

Mr. Balfour Explains.

The Military Force in Ireland Diminished—\$1,000,000 to be Spent on the Famine Districts.

Mr. N. C. Snow, of New Westminster, B.C., recently wrote Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, on the subject of the reports current in Canada and the United States touching the policy of the Imperial Government in Ireland. The New Westminster Truth publishes Mr. Balfour's reply. The letter is dated October 10. Mr. Balfour says:—"Canadians cannot be expected to follow minutely the details of Irish events, nor is it easy for them, in the face of the multitudinous lies which it is the policy of the Nationalist party to propagate, to form any broad or just estimate of the general policy of the Government. The particular lie to which you call my attention is an admirable one of its kind. According to this it appears that the remedial policy of the Government in the case of apprehended distress in certain localities is 'to increase the Irish garrison force, so that if Ireland was not to have bread she would at least have plenty of bayonets.' On this it is perhaps sufficient to say, in the first place, that since I became Chief Secretary the number of troops in Ireland has been materially diminished, and if it were not for military considerations wholly unconnected with the government of the country, could be diminished still further. And in the second place, that the Government proposes out of Imperial resources to spend immediately in the very districts of Ireland where the failure of the potato crops is most likely to be felt more than \$1,000,000 upon the construction of railways. I cannot, however, within the compass of a letter, deal, even in the briefest manner, either with the remedial policy of the Government (of which the above mentioned scheme is but a small part) or with the politics of the Nationalists and their Gladstonian followers. But if any of your Canadian readers desire to form a fair judgment on this question I would ask them to bear in mind two or three points, which are beyond controversy, and which do not depend upon the testimony of this or that official or politician. First, let them recollect that the leaders of the Nationalist party are men who, by the verdict of three judges, delivered after an exhaustive enquiry, have sought disloyal ends by criminal means, and that as the men are unchanged so also are their objects and their methods. Secondly, let them recollect that the law and the administration of the law, which for electioneering purposes are described from Nationalist platforms as brutal and tyrannical, meet with the hearty and avowed approval of a third of the Irish nation, which is subjected to them; that this third contains a great deal more than half of the education, energy, and industrial vigour of the country, and that those who compose it have at least as true a knowledge of that in which freedom and justice consist as the boycotters and village tyrants who control the majority. Thirdly, let them not forget that the immorality of the methods adopted by the Parnellites are admitted by, so far as I know, every Christian sect in Ireland, that practically the whole clergy of every Protestant denomination, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Quaker, who, from residence in Ireland, are brought face to face with the realities of Irish life, and have not to collect them as best they can from the fantastic imaginings of Irish correspondents, are steadfast supporters of the policy of the Government. These are considerations which do not indeed settle the Irish controversy, but which the least learned in the matter can understand, and which may give the rashest pause.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

The Wealth of the English Mechanic.

Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, the well-known Irishman of Boston, spoke last month on the tariff question, and is thus reported:—

Speaking of the prosperity of the English laboring classes under tariff for revenue he said: There was deposited in the savings banks in England in 1841 (and savings banks are savings banks in England, not what they are with us) \$120,000,000. In 1880 the deposits have increased to \$388,000,000. In nineteen years these pauper labourers, after having clothed themselves and housed themselves and fed themselves as they never before had been clothed or fed or housed, saved \$268,000,000. The people of England by the repeal of the corn laws obtained cheap bread. Between 1840 and 1850 work was plenty, bread was to be had for work, and crime began to diminish. In the year 1850 there were 51,000 convictions for crime in England and Wales; in 1880 but 11,214 convictions,

notwithstanding the large increase in population; yet here in Massachusetts, writes an Andover professor in 1887 in the Andover Review, crime has increased during the last generation thirty-three per cent. faster than the growth of population, and that among the native population, and by the native population he says he means those born upon the soil.

Another convincing proof of the great progress of the English masses: In 1841 there were 920,000 paupers in England and Wales; in 1880 they had decreased to 803,000. Do you think that we can show any such results as this after nearly a generation of war tariff?

Have we less crime? Have we less pauperism? Are our people as happy, as contented as they were? Do we not know that the rich are richer, while the poor have multiplied in every State and city? I desire to submit to your candid consideration this list of articles, known as the most common and necessary articles, showing you how this pauper labor of England fared in 1840, compared with the way it lived in 1880. I give the average consumptions per capita in the years 1840 and 1880:—

ARTICLES.	1840.	1880.
Bacon and ham, lbs.	0.01	15.96
Butter, lbs.	1.05	7.42
Cheese, lbs.	0.92	5.06
Cocoa, lbs.	0.08	0.31
Coffee, lbs.	1.08	0.92
Wheat and flour, lbs.	42.47	210.42
Currants and raisins, lbs.	1.48	3.94
Eggs, number of.	3.63	21.68
Potatoes, lbs.	0.01	31.63
Rice, lbs.	0.90	14.14
Sugar, lbs.	15.20	54.22
Refined sugar, lbs.	0.00	9.46
Tea, lbs.	1.22	4.50
Tobacco, lbs.	0.86	1.43

Individuals consumed in 1880 seven times as much butter, more than five times as much cheese, five times as much flour, four times as much sugar, had much better houses, were much better clothed, and, after providing themselves with all these comforts, saved \$268,000,000. It is what a man saves that makes his family and himself contented in old age.

Naturalized Aliens.

The British-American Association held its Semi-Annual Meeting recently in Boston, when President J. Wemyss, Jr., addressed the convention, from which we call the following passages:

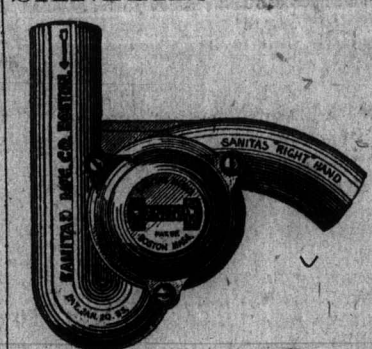
"I have said before and I repeat it here, that the alien who uses the privileges he enjoys in this land for the propagation of principles foreign to the genius of American institutions or who uses the asylum he has obtained in this country for the purpose of continuing the treason for which he was driven from his home, is a menace to the American Republic and should be legislated and worked against at every opportunity. But he is an angel compared with that unspeakably contemptible object, the native American politician, who grovels at the feet of naturalized aliens begging the pitiful crumb of their votes to keep themselves from political starvation. Against this hideous travesty and shameful prostitution of American principles our association declares uncompromising war—war to the knife, and knife to the hilt.

Our association very properly urges the duty of naturalization on all who intend to make this country their home and who can loyally subscribe to the oath of allegiance and of renunciation. My position on that subject is too well known to be doubted for an instant, and you will not mistake my meaning when I say that the eye searches in vain for any danger that can come from unnaturalized aliens in this country when compared with the ugly omnipresent danger the country is in from the aliens who are naturalized, but who have not changed one particle of their belief, their ideas or their prejudices, and are the obedient tools of foreign influences and foreign powers, whose every political manifestation is a menace to the institutions of this country.

Yet we have seen governors of States bowing down submissively to the decrees of these naturalized aliens; the very highest office in the gift of the American people made to deal out the rewards of high office in America for treason against another country, and we have heard the shameful boast made that the United States Senate dared not conclude a treaty of settlement on important questions with Great Britain till the latter power had, as they term it, done "justice to Ireland." In this way is foreign politics the game these naturalized aliens play in this country and the inexpressibly shameful fact is plain that some American statesmen, more American newspapers, crouch in the mire at the feet of these aliens and beg the favour of their patronage. It has its effect to-day in the lowering of the American character.

The time has come in my opinion when we should organize with a thorough and inflexible determination to oppose all alien influences that make to the wronging of the Republic with which we have cast our lot, and with whose principles we have ever been in accord. I believe that the principles that I have tried to lay down will be set down as idealistic; that the professional politician will sneer at them as not being "practical" politics. I answer that we want some ideal politics, for "practical" politics is the sum of every infamy, alien and native, and is the fortification behind which lobbies and corporation crowds are at present impregnably entrenched. "Practical" politics licenses a lobby and peddles out offices as rewards for party services; "practical politics" places a mortgage on the positions to be voted for at future elections, when places are reserved for men who have consented to stand aside one year with the promise of recognition from party leaders, while the people in whose hands these offices are supposed to be, see them made the subjects of dickering and say nothing, because it is not "practical" politics to kick at such monstrous perversions of popular rights. "Practical" politics calls the secret ballot "Australian" because prejudice would refuse to accept our British system of voting, and "practical" politics elevates O'Brien's breeches as a party standard in American politics, and paves the way for future begging expeditions in this country, which is after all the real object of these alien adventurers.

We realize the fact—and "facts are stubborn things"—that the politics of this nation are extremely unclean; that principle and patriotism are heavily discounted by that abominable practice of policy and expediency. We know what to expect from our open enemies; but by far the most dangerous and unscrupulous is the weak-kneed, corrupt native American politician. We must be ever watchful and ready to expose corruption, and just as quick to commend those who fill their positions with honour and ability.

SANITAS TRAP.

It is sometimes asserted that the seal of the Sanitas trap can never be broken under any conditions. This is erroneous. Its seal can be pumped out by a force-pump, or by laboratory pumping apparatus, especially devised to destroy the seals of traps by siphonage. But the seal of the unvented Sanitas trap never can and never has been destroyed by siphonage in good plumbing work.

Furthermore, the unvented Sanitas trap will stand a severe TEST OF SIPHONING ACTION than will the vented S-trap. This has been demonstrated over and over again, and the demonstration can be repeated at any time to the satisfaction of any who are interested, provided care be taken to vent the S-trap in a manner which is practical in plumbing, using a vent-pipe of the size, length, and average number of bends found in ordinary practice. The seal of the Sanitas trap will be lowered by severe siphoning action, but it cannot be broken.

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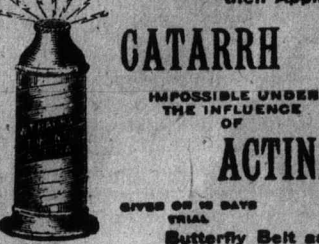
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Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide St. east—Butterfly Belt and Insulator cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millicamp's Building, cured in six weeks rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insulator. A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insulator. R. Austin, 41 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Gurney's Store Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—Actina. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatic in six weeks. Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, sciatic and lame back, cured in fifteen days. Josiah Fennell, 287 Queen st. east, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—neuralgia. Mrs. Geo. Plummer, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hark, 342 Clarence ave., cured of blood poisoning. E. Higgs, 22 Adelaide st. west, City, catarrh cured by Actina. Miss Annie Wray, Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st., City, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Groves, John st., City, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. O. C. Rockwood, 18 Balwer st., City, cured of lame back in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man., says our Butterfly Belt and suspensory did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 545 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T., Ry., cured of emissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A. I would not be without your belt and suspensory for \$50, writes J. McG. For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price says S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory gave H. S. Fleetwood, a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no faith, but was entirely cured of impotency. W. T. Brown, 73 Richmond st. west, varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. John Brommagem, 17 Farley ave., varicocele. Butterfly Belt and Suspensory cured. Miss E. M. Forsyth, 18 Brant st., City, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years standing. Senator A. E. Botsford, advises everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. Mrs. J. Stevens, 82 Tecumseth street, City, Rheumatism in the eyelids, spent three weeks in the hospital, eyes opened in two days. Giles Williams, Ontario Coal Co., says Actina is invaluable for Bronchitis and Asthma. J. H. McCarthy, Agent N. P. & M. Ry., Altamont, Man., Chronic Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness for seven years, entirely cured by Actina. Thomas Johnson, New Sarum, suffered with Weak Lungs and Asthma—Lungs strengthened and Asthma cured.

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