

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 26, 1897.

THE JUBILEE BAZAAR.

No words of ours can be expected to impress upon our readers a stronger conviction of the importance of making the St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar an unprecedented success than that which the name and aim of the enterprise must create in the mind of every genuine Irish Catholic. The list of gifts already contributed to the object, as published in successive issues of this paper, is pleasing evidence of the interest that the project has aroused in the generous hearts of Irish ladies, Irishmen and Irish firms, and not of these alone. The circumstances under which it was undertaken and the purpose that it is to serve have recommended the Bazaar to all who have the interests of the community at heart. For it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that what advances the best interests of one section of the community is for the benefit of all, and merits the support of all. Too often, indeed, this truth is forgotten by the narrow minded and bigoted, and the worst of it is that, when the influence of this retrograde section of a community is permitted to have away, the penalty falls not on them alone, but on society at large. This is especially observable in connection with educational reforms. The lack of provision for the intellectual and moral training of one division of a population, while it is doubtless more profoundly felt by those who are exposed to its first effects, must ultimately have consequences injurious to the whole body politic. It would be easy to produce illustrations of this truth from the criminal statistics of the province. To withhold help from any wise educational movement—much more to interpose obstacles to its success—on the ground that it concerns only a portion of the population is, in its results, morally suicidal. Happily, we have not to complain of wilful obstruction. There is enough of the common sense of enlightened patriotism among us to prevent such unhappy discord. It is not actual opposition, so much as indifference on the part of some, and half-hearted co-operation on the part of others of our own people, that we have to dread. There is always a number of good, true, wholesome Catholics who give liberally and work heartily for any good cause. The danger lies in too much dependence being laid on these choice spirits. What we need is the stirring up of the largely apathetic multitude that is only too glad to leave its duties for others to perform. To each the consciousness of these is an aim that should never be lost sight of. It is a task that requires the utmost delicacy and tact, but the reward would be great, and there is one phase of that task that lies within the power even of the humblest Catholic, and that is example. If every right-minded Catholic were to do his very best—whether much or little—for the great cause of St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar, its success would not only be assured, but it would surpass the expectations of the most sanguine.

OUR SAILOR FOLK.

The reception accorded by the Holy Father within a comparatively recent period to the Catholic sailors of two great national fleets evinces in a striking manner not merely the well known goodness of heart that marks all the relations of Pope Leo XIII. with his worldwide flock, but also reveals a special interest on the part of His Holiness in a class of men to which we are all indebted. Let it not be forgotten that the Prince of the Apostles, whose seal His Holiness inherits as a sign of his authority, was not only a fisherman, but a seafarer, whose life was spent on the waters. One of Our Saviour's miracles is indeed associated with the Lake or Sea of Galilee, on which the little band

passed so much time—in the fishing season, and it was on this very occasion that St. Peter uttered the prayer—Domine saluum me fac—the immediate answer to which elicited the prompt and heartfelt confession, Vere filius Dei es. Both prayer and response are full of comfort for every time of trial. How often in the course of the centuries has the head of the Church—St. Peter's successor for the time being—seemed to be laboring with storms and billows of trouble and perplexity from which, to the worldly or the faithless, there seemed to be no possibility of escape. Yet, even in the hour of utmost peril, the ready prayer ever found its unfeigned reply, and the Bark of Peter, righting itself, went on its course with joy. We need not wonder that Leo the Thirteenth, having in his mind those words of solace and assurance, and aware that whatever affected the career of St. Peter, and especially the grand promises that sustained him even to the last death agony for his Master's cause, were of ever precious meaning to the Fisherman's successor, should bear in his heart a warm affection to all. Those Catholics in this city, therefore, who have interested themselves in the welfare and comfort and spiritual refreshing of their brethren who are engaged in seafaring pursuits, have a sanction for their benevolent action than which there is nothing higher attainable. To this sanction we may add the dictates of Catholic hearts and the experience of a commercial community. There are few cities or towns in the new world that have been so long in friendly relations with the sailor people as the City of St. Mary. It is more than three centuries and a third since, under the guidance of Stella Maris, the pick of France's seamen made their way across the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence to this their destined haven. By and by, ships came yearly, then twice, thrice, five, ten times a year, and at last their arrival was so frequent that, during the summer, we had the sailors with us all the time. How much has been done to meet the wants of those brave sons of Catholic mothers to whom, of the seafaring class, our kindly recognition is especially due, most of our readers are aware. They are now provided with pleasant, well-furnished rooms, where there is an ample store of good reading—a library, and the best periodicals and newspapers, means for communicating with their friends at home, and from time to time excellent entertainments which help to vary the monotony of their stay in harbor. The series of concerts for the present season began on Thursday last and was highly appreciated. The room near the corner of St. Peter and Commissioner streets presented an aspect of gaiety and beauty in harmony with the festive occasion, and both sailors and citizens enjoyed themselves to the fullest. In congratulating our sailor friends and ourselves, and especially the reverend clergy and the laity—zealous ladies included—who have contributed to the results indicated, it would be wrong to give the impression that there is nothing more to do. Rather let us look at what has been accomplished as a pledge for much greater triumphs in the days to come.

APPEALS TO PREJUDICE.

An article appeared in the Arena for April on "The Catholic Question in Canada," to which it is well to call attention. It consists of two parts, of which Mr. F. Clement Brown, M. A., is the writer of the first, while the latter is from the pen of Dr. Stewart, of Quebec. The first deals with the mandement against l'Electeur, the Canada Revue case, the Guibord case, the case of Mr. Armand Tessier, publisher of the Protecteur de Saguenay, and Mr. David's pamphlet. The second is concerned chiefly in Mr. David's brochure and its condemnation. With the exception of the Guibord and Canada Revue cases, the subject throughout is the Manitoba school controversy, and the mistake that these writers make is that of confounding the clear duty of the teachers and rulers of the Church with altogether external matters. If, through circumstances over which the bishops of the Province had no control, a subject undoubtedly within their jurisdiction, and on which they were bound by the very nature of their commission to make an unambiguous pronouncement, happened to be mixed up with political controversies, is it to be supposed that for that reason the chief pastors of the Church should be silent and give no warning? Surely, if there is any question on which the Catholic bishops have a right to speak with authority it is the education of the Church's baptized children, and what would be thought of them if they neglected to give direction and admonition where it was at stake? Catholic bishops have nothing to do with the use that may be made of their judgments: their sole thought is to judge justly and truthfully in accordance with the doctrines handed down and the authority with which they are entrusted. It matters nothing to them that their course is misunderstood by those who do not recognize their jurisdiction. But those who continue to call themselves Catholics and claim the privileges of that

communion can hardly be surprised if their chief pastors insist on them speaking, and acting, as Catholics so long as they wish to be so considered. It is the false premises on which they start that disqualify Protestants like Messrs. Brown and Stewart for dealing with the religious side of such controversies. Mr. Tessier and Mr. David knew from the first that they were going against the doctrines and rules of their Church. Mr. Tessier admits this by his submission and Mr. David concedes the justice of the tribunal that condemned him. "Dura lex," he says, "sed lex." Where Catholics (so called) have gone wrong, it is not to be wondered at that Protestant writers should be mistaken. But for appeals to ignorance and prejudice and bigotry there is no excuse.

DONOHUE'S NEW EDITOR.

It was our pleasure last week to pay a slight tribute of praise to Donohue's Magazine, whose reputation is not to make. Many readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Henry Austin Adams, who has so acceptably lectured to cultured audiences in this city, has been fixed upon as the new editor of the magazine. The story of Mr. Adams' life is well known from one of his lectures which has appeared in condensed form in several Catholic papers. A native of Cuba, he spent his early years in Baltimore, studied at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he filled some important charges. Among these, he served as assistant to Rev. Dr. Dix in Old Trinity Church, New York; was pastor of St. Paul's, Buffalo, with a large salary, and rector of the Church of the Redeemer, New York. The processes of reasoning and sentiment by which he was led to a restful home in the Catholic Church, Mr. Adams has described in an interesting and attractive way. He is a man of scholarship and taste, and we are happy to believe that Donohue's Magazine will not lose any of its well-won repute and influence under his management. He will have for assistant editor Miss Mary B. O'Sullivan. This lady is no novice in literary work. She had charge of the Magazine after Mr. Dwyer's retirement and therefore had control of it when we paid it the compliment to which we have already referred. With two such co-workers Donohue's ought to prosper more than ever, as we hope it will.

MRS. SADLIER.

We would once more remind the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS of the obligation weighing upon all Irish Catholics to take part in the Testimonial to Mrs. Sadlier, the authoress. We are well aware that for a good many Irish people, either by birth or by descent, it is a privilege and an honor to be permitted to participate in such a recognition of the rare literary, moral, religious and patriotic worth of such a lady as Mrs. James Sadlier. In our wholly inadequate outline of her services to the cause of Ireland in the New World—the cause of Ireland, not in a political so much as in a social and religious sense—we tried to explain on what grounds Mrs. Sadlier has claims on our generous remembrance. It would really require the voice or pen of some of the great ones gone or still with us—singers, historians, orators, novelists—some of those who, having been inspired from the same high source, could not only prize the motive, the note and the performance of one so richly gifted, but give due expression to their appreciation. We can only appeal to the loftiest sentiments in modest words. From what we know of the esteemed and admired lady whose praise is in all our hearts, she would prefer that this Testimonial had been carried out with as little noise as possible. She has reached an age when rest, after an active and fruitful life, is welcome, and the consciousness of having given pleasure, encouragement and help to thousands of others is a great solace. So far as the assurances of living voices can give this consciousness the guarantee of all-embracing sympathy, they are full of refreshment. And where the meritorious author or authoress happens to be one of the gilded class, nothing more substantial is required. But all are not alike blessed in this world's goods, nor need true Catholics be reminded that poverty and worth are no strangers in the history of the Church's saints and champions and benefactors. The condition of Mrs. Sadlier's treasury did not call for any special elucidation. The advisability of making the Testimonial a substantial expression of admiration and gratitude was taken for granted. A few wealthy Irishmen of generous Irish hearts and traditional Irish appreciation of genius could have made it at once all that was desired. But that would have spoiled the essential purpose and sentiment of the Testimonial, which was and is meant to be a tribute, not from the rich or even the well-to-do, but from the countless Irish readers in Canada and the United States who have been charmed and blessed and sustained in their trials and temptations by Mrs. Sadlier's

writings. As will be seen by the lists already published in our columns, it is not the wealthy business and professional classes alone that have contributed liberally to the Testimonial. Many of moderate means have given generously. It is to be expected that many more of all degrees of income will do themselves the honor of adding their names to the list. Let it not be forgotten that the Testimonial will go forth to the world as a measure of the Irish people's gratitude to their best benefactors. For this, if for no other reason, it ought to be a creditable showing.

BREAD AND BOARD.

The authorities of the City Surveyor's office have become exceedingly strict in enforcing the law regarding sign boards. We judge so, at least from the fact that a peremptory order has been served on the TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company, notifying and requiring us to cause a signboard to be removed from the sidewalk opposite our office. If we failed to comply we were threatened with legal proceedings. Under such circumstances discretion is the best part of valor and so the offending timber was put out of sight. We took it for granted that a comprehensive and summary clearance had been decided on and that we were among the first to receive notice. We could hardly take blame to ourselves for being a worse offender than others who had used for the same kind of notification. We seldom (we regret to say) caused obstructions on the thoroughfare by the aborting interest of our board's contents. Nevertheless it did, we hope, interest a certain number of people by indicating where information not to be found so fully, if at all, in the city papers, might be looked for. A glance was generally enough to satisfy the inquirer. We have seen side-paths blocked impassably, so that ladies were thrust into the open street by mere window invitations. But that is another matter. The point on which we would insist is that justice be done all round. If we obey the law and put away the board that helps us to earn our bread, the time has come, it seems to us, for a general retirement of boards from active duty. It looks as if in some cases the old boards had been only superannuated to allow of new appointees to take their places, and some of the new comers look very like their predecessors.

GOOD JUVENILE BOOKS.

Among the titles in a new series of Catholic juvenile books, published by Messrs. Benziger Brothers, there is one of peculiar interest to our readers—"A Summer at Woodville,"—by Miss Anna T. Sadlier. This volume has elicited praise which Miss Sadlier's many friends in Canada will heartily second, if they have not anticipated it. Miss Sadlier has inherited a large share of the gift that made her mother so popular. This little volume discloses the possession of invention, tact, sympathy and a knowledge of the likes, dislikes, fears and aspirations of the young people for whom it was written. "An Heir of Dreams," by Sallie Margaret O'Malley, is a simple story of a boy, the cause and means of whose transformation is indicated in the title. The hero, nevertheless, became much more than what a strict interpretation of it would imply. Marion A. Taggart is the author of two volumes in this 50 cents series—"The Pennsylvania Post Office" and "Three Girls and Especially One." If none of us have ever played Orpheus C. Keer (office-seeker) in the manner so cleverly and so sympathetically described by Miss Taggart in the former of these volumes, there are few of us who have not had some experience of the drama implied by the title of the latter. It is an excellent story, touching in its pathos, and, though seemingly sad, essentially cheerful and, to the right mind and true-hearted, cheering. Another series by the same publishers is sold at 30 cents each. These include "The Boys in the Block," by Maurice F. Egan; "The Fatal Diamonds," by Eleanor C. Donnelly; "The Flower of the Flock" and "How They Worked Their Way," by M. F. Egan; and "My Strange Friend," by Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J. Some of these need no introduction to our readers, and what surprises us is how Messrs. Benziger Brothers can bring out such volumes at such a price.

We are obliged to hold over, for our next issue, a long list of donations to the St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar, in consequence of having received some of the particulars too late.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Freeman's Journal, N. Y., in referring to the recent struggle in connection with the running of street cars on Sunday in Toronto, indulges in a brief reference to some phases of the condition of affairs in this country in the following terms: "Toronto, Canada, is a city that has been since its foundation under the domination of Protestantism, the preachers generally having things their own

way. One of the amenities of the peculiar civilization enforced there has been that street cars were not allowed to run on Sunday. But at an election held last week this ordinance was condemned, and now the clang of the motorman's bell will be heard on the Sabbath, to the great horror of the once-weak Christians. Toronto is a remarkable town in many ways. It is ruled by the Orange faction, and the popular musical taste of the locality is content with such lofty themes as "Croquet Lie Down." It bears about the same relative proportion of Catholic to Protestant as is to be universally found in Montreal. In the latter city, so thoroughly tolerant is the Catholic spirit, alternate Mayors are selected from the two religious bodies; but in Toronto, so intolerant is the Orangism that rules, a Catholic is never selected for that office. Another curious feature of the situation is that the Protestant clergy of Toronto are always in the thick of political campaigns, no matter what the question at issue. Their meddling is never severely criticised. But, when the Catholic clergy of Montreal give wholesome advice in reference to their schools, it is denounced as clerical intimidation. The inconsistencies of public life are quite instructive.

The San Francisco Monitor in a recent issue says:—

"The Liberal Government of Canada has sent two Emigration Commissioners to Ireland to promote emigration to Manitoba. The Irish papers have expressed clear and denunciated the scheme; have warned the people of the bigotry which holds sway in the province and which has robbed the Catholic population of their schools. Perhaps when the Liberals again attempt to get desirable immigrants they will refrain from robbing Catholics of their constitutional rights.

DOINGS AT OTTAWA.

Sir Richard Cartwright announces the Arrangements Entered into For the Fast Atlantic Service—The Mackenzie Memorial—Jubilee stamps—Kingston Penitentiary, Etc.

Last week Sir Richard Cartwright, in answer to a question of the Opposition regarding the fast Atlantic steamship service, made the following statement: "The arrangements are those substantially which were previously communicated to the House. An offer was made by the Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., to perform the fast Atlantic service at stipulated speed rather exceeding twenty knots per hour, say 500 knots per day from port to port. This is to be done in consideration of \$500,000 a year to be paid by us, and \$250,000 or thereabouts to be paid by Her Majesty's Government. Of course I will, at the earliest moment, lay on the table the contract and details."

JUBILEE ISSUE OF STAMPS.

Mr. Mulock answered Mr. Gibson, who asked respecting the issue of Jubilee postage stamps, as follows: "It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps and the total number of such stamps to be issued are as follows: 150,000 1/2-cent stamps, 8,000,000 1-cent stamps, 2,500,000 2-cent stamps, 200,000 3-cent stamps, 750,000 5-cent stamps, 75,000 6-cent stamps, 200,000 8-cent stamps, 150,000 10-cent stamps, 100,000 15-cent stamps, 100,000 20-cent stamps, 100,000 50-cent stamps, 25,000 \$1 stamps, 25,000 \$2 stamps, 25,000 \$3 stamps, 7,000,000 1-cent P. O. cards. The total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16 21 1/2. As soon as the whole number of stamps mentioned in the foregoing schedule is issued the plates from which they have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of two of the head officers of the department. On June 10 the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee stamps to the principal post offices in Canada, and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. The use of ordinary postage stamps will proceed concurrently with that of Jubilee stamps. Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to whoever may purchase them, on and after June 19, 1897.

THE MACKENZIE MONUMENT.

Upon the vote of \$5,000 towards a monument to the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said:—I should not like this resolution to pass without taking the opportunity of expressing the gratification that I feel at seeing the provision for a statue of the late lamented Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. I believe there is no appropriation which appears in these estimates under consideration that will give more genuine satisfaction to the people of Canada, without respect to party, than the appropriation for a statue to the memory of a man whose memory will never die, although it should not be preserved in marble or in bronze. The services that great man, for he was a great man, rendered to his country by his devotion to British institutions, by his readiness on every occasion to maintain that which he believed would best promote the interests of Canada, will, I am satisfied, never be forgotten by the people of Canada, without regard to party. It is a source of great pleasure to me to have the opportunity to support this vote, which, I think, should have appeared in the estimates long ago. Sir Richard Cartwright replied in these words:—It gives me great pleasure, and it will give great pleasure to both sides of the House, to hear the terms in which the leader of the Opposition has spoken of my lamented friend Mr. Mackenzie. In this I feel certain that the leader of the Opposition has expressed the feelings of all men, now that the

echo of party strife in which Mr. Mackenzie took part has disappeared. I believe from one end of Canada to the other there will be a general feeling of satisfaction that the memory of Alexander Mackenzie is fittingly honored. Long before his death I think the opinion was entertained all over the Dominion that whatever his little failings may have been Mr. Mackenzie was at heart a sincere lover of his country as any man could be; and more than that, that in many ways both parties acknowledged that Mr. Mackenzie saw clearly and distinctly a great many matters in respect to which his judgment has been vindicated by events which have come to pass since he ceased to hold the position my hon. friend now fills. But I rose more particularly to say that I feel the hon. gentleman has done himself and has done his party credit by the manner in which he has expressed his appreciation of the services of that lamented statesman.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Messrs. Meredith, Nixon and Fraser, the Commissioners appointed to investigate Kingston penitentiary affairs, have reported the results of their work. The report is written in a vigorous style. The commissioners say the regulations are a dead letter, and that laxity and disorder prevail everywhere in the institution. Discipline is nil, due to the inefficiency of the Warden and Deputy Warden. There is said to be a lack of harmony, constant quarrelling, caballing and jealousy and general neglect or disregard of the interests of the prison. These quarrels and division among the staff lead to the existence of cliques and family compacts.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR ENGLAND.

The speaker of the house and a number of members attended the Senate chamber on Friday when the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to a number of bills, amongst them being the one granting \$20,000 to pay the expenses of the militia contingent to be sent to England in connection with the Jubilee celebration.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S.

On Sunday evening a most imposing scene was witnessed in St. Patrick's Church. Bishop Lorrain confirmed before an immense congregation, 221 persons, among whom were 44 converts from Protestantism, including the son of an Episcopalian minister and the married daughter of a Quaker preacher. During the benediction, a choir composed of 150 voices supplied the music, which was uncommonly fine. The singing of two hymns by the children went to the heart of everybody. One hundred and seventy-six boys and girls took the pledge till their twenty-first year from Rev. M. Callahan, Mr. Aaron Martin, florist, and Mrs. Martin, were sponsors for the Confirmation. Among the clergy present we noticed Rev. Father Burke, F.E.L., Alberton.

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. ANN'S.

At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, there was a grand religious ceremony. The occasion was the First Communion of nearly 300 young parishioners. The sacred edifice was thronged to the doors with the parents of the young communicants and their friends. At the morning and evening services the Ladies' Choir of the parish rendered excellent programmes, and in a manner which entitles them to a foremost place in the ranks of the choristers of this city. The soloists were Misses Leperance and McKeown and they did full justice to their respective parts. In the evening at 7.30, the imposing ceremony of administering Confirmation was performed by His Lordship, Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield. In the afternoon a special religious exercise was given after which the young communicants who had passed the most successful preparatory examinations during the days of the holy retreat, were awarded handsome prizes. The Rev. Fathers of St. Ann's have reason to be proud of the magnificent results of this year's First Communion, because the demasour of the boys and girls was really edifying.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.—

The members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society assembled in a body in St. Ann's Church on Sunday, and received Holy Communion at the 8 o'clock Mass. This was in accordance with the Association's annual custom of publicly declaring its devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The service was a most impressive one, a special sermon being preached by Rev. E. Strubbe, O.S.S.R., the society's spiritual director. The music was also especially fine. Prof. Wm. Sullivan, the violinist, played a Berceuse, by Vieuxtemps, in an artistic manner. Mr. P. J. Shea, organist and musical director, presided at the organ, and the ladies' choir of the parish rendered a fine selection of music, the solo by Miss McKeown being exceptionally well executed. At the evening service, at 7 o'clock, the young men again assembled in the church when a very interesting discourse was delivered on the duties and life of young men. A fine programme of music was also rendered at this service under the direction of Mr. Shea.

The friends of Mr. W. H. Leach, late manager for C. W. Lindsay, will be glad to hear that he has accepted the agency for Montreal and district for the Morris Piano Company of Listowell, Ont. Mr. Leach has just returned from the west after visiting the leading piano factories. His warehouses will be situated at 49 Metcalfe street.

A little neglect may breed great mischief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy.

The Sisters of St. Ann's Convent at LaChine have just purchased 2 new Heintzman & Co. Upright Pianos for their Convent at LaChine. This is another proof of the general reputation of the Heintzman & Co. Pianos for their durability and general satisfaction. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine Street, Wholesale and Retail Agency for the Heintzman & Co. Pianos.