

## SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lady Ruby Elliott will be recalled by many people in America as the second of the three pretty daughters of Lord Minto, the former Governor-General of Canada. The numerous friends of the Mintos will therefore be interested to learn of Lady Ruby's engagement to Viscount Errington, eldest son and heir of Lord Cromer of Egyptian fame. Lord Errington, who is a member of the diplomatic service, possessed of a wonderful command of Russian and Turkish, is now one of the private secretaries of Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and has been frequently brought into contact during the London season, which has now come to a close, with Lady Ruby, who has been in England since the spring with her mother and elder sister, Lady Eileen Elliott. Lady Violet, the youngest of the girls, having remained in India with her father, who as viceroy is prevented from leaving that vast oriental dependency until the completion of his term of office.

Lord Errington may be regarded as a matrimonial catch. For besides being a particularly nice fellow, exceptionally gifted, he is destined to succeed to the earldom of his father, and likewise to the fortune of his mother, the first wife of Lord Cromer, and who was the daughter and heiress of the late Sir Rowland Stanley Errington. Lord Cromer was deeply devoted to the late Lady Ruby, and when he was made an earl not long after her death, he asked the King to make his second title that of Viscount Errington as a memorial of the role which she had played in making his administration of Egypt a success. It is probably the only instance in the British peerage of a title being based upon a consideration such as this.

I may add that since the late Lady Ruby's death, the share of her fortune which was to be shared at the death of the earl between her two boys, Lord Cromer was particularly pleased to receive the recent national grant of \$250,000, which enables him to make a suitable provision for his little son by his second and present marriage. Lord Cromer possessed of boundless opportunities of making a colossal fortune while in Egypt, but he refused those elastic ethics which govern society in the present day. But his lofty sense of honor prevented him from ever taking any such advantage thereof, and he has returned from the land of the Nile after restoring its prosperity and ending its bondage, immediately and prospectively by millions of dollars, a poorer man than when he first went to Cairo.

Her grandson was for many years French ambassador at Vienna and occupied the post of minister of foreign affairs at the time of the outbreak of the French war with Germany in 1870. Indeed, at first he was denounced as partly responsible for this, to France, so disastrous a conflict; but subsequent revelations have shown that the Gramont would have been powerless under any circumstances to prevent this struggle, so necessary to Bismarck's plans for the organization of the present German empire. He was a handsome man and bore a striking resemblance to his cousin, the famous Count d'Orsay. His wife was a Scotchwoman, a Miss McKinnon daughter of a member of Parliament of that name, and it is perhaps on this account that her three sons, the present Duc de Gramont and his brothers speak English so perfectly and with such musically-toned voices. For there is no more musically-toned voice in the world than that of the Scotch woman, no matter what her rank. Indeed, it is on this account that Scotch nurses are in such great demand among all the reigning houses of Europe and in the principal families of the continental aristocracy.

The Dukes of Gramont hail from the extreme south of France, that is to say, from the Pyrenees, and must not be confounded with the Burgundy Gramonts, who spell their name with two "e"s instead of one, and who include among the most famous actions of their family St. Theodule, who was Bishop of Sion under Emperor Charles V. The Roman house of Ruspoli, into which the Duc de Gramont has now married, has quite recently been described in these letters. Its head holds the hereditary office of Master of the Sacred Hospice and of grand chamberlain to the pope, and it traces its ancestry to the ancient Scotch house of Marischal, members of which came to Italy in the train of Emperor Frederick I, where one of them, John Francis Mariscotti, married in 1652

Victoria Ruspoli, the last survivor of the old Siennese house of Ruspoli, obtaining from the papacy the authority to adopt her name and armorial bearings, along with her vast possessions. There is no Roman house that has a larger number of matrimonial alliances with Americans to its record.

From Lake Placid, N. Y., I receive a marked copy of the New York Herald of Sunday, Aug. 7, in which the name of one of the visitors there is given as "The Hon. Miss Emily Bird, third daughter of the Earl of Carrick," who is recorded as staying there with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyman, of New York, and I am asked if the lady in question is really entitled by English usage to the prefix of "Honorable." I am afraid that there must be a mistake somewhere. For the family name of the Earl of Carrick is not "Bird," but "Butler," and Lord Carrick has but one daughter, Lady Kathleen, born thirty-one years ago, who married in March, 1897, Walter Charles Lindsay, by whom she has several children. She is now known as Lady Kathleen Lindsay. The present Lord Carrick is the sixth earl, and as both the fifth and fourth earls died unmarried, and as the third earl, who died as far back as 1838, left three daughters, who all married and are now dead, I do not see how the Miss Emily Bird, regarding whose alleged nobility nature I am questioned, can possibly be third daughter of Lord Carrick, or entitled as such to the prefix of "Honorable." I may add that if she were the daughter of an earl she would be entitled to the prefix of "Lady" to her Christian name, instead of the predicate of "Honorable."

Wilhelmshoe, the palace at Cassel where King Edward recently visited the Kaiser, and where the Empress is now confined to her room for some weeks to come by the rupture of a vein sustained while playing at tennis, is best known as the gilded prison where Napoleon III. was interned from the time of his surrender at Sedan, in 1870, until the end of the war. But it has other associations. It was there that Jerome Bonaparte held his opera bouffe court after being created by his brother King of Westphalia as the American wife, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, and of his child, the grandfather of the present attorney-general of the United States. So insane were the extravagances of Jerome at Wilhelmshoe, which he christened Napoleonschloe, so startling and oriental his mode of life, that even the great Napoleon was shocked, and was compelled several times to threaten his brother with deposition and disgrace unless he mended his ways. In the hope of keeping him old mother, Mrs. Mere, to stay with him at Wilhelmshoe. But after a few weeks there in 1811, she found things too contrary to her sense of propriety, and took flight.

The palace, which occupies the fairest site, and can boast of the most lovely and picturesque surroundings of any royal or imperial abode in the old world, was built in 1606, on the foundation of the then 500-year-old monastery of Weissenstein, which had been razed to the ground by Langrave Maurice, of Hesse, in order to make way for his chateau. The latter was to a great extent reconstructed by his great-grandson, Charles of Hesse, the most jovial of his line, under the direction of the famous Italian architect, Francesco Guarnieri. This was in 1717. It is he who is responsible for those huge fountains and lakes, in which King Jerome used to play the role of Neptune in the midst of a court of mermen and mermaids.

Another ruler of Hesse who greatly contributed to the beauties of the place was Elector William I, who, on the morning of the battle of Jena, summoned his court Jew and steward, Meyer Amschel Rothschild, and confided to him his great hoard of specie chiefly derived from the sale of Hessian soldiers to George III, of England, for use in fighting the Americans in their war of Independence. How Rothschild restored this fortune after the war with all the accumulations of interest at a high rate to the elector and at the same time was able through its use to lay the foundations of the colossal fortune of the great banking house which he then founded, has been related in every history of the Rothschild family.

After the fall of Napoleon and the expulsion of Jerome from Germany, the electors of Hesse once more held the court at Cassel, and their mode of life and their domestic arrangements were such as to render Wilhelmshoe virtually closed to the other reigning houses of Europe. Oriental conditions in matters matrimonial continued to prevail until 1866, when the last elector of Hesse was arrested by the German plenipotentiary, Gen. Von Roeder, who intimated to the prince the fact that he had forfeited his throne, that his dominions would henceforth form part of Prussia, and that he would be interned in the fortress of Stettin until the end of the war in consequence of his failure to observe the treaty obligations to Prussia and of his having taken up arms against the latter on behalf of Austria.

There was a certain kind of pliancy in this, since only a short time previous the elector had rudely refused to give his consent to a marriage between one of his morganatic sons, Prince Philipp of Hanau, and Jennie Von Roeder, the daughter of the general, on the ridiculous and insulting plea that it would constitute

a mesalliance, although the general belonged to one of the oldest houses of the German aristocracy and had himself married as his first wife on a footing of perfect equality a member of the sovereign house of Lippe.

Since 1866 the palace of Wilhelmshoe has been the property of the Prussian crown; but save for the historic sojourn there of Napoleon III. as a prisoner of war in 1870, it remained unoccupied until the advent to throne of the present Kaiser, who like his consort, is fond of the place, and makes a point of spending several weeks there each summer with his family. He likes Cassel, for it was there that he received his education at the public school of the place with his brother, Prince Henry.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, who was secretary of state for the colonies in the last unionist administration, leaves England this week, bound for America, and it is illustrative of the amenities of political life in England that he will make his headquarters while in Canada at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, in the executive mansion of a Governor-General who represents the views of a cabinet policy of which is diametrically opposed to those of his distinguished guest. Alfred Lyttleton, besides having achieved fame as a statesman, of considerable ability, is, perhaps, the best known of non-professional athletes in the British Isles, and is familiarly known as "Alfred," pure and simple, on every cricket ground and tennis court of the United Kingdom. His prowess in the football field, in running and at tennis, although it is celebrated not only in England, but also in her colonies, is surpassed by his success as a cricketer, and there is no member of the aristocracy, and certainly no man in public life in England, who is more thoroughly identified with the national game in the minds of the people.

A feature in his activity is the so-called "children's holiday fund," which owes its existence to his initiative and organization, and which, like the fresh air fund in so many American cities, secures a fortnight's holiday in the country each year for thousands of unfortunate children whose homes are in the poorest tenement districts and in the London slums.

His mother was a younger sister of the late Mrs. Gladstone. Indeed, the late Lord Lyttleton and William E. Gladstone married the two sisters of Sir Stephen Glynne on the same day, and in the same church, and the relations of the Lyttletons with the Gladstones have ever since been extremely close and intimate in all matters save politics. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton was a Miss Balfour, and is a sister to that young lawyer whose engagement to Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of President Grant, was broken off on the eve of the day appointed for the wedding. Alfred's first wife, a most gifted woman, was the elder sister of "Dodo" Asquith.

The Lyttleton family is an ancient one, being descended from Thomas Tyltshire, who was sheriff of Worcestershire in the reign of King Henry III. King James I. conferred a baronetcy upon the Lyttletons of his day, and King George III. advanced Sir William Henry Lyttleton to the rank of Lord Lyttleton for his services as Governor of South Carolina. The fifth and present Lord Lyttleton—that is to say, the elder brother of Alfred Lyttleton—inherited the viscounty of Cobham, whose death was the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos without male issue. This was by virtue of the special remainder, according to the terms of which the viscounty of Cobham conferred upon Sir Richard Temple of Stowe in 1718 was to pass, in default of heirs male of his body, to the heirs male of his sister, married to Sir Thomas Lyttleton. The highest and most ancient of the dignities inherited by the present chief of the house of Lyttleton is the one by which he is known, when he sits in the House of Lords. Let me add that the Lyttletons claim to have royal blood in their veins, being descended in the male line from that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was son of King Edward III.

Mrs. Valentine Prinsep, whose marriage to George Ball-Greene, has just been announced from London, is the wealthy widow of the late Val Prinsep, the painter and Royal Academician, who was portrayed by Du Maurier as Taffy in his popular novel, "Tribby." She is the sister of the late Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland, sister-in-law of the lovely Lady Naylor Leyland, who was Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter of the Frederick Leyland, founder of the Leyland line of steamers and the man who commissioned Whistler to paint the famous Peacock room. Old Leyland was accidentally shot while out deerstalking in the highlands by his only son who was ever afterwards known in London society by the nickname of "Bagdad."

Lord Stadbrooke, who has been in Canada superintending the work of the British artillery team there. The chief of the old Suffolk family of Rolles, one of the best known members of which in modern times was the famous Admiral Rous, of Jockey club and

HAY FEVER POSITIVELY CURED. Beyond any liability to relapse, it is guaranteed that Catarrhoxone will at once relieve and cure Hay Fever. All druggists sell Catarrhoxone. Two months' treatment for \$1.00.

celebrity. Lady Stadbrooke was prior to her marriage one of the most admired beauties in London society, where she was known as "Baby" Fraser, daughter of the universally popular Gen. Keith Fraser, inspector-general of cavalry, and granddaughter of that wonderful old woman Mme de Falbe. It is owing to the intimate friendship which existed between Mme. de Falbe and Queen Alexandra that the latter makes so much of a favorite of Lady Stadbrooke and is the godmother of her little boy, Viscount Dunwich.

Lord Stadbrooke, though he is a soldier and an A. D. C. to the King, is vice-admiral of Suffolk and as such exercises the prerogatives of lord lieutenant of the county, besides enjoying all sorts of old prerogatives with regard to the coast and the fisheries and jetties. He makes his home at Henham Hall, a beautiful place of some 12,000 acres, a feature of the park being an old tree in which Sir John Rous, the first baronet was hidden and fed by his wife, the lovely Elizabeth Knevit, as long as the Roundheads of Cromwell were searching for him throughout the district.

Later on Sir Robert Rous and other kindred Jacobite spirits used to meet around the tree to drink to "the king over the water." The mansion dates from the eighteenth century, when it was built on the site of a much more older house destroyed by fire. Lord Stadbrooke has a number of sisters, one of whom, Lady Augusta Fane, is a frequent visitor to the United States, and a familiar figure in New York society and in the Berkshires. Another sister, Lady Hilda McNeill, lost her life while endeavoring to rescue a little boy from drowning.

The late Lady Stadbrooke was a frequent contributor to the London World, and it was one of her unfortunate paragraphs concerning the alleged and purely imaginary elopement of Lord Londale with Lady Grace Fane, now Countess of Lonsborough, that led to the criminal libel suite of Lord Londale against the paper, culminating in the sentence of its editor, Edmund Yates, to a year's imprisonment, owing to his refusal to give the name of the author. The authorship of the paragraph which had been inserted during his absence from England, became known through other sources than Edmund Yates before he had served six months, and the remainder of his sentence was remitted, nor were any steps taken against Lady Stadbrooke, beyond the late Queen Victoria declining to receive her any longer at court.

### WOMEN IN BRITISH POLITICS

THEY WORK AS INDIVIDUALS,  
ALSO IN VARIOUS  
LEAGUES.

Among the notable women in British politics, a fine speaker with a clear voice, and the author of various books, political and biographical.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, is described as "a politician to her fingertips," says the World Today. She has both canvassed and spoken frequently in behalf of her son, Winston Churchill. She was also the founder and editor of the Anglo-Saxon Review.

The Primrose League was organized in 1883 by Lord Randolph Churchill and others in memory of Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). It has become a great conservative body, with more than a million members—men, women and children. At its annual festival the leaders of the party make known their political purposes and enlist its assistance in carrying them out.

A rival organization was instituted by Mrs. Gladstone in 1886—the Women's Liberal Federation—which has developed some strong women speakers. It draws together women of all ranks and is a large educational force politically.

In 1888 the Liberal Unionists followed suit in establishing a federation which differs from the other mainly in its opposition to home rule. It has 36 branches and a membership of from fourteen to fifteen thousand. These three organizations are influential factors in political affairs in Great Britain.

The Ladies' Land League was founded by Michael Davitt in February of that year as an auxiliary to the Irish Land League. When the latter was suppressed by Mr. Gladstone the women took entire management of its work, until Mr. Parnell's release from prison, \$350,000 passing through their hands in eight months.

Japan's settled accounts for the year ended March 31 show a surplus of revenue over estimates, while outlays have decreased owing to the rapidly with which the army and navy are being reduced to a peace footing. No further loan will be necessary this year and perhaps not next.

### The Morning of Life

Make youth nappy by making it strong. Help it to pass on to middle life, the vigor that commands success. Hard study at school and rapid growth weakens the system, and so it is necessary to develop a strong constitution early, that prepares you to enter manhood and womanhood equipped for any work. Girls especially need to build up vigor for the strain, wear and tear of life.

Then build up by taking Ferrozone; it is the very essence of health, and produces a healthy, that gives strength and mental clearness. Ferrozone clears the skin by purifying the blood, and gives you color by making the blood rich and red. It not only removes nervousness, but builds up the nerves, too.

For buoyant good health and feeling of strength and vigor, nothing gives such lasting results as Ferrozone. Every sickly child, every boy and girl, in fact any persons in failing health, it will rebuild and restore. Sold in 50-cent boxes at all dealers.

### The Pull of The Salmon

IT MAY SEEM LIKE 60 POUNDS TO  
THE ANGLER, BUT IT ISN'T.

Strain Put on a Rod by a Fighting Fish—Deceptive—Practical Tests Which Showed the Extreme Tension To Be Less than Ten Pounds.

Gaspé Basin, Canada, Sept. 7.—At one of the clubhouses up the river they were discussing a remarkably handsome twenty-eight pound salmon which one of the men had just taken. "Never had such a struggle in my life," he said. "I had scarcely any control over him, as he had risen short and got hooked in the back, between the tail and the adipose fin. He led me up and down the big stretch pool, made me get out of the canoe and rush like a maniac down the shallows into Debrett's hole, and I only got him at last through a miraculous lunge of old Sandy's with the gaff as he was making for a lower part of the stream."

"He kept me going for over an hour and left me tired to death. I should say he never pulled less than sixty pounds."

"Two friends, old hands at the game, chuckled. "Easy old man," said one of them. "Easy with the avoirdupois of the strain."

"I don't exaggerate a little bit," replied the angler. "I know what I can pull very well and am sure that I put not a pound less than sixty pounds into my fight."

"Well, you are modest after all," said the first man. "I got my first big fish, a forty pounder, in a very quick Norwegian river. The water was high and particularly strong, and he was hooked, too. He gave me nearly an hour's hard fight and tired my arms."

"When my guide, a fine young Irish-Swede, gaffed him in midair I was nearly wild with fatigue and excitement."

"He must have pulled a good hundred pounds. I panted as I lay on my stomach at the edge of a snow pile admiring my fish. I very nearly quarreled with the best guide man ever had when he replied: "Give pounds, more like. Never did I know one to pull more," and I found he was right, too."

"What nonsense," said the successful angler. "Excuse my positiveness, but I do a bit of rowing and gym work and I really do know something about the weight of a pull. I am sure that salmon of mine, head on against me, unhindered by any restraint about his mouth, was certainly pulling not less than sixty pounds."

"Ever try what was the straining power of your rod?" asked the other as he lighted a fresh cigar. "You could not put on more than the rod would hold, could you? You would never believe the difference there is between lifting by the hands and lifting at the end of a supple eighteen foot fishing rod."

"Well, there is something practical about that. I will get my rod and try it right here," said the other. "I should like to get this thing right, you know."

"Say, bring your best leader along with you, will you?" broke in the quiet man, "and we will work out these strain tests right to a finish, if you don't mind."

The young man soon returned with his handsome salmon rod and reel and also one of those weighing scales often found in fishing bags, which work by pulling down a graduated spring. The hook of this was stuck in a door cleat on the floor and he fastened his line to the ring at the other end of the scale.

"It only weighs up to fifty pounds," he remarked. "I expect that will be about enough," said his friend, as the angler, from the other side of the room, wound up the slack, and began lifting steadily with the rod.

"Now see what I'm pulling," said the angler. "Six, seven pounds, if the scales are right. Better than I expected," said the examiner. "Stuff," was the reply. "Here, you put on the strain to just about breaking point, but don't smash it, and let me read the scale."

It seemed incredible that so much apparent strain was caused by a weight of less than ten pounds, but so it was, and the angler wondered. "Now test your salmon leader and get a good working idea of the amount of pull in a big fish."

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA**  
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**

Bears the Signature of  
*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## Savings

Your savings are the safeguard of your future. You want to place them where there is no chance whatever of losing them. You can do this by depositing them with this Company, or by taking out a Debenture for \$100 or more, for one or more years. By law no depositor or debenture holder can lose one dollar of principal or interest while any assets remain to cover his investment. The assets of this Company exceed \$11,000,000, so that there is no chance of loss. In fact there is no financial institution in Canada which can offer you more absolute certainty of safety. Correspondence will be gladly entered into with those interested in banking by mail.

## Huron & Erie

Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

The health of the nation will be improved by the use of

## COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL).  
Pure, nutritious and easily digested.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

fish weighed certainly less than a pound in the water.

"You take a pound weight and fasten it to the end of your line and see how it feels in the water and out. Remember that the fish are very little heavier than water. Indeed, some of them, not salmon, however, will float on top as soon as they are dead."

"Of course there is the fighting power, the fin resisting power, of the fish to be considered. This you had to contend against, and I dare say met a strain of perhaps four pounds. It is felt more than that, of course, and fishermen won't believe that it's not more until they are convinced against their will. But there is the fact."

"That is, of course, the art of fishing—to graduate your tools to your work so that you may just be within the breaking point, whatever you are fishing for."

"I had a friend at Lake St. John after the omaniche one. He had heard of their pulling power, and brought along a thick sea bass short rod. Of course he got his fish."

"I rather think with his thick lines and double leaders he swung them out over his head. I don't see that there is much fun about this," he said, and I quite agreed with him. "I was fishing in a Scotch river one year, when a friend of the owners came up to join me. Where in the world he got his outfit I couldn't say. But he had a prodigious, heavy, unbending rod and a reel of heavy line as big as a bucket."

"The salmon were plentiful and large, and my companion caught several. As soon as they bit he pulled them to the side by main strength. "Sometimes their mouths held firm and sometimes they broke away. But the only fun he had out of it was the amusement of holding them still while the gillie stuck a big gaff into them and lugged them out. That is not angling, you know."

"If you are going after fish which weigh twenty pounds ashore and pull say, three pounds in the water, you should in all fairness reckon your reasoning power as a factor and go

equipped with tackle which will stand a strain of a trifle less than that."

ITCH, Mange, Pruritis, Scabies and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLaughlin. 13-14-t

**Nurses' & Mothers' Treasure**  
—most reliable medicine for baby. Used over 50 years. First compounded by Dr. P. E. Picault in 1855.  
**Makes Baby Strong**  
Restores the little organs to perfect health. Gives sound sleep, without resort to opium or other injurious drugs. At druggists, 25c. 6 bottles \$1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal.

**WORTH TAKING**

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;  
One ounce Compound Salatsion;  
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;  
Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime, is pronounced by a prominent physician to be the best mixture for the cure of the kidney, bladder, and all urinary troubles.

This says the doctor, is the most simple though remarkable prescription ever written to cleanse the system of impurities and waste matter. It acts as a powerful tonic to the kidneys, forcing them to filter out the acids and poisons, overcoming rheumatism, lame back, sciatica and other afflictions arising from sour, impure blood.

The ingredients can be procured at any good drug store, and being purely vegetable and entirely harmless, can easily be mixed at home. If you have a suffering friend show this to him, as he will undoubtedly be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended a remedy.

### Martin-Orme Pianos

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we will mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it is manufactured.

Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best.

If the Martin-Orme Piano is represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada.

Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited  
OTTAWA, ONT.