N SEE COLOR IN THE VOICE

man Says Can Tell Character by Light Rays.

E HAS A STRANGE MACHINE

monstrates That Every Note of Music Has Visible Form—Halo on Every Person.

London, Dec. 26.—Reading character the color of the voice is the latest sical sensation of London. Mrs. orthesk Wilson has seen the color of voices of various English notabil- s, and recently lectured on them to ashionable Mayfair audience. She ys Beerbohm Tree's voice was a deep l all the time he played the part Svengali; though his natural voice s a much pleasanter hue. G. P. ntley, the English comedian of hree Little Maids" fame, has a arming green voice," and various er "stars" have different colored ices ranging from pale pink to ultra olet.

Mrs. Wilson, who has a recognized anding in amateur scientific circles re, intends visiting the United States fore long to study the voices of merican men and women of note, and expecially anxious to get President oosevelt to sing a few notes for her. e says she could size him up and ad his innermost thoughts the minute opened his mouth. There is no doubt at Mrs. Wilson would be invaluable uring a political campaign. If the ublic compelled each candidate to sing fore her prior to nomination, some rious mistakes could be avoided.

There are some reamrkable features nnected with character reading by eans of the color of the voice. For inance, if your voice turns out to be pale gray, it is a sign that you have ighly intellectual parts; whereas, if it ould prove to be a species of gasght green it shows that you have "reigious feeling, tinged with fear." Light een voices demonstrate their possesors to be extremely adaptable; brown oices show selfishness, while a light urple bespeaks "devotion mixed with fection." Mrs. Wilson in her voice anysis deals a blow to yellow journaln, for she maintains that yellowiced editors have a "low type of inlect." All philanthropists have the ghtest kind of pink voices.

Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientists ave corresponded with Mrs. Wilson ver her discoveries, and seem to think er theory has something in it. It is onfirmed, more or less, by researches ecently conducted in Paris. It has ng been known that music has the ower of forming geometrical and ther figures. Mrs. Wilson, working long the lines of other scientists, has iscovered that voices not only have olors, but that these colors betray haracter.

ay Reform Immoral Voice.

A singular phenomenon in connecon with voice character by colors is fact that one may reform his voice. person finds out that he has an oral voice—say, a blackish brown, ting malice and sensuality—he can e to rectify his disposition. After hile, if he perseveres in the straight d narrow path, his voice will change, his disposition alters. After six or ght months' hard striving towards od, he may be endowed with a pale ddish pink voice which, according to rs. Wilson, denotes high unselfish afction; and then later on, may even tain to the philanthropic hue or pale nk, denoting love for humanity.

Thus it will be seen, the possibilities the new discovery are enormous. A runkard with a dark brown voice ay take the pledge. If he keeps it, e will be rewarded by the deep blue pure religion. A jealous person, ith a voice that looks like a patch of urnt sienna streaked with tongues of re, and struck by lightning, may deelop a pale gray voice signifying "deotion to a noble ideal."

When Mrs. Wilson first began to see hese colors proceeding from the voices her friends, she sensibly thought there as something the matter with her eyes, nd decided to consult a specialist. Mark wain says: "When you see a ghost, unt a hundred; and if it won't go away ake a pill." Mrs. Wilson thought her hysical health was at fault. The specialt whom she consulted pronounced her erfectly well, and said there was nothg whatever the matter with her eyes. t was then that she began to study the atter, and to ascertain if there might ot be some scientific explanation of it. ogether with Miss Watts-Hughes, Mrs. Vilson conducted a number of experients along the lines of making voice gures. Other scientists had long admitd the power of sounds to make impresons on external objects—witness the honograph and other instruments; and rs. Wilson succeeded in demonstrating— y means of a machine called the eidohone—that every note of music had its isible form. Certain highly-pitched otes made figures exactly like trees; hile others formed flowers and vegtbles. It was found that certain notes d the power to make the most grotesque rms—resembling huge snails and other ings. Vegetable growths, ferns, flowers ees, shaped themselves as the result of usical vibration. It remained then to e seen if these notes could not produce olor as well as form.

Mrs. Wilson thinks that the power to e colors is an outgrowth of a peculiar rce inherent in the solar plexus, and nown as the Kundalini force. It is by eans of this power that actors, artists nd musicians hold their sway over the ublic. Mrs. Wilson not only maintains at every voice has its color, but that ch individual carries around with him luminous aura, or halo, which shows hat sort of character he has.

"Not only has every voice and sound form and color," said Mrs. Wilson, hen seen at her home in London, "but very person possesses the Kundalini rce, and only needs to develop it to ake himself famous. It is this force at inspires all art.

"People need not laugh at this power. r it is one that has been recognized om the earliest times. The Indian mys- s have long known of it, and called it undalini. I have lived in India many ears. The New Testament speaks of the ght that shone around St. Paul, and om the earliest Christian times, the ints have been depicted with halos. In odern times various scientists have cognized these rays. The well-known aron Reichenbach, of Vienna, made merous experiments, and speaks of e rays issuing from every known subance, human beings included."

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds.

xative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide d and grip remedy removes the cause. ll for the full name and look for signare of E. W. Grove. 25c. 961-x

Advertiser Correspondence

LICENSE REDUCTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Your issue of this morning quotes the Rev. Dr. Ross in his sermon of yesterday as looking upon the question of license reduction as being a moral question coming within the pale of the church. With this view I heartily coincide, as I believe it to be a question the responsibility of settling which rests upon each individual whether within the pale of the church or not, but I cannot follow him in all the positions deduced from his arguments. The granting of a license certainly carries with it the right to continue business so long as that business shall be conducted in accordance with law, and full protection is guaranteed by the Government under the law. I fail to see the logic of his argument that the reduction of the number of licenses will result in the decrease of consumption. The tendency of the age is toward monopoly, and while I can understand that the result might be beneficial to those who might be left in the business, yet the history of the past has demonstrated that for every license cut off there has sprung into existence two clubs where business has been conducted behind locked doors, and with far more disastrous results than if conducted in the hotel with open bar. The instances are very rare where young men under age can go to the public bar and obtain drink, but the clubs of our city, numbering 34 are composed largely of young men from 16 to 25 years of age, where behind closed doors, and away from public scrutiny, habits are formed which result in the downfall of many, and I am sorry to say that the cause of much of this was clearly set forth in my argument in this morning's issue when I alluded to the laxity upon the part of the average temperance advocate to aid in the enforcement of the law.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating for one moment the cause of those who are violating the law, for we have some hotelkeepers who endeavor to keep within its pale, and who will give no drink to drunkards or those under age, but are using every effort to aid in the reformation of this class. We might well take pattern from the bishop at St. Peter's, who in admitting a large class for confirmation said to them: "You are now my children in the church until you reach the age of 21, and I want each one of you to now come forward and pledge yourself to total abstinence until you reach that age, and I want you to keep that pledge, for by that time you will have formed habits that will remain with you through life. When you have reached majority you will then be able to better judge of results." But what I do desire is, to set forth the needs of our city in the way of hotel accommodation. Why only six months ago the name of hotel in London was but a stench in the nostrils of the traveling public, and every traveler avoided spending any more time than he was actually compelled to in our city.

I have also before me a circular sent out by the Temperance League in which I find a statement that one barkeeper says he took in on one Sunday afternoon $80, and on another $120. It seems to me that the compiler of that argument must have been short in mathematics. Let ut analyze this for a moment. The average drink in these smaller places is a five-cent drink, and to take in $80, he must have served 1,600 drinks, but possibly as this was Sunday, they may have all been tencent drinks; this would still require 800 drinks served. Now let us concede that the time specified commenced at 12 noon and continued until midnight, twelve hours, or 720 minutes. There must have been more than one drink served each minute, which statement is preposterous. Then, again, let us suppose that each person who was there that afternoon consumed four drinks, there must have been then at least 200 persons who visited this place on Sunday afternoon; all this in the face of the police and the streets filled with people going to and from church. Voter, do you believe this? "Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Yours for truth,

W. R. COLBY.

London, Dec. 25.

A REPLY TO MR. PARSONS.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In your issue of Monday appears a communication from Mr. J. M. Parsons giving reasons why he proposes voting against the main bylaw. His arguments may be considered in order as he states them. He says in effect in his first argument: "The construction of a new main to Springbank would not reduce the rate of insurance." It should do so providing it increased the effective pressure for fire purposes, which he admits, and providing the rate is no higher than the risk demands.

Second: "Without additional expenitures a new main would not furnish increased protection from fire." This is plainly a mistake, for two mains would offer less resistance to the flow of water from the pumps than would one, and consequently the pressure would be higher at the city than it now is.

In argument three, he says it would increase the price of water to the citizens. This would not be the case, as hundreds of new services are being added every year, which could not continue without the new main. During 1905 three hundred new dwelling houses were erected, and still the cry is for more. London of late years has been adding largely to its population, and as the population of even England will double in about 30 years, we may reasonably expect our city to double its population in the same or even less time. Toronto is facing the problem of providing conveniences for a prospective population of 500,000. We must provide in the near future for at least 100,000 people. The revenue from the water works is steadily growing and the danger of increased taxation because of a need of a new main is practically nothing. Five hundred new services each year would provide for more than the debentures necessary to construct a new main.

In No. 4, Mr. Parsons states that the credit of the city would be impaired if additional debentures were issued to extend and improve our waterworks system. How could that be so if additional revenue were secured which must be with rapidly increasing numbers of water-takers? Los Angeles, California, is now preparing to spend $23,000,000 on an improved waterworks system and the citizens there cheerfully vote the necessary money because they see that the revenue will increase as additional supply and additional pressure is obtained. In proportion to population London could afford to expend $8,000,000 on perfecting its waterworks system.

Argument 5. A new main may not end the troubles of the water commission, but it will eliminate one of the most grievous, viz., the rapid reduction of pressure during a large fire.

In argument six he states that the question has already been defeated at the polls. During the last twelve years the condition of affairs has materially altered and what was desirable then is an imperative necessity now, if we are to retain the manufactories; we have not to mention securing others.

In argument seven, Mr. Parsons reminds us of what Expert Keating recommended in his report to the commission in 1895, viz., an independent system for the business blocks and central part of the city. The cost of paralleling our present mains even in the central part of the city would be very great, not to speak of the derangement of business and destruction of pavements that would accompany such constructive operations. But why leave the householder in outlying parts of the city without proper protection when he must assist in carrying the burden of several hundred dollars of waterworks debentures? With any river system there would necessarily be some connection somewhere if all the citizens are to be treated alike, then some day during a fire, the valve is opened connecting the two systems. And we are on one or the other horn of the dilemma; drink river water and run serious risk of disease or die of thirst. There is not any reasonable probability that our intelligent citizens would agree to anything so absurd as other less expensive and safer means such as a filtering plant for river water at Springbank are plainly possible.

In arguments eight and nine he tells us that Messrs. Jones and Little, both well-known and trustworthy citizens, oppose the new main. Well, what if they do? Are they necessarily infallible on questions even of matter of fact?

I imagine that either of these gentlemen, to whom London's citizens are deeply indebted for valuable public services freely given, would be willing to modify his formerly expressed convictions if new facts recently brought to light were to be carefully considered by him.

Mr. Parsons has a little fling at one-year men. This is very unkind to many citizens who have to provide the means, judge of the wisdom of expenditures, and then determine whether their servants the officials have been wisely administering the trust committed to them, and yet these same citizens are mostly those who have had no experience whatever on a waterworks commission. Where does Mr. Parsons himself stand in the realm of experience on our official boards?

In argument ten, Mr. Parsons advocates metering our waterworks system as an alternative. This plan, though exceedingly expensive to initiate and costly and troublesome to administer might do if it were not a growing community, rapidly extending the numbers of the services, but it would not likely prove a remedy for the evils of the situation as we are afflicted by them.

The probability is that after large expenditures on meters we would find that the best ones that money could buy would permit a stream the size of a lead pencil to pass without registration. Even if they permitted only drops to fall from the open tap some citizens would have sufficient water for domestic needs. Besides, metering would not remove the trouble that is most serious for many citizens, viz., low pressure during times of great water abstraction at fires.

In argument eleven, it is stated that special favors are shown manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Even if this were true, which is not proven by anything in the article, are we not to encourage both classes of citizens as being the ones on whom most of the financial responsibility of the community rest? We are seeking to retain our business men by fair treatment and to encourage others to come amongst us, thus promoting the general prosperity. We cannot do this by unfriendly references to the small amount of encouragement we give these classes.

In argument twelve, Mr. Parsons admits that a second main increases the pressure, but will at the same time increase the waste. This is of course to be expected but the waste is not at best very serious and can be replaced by securing supplies now in sight and easily and readily available.

In argument thirteen he recommends the double system of city mains and the use of river water in one; a proposition which would be disastrous to our best interests.

In argument fourteen he recommends us to trust in our neighbors in Toronto and elsewhere to come and help fight our fires. If you want a thing done, do it yourself. In no other department is speed of greater importance than in extinguishing fires. While we were waiting for Toronto's fire department, our city would probably be reduced to ashes.

In argument fifteen, it is stated that the new main is for the benefit of the rich people. Even if this be true, which I do not admit, the manufacturers and merchants would be compelled by very shame to assume a fair share of the taxation necessary for their own protection.

As to cost of our perfecting our fire system, no feasible plan has yet been presented for the consideration of the citizens except the one proposed by the commission and which the citizens are now asked to sanction at the forthcoming election, viz., a new main to Springbank and the development of springs known to exist in that vicinity.

Within 4,000 feet of the Springbank dam, situated at an altitude of 100 feet above the pumping station, there are strong springs of pure water and a basin capable of holding over 200,000,000 gallons of water, thus insuring an additional supply of 2,000,000 gallons a day during the dry season and as much during the remainder of the year as is necessary to supply our needs.

These springs and the storage basin can be expropriated and prepared at small cost to store the necessary supply of water, as at the north and east sides firm clay backs furnish the necessary embankments. On the south and west, leakage occurs which can be stopped in ways well known to every engineer. As the pond stands at such a high level and no obstacle is in the way, the water will flow by gravity to the pumps.

The basin now that a drain many feet deep has been dug to it can be readily freed from the vegetable matter now occupying it by fire and pumping out and cleaning the bottom. In digging the ditch to drain the pond, two very strong springs of purest water were met with and no one conversant with the whole situation now doubts that the water question can now be cheaply and permanently settled.

RATEPAYER.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

We have drawn attention to the alarming statements of eminent chemists that alcohol is the most important cause of insanity and other nervous disorders which tend to become hereditary but we do not need to appeal to the scientists If we look around we will find abundant evidence within the range of our own observation. A young man of perfect physique was married to a young woman of great beauty and splendid constitution. Here was a union from which we might have expected a healthy family under any fair conditions. Shortly after marriage the husband, who had been a moderate drinker, became an immoderate drinker. They all begin as moderate drinkers. Of a large family from the marriage, two are insane, one epileptic, and there is not a good healthy specimen among them. I claim that the young man was ignorant of the terrible danger, or he would have sooner drowned himself than have taken the first glass, for he was a fine young fellow. Every one can recall instances, perhaps not no marked, but pointing in the same direction. Fortunately we sometimes see the opposite occur—a delicate couple through a wholesome and temperate life, blessed with a family of fine, healthy children.

From a broader standpoint, we see how it affects nations. The North American Indian has become degenerate and might have been swept off the earth, if the Government had not prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to them. By the way, does it not seem as if the Government had more care for the Indian than for the white man? If it is desirable to have sober red men, is it not much more desirable to have sober white men, and if prohibition is effective with the Indian, why not in the case of the white man?

To go farther afield we find Germany appointing a commission to inquire into the decrease in size and strength of the recruits for the army. This commission reports that the principal cause is to be found in the drinking habits of the people and they fear that in a few more generations there will not be found men capable of defending the fatherland. Other instances will occur to the minds of students of history.

When looked at in this way it would seem as if the whole race was going to be removed from the earth by alcohol. Cases of insanity and drunkenness do not constitute the whole of this terrible evil. The great army of nervous wrecks who drag out miserable and weary lives are many times more numerous and probably more deserving of pity. The gradual lowering of the physical standard is a matter of actual measurement in the army and other institutions and where there is physical degeneration we cannot hope that the mental and moral faculties will escape.

Dr. Burgess says: "I think there are few who will not agree that alcohol does much more harm in the way of producing mental degradation in the many who are never placed under restraint than in the few who find their way to the asylums." Let those who think they are safe because they do not get beastly drunk take these views to heart, of a man who is not a temperance crank.

Any one can see the fountain head of all the mischief any night between nine and eleven, by going into some of the bars where they will find a lot of innocent young men, many of them mere boys, lined up before a bar taking their first lessons.

Many, if not most bars, might be styled institutes for the production of insanity and other nervous diseases. In some places they do not fine people for treating to intoxicating liquors—they send them to prison. I need not say that they have no drunkards there and after a while will have few insane.

LUX.

LICENSE REDUCTION.

Tto the Editor of The Advertiser:

I see by Monday's paper that the hotelmen propose to show the business public of London what it will mean to cut off six hotels. The business public should not only not be scared by the figures set up, but should rather be favorable to the reduction. The money collected by the hotelmen whose licenses may be cut off comes to them almost entirely over the bar. This money, if not spent for liquor, would find its way into the grocery and drygoods stores, coal and wood yards, pay rent for better houses, and contribute a due portion to light, water, taxes, etc., which would benefit the business public of London.

In Ireland, during the Father Matthew temperance movement, the Government revenue from liquors fell off very largely, but the great increase in revenue from the increased use of clothing, boots and shoes, and other lines of trade, amounted to more than would balance the account.

So it would be in this case—the city would stand to gain by the change.

No voter should allow himself to be misled by any side issues, but always bear in mind the great fact that the fewer places there are licensed the fewer places of temptation are open to lure the young men of the city from paths of sobriety and good morals. Yours truly,

W. K. MacLEOD.

George B. Cox, Cincinnati's beaten boss, began life as a bootblack. Then he went into the butcher business, and was afterward made oil inspector by Governor Foraker, and is supposed to have made some money out of the position.

Professor John Bassett Moore, one of the most popular men on the faculty of Columbia, is known in university circles the world over, because of the commanding position he has attained through his writings and lectures on international law and diplomacy.

Babies and Children.

A regular treatment of Angier's Emulsion, in a short time, makes a wonderful improvement in the general health and appearance of babies and children. It strengthens the stomach, and promotes perfect digestion. They readily take it and become fond of it. Try a 50-cent bottle.

ENGINEER DYING TRAIN RAN WILD

Locomotive Dashed Past Signals and Flagmen.

FINALLY DEMOLISHED ENGINE

Driver, Overcome by Coal Gas, Fell With His Head at the Furnace Door.

New York, Dec. 26.—Following the story of the wreck last week on the viaduct of the New York Central road comes a thrilling tale of how a massive locomotive, drawing sixteen cars laden with rock, whirled at full speed from Fiftieth street to Mott Haven, where, with the engineer unconscious on the floor of the cab and being slowly burned to death in front of the open furnace, it crashed into a light engine on the maintrack and reduced the obstruction to junk. It is a tale of the ties like those which used to come out of the west.

Although the wild run was made at 1:40 o'clock Thursday morning, it was not until last night that the facts were learned, after it had been discovered that Elvy Deyo, the engineer, was in Lebanon Hospital, suffering from burns which cover his entire body and which may prove fatal.

With every ounce of steam whirling the piston around and the wheels roaring over the rails with the impressive sound that sweeps on one as a lightning express rushes by, the locomotive so big and powerful that its smokestack is shortened so the engine may pass through the Central's tunnel, hurled past switches, signal lights, stations and flagmen, and by one of those miracles which are common knowledge to railroad men, met no obstruction until it swept the smaller engine from the main track at Mott Haven and, puffing with the exhaustion of a living thing after exertion, slowed down and ended its guideless journey.

Engineer Deyo, of Poughkeepsie, was in charge of the locomotive that broke from control. He had been assigned to take sixteen cars of rock and earth from the excavation for the Central's new station, and had whisked down from the Mott Haven yards with the engine.

Overcome by Coal Gas.

After the debris had been piled on the cars and the engine coupled up, Deyo attempted to start. The locomotive, of the "ping-pong" type, which, when it becomes unruly, is difficult to handle, would not respond. Deyo worked on the exhaust for five minutes without result. The piston would not move. Coal gas fumes entered the cab and drove out the firemen and the crew, who had gathered to assist the engineer.

Deyo became piqued and announced, it is said, that he would "start that confounded engine" he knew anything about mechanics." He stuffed a bunch of wet cotton waste into his mouth and went at his task, but vainly.

Minute by minute the fumes were becoming stronger, and finally they dazed the driver. He fell to the floor, unconscious, just as the first heave shook the monster he had determined to bend to his will.

The furnace door was wide open. The throttle was thrown out for every inch of space it could get, and after a few short, sharp spasms, the locomotive puffed off up the track, with no passenger but the apparently lifeless engineer, lying with his body not more than a few inches from the white-hot heap of coal in the furnace.

Block by block the steam gathered volume, and block by block the locomotive whirled faster and faster in its flight. Mile by mile, past the houses where thousands were sleeping peacefully, through the resounding tunnel, up the incline and over the viaduct, the huge iron mass shot onward.

Speeds On Without Warning.

The man who lay unconscious on the cab floor, mastered by the thing he always had held in leash, never would have held that throttle at the angle in which it lay. Without a single blast of the whistle, a single clang of the warning bell, but with a thunder as of artillery, the locomotive shot from the darkness toward the indistinct, blurred object, dotted here and there with ligths, that is known as the Mott Haven yard.

Probably the only switch the engine swept over was one just outside the yard—if it really took that one. The railroad men will not say. Sometimes railroad men are officially dumb. At all events, Deyo's conqueror swung to the main line, near Mott Haven, and hurled itself upon a small engine breathing, at rest, upon the rails that lead to spots which, if the runaway had reached them, would have produced the story of another tragedy.

A reverberating crash, a swift rush of steam, and then slow, labored puffing of machinery—that ended the mad ride of Engineer Deyo. There was a rush of men in the yard, a sound of a hundred voices, and the engineer was sent to the hospital, while in the early hours evidences of the wreck were obliterated and reticence fell upon railroad men.

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF

has a spiceness of flavor which places it in the front rank of ready to serve meats. Try it.

Greatest of all great things is love—if it's the real thing.

WORMS CAUSE feverishness moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Too many men are looking for trouble instead of work.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

The air of superiority that some people show is so arrogant that their inferiority shows through.

There are people cumbering the earth simply because death is too good for them.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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At 6 months old

35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Safer Than the Ordinary Bond.

By depositing your money with us you are relieved of the bother and expense of legal papers, and can realize on it sooner even in tight-money times than when invested in mortgages. Besides, we pay 4 per cent interest, and that interest, if allowed to remain with us, begets new interest.

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A Holiday Gift Forever

For every Member of the Family.

A New Scale Williams Piano is the greatest of all Holiday gifts.

Every Williams Piano is mechanically faultless in every portion of material, in every detail of workmanship. The rich singing tone, sensitive action and years of service, prove the expert building of the New Scale Williams the endorsation give it by all great artists and artists judges.

Its very presence dignifies its surroundings.

We make it possible for every home to have this gift of Gifts.

A very small first payment—about what the usual Xmas or New Year's present costs—will place the Piano in your home for the Holidays and we will arrange the future payments to suit your convenience. Come in now and see the choice designs for Christmas.

The Williams Piano Co., 183 Dundas Street