

Refer to Each Other in Terms of Eulogy at a Welsh Banquet
A Pleasant Feature of British Public Life—Mr.
Balfour on Welsh Music and Folk-Lore.

reged. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lloyd George, on rising to propose the resolution, said: "Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P.: I was received with cheers. He said: The council of the Cyffwrddorion Society invited me to give a great honor in inviting me to give a speech on this evening. You have well observed that the society is a non-political organization, although not necessarily a non-political body. It is a body which at a time of fierce political controversy, it has passed through periods of bitter controversy in this country, and in Wales, and in which the whole of that period was a time of great and bitter contention going on like to have their full share of it—(laughter)—were able to meet in the council chamber of the House of Commons and to give a festive distribution of the Cyffwrddorion without distinction of creed or party. Tonight we are assembled to do honor to the most distinguished men of the day. (Cheers.) I will not speak of his interests in science and art, his literary interest and still more his great literary attainments. I know that the House of Commons and members of the House of Commons say that the House of Commons has a special pride in Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—in his pride in his great gifts, a pride in his noble character, a pride in his noble bearing. (Hear, hear.) There is no debate in the House of Commons in which he takes part which he does not win by a great vote. (Hear, hear.) He is one of the greatest men in the House. (Hear, hear.) I may say so, he is one of its greatest luxuries—(laughter)—for many a weary hour which we are sitting in that assembly is fully recompensed by a speech from the guest of the evening. He and I have not always seen eye to eye—(laughter)—on everything, but I am sure that as the evening goes on, standing which will be cleared up in due course. (Laughter.) It has been my painful duty on one or two occasions to rebuke him. It has been my still more painful duty to rebuke and listen whilst he has been criticising me. (Laughter and cheers.) But I can assure you as one who has been more than once the subject of more than once that those who suffer most deeply the damage inflicted by his lies are also those who admire most thoroughly those who condemn him with which they are now commencing. (Hear, hear.) We Welshmen have many defects—(no, no)—at least I am told so—others. (Laughter.) We need not now turn up to the House of Commons. Personalities will make the admission of our behalf. But at any rate we have one quality. We have a keen appreciation of genius wherever it is met. (Hear, hear.) And we are proud of that which has brought Welshmen here to-night from every part of Britain to

fought a measure as has ever been seen within the living experience of parliamentarians. As I say, the positions were reversed. I was doing my best to defend the Government measure; the chancellor was exhibiting those great qualities of parliamentary debate in independent opinion which he now shows upon a larger theatre. But the same tolerance was extended to me when I was the proposer of the legislation as is now extended to me in the position of the Welshman. I am proud to remember that it was toward the end of that prolonged and arduous session, in which it was my lot to propose a bill violently opposed by the great majority of the Welsh members of the House, which the present Chancellor of the exchequer was really the leading protagonist of the Opposition, that I was asked to criticise the Welsh members in the House of Commons. (Applause.) I do not think there can be a greater exhibition of the kindly tolerance which overlooks honest differences of opinion than what then took place unless there is the speech which we have just heard. I heartily thank him for what he has said. I think he has put it too high, but I am glad. I do not believe that there is any country in which such a speech could have been made on such an occasion on such a subject except this country, and perhaps by a Welshman. (Hear, hear.) I am glad my claims are to be your guest this evening. In fact, I am profoundly certain that I have no claims at all, if you count as claims any adequate knowledge of Welsh antiquarian history, and I need hardly say that of the Welsh language I am completely innocent. (Laughter.)

The Tributary Streams of the British Race.

Nevertheless, I feel so far in place that I also belong to one of the smaller portions of the Kingdom, which is the part in the common work of the whole, and I am profoundly confident that we who do not belong to the predominant partner are perfectly right in keeping up a deep interest and a disinterested investigation, quite apart from the interests of scholarship, in the history of our own portion of these islands. The great river of British history, which of different sources, flow over different coun-

"TAY PAY CHARMS"

Working Their Own Farms

Says 3,000,000 People Will Be

Neuralgia means simply "nerve pain," so there is a great variation in the character of the intensity of the pain and any nerve in the body may be affected. There are a number of causes of neuralgia, but the most common is a general disorder of nutrition of the system. The discovery of this fact from reliable statistics led to the discovery of neuralgia, which consists in building up the general health by the tonic treatment and disposing of the cause of the trouble. Persons reduced by acute sickness, overwork, exposure to cold, physical strain, or by loss of sleep are frequently victims of neuralgia, and it is common in the case of those suffering from nervousness. This condition brings us to the actual cause of neuralgia, which is nerve starvation. The blood, which in normal health carries the nutriment to all their nourishment, is unable to perform this duty satisfactorily when it is weak or impure. Build up the blood and the neuralgic pain will disappear as the nerves become healthy and strong.

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Welsh Music and Folk-Lore.

casual like this. (Cheers.) I can add nothing to your stores of knowledge. I have no critical gifts to put at your dis-

posal, but can assure you of the deep and affectionate sympathy with which I regard all the efforts you are making to elucidate the past history of Wales, and to bring into full relief the life and work of all great Welshmen. Those who must address the world must address it in English. I go far beyond the limits of these islands and the limits of the empire. We must do what whatever be the future of the world, the language of these islands is going to be the dominant language of the future for great literary and scientific purposes. (Cheers.)

Other toasts follow.

Says 3,000,000 People Will Be Working Their Own Farms in 15 Years—Why He Wants Money—Says \$150,000 Will Win Home Rule.

Chicago Tribune: They're not hanging men in Ireland any more 'for the wearin' of the green' but the landlords who exacted their exorbitant rents to the last handful of grain, although their tenants fell dead along with the grain, for hunger for a morrow's meal, and their loaded wagons full of the harvest were being hauled to market, are now on the defensive. The "vested interests" class, represented in government by the House of Lords, is "on the run." It is the "the great British Empire" and the battle that has been going on for many years soon is to be settled, with finality and in favor of the majority. In another three years Ireland will have attained practically everything she has been fighting for more than a quarter of a century. She will be free.

The bearer of such a message cannot fail to find favor with Irishmen, no matter where he may find them. An ambassador with such cheering assurances came from Ireland to Chicago last week. He was given a "raile Irish" and was rewarded with open arms, and what was more to the point from his standpoint of success, with open purses. His message of promise and good cheer helped to reawaken a dormant sentiment, and his country. But the personality of the man himself was even more efficacious.

We who have heard much of "Tay" Finney who have read his speeches, and what is even more to the point, his editorial writings, may have wondered even then at the wonderful power of the man. After seeing him, talking with him, after listening him speak, we begin to realize how he has won his countrymen together and helped them gain nine-tenths of the things they have fought for so long.

He is a fine old man. In the neighborhood of six feet in stature, broad-shouldered, straight, clean-limbed and clear of countenance and eye, apparently in the prime of life, he has the appearance of a child. His oratory is effective in its simplicity. He indulges in no grand figures of speech. His voice rarely, if ever, is raised above a conversational tone. He seems to be talking with his audiences, not to them.

Faith in the speedily-coming freedom of Ireland and a calm assertiveness of the undying might of right

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been one of the great causes for the solidarity of the Irish race. Remembrances of oppressive wrongs have been retained under conditions of prosperity in America and other lands and handed down from generation to generation.

The proverbial warm-bloodedness of the Irish has done the rest that was needed to cause successful Irishmen all over the world to give a ready response to every call sent out from the mother country in the battle for justice.

"Ray Pay's" message to the men of his race in Chicago was that nineteenth of the reforms he and his associates have been laboring for since have been achieved. The schools have been built, the university. The power of the landlord is broken. Three thousand heads of families now are tilling their own soil, and O'Connor declares that within another ten years 3,000,000 will be working as they do on the farms that give them sustenance.

"Another three years," he declares, "will see the battle won. The last remnant of the House of Lords, which remain, the landlords and the vested interests, will be met by the new budget, or appropriation bill."

"If the Lords have the backbone to stand up for their avowed principles and to reject the budget, such an action will be regarded as a declaration which will be held probably in January of next year. The sentiment in England and Ireland is very strong against the House of Lords, and the majority will appreciate in such an election cannot be overlooked by the King.

"King Edward, like every other ruler, does not want to have his realm torn by civil war. He will abide by the will of the majority, which means the oppression of the House of Lords will be overthrown. If in no other way, this can be done by the creation of new peers. The new peers will be men favorable to the House of Commons, and a sufficient number will be created to overcome the Conservative majority favorable to vested rights. The King now dominates the House of Lords."

"**Tax Pay**" explained the intricacies of the final battle to clinch the principle for which he and his people have been fighting. The budget itself does not form the important bone of contention. There are in it some provisions for taxation that bear directly upon the differences between the House of Lords, representing the landlords and other interests inimical to Home Rule, but these in reality are of minor importance.

For between 21 and 28 years there has been an agitation against public houses, or, as they are known in this country, saloons. The movement has nothing in common with the prohibition stand in the United States. It has been purely an effort at regulation and control by means of a high license. With landlordism the liquor interests dominate the House of Lords. The situation was aptly put by a well-known American humorist. It had been suggested that the land and liquor interests needed a lobby in the House of Lords. "No need of that," commented the humorist. "The House of Lords itself is the land and liquor lobby."

Thus the House of Lords is put in a position to provide the functions of government. To pass it with the sanction of the House of Commons the House of Lords must swallow the high tax rider. It is really a test of principle, the high license bill being the bone over which the final battle is to be waged to determine whether the people shall rule themselves or be dominated by the House of Lords.

While the land is fast getting back to the people in Ireland, the assertion was unqualified that between 8,000 and 10,000 people in England own fully 90 per cent of the land. The people are withheld by the landlords with absolute disregard to the condition of their

With the end of the long fight so nappily in sight the Irish party finds itself cramped for funds for the final battle, America, which has poured a stream of wealth to the support of those who have been waging the battle for freedom on "the ould sod," is looked to for the major portion of the final campaign fund.

"How much more do you need?" was one of the questions asked Mr. O'Connor.

"We can finish now on \$150,000," was his reply. From which the inference may be made that the fight is very nearly over, and also that campaigns for a political principle do not cost as much in England and Ireland as in America.

Almost apologetically the Irish leader explained the need of money in this final fight. "Some may wonder why it is that money is needed to fight the battle for Irish freedom," he said. "No matter how good the laws are, the passage of which we succeed in, they are

of no avail if they are not administered rightly. Those who have charge of their administering are antagonistic to this country, so that we have to fight every one of our way to the top every year. They even throw names from the registration lists bodily, and when we put these names back on it they are thrown out again. And if we fall to do this we are even likely to lose a seat to the cause.

So it is necessary that we keep in mind the fact that we are to do down the overthrow us, and to do this money is needed. But whether America helps or not, we will win at this next election with sufficient strength to force home the rule.

That America is going to help in this struggle for freedom with a liber-

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Before he entered Parliament "Tommy Pay" had been a newspaper reporter in Dublin. "It was nothing unusual for me to oscillate in a police court in the morning, to a hanging in the afternoon, the grand opera in the evening, and not infrequently wind up by reporting a late night fire," he said.

was formulating the plans for his life work. Among his reportorial duties was the covering of the speeches of John Bright in Limerick. "I used some of the things he said in these against him afterward," "Tay Pay" observed with a wholesome Irish chuckle.

Undoubtedly, "Pay Pay's" success as a duet is due to his sincerity as much as to his winning personality and his simple eloquence. He is democratic in his easy approach, always ready with a ready smile, and not only writes and speaks easily but practices that same virtue in every act.

Behind the closely-cropped gray mustache, which fits well with the black beard, he looks a little older than a ready smile. His words drop from his tongue with a pleasing abruptness now and then he repeats his words with changingly, hesitatingly, almost a thought, and he repeats himself in his speech. But usually the hesitations come where a point is to be made that he wants to sink into the mind of his hearers. He usually repeats himself, and repeats almost the stammeringly and

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