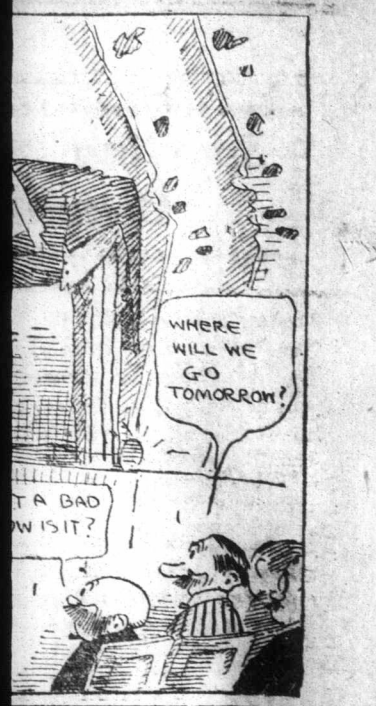


Bud" Fisher



rates suggested by the Housing Commission in 1885, these rates had been \$93 and \$113. Now rates are high, more money absolutely necessary if the city is to keep its place in the forefront of the municipalities and land values being seized upon as a way out of impossible position.

A Human Boy.

Mr. Asquith who has been Minister in Attendance on the King at Windsor, has now returned to London. The Asquith family have been living at Hopman Lodge, which stands on high ground commanding the view of the city and the River. The men are rather hurt that the Minister was to be "neither Kirk nor Market." But the presence of the Premier has put into the hands of the school children to play the game of "Suffragette," the girls taking the title role and the boys imitating sturdy policemen. And in order always emerges triumphant. It caused some amusement when girls and boys gave the ladies who molested Mr. Asquith on the golf course such a lively repudiation that they had to beat immediate retreat. During the holidays Master Anthony Asquith has been tutored by one of the teachers at Hopman school. The villagers have been delighted to discover that a human boy. The flight of the hawk across the Moray has on his attempted journey to Britain, gave the little fellow a delight. But what appeals to the local children is that he has a great admiration for the sweetest in the windows and has been with his mouth full of treacle as he usually wipes his sticky hands on his knickerbockers.

WONDERFUL COLD CURE.

st think of it, a cold cured in ten minutes—that's what happens when you use "Catarrhzone." You inhale nothing but balsams and out goes cold—coughs are cured—headaches are cured—symptoms of catarrh disappear at once. It's healing pine essences and power-mixtures in Catarrhzone that make it act so quickly. In dis-ease of the nose, for irritable throat, chronic coughs and catarrh it's a life-saver. Safe even for children. 25c. 50c. sizes at all dealers.

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THE HISTORIC SPLIT OF 1886 OVER THE IRISH HOME RULE

The secret history of the historic Home Rule split is revealed at last! For nearly twenty years the mystery of Joseph Chamberlain's quarrel with the Home Rulers has puzzled commentators of all parties.

That the statesman who had compared the government of Ireland to that of Poland, and had engineered the Kilmainham Treaty with Parnell, should hesitate at an alliance with the Nationalists has been one of the enigmas of British political history. The mystery is explained at last in the "Life of Henry Labouchere," by A. L. Thorold, which is the book of the hour in London. It includes a remarkable correspondence which took place in the autumn of 1885 and the spring of 1886 between Labouchere, Chamberlain and T. M. Healy, with Lord Randolph Churchill as a sort of candid friend.

Labouchere wanted Chamberlain, as the leader of the Radicals, to join with the Irish Nationalists and with those moderate Liberals who were especially faithful to Gladstone in order to defeat the Tories and the Whigs. For that purpose it was necessary to unite on the Home Rule measure, and in letter after letter, whose earnestness would have surprised those who then regarded him as a mere cynic, the member for Northampton urged this view on Chamberlain.

In October, 1885, when the stop-

gap Conservative Government was still in office, he writes to Chamberlain his impressions of Liberal meetings in the metropolitan constituencies:

"Here you are first and the rest nowhere. The Whigs seem to have disappeared entirely. My impression is that they have all gone over to the Conservatives, and that the Whig leaders are—if the country is to be judged by the metropolis—entirely without followers. When you allude to Goschen there are groans, when you allude to Hartington there is silence; and you have to get up a cheer for the G.O.M., dwelling upon his noble heart and that sort of trash."

Chamberlain replies: "I am glad to say there is a good chance that Goschen will be defeated at Edinburgh. The workingmen are dead against him."

Again on December 4, 1885, he writes in reply to Labouchere's suggestion that the Tories expected to be supported by Lord Hartington and to form a "coalition party" against the Home Rule scheme which the G.O.M. was supposed to be brewing: "Surely Hartington will not be such a fool as to make a coalition. If he is inclined that way I should be happy to give him a lift. It would be the making of the Radical Party."

This was Chamberlain's attitude towards two men with whom he was afterwards to sit in a Conservative cabinet, but it is only fair to add that he was all along doubtful about any practical Home Rule scheme. On December 7 he wrote:

"Dear Labouchere.—The G.O.M. is very anxious to come in again, and not only I think we must sit on his Irish proposals. It will require a careful steering to keep the Radical boat head to the wind—Yours very truly, 'J. CHAMBERLAIN'."

The reason why Chamberlain refused to act with either the Whigs or the Home Rulers comes out in this correspondence very clearly. He hated the Whigs, but he distrusted Parnell.

"There is much in what you say, but the risk is that anything like a bargain with the Irish would be resented by the English and Scotch workmen, and that a Tory-Whig coalition appealing to their prejudices against Parnell would carry all before them. This is a real danger. I am convinced from personal observation that the workmen will not stand much more in the way of Irish conciliation or concessions to Parnell. I am clear that we had better bide our time, and rub the Tories' noses well in the mess they have made."

Again on December 24 he writes: "There is much fascination in your suggestion of Radical policy, especially in the chance of dishing the Whigs whom I hate more than the Tories. But it won't do. English opinion is set strongly against Home Rule, and the Radical Party might be permanently (i.e., for our time) discredited by a concession on this point."

The first forecasts of Gladstone's Home Rule schemes, published in the Leeds Mercury of December 17, 1885, are referred to irreverently by Labouchere in a letter to Chamberlain of the 19th:

"How the revelations came out was this: Herbert Gladstone told (Sir T. Venables) Reid of the Leeds paper his father's views. Reid told Mafford (of the Standard). Could this have been stupidity or was it intentional by order of Papa? The Pall Mall of yesterday was directly inspired from Hawarden. The channel was Norman. Certainly the ways of Mr. Gladstone are rather more mysterious than those of the heaven-

Chinee. My reading of it is that he is simply insane to come in."

On the 22nd Labouchere writes: "Hartington seems to be on bad terms all round. Churchill tells me that he (Hartington) declines to meet him or speak to him on the score of his speeches. Evidently he is confederating with Goschen, and probably Forster will become a third in the triumvirate? They do not strike me as precisely the men who will ever act with you unless you knock under to them."

On Christmas Day Lord Randolph wrote a characteristic note to Labouchere from the Indian Office:

"Very Private.—G. O. M. has written what is described to me as a 'marvellous letter' to Arthur Balfour, to the effect that he thinks it will be a public calamity if this great question should fall into the line of party conflict, and saying that he desires the question should be settled by the present government. He is damned—Yours ever, 'RANDOLPH, S.C.'"

Next day Lord Randolph wrote again:

"You have definitely captured the G.O.M., and I wish you joy of him. He has written another letter to A. Balfour intimating, I understand, without overmuch qualification, that if the Government do not take up Home Rule he will, I think Joe had better join us. He is the only man on your side who combines ability with common sense."

Chamberlain at this time was in favor of the Federal Home Rule on the lines of the United States Constitution, with a separate legislature for Ulster, and the abolition of the House of Lords, but he persisted that Gladstone could not carry his scheme, and added in a phrase that has since been made popular by Asquith—"I believe the true policy for every-one except Mr. Gladstone is to wait and see."

Labouchere transmitted in reply a letter from Herbert Gladstone pointing out that it was impossible for his father to adopt Chamberlain's policy of waiting, and that "if the Liberal party chooses to break up on the Irish question it cannot be helped." T. M. Healy wrote to Labouchere: "As far as Chamberlain, he must, he craves to write that way to Morley. Give the G.O.M. power, and he could form a Cabinet in a week minus Joe, and the Gates of Birmingham should not prevail against it (it is 'Hell' in the original)."

In all this welter of opinion Labouchere kept straight on his course with Chamberlain. On January 17 he writes:

"The real enemies of the Radicals are the Whigs, and they are essentially your enemies. Nothing would give them greater pleasure than to betray you with a kiss, for you are their permanent bogey. . . . All this is why I hold that the Radical game is to go with Mr. Gladstone on Irish matters and to use him in order to shunt them and, if possible, the Whigs—not that that course is not full of danger, but that it seems to me to present less danger than any other."

To this excellent Radical advice Chamberlain's reply puts his side of the case:

"The more I look at the thing the less I like it. Whatever we do we shall be smashed for a certainty. The question is whether it is better to be smashed with Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites or without them. I believe the anti-Irish feeling is very strong amongst the Nonconformists. . . . I wish our best friends—the respectable end as I began. We shall be smashed because the country is not prepared for Home Rule."

These two letters tell the whole story, and though the correspondence continued after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill of 1886, during Labouchere's desperate efforts to placate Chamberlain, it is evident that the great Home Rule split was opening, and that the Radical party was "smashed."

It is plain now that there was no real difference of principle. Chamberlain wrote on April 21, 1886—"We are all fortunately agreed that the principle of Home Rule in some shape or another must be accepted, and we only differ, if at all, on the methods by which it is to be carried into effect."

On May 1 Mr. Labouchere quoted to Chamberlain a letter from John Morley, who said: "I don't think there is a pin of difference between you and me as to the desirability of passing the second reading at almost any cost. But Chamberlain wants us to go down on our knees, and this cannot be done for the money."

The negotiations at last came to an end, and Labouchere, on June 2 wrote—"My conviction is that the Radicals are damned for years if we are defeated to-morrow." On June 3 they were defeated with Chamberlain's help, and the Home Rule split had become a gulf, which Chamberlain was never to recross.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has denied reports that the Canadian Pacific Railway had provided the government with a political fund. He also repudiated any knowledge of an alleged list of Deputies impelled to "kick the heaven climbing spirit" that was abroad; and re-

BAVARIAN REGENT WHO MAY SUCCEED KING OTTO.



PRINCE LUDWIG OF BAVARIA

The Bavarian Cabinet met recently and received the consent of Prince Regent Ludwig to the introduction of a measure to make him King of Bavaria in place of the insane King Otto, who succeeded his father, Ludwig, in 1886 and has never known that he was a monarch.



About Great Violinist.

Jan Hambourg, the celebrated Russian violinist, who is to visit Brantford next week, is a brother of Mark Hambourg, known to the musical people of most centres. He was in turn, pupil of Wilhelmj, Sauer, Gernert and Ssaye. Jan Hambourg combines in his own methods of interpretation and teaching the greatest qualities of these world-renowned violin masters, which places him on a plane entirely his own as compared with other violin virtuosos and teachers of the present day. While perfecting himself in his art, he has also studied literature, philosophy and languages. He has a thorough knowledge of English, German, French and Russian literatures and speaks these four languages fluently.

The violins and fello played by Jan and Boris Hambourg are among the rarest, oldest and finest stringed instruments in the world. Jan Hambourg uses two violins, the one made by Nicholas Amati in 1664, a superb example of the work of the famous founder, the Cremonese school; the other by Jean Baptiste Guggisberg, made in 1775. These two violins together are worth \$12,000.

Extraordinary Features at the Apollo.

The management of the Apollo has been fortunate in securing two of the greatest features that have ever been placed before the public: also several others far ahead of the run of features generally seen on the picture screen; one that is bound to create a tremendous sensation is "The Battle of Waterloo," which is announced for the latter half of next week. This film is the greatest war reproduction ever attempted and cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars to produce. Four thousand men and eight hundred horses are seen in the stirring battle scenes. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" is the most spectacular and thrilling scene ever reproduced by motion photography. "The Moving Picture World" in commenting on this film declares it to be the greatest of all features. The scenes are declared to be absolutely true and faithful reproductions of the great battle when Napoleon met his downfall, and the Duke of Wellington carved his name in history. An idea of the great interest taken in this picture can be gained from the fact that it has been showing in Toronto for two months in different theatres and goes back there again direct from the Apollo engagement.

For the first three days of next week the special feature offering is "The Wheel of Destruction," a most remarkable feature from the fact that the great race scenes are actual reproductions of the races recently held in which two mechanics were killed when one car turned turtle. A thrilling story of love and adventure, has been interwoven with these great race scenes. Although these features are costing a tremendous expense, there will be no added prices as has been done nearly every where Arizona and Waterloo have been shown.

High hopes for the musical development of Canada were expressed at the banquet of the Toronto Conservatory Alumni Association tendered to Dr. A. S. Vogt in recognition of his appointment as musical director of that institution. The speaking was on a higher level than is usual at such affairs, and sometimes the witty Chairman, Dr. Edmund Hardy, felt impelled to "kick the heaven climbing spirit" that was abroad; and re-

store the audience to a sense of practical things. The address of President Falconer, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, were highly eulogistic of music as an art and of the men who devote themselves to it. It is a theme that may well inspire eloquence but the musicians who spoke

MR. BROADUS FARMER



Of Toronto, Violinist, who will assist the choir to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church.

seemed to take a more practical view of the matter and discussed the problems and the possibilities of the musical profession in this country in a sane and hopeful way. That is a profession in which sex does not count, was made abundantly clear by the fact that the majority of those present were ladies, and that the individual chosen to speak for the Alumni Association was Miss Maud Gordon, who has long been connected with the Faculty. For the latter body, Dr. Albert Ham, conductor of the National Chorus, spoke, and he gave the key note to most of the speeches which followed when he expressed the belief that it was possible to erect a superstructure on the foundations already created by the late Dr. Edward Fisher. It was with this superstructure that Dr. Vogt dealt in his lucid and practical speech. One fact that was made public for the first time is that the Conservatory is not, as supposed in many quarters, a great money-making institution. He declared that, taking into consideration the money locked up in the valuable central site which the Conservatory possesses, the total income on the value of the investment was less than the savings bank rate of interest. Nevertheless, he declared that the directors were ready to make sacrifices to maintain the Conservatory at the highest level in every department. Most interesting, however, was Dr. Vogt's description of the difference between the problems which face the director of an European Conservatory, and those with which the director of such an institution on this continent is confronted. In European subvented conservatories where education is provided for pupils of talent at a very low cost, it is within the province of the director to reject applicants and to assign to them teachers from whom they will receive instruction in privately-owned conservatory this course was, for the present at least, impossible since the shareholders could not be expected to make the sacrifice which would be involved in so drastic a change of policy. Yet with so enormous a registration as that of the Conservatory this autumn, no less than 2,200 pupils, some system for assigning pupils and equalizing the work of teachers seemed to him necessary to insure good results in the future. It will be interesting to see whether Dr. Vogt will succeed in devising a scheme to effect what he desires.

SEPALED TENDERS addressed to the un-der-stand and endorsed under for Harbor Improvements at Port Hope, Ont., will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M. on Monday, November 11, 1913, for the construction of a new pier, for the construction of Harbor Improvements at Port Hope, Durham County, Ontario.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of J. G. Sine, Esq., District Engineer, Contract Life, Building, Toronto, Ont., and on application to the postmaster at Port Hope, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on good standing and signed and sealed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence, which will be forfeited if the persons tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—4789.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMIT

TENDERS will be received by the under- signed up to and including Wednesday, the 31st of December next for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area situated on the Metagami River in the District of Temiskaming.

Tenders shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to the Crown dues of 40c per cord for Spruce, and 30c per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

Such tenders shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario—the paper mill to be erected when directed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into an agreement to carry out the conditions, etc.

The highest or any tenderer not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEANST, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, Ontario, September 17th, 1913.

Canadian Government Railways

TENDER

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under- signed, and marked on the outside "Tenders for the North byway to Latchford Creek," will be received up to and including Monday, November 10th, 1913, for the construction of a line of Railway from North Sydney to Latchford Creek, N.S. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned at Ottawa, Ont., at the Station Master's Office, North Sydney, N.S., at the Office of the Resident Engineer at New Glasgow, N.S., and at the Office of the Resident Engineer, New Brunswick, where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

L. K. JONES, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 24th, 1913.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, and homesteaded a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the District, where by post may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years, homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section of available land. Price \$200 per acre. Duties—Three months upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate 20 acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts, price \$200 per acre. Duties—Most of the time six months in each of three years, cultivate 20 acres and erect a house worth \$2000.

NEW YORK, W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, 1111 Thompson Building, New York, N.Y. This advertisement will not be paid for.

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The Neal Cure—Greatest of All Modern Discoveries—Offers a Means of Escape from the Curse of Drink. A cure of the Drink Habit is Guaranteed in Three Days no Matter Whether the Patient is a Hard and Constant Drinker, Social Tippler or Goes on Occasional Spree.

There was wandering in the streets of Toronto lately a homeless man, who at one time held a splendid position, but drink was his downfall. To-day his wife, a cultured woman, works out by the day, endeavoring to support herself and little family. Think of it, you wives and mothers, who have homes of comfort and all that makes life worth living, what it would be to you to be deprived of these and forced to face the wash tub for an existence, as this poor wife has to do today?

But this home which was made a hell on earth through strong drink—as every drunkard's is—may be made into a heaven upon earth, as many have been made, as a result of the Neal Treatment. Three days only—the wonder of it—to effect a cure and make the victim of strong drink a new man, physically, morally and mentally.

We undertake to guarantee to effect a cure of the Drink Habit in Three Days, no matter whether the patient is a hard and constant drinker, social tippler, or goes on occasional sprees. Are you interested in a poor fellow going down, down,

through the curse of drink? Then bring your influence to bear on him and bring him to the Neal Institute for treatment, drunk or sober, and we will undertake to remove the awful appetite for strong drink and deliver him to you a new man.

Here is an opportunity for REFORMATION SOCIETIES for INEBRIATES or any institution for the reformation of the drunkard, to test our ability to change the hard drinker into a new man, physically and mentally, in THREE DAYS' treatment.

We invite these Societies or any institution interested in the poor drunkard and the problem of dealing with him, to send us for treatment any victim of the drink habit, it makes no difference how much enslaved, and we guarantee to effect a cure in each and every case. Can you spend your money to better advantage or in a way that will bring in greater returns than in redeeming these victims of strong drink and giving back to their families kind fathers, brothers, husbands, and to the country most desirable citizens?

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