repeal a bill introduced by himself and passed by the House, containing the same objection, and also a clause. If he were consistent, if he were not playing to the gallery, he would do this.

Senator Watson believed all railways round Toronto would be electric roads before long. This bill had been supported by many of the municipalities. Toronto opposed it till the compromise was reached. He believed in municipal and provincial rights, but the whole spirit of the Railway Act was, that railways should be under federal control.

The bill was then read a second time.

DIED IN PHILIPPINES.

Former Resident of London, Ont., Victim of Cholera.

Whitby, Sept. 5.—Word has reached his relatives, thru the United States War Department, announcing the death of John Almer Ham, son of the late J. V. Ham, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, which took place on July 15 last at Eueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, in the Philippine Islands, of Asiatic cholera. He enlisted some years ago at Fort Cook, Nebraska, in 22nd U. S. Infantry and served with the army in Cuba, being present at the engagement at El Caney near Santiago, whence his regiment was ordered to the Philippines. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to London, Ont. He subsequently re-enlisted as private of the first class of the hospital corps of the U. S. Army, and returned to the Philippines and was engaged in hospital service at the time of his death. He leaves one sister, Mrs. W. D. Greene of Winnetka, Ill., and a half sister, Miss Virginia Barclay.

SALOON MEN USE DYNAMITE.

House of Temperance Workers Wrecked—Inmates' Narrow Escape.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4.—The home of Abraham Showalter at Keystone, Wells County, was dynamited last night as a result of the persistent war of the owner against the saloon element. Mr. Showalter and his family escaped from the wreck unhurt, but their good fortune was not due to any consideration for him on the part of the authors of the outrage.

The explosion occurred just before midnight, while the members of the family were asleep. From the noise and the shock to other houses in the village it is supposed that not less than three pounds of dynamite was placed under the house.

The charge was placed directly under the sleeping room of Mr. and Mrs. Showalter, but owing to the fact that the bedroom had been disarranged during the day they were in another room. Both were thrown out into the yard by the force of the explosion, but neither was injured seriously.

For two months the temperance element has been engaged in a war against the saloons, and the "blanket remonstrance" has been used effectively in sending some of the saloons out of the village. Mr. Showalter has been one of the most active of the temperance people, but it is believed that his house was wrecked by the saloon element out of revenge.

Suspicion rests upon two persons who may be arrested.

LORENZ PATIENT CURED.

New York, Sept. 4.—Six-year-old Alvin Black, son of a canal-boat captain, who was operated upon at the New York State Hospital at Tarrytown for hip disease by Dr. Lorenz at the expense of Mrs. Armour of Chicago, left the hospital cured yesterday.

SIR THOMAS DINED.

New York, Sept. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor of the Pilgrims of the United States at a dinner given in his honor to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 150 men, prominent in many walks of life, were present. Sir Thomas arrived at 7.45, and for half an hour received his friends. Then Sir Thomas, escorted by George T. Wilson, led the way to the tables.

Rome has a water supply of 200,000,000 gallons a day, London only 160,000,000 and Paris 90,000,000.

IMMENSE FRUIT CROP,

But Growers of Niagara District Get Poor Returns.

A visit to the wholesale fruit market at the foot of Scott-street will do much to confirm the statement of the commission men as to the immensity of the fruit crop of the province. No better object lesson can be given than is here obtained. Statement as to the failure of the tomato and peach crops have been thoroly disproved and the only cloud on the horizon is the meagre returns which the fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula are to-day obtaining. It is true that the crop is a bountiful one, but this may fairly, under present circumstances, be said to be a doubtful advantage. With the high cost of labor, to which may be added commission and express charges and other incidentals, the lot of the fruit grower and gardener is not altogether an enviable one.

But a more serious phase of the matter is the tremendous losses to which the peach growers of the Niagara Peninsula have within the past few years been subjected. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety in the culture of the peach crop, and the preservation of the trees from wind storms and the far more deadly pest, known as the San Jose scale. The former it is impossible to guard against, but the fight against the latter is an incessant one. It may not be generally known that these orchards are under government supervision, whose officials are vested with all the powers of an autocrat. Thousands of peach trees in the Niagara district have, during the past three or four years, been cut down and burned to stop, if possible, the ravages of this pest. It is most gratifying to know that these efforts are proving successful, and it is believed that within a short time the disease will be stamped out. Plums are likewise not exempt, and in several instances peaches and plums bearing the malady have been displayed on the wholesale market. Another difficulty which growers and commission men are called upon to contend against is the lack of proper transportation and better facilities in the matter of cold storage. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages and the discouragements incidental to low prices, the fruit trade is rapidly assuming immense proportions, and bids fair in the near future to prove one of the most valuable assets of this fair province.

NEARLY MISSED BOAT.

Charles Hawtrey Reached It Only by Special Tug.

London, Sept. 4.—Charles Hawtrey, who is now on his way to America on board the Majestic, had at Queenstown to-day a most exciting experience. He was scheduled to leave Liverpool on the Majestic on Wednesday, but was detained in London and arranged to catch the steamer at Queenstown the following day by taking the Holyhead express. He got off safely from London, but when the tender left Queenstown harbor to put the mails and passengers aboard the Majestic, Hawtrey was missing. As Charles Frohman had arranged for the English actor to open in New York in "The Man from Blankley's" on Sept. 18, the latter's personal manager, who was on the liner, was duly frantic and appealed to the captain of the Majestic to send the tug back for the missing star. Of course, the captain would not do any such thing, and, of course, also the special tug engaged by Hawtrey appeared in sight just as the liner was getting up anchor, and the actor was transferred in the nick of time. He had under his arm a pewter mug, the purchase of which in Queenstown had caused him to miss the boat, and which was intended as a present to Frohman. This trophy Hawtrey held aloft as he proceeded to his stateroom amid the cheers of the Majestic's passengers, with the remark: "I hope Frohman will appreciate it. It's cost me enough."

The Usefullness of the Cup Races.

John R. Spears, in August Outing.

We do not yet know definitely how much wider a yacht might be built with success, but out of the international races off Sandy Hook have come other races of the same kind on the great lakes, where still greater breadths of beam have been found advantageous. Moreover, the smaller classes of yachts have shown tremendous speed for the scow model pure and simple. Who can say on authority that 30 feet is too great a beam for a 90-foot sloop?

One may admit that the transatlantic steamers have not yet adopted overhangs, and that their proportion of depth to beam is greater even than that in Shamrock III. But, in spite of these facts, it may be worth while in a practical point of view to know what is the shape of hull that will give greatest speed.

As to the methods of framing for strength with small weight, we have proof that the experiments made in building swift yachts have been of practical advantage, for the best yacht builders are, without exception, the best builders of all kinds of vessels that require strength with light weight. Further than that, if the overhang is not to be adopted in the merchant service, the spoon-shaped bow in a modified form can now be seen in some cargo carriers, and there is hope for still further improvements in this direction.

But the greatest benefit the American people have derived from the international yacht races has come to them indirectly. From the salt sands of the seacoast to the sod-houses of the plains, and the log-cabins of the backwoods, everybody becomes interested in the fate of the America's Cup. Has it been of no advantage to the nation that was without warships and without merchant ships that the yacht bearing the old flag should triumph from year to year?

Etiquet on the Links.

Not only in the actual playing of golf, but in the etiquet of the game, the American players, or some of them, might well learn something from the visiting Englishmen. An observer of all the games, and a participant in the practice rounds, states that there was a marked difference between the Americans and the Englishmen in their bearing towards their caddies. The Americans, especially the college boys, were impatient if the caddie did not at once find the ball after the drive. The Englishmen did not hurry or worry at all. They almost invariably said "Thank you," when the caddie did a service for which he was being paid. They consulted with the caddie and usually accepted his judgment as of value, even if it was sometimes in error. And they did not run. One of the caddies was sent up the hill at Myopia to indicate the direction of the hole. He started to run up the hill with his heavy bag of clubs, after a sharp command from one of the college boys.

"Don't run, my lad," called out the Englishman for whom he was doing the service, "we've got all the time that there is."—Boston Evening Transcript.

The population of Ireland, which 50 years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000.

THE POSTMASTER SAYS

That Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Sure Relief—Everybody Speaks Highly of Them.

Mr. R. Jancowski, the postmaster at Fesserton, Ont., is a man who enjoys the esteem of the community in which he resides. Consequently the following statement from him is worthy of the careful consideration of everyone:

"I have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial and can with every confidence recommend them. I generally use only half a Tablet after eating, and it has always given relief.

"I know other people who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in their neighborhood and they all speak in the highest terms of them."

This is a very moderate statement, but it assures you of one thing: that if you have a bloated or uncomfortable feeling after eating you can find a sure relief in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. And there is further relief in the knowledge that in using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets you are safeguarding yourself against Chronic Indigestion. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Dyspepsia of all stages by resting the Stomach and allowing it to recover its strength naturally. They are a safeguard against disease and an insurance policy against discomfort.

FRATERNITY HARD HIT BY HEESON'S STEALING

Ottawa Man Held for Trial on Charge of Misappropriating Lodge Funds.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Fraternal insurance received a bad black eye here this week in two defalcations, which at present have resulted in the jailing of one man on a charge of theft and another being absent from the city, gone, it is said, to parts unknown, to elude a warrant which has been issued for his arrest.

In the police Court to-day, George Benson, Sparks-street, treasurer for Court Albert, Canadian Order of Foresters, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing $460.51 from the order. The prosecution is made on behalf of the London Insurance and Accident Company, which furnished bonds and had to make up Mr. Beeson's shortage.

An interesting feature of this case is the fact that George Faulkner, High Chief Ranger for Ontario, belongs to Court Royal Albert, and gave the evidence which committed Beeson. He said Beeson's duties were to collect insurance, sick and funeral benefit funds and lodge dues, and to turn them over to the treasurer twice a month at the court meetings. The investigation first showed a shortage of $405.66 and a subsequent shortage up to Aug. 27 of $54.85. Beeson had admitted the first amount to him, and said that he had taken the money in small sums during a year and a half or two years, because of business difficulties. His business had been falling off and he could not pay his rent, especially since rents had been raised.

The London Guarantee and Accident Company had been surety for Beeson, and they had made good the loss to the court. On this evidence the prisoner was finally committed for trial.

The information was laid by Francis J. P. Gibson of Toronto, general agent of the Guarantee Company.

OUR WESTERN CATLE.

Interesting Opinions of a Stockman From Fort Benton, Montana.

River Press, Fort Benton, Montana: A local stockman who has returned from a new range prospecting trip thru part of the Northwest Territory, is rather favorably impressed with its attractions as a live-stock country. He describes it as resembling, in most respects, the ranges in Northern Montana twenty years ago, when fences were few and live-stock had vast stretches of open country over which to roam. In discussing the situation with The River Press, he gives his impressions to this effect:

At the present time cattle from Texas, New Mexico, and other southern states are going into the country by thousands; in fact, up to the end of July, 138,000 head had arrived at Medicine Hat, of which a large percent. had been unloaded there to be turned loose in that neighborhood. Medicine Hat is the centre of a country that is gradually settling up, the small ranchers and farmers of course getting as near the town as they can, and big cow outfits seeking the open country where nothing but a few antelope have grazed since buffalo days.

There are a few sheep in the country, but while mutton is a good price, wool is a great deal lower than in Montana, and consequently they raise a very big breed of sheep, one of them probably weighing as much as two of ours.

The country southwest of Lethbridge will soon become a second Utah. It is filling up very fast with Mormons, and they have several good little towns there. The whole country is being put under irrigation ditches as fast as they can build them. That part of the country is more of a sheep district than Medicine Hat and the Cypress Hills.

Medicine Hat itself is a town of about 2500 inhabitants, and a great deal of business is done there, three banks, all having plenty of customers, and the several stores in the town selling lots of stuff all the time. By the way, it is a peculiar thing that it is possible to purchase American hardware and farming implements, wagons and barb wire at the same price and in some instances cheaper than you can on this side of the line, altho a big duty has been paid on it. Driving up to a ranch there and looking around at the machinery, etc., one would almost think he was in Montana if it were not for the long grass.

Coming from Medicine Hat south the other day for about fifty or sixty miles one was seldom out of sight of a haying outfit; some of the people can cut hay right at their yards. The grass is from 12 to 20 inches long all over the prairie, hills and all. All kinds of labor seem cheaper in Canada than with us, but then living expenses are less, so that about evens it up.

A peculiar thing about the Northwest Territory is that there are so few Canadians there, nearly every one you meet being either an American or Britisher. The few Canadians that are there account for this by saying that that majority of eastern Canadian young men emigrate to the Eastern States as soon as they are old enough to work.

If the next winter is an easy one, cattle will go into the country in even greater numbers than is the case this year, as there are a number of southern cattle men up there now looking the country over preparatory to moving their cattle north.

ALBANI—FRIEDHEIM—POL PLANCON—TREBELLI

On all Great Occasions and at The Highest Musical Functions the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO IS USED

At all events that make history in the annals of Canada this great piano is prominent. It was used by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales throughout their Canadian tour. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Mus. Doc., LL.D., F.R.A.M., London, England, made it his exclusive choice in his triumphant musical festivals of a few months ago. The world's greatest artists everywhere have placed the Hall Mark of their approval and admiration upon it.

And now England's finest Military Band—the famous Coldstreams—belonging to the oldest regiment in the British Army, are allied with the Heintzman & Co. Piano throughout their tour in Canada.

—See Display at Dominion Exhibition.
—Toronto Warerooms, 115-117 King St. West.

PLUNKET GREENE—JONAS—HYLLESTED—BURMEISTER

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Continued From Page 1.

would not recede from its position. Both sides of the House are feeling the strain. Nearly all the talk comes from the opposition benches. The Liberal whips cautioned their men to remain silent and wait till the opposition members surrender from sheer stress of physical exhaustion. Occasionally a Liberal member was unable to resist the temptation to take up a challenge from an opposition speaker, even tho party discipline enjoined him to silence.

C. B. Heyd of Brantford said the argument was being made too aggravating. He engaged with the member for East Hastings in an interesting controversy. Divided between a desire to exchange blow for blow, and a disinclination to destroy the whips, Mr. Heyd suddenly, and to the great amusement of the House, left the chamber with catapult velocity.

The Hansard reporters worked faithfully until an early hour this morning, when they found it physically impossible to stand the strain. They ceased to attempt to report the speeches. The point was raised that the House could not legally continue a debate which was not being recorded in Hansard. The Speaker was called in, and on a vote of 52 to 30 the House held that the proceeding was constitutional. This afternoon the Hansard reporters returned to their task.

Speeches were heard from Mr. Johnston of Cardwell, J. R. Lavell, Mr. Monk and W. B. Northrup. The contract was closely analyzed, and renewed efforts were made to induce the Liberals to supply the information that would justify the passage of the contract. Mr. Ingram made a personal appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-night. He said the Premier had lost the spirit of fairness which he was supposed to possess, or he would not attempt to railroad a contract of such great importance thru the House while members were physically exhausted.

Sir William Mulock then stated that the House had done a good day's work, and stated the committee would rise and report progress. Five minutes later the House adjourned.

With the adjournment ends the obstruction which the opposition had offered since Thursday evening. Nothing was said in the House concerning the opposition's demand for further information as to the location of the route. It is understood, however, that the government will endeavor to satisfy the opposition's requests.

BOYS CAUGHT A BURGLAR.

Spied Him Coming Out of House and Secured His Arrest.

Boys come in handy sometimes. Four of them yesterday encompassed the arrest of one William Ryan, who had just succeeded in getting out of Barrister Thomas Mulvey's residence at 125 Bathurst-street, with some $300 worth of goods, when Lew Patterson, D. Lovel, Willie Burke and Garnet Myles spied him and suspected what was up. While his three companions accosted Ryan and engaged him in close and interesting conversation, Garnet slid off for a policeman, Ryan ran, but the boys tripped him and then it was William to the cells. He lives at 686 West Queen-street.

BRITISH ALASKAN ARGUMENT

Continued From Page 1.

that the provisions of Article VII. strongly support the contention that the Alaskan treaty contemplated the possibility that some part of the inlets might be British. It is asserted that there is no support for the American contention that the negotiations between Russia and the United States for the treaty contemplated the erection of a barrier between the British and Russian posessions thruout the whole lisiere.

The tribunal, it is argued, should draw a boundary line along coast the summits of the mountains parallel to the coast of the ocean. It is urged that when Russia proposed to discard references to the mountains and take a ten-league distance as a rule Great Britain refused to consent.

Wants Some Inlets.

Great Britain repudiates the argument of the United States that England is entitled to none of the inlets. She insists that she ought to obtain the heads of all important inlets.

In dealing with the sixth question Great Britain contends that the width of the lisiere should be measured from the line of the general trend of the coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular to such general trend, reproducing such widenings of the coast as fairly modify the general trend and are of such dimensions as admit of being reproduced by a line drawn ten marine leagues inland. As contemplated by the treaty, where inlets occur that form part of the territorial water of a power owning the shores on either side, the width of the lisiere should be ascertained from the course which a line giving effect to the general trend of the mainland coast would follow in crossing the inlet.

FOR A BRITISH CUP.

Record Number of Marksmen Gathered at Sea Girt, N.J.

Sea Gate, N.J., Sept. 4.—All previous records in the number of competitors in an individual contest were broken to-day when 113 riflemen reported at the firing line to compete in the Wimbledon Cup match for the famous trophy presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, to be shot for under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America. The winner receives a medal and is entitled to hold the cup for one year. The contest was open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Each competitor was required to fire 20 shots at 1000 yards. The use of any rifle was permissible. The firing began at 10 o'clock this morning, and was not concluded until nearly dark. The cup was won by Captain Richards of Ohio, who scored a total of 91 out of a possible 100.

The other individual event of to-day was the match open to all inspectors and ex-inspectors of rifle practice. The distances were 500 and 600 yards, 10 shots by each competitor at each distance. The use of any military rifle was permissible.

Captain Springstead of New Jersey scored a total of 96 out of a possible 100, and won the prize badge, to be held by him for one year, and $25 in cash.

Edward O'Brien was arrested last night charged with the theft of copper from Salvery and Cohen. William O'Brien was arrested on Thursday in connection with this offence, but is no relation of Edward.

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