

YOU TAKE
red and adulterated teas of
an or

LADA
d in its native purity and de-
laxed or Green. By all Grocers.
ickets, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.
ARD ST LOUIS, 1904.



GOLD POINT
AND
Board of Trade
Best 5 cent Cigar

HELP WANTED; MALE.
FIREMEN AND DRAMMEN ON
Canadian and other railroads. Young
men age 20 to 30, strong, good slight and
learning. Firemen earn \$65 to \$100 month-
ly, become engineers and earn \$125 to
\$175 monthly. Drakmen earn \$60 to \$85
monthly, become conductors and earn \$100
to \$140 monthly. Name position preferred.
Send stamp for particulars. Railway As-
sociation, Room 145, 227 Mount-street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Situations Vacant.
WANTED—INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR
for merchandise accounts; good sal-
ary and expenses. Address Globe Com-
pany, 723 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,
Pa.

are now standing for honors at the
coming British elections, and eight, who
will graduate this year, intend to come
to Canada.
Ald. Church, who was then first vice-
president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club,
arranged for most of the Canadian end
of the tour, and says the proposition
of the London Chamber of Com-
merce will be of much benefit to Can-
ada.

CITY HALL NEWSBOY

"Hully gee, Chimmie, here's der best
choke 'er der season."
"Wot it 'is, Swipes?"
"Didn't anybody put yer wise, Chim-
mie, ter wot der Meterris 'Scotiation
er sky pilots did der udder day?"
"Nix, I didn't hear nuttin' 'ermost
it. I never hits der trail much, Swip-
ey. I had er wotch swiped wotch."
"De odder day, der bunch held er
meetin' an' passed er vote er tanks ter
der Hon. Cliff Sifton on der noble gran-
stand play he made on der 'tonermy
bill, an' dey sent him er letter tellin'
him he was der swellest mug in all der
worl' an' der adagant islands."
"Tell der did. Dat coittiny is er
corker. But it's just like dat crowd,
dey'll butt in where angels wouldn't
have der nerve ter go if dey was wearin'
gum shoes, Swipes?"
"Me an' me pardner writed er poem
'erbout it, Chimmie. Dis is der way it
goes:

When Clifford Sifton gets his bumps
Der ministerial push will look like
chumps.

(Long Meter.)
Pretty good I tink don't you?"
"Bad, Swipes, bad, de wust ever."

"Chimmie, der yer tink dis new job-
ster trus' will make der price er alder-
men go higher?"
"I dunno, Swipes. I don't see no
kennection between er alderman an' er
lobster, does youse? Speakin' er alder-
man, Swipes, dat 'minds me dat las'
year, der aldermen was breakin' der
necks an' playin' leap frog over one
crudder in dere haste ter buy parks.
Dey was buyin' swamp lands, bad
lands, any old lands, as long as dey got
er park in dere ward. Dis year when
me fren' der park kermissoner asks ter
der long green ter fix up der dumps dey
was got gold bricked wid, dey cuts
down der estermites, so dat nuttin'
can be did wid it. Den der aldermen
dey gets eroun' on der quet, and says
ter der kermissoner, Chon, can't yer
der sumting ter — Park, yer know
dat's in my ward, an' it will get me
some votes if yer makes er good flash
up dere. But I'll tell yer on der quet,
Swipes, dat hot air con don't go wid
der kermissoner, never no more. He's
wise ter dem bunco games now."

"Dere's erudder ting dat der alder-
men's grin bug house over, Chimmie.
Dat's der reesidential district fack-
er dem vote grabbers don't come out
er dere hop dreams soon, nobody will
be able to live in dis burg, except dem
wot owns property. Der swell mob, it
is not der real swell mob, dese guys
wot wickin', it's only dem wots on der
crust er serciety. Dey're beefin' now
'cos some one wants to build an up-
ter-date 'partment house. Hully gee, but
wouldn't dat jar yer. An' dem bone-
setters and dope mixers had nolve ter
try an' flag dat stiff planter wot want-
ed ter open er shop near dem."

"Mebbe dey has er good reason ter
dat, Swipes. I guess der doctors
thought it would look too much like er
stand in ter have er undertaker so near
dem—so long!"

CHIMMIE.

Glimpses of the Political Field

Two weeks of fighting within the cabi-
net and negotiation with the Western
Liberals seems to have resulted in
the patching up of a compromise on the
separate school clauses of the auton-
omy bill. The most that can be said for
the compromise is that it tides the gov-
ernment over a dangerous crisis. It is
a compromise of to-day, having little
or no heed to the day when the gov-
ernment must answer to the people for
its invasion of provincial rights. There
is nothing to indicate that public sen-
timent in Protestant communities is
appeased by the terms of the compro-
mise. It is the principle of the sepa-
rate schools clauses which is obnoxious
to the public. The pining down of one
or more sections and the dexterous
wording of legal phrases bear no rela-
tion to the real issue. The bill as it
was introduced to the house was an
unwarranted interference with the lib-
erties of the two provinces. The bill
as it is to be brought before the house
next Tuesday for its second reading
will not be a less unwarrantable inter-
ference with provincial rights. The
question is: Are the provinces to be
allowed freedom in the management
of their educational affairs or are they
to submit to the dictation of a gov-
ernment whose interference is inspired
by the hierarchy of Quebec? This is
the question which will govern the pub-
lic in its estimate of the compromise
which has been fixed up among politi-
cians at Ottawa.

A compromise that commands the
support of the western Liberals will
not necessarily carry the approval of
the people of the West. It is a ques-
tion if the whole contingent of Western
Liberals would have objected to the
original draft of the bill but for the ac-
tion of Hon. Clifford Sifton. They are
partisans to the core, partisans born of
self-interest. Their strength in nearly
every instance is nothing more or less
than the strength of the government
which endows them with many forms
of patronage. None of them have
strength enough to maintain their pre-
stige independent of party. They would
break with the government and the
party only as a last desperate resort.
The circumstances of Hon. Clifford
Sifton's resignation forced them into
the position of semi-independents on
the school question, but the moment
a compromise clause is devised which
the former minister of the interior is
willing to endorse the Western Lib-
erals become their own partisan selves
again. The government must have their
support. With it they can say that the
separate schools' clauses please the
West, and as such should be accept-
able to the whole country. But what
will this acquiescence in a compromise
clause really mean? It will simply
mean that the Western Liberals have
been extricated from the dilemma into
which they were thrust by the resig-
nation of Hon. Clifford Sifton. They can
say to the West that they secured a
modification of a particularly obnox-
ious section of the separate schools
clauses, that they stood out until Mr.
Sifton was satisfied and that for these
things they deserve the approval of
their constituents. And the govern-
ment, on the other hand, is in a posi-
tion to guarantee their supporters from
the West something as compensation
for the penalty they must ultimately
pay for their treachery to the West.
At the last session of parliament, 13
senatorships were created for the West.
Several obedient Western Liberals who
take their political lives in their hands
by voting for the autonomy bill will
find themselves resting in the Red
Chamber when the next appeal to the
country is made.

The government will attempt to show
that a modification of the separate
schools clauses which commands the
support of the western Liberals means
everything. In reality it means noth-
ing. The modified clauses, even if they
are genuine concessions to the exponents
of provincial rights, which is doubt-
ful, leave the principle at issue undis-
turbed. The difference between the bill
in its original form and the bill in its
amended form is the difference between
the bite of a cobra and the bite of a
rattlesnake. The western Liberals
could not honestly revolt at the one and
smilingly accept the other. All the ne-
gotiations leading up to the drafting of
the compromise clause were so much
political jugglery. They had no regard
for the rights and wrongs of the sepa-
rate schools clauses. They had the
one object of rendering the crisis less
acute, and to ease the exigencies of

the moment. The western Liberals it
appears have pledged themselves to
stand by the separate schools clauses.
In so doing they have been governed
absolutely by the demeanor of Hon.
Clifford Sifton. Unfortunately the pub-
lic cannot place implicit faith in their
guidance. No one but Mr. Sifton him-
self knows the true inwardness of his
resignation. His acceptance of a com-
promise that does not touch the princi-
ple at stake looks suspicious. It sup-
plies strong reason for believing that
he did not resign for the sake of princi-
ple alone. Perhaps he was playing
some other person's game. If Mr. Sifton
was anxious not to have his motives
impugned he had only to continue to
stand for provincial rights. His de-
parture from that stand leaves his mo-
tives open to suspicion and renders
valueless the concurrence of the west-
ern Liberals in the compromise clause
which Mr. Sifton has endorsed.

Has the country sufficient faith in
Hon. Clifford Sifton to believe that
what is acceptable to him should be
acceptable to the friends of provincial
rights in Canada? What has Mr. Sifton
done to invite this confidence? What
principle of public rights has he cham-
pioned since 1896? What principle of
political morality has he not violated
since he became a member of the
Laurier government? Mr. Sifton's po-
litical career has been a chequered one,
unmarked by a single act of courage
in behalf of public rights. His sud-
den interest in the welfare of the west
is not more extraordinary than gather-
ing figs off thistles. It is so rare as to
create wonderment and to invite scruti-
ny. If Mr. Sifton had stuck to his
guns the public would have been slow
to question his motives. It would have
appreciated the act without peering be-
hind it. But when he abandons his po-
sition of devotion to provincial rights
and exhausts his energies on splitting
hairs over the measure of interference
with provincial rights he forfeits all
claim to public confidence. It would
be a huge joke if Hon. Clifford Sifton,
whose record as administrator of the
department of the interior entitles him
to go down "unwet, unhonored and
unsung" should actually go out of
public life as a martyr to a great
cause. For a time it did appear that
this miracle was on the verge of con-
summation. When he began hedging
and fencing over details as to the
manner of fettering the new provinces
he revealed his insincerity and his final
acceptance of a compromise clause
brands him as a political trickster who
had objects to serve other than the in-
terests of the west.

The debate in the house the other day
was notable for the effective attack
made on the government's position by
Hon. George E. Foster, and for the
venom of Hon. Chas. A. Fitzpatrick's
reply. Not in many years has there
been revealed in parliamentary debates,
the ill-feeling and bitterness that
characterized the clash between the leader
of the opposition and the minister of
justice. Usually calm and deliberate R.
L. Borden fairly blazed with anger as
he repudiated Mr. Fitzpatrick's charge
that the opposition had inspired the pe-
titions which were being circulated in
favor of the autonomy bill in Quebec.
In passion which was more strongly
portrayed in his manner than in his
words Mr. Fitzpatrick endeavored to
hold his ground. But the minister of
justice, who had based his charges on a
hint from Hon. L. P. Brodeur, soon dis-
covered that he had been misinformed.
He was obliged to retract words inci-
dental to it. For once in his life Hon.
Chas. A. Fitzpatrick stood forth whip-
ped and subdued. But it was only for
a moment. Mr. Fitzpatrick's moves are
like a cat's, like lightning. He took his
ed that he had lost prestige
and he proceeded to redeem it. His ef-
forts in this direction were perhaps a
little too strenuous. Anger "doth work
like madness on the brain" of Charles
A. Fitzpatrick. It implants in him a
reckless aggressiveness and so it was
in the house last Wednesday night.
While he spoke strongly, even bril-
liantly after his passage with R. L. Bor-
den, his remarks were not altogether
judicious. He showed an earnestness
in the cause of the minority of the

Northwest that might be mistaken for
an instinct less worthy. Can judgment
would have led him to appeal to a
reasoning public, but he appealed only
to Quebec.

"I say now," he declared in one of
his most fiery passages, "I speak
for myself. I say there can be no
peace except that peace which is
based on justice. There can be no
peace that is not based upon equal
rights and respect for the honest
convictions of every man in this
country."

The most surprising statement made
by Mr. Fitzpatrick was that it was not
intended that the autonomy bill should
coffer any privileges on the minority
further than those which they now en-
joy. It requires no fine legal ability
to discern the difference between the
separate schools clause of the North-
west Territories Act of 1875 and the
separate schools clause of the auton-
omy bill. Clearly, the latter measure
proposed to confer on separate schools
a share of public lands and money, a
privilege which is not even hinted at
in the terms of the Northwest Terri-
tories Act. Mr. Fitzpatrick must have
known that he was greatly enlarging
the privileges of the minority,
and Sir Wilfrid Laurier must
have known it. But, strangely enough,
the country's first awakening to the
 enormity of the outrage came thru Hon.
Clifford Sifton. So far as is known,
there was no protest from the Ontario
representatives in the cabinet. The
Ontario ministers were evidently will-
ing to go as far in obliging the Quebec
hierarchy as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and
Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick were will-
ing to go. Where was Sir William Mu-
lock, where was Sir Richard Car-
wright, where was Hon. William Pat-
erson, and where was Hon. Charles
Hyman when the old chains that tied
the west to separate schools were be-
ing strengthened a hundredfold. Presu-
mably, the Ontario ministers would
have said nothing if Hon. Clifford Sif-
ton had said nothing. There was a de-
liberate intention on the part of the
cabinet to assure the country that the
minority was getting no more than that
which was guaranteed to it by the
Northwest Territories Act of 1875. The
country owes this much to Hon. Clif-
ford Sifton, that he effectually demoli-
shed this piece of bold deception and
laid the autonomy legislation before the
public in its true meaning. Others
might have, and probably would have,
made the same discovery, but they
could not have convinced the public as
it was convinced by the circumstances
of Mr. Sifton's resignation. We are
now told that the separate schools
clauses have been so modified that On-
tario and the west can conscientiously
accept them. Ontario must not forget
that its representatives in the cabi-
net were perfectly willing to accept the
original clause. This fact discredits
Sir William Mulock, Sir Richard Car-
wright, Hon. William Paterson and
Hon. Charles Hyman in the sight of
Ontario, and gives the modified bill no
certificate of character by reason of
their concurrence in it.

La Patrie takes R. L. Borden to task
for referring sarcastically to the in-
spiration of the autonomy bill. Mr.
Borden, it will be remembered, pointed
out that Hon. Clifford Sifton had no-
thing to do with the preparation of the
separate schools' clauses of the bill.
Hon. W. S. Fielding had nothing to do
with and Hon. F. W. Haultain had no-

thing to do with it. Who, then, asked
Mr. Borden, did inspire the bill? The
process of exhaustion thus adopted
by Mr. Borden obviously led to the
conclusion that the bill was inspired by
the Quebec hierarchy. There was un-
doubtedly a touch of sarcasm in Mr.
Borden's sly intimation that the West-
ern Liberals must have guided the gov-
ernment in the preparation of the bill.
But there was no occasion for Mr.
Tarte's hysterics over the incident. Mr.
Tarte seems to be again worming into
the confidence of the government from
which he was expelled. Let him ex-
plain what line hand directed the gov-
ernment in the preparation of the sepa-
rate schools clause. The public
will readily endorse his suggestion that
to accuse the Western Liberals of the
authorship of the clauses is to propo-
und a manifest absurdity. But who
did inspire the bill? Who composed
the sub-committee of the cabinet that
drafted the legislation, and who have
held out against the modification of
the most obnoxious clauses? Sir Wil-
frid Laurier has so far declined to sup-
ply the information to the house, but
the answer is accessible to any one
who can put two and two together. The
bill was inspired by the hierarchy of
Quebec, and the execution of the plans
of the church was entrusted to Sir
Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Charles A. Fitz-

patrick and Hon. R. W. Scott.
Some of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's news-
paper flatterers are telling him that
he deserves great credit for modifying
the autonomy bill. He is to be com-
mended, so we are informed, for heed-
ing public opinion, when he might have
brazened it out. The public will not
off-hand endorse this tribute to the
prime minister. If Sir Wilfrid had pos-
sessed a reasonable respect for public
opinion, he would have consulted its
accredited representatives before pre-
paring the bill. He would have consult-
ed Hon. Clifford Sifton, the minister
who is especially entrusted with the
management and control of the Terri-
tories. He would have consulted Hon.
W. S. Fielding, who, more than any
other minister, was competent to speak
for the Maritime Provinces, and last,
but not least, he would have consulted
Hon. F. W. Haultain, the premier of
the Northwest Territories. But Sir
Wilfrid did not consult any of these
sources of public opinion. He took ad-
vantage of the absence of Messrs. Sif-
ton and Fielding to attempt to steal
the liberties of the people of the West.
Because he has dropped the goods, his
journalistic admirers are heaping all
kinds of praise upon him. This is a
new doctrine, based on the theory that
the thief who abandons his spoils is
worthier than the thief who clings to
the plunder. Sir Wilfrid has come down
—not confessing his crime against the
public, not conceding the virtue of
public opinion that threatened him, but
simply because he saw in partial sur-
render the only possible means of sav-
ing himself, his government and his
party.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

EVGS. BEST SEATS 75c, 50c, 25c
MATS. BEST SEATS 25c FEW ROWS 50c

RETURN OF TORONTO'S POPULAR LITTLE COMEDienne

MISS ADELAIDE THURSTON

IN PAUL WILSTACH'S PRETTY PLAY OF OLD GEORGETOWN

"POLLY PRIMROSE"

Original Complete Production and Accessories

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEXT WEEK—The Big Musical Comedy Success, "THE SHOW GIRL"—NEXT WEEK.

MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY

EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c,—MATINEES 15c and 25c

RETURN OF THE MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS WHICH
SCORED A BIG HIT HERE LAST SEASON

The Mammoth Scenic Production SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY

SPLENDID PLAY—ADMIRABLE COMPANY

A Thrilling Story of New York Life and a Hearty Laugh
With the Rollicking BIDDY RONAN

MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS—DARING RESCUE

40,000 Gallons Real Water
actually used on the Stage, showing Hell Gate, East River, N. Y. City

Real Boats floating to and fro with Real People in them

MANY NEW FEATURES—ALL NEW SPECIALTIES

NEXT WEEK—"McFadden's Flats"—NEXT WEEK