

London Advertiser.

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The Shortis Scandal and the Latest Attempt of Sir C. H. Tupper to Shift the Blame From the Proper Shoulders.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has written an article for the Canadian Magazine for September, in which he attacks the Governor-General, in respect to the case of Shortis, who, our readers will remember, was guilty of murder at Valleyfield, Que., under circumstances which, if he is to be regarded as a sane man, were of a most shocking character, and for which not a shadow of provocation had been given.

The article of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper does not convey a correct statement of the facts. It is true that the Governor-General was without the advice of his Ministers, and that being so—action being required on the part of the crown—it was open to the Governor-General to act on his own judgment, and so he was informed by the Colonial Secretary. But for the ministers of the crown not to agree upon the advice to be given to his excellency, as a Government, was in itself a most unconstitutional proceeding. The crown is always entitled to the advice of responsible ministers, who ought to speak with one voice. Mr. Gladstone has pointed out that it would be utterly at variance with the English parliamentary system if the sovereign were present and learned of the differences that may exist between ministers during deliberation—that it is advice that is to be given to the crown, and so ministers must speak with one voice, and when an individual is convicted of murder, whether the law is to be allowed to take its course, or whether the punishment to be awarded is to be modified, by the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, is for the ministers to decide, and it is a part of their constitutional duty to advise the crown upon the subject.

We understand that in the Shortis case the ministers were not agreed, and instead of reporting to his excellency whether the law ought to take its course, or that the sentence should be commuted, the Prime Minister reported only the hopeless divisions that existed among his colleagues. Indeed, all that Sir C. H. Tupper has written only goes to show a failure of duty upon the part of himself and his colleagues. There ought to have been an agreement. There ought to have been advice tendered, and if there was no agreement, and no advice tendered, is it not as plain as noonday that the ministers failed in their duty? Practically what they did was to advise his excellency to exercise his own judgment in the case. Practically, they said to his excellency: "Some of us favor the execution of Shortis; some of us are opposed to the execution of that criminal; and if the crown is to exercise the prerogative of mercy, it must do so upon the unaided judgment of her Majesty's representative."

Under the English constitutional system, the crown discharges the judicial side of its functions through the judicial tribunals; but the judicial tribunals do not execute the law; that belongs to the administrative side of the Government; and as the sovereign is required in every capital case to "administer justice tempered with mercy," there is no capital case in which this provision of the coronation oath can be omitted. Up to the point of pronouncing sentence upon the convicted person, the proceeding is a judicial proceeding. Once the sentence is pronounced then the executive government acts, and the constitutional advisers of the sovereign have in their keeping the prerogative of mercy, which is always invoked in every capital case, and in the exercise of this prerogative the ministers must assume the responsibility of advising whether the law is to be executed, or whether it is to be modified by those merciful considerations which may be properly invoked owing to surrounding circumstances; but the attribute of mercy passes in review every capital case judgment which the court pronounces.

We say, therefore, that in the Shortis case there was a failure of duty upon the part of the Administration. There was nothing vested in the crown, which called for a review of the case under the prerogative of mercy. This influence always arises between the judgment and the execution. When it arose in the Shortis case, the ministers failed to advise, for it is not fitting, under our system of criminal jurisprudence, that the law should take its course without the assent of the crown. This assent Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and his colleagues did not give, neither were they, on account of their divisions, prepared to add the crown in the exercise of one of its prerogatives which must pass under its observation every capital case.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper says:

"Indeed, the case of Shortis shows how much we remain yet in a state of tutelage in certain phases of nationality and self-government. The Governor-General in that case, under the laws of Canada, had no duty cast upon him to interfere with the due course of law. He was not advised by ministers responsible to a Canadian Parliament to interfere; but, forsooth, the judgment of a Canadian court was up-

set by the 'ipse dixit' of a colonial minister who thought the Governor-General might act on his own motion."

In this statement, the ex-Minister of Justice caricatures the facts. There is a duty cast upon the crown which the crown is called on to discharge on the advice of the ministers, and when the occasion arose which called for unity of expression, his excellency heard nothing but discordant notes.

Plebiscite Discussions.

The plebiscite now in progress is being conducted in soberer fashion than any similar campaign of which the people of Canada have memory. There has been more argument, and less vituperation, than in any previous contest. And there has been no denial anywhere as to the evils of intemperance. There are, of course, extremists on both sides; but the mass of the people are considering the question as a whole. There are those who say the question of the best method of diminishing the evils of the liquor traffic is purely one-sided, and that only one side of the matter should be presented. For example, there are those who virtually assert that Principal Grant should be summarily put down, and not allowed to put forth his opinions either on public platform or in newspaper column. But these are the people by whom the best of causes has been more than once retarded. Depend upon it, in a free country, free discussion cannot be put down. Nor is it desirable that it should. If prohibition there is to be, the only desirable way in which it can come is after the freest and fullest discussion, whether that discussion be on public platforms or in letters to the press. It is better to have the clash of opinions, and arguments, and resolves, before putting any unusual law into force than after.

We observe that a speaker recently declaimed against newspapers of Canada for inserting letters on each side of the controversy, even going so far as to charge that those who gave opportunity for such communications, pro and con, must be receiving money. Probably there are newspapers which receive money for the insertion of letters on this side or that. That is doubtless true of some publications; but we believe that as to the great mass of publications throughout Canada, the statement is just that sort of irresponsible slander the recollection of which would injure the best cause in the world. The Advertiser's position for 35 years on questions of moral reform needs no vindication. Nor is it necessary for The Advertiser to say that its course in admitting letters on both sides of the important question of the best method of limiting the evils of intemperance—for we presume no one believes that we can extirpate entirely—has not brought into its coffers a solitary five-cent piece, directly or indirectly, from either side. It is therefore perhaps in as good a position as any journal to give its opinion that, while the assertion, or insinuation, to which allusion has been made, may be true as to some publications, it is not true as applied to the great majority of the newspapers of Canada.

As to the mere fact that all Canadian newspapers do not agree respecting prohibition, it may be replied that there is no more diversity on the subject among journalists than among the clergymen of Canada, if you take them all together.

Dr. Lackner's supporters cannot complain that they were not well treated.

It should count in their favor that thirty Conservatives in North Waterloo did their drinking on the first floor, not in the attic.

Count Cassini protests that all Russia wants in China is an ice-free port. That is no excuse for trying to freeze Great Britain out of a whole province.

With a wheat yield of 38,000,000 bushels this year it does not appear that Manitoba and the Northwest are in urgent need of Sir William Crookes' nitrogen process.

The Hamilton Herald says it has always understood that Zola's private life was above reproach. It is notorious that Zola has two families. But that may be no reproach in Paris.

The Conservative newspapers have discovered in the New York Sun that the Liberal party is going to pieces. They should be ashamed to let a foreign paper get a "scoop" on them like that.

The American commissioners at Quebec are enjoying a succession of fetes and spectacles such as only the ancient capital can furnish. Whatever the material results of the Conference, our distinguished visitors must retain favorable impressions of Canadian hospitality.

The Ottawa Free Press, for Rev. Mr. Courtice's benefit, relates that Moody thinks so highly of the newspaper as a training school that he advises every candidate of the ministry to serve as a reporter for a year. The Free Press says the idea is a good one. No doubt it is—for the candidate.

Messrs. Jones and Batchelder, of Indiana, who claim to hold a brief for the American farmers, are at Quebec protesting against any reduction of the Dingy duties on agricultural products. They profess to be afraid that Canadian farmers, under reciprocity or lower tariffs, would sell too much in the United States. We have Joneses and Batchelders in this country as well. They tell us that under recipro-

city or lower tariffs, the American farmers would swamp the Canadian market. It is a game of bluff and deception on both sides.

Perhaps the most striking biography since Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is Dr. Moritz Busch's memoir of Bismarck, which has just been published. It has created a sensation in literary and political circles. Dr. Busch, who enjoyed 25 years of official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor, has adopted the Boswellian method. The result is a literal portrait, in which the weakness and strength of Bismarck's character are alike revealed. The biographer's warm, living contact with his subject is manifest in every page. His memoirs are not mere reminiscences; they are records made on the spot, while fresh in the mind. They are full of vivid particularization. They not only throw light on the inmost recesses of Bismarck's personality, but into the guarded secrets of European politics. This unique work is in two volumes, with portraits. The Copp-Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, are the Canadian publishers.

The Montreal Herald points out that during August last Canada's purchases of cotton piece goods, linens, woolsens, and carpets showed marked increases—\$38,186 in all, compared with August, 1897. Our importations of worsteds fell off \$13,791. The London Economist is impressed by the healthy tone of Canadian business, and is yet uncertain whether the explanation of our increased purchases of British goods is to be chiefly sought in the preferential tariff or in the better times here. In the past eight months we have largely increased our sales in Great Britain of butter, eggs and bacon. The bacon trade shows a remarkable expansion. Last month our exports in this line were \$144,909, as compared with \$56,265, in August, 1897. The Canadian product is rapidly overtaking the Danish in the British market.

The mothers and wives of members of a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers are circulating petitions, praying the war department to muster the men out of service. These volunteers cannot urge the matter themselves. They are in the same plight as many thousands of others who answered the call to arms in the first flush of patriotic enthusiasm, and who, now that the war is over, naturally wish to escape the hardship and enforced idleness of camp life, and to return to their homes and occupations. They did not dream that they would be detained after the conflict, or there would have been less alacrity to enlist. The United States needs a larger force than the regular army to garrison Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and many of the volunteer and militia corps will be drafted for this purpose. It is a trying ordeal and a bitter disappointment for most of the poor fellows, but they must obey orders. Such is war.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Misplaced Sympathy.

[Toronto Globe.]

It appears that a provincial constable took \$2 to vote for the Conservative candidate in North Waterloo. And to think of all we suffer in order to preserve the franchise for this man.

And London Too.

[Guelph Herald.]

In no place in Ontario has a well-established pork packing business failed to make money. Toronto, Hamilton, and smaller cities, like St. Thomas, Ingersoll and Stratford, afford examples of the successful operation of these concerns.

Canada's Advantage.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

If there is to be a dearth such as Sir William Crookes predicts, it will be most conducive to the world's welfare to encourage immigration to such a country as ours from the more thickly settled and less richly endowed portions of the globe. The Athanasian doctrine does not apply to Canada.

A Blow at the Bar.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The Methodist general conference has decided that lawyers shall not be employed in the courts of the church. It being held that the introduction of lawyers was likely to prevent the settlement of cases along the lines of Christian charity. The legal gentlemen may put that in their pipes and smoke it.

A Pointer From Canada.

[Boston Herald.]

The ease with which the English have met and handled the Indian problem in Canada—a problem quite as hard as that which we have had to encounter with only a handful of armed men, against our thousands of troops, and with hardly an Indian uprising, as against scores of bloody episodes which have marked and marred the settlement of our western country, is an example of the success of Great Britain's present system of treating inferior races. Doubtless, in time, hard necessity would drive us, as it drove the English, to the adoption of proper methods, because we have now precisely the faults which the English had before they realized the need of a change in system.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Correct.

Willie—Papa, do you spell Spain with a large S?
Papa (contemptuously)—No, my boy, with a small s and a large pain—Brooklyn Life.

A Man Of Note.

The tenor made a bet, and he did not fail to win it. One of his long-drawn notes he could hold for half a minute.

I have done better still, and without a bet to cheer; One of his long-drawn notes I have held now for a year.—EX.

The Need of the Day.

Glory and honor of the highest await the individual who will invent a phrase

at once polite and polite, but which will unmistakably convey the meaning, "It's none of your business."—New York Evening Sun.

Optimism.

And things can never go badly wrong, if the heart be true and the love be strong. For the mist, if it comes, and the weeping rain, Will be changed by the love into sunshine again. —George MacDonald.

Just in Time.

Citizen—I hear Mr. Office-holder is dead.
Statesman—Yes; he died five minutes ago.
Citizen—I dislike to show any unseemly haste, but I desire to put in my application for appointment as his successor.
Statesman—Walk into the other room and take your place in the line. —New York Weekly.

Oh, Never Mind.

Oh, never mind! I've found a way To make this world seem blithe and gay, To loose the bonds of binding care, And to be joyous everywhere. When editors refuse my lay, Or when my loved one will not stay, Instead of yielding to despair.

These are the magic words I say: Oh, never mind! I lose the game I play? What though my hair is turning gray? What though I dine on frugal fare? My heart is ever light as air, The longest life is but a day—So never mind! —O. T. Fiske, in Vogue.

PLENTY OF GOOD READING

Attractive Offerings of the Popular Magazines—Science, Literature, Art, Current History, Etc.

RICHARD WAGNER AS HE WAS.

The widow of Richard Wagner some time ago authorized her husband's life-long friend, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, to write, with her assistance, articles on "The Personal Side of Richard Wagner." Mr. Chamberlain undertook the work, and The Ladies' Home Journal secured the material. The articles are singularly valuable in that they give a complete picture of the man in his home and daily life, and contain much new matter, while many of the illustrations and portraits have never been printed.

EVOLUTION OF HIGH WAGES.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for October will contain an article by Edward Atkinson, entitled "The Evolution of High Wages From Low Cost of Labor." He points out that in every branch of industry there has been a progressive advance in the rate of wages, and that this advance has been accompanied by, and is in fact a consequence of, a general decline in the price of nearly all products. The October number of this great scientific magazine will be quite up to the standard.

TWIN AND FORD.

A new story by "Mark Twain" will shortly be published in The Century. It is entitled "From The London Times of 1904," and is based upon a recent invention in which the author has taken a special interest. It has an incident reference to the Dreyfus case. Paul Leicester Ford, author of "The True George Washington," will also contribute to The Century during the coming year a series of papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin."

COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

There is a very wide range in the topics treated in the issue of Collier's Weekly for September 24. Perhaps the one to which reference may more properly be made first is a three-page article on "Elizabeth of Austria," by a lady of her court, with a picture of the ill-fated empress and a couple of other illustrations. There are many other interesting contributions accompanied by the usual excellent pictorial work.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

The editors of McClure's Magazine have secured for the October number a "human document" of the recent war of the highest interest and value. It is a diary kept by the British consul at Santiago de Cuba from the day before the arrival of Cervera's fleet until

BABY RAW ALL OVER

Crusts Came Off with Clothes. Suffered Terribly. Tried Everything without Avail.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN 3 WEEKS

My little sister (Annie Matthews, La Plata, Charles County, Md.) had the cow-pox from vaccination, when only seven years old. She suffered terribly, and everything that we tried did not seem to do any good. Every time her mother would take her clothes off, every bit of scab would come with them, and she was raw all over. A friend told mother about CUTICURA REMEDIES, and she got one box of CUTICURA (ointment) and a box of CUTICURA SOAP, and they cured her in three weeks. —Mrs. ELIZA ROYCE.

BABY BOY'S HUMOR CURED

When my boy was three weeks old, I noticed a roughness on his face, and it was very red. We had several doctors for it, but they did no good. I was told to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, and using one box and a half of CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, he is entirely cured. —Feb. 28, '98. 1913 Wilder St., Phila., Pa.

MILK CRUST ON BABY CURED

When our baby boy was three months old, he had the milk-crust very badly on his head, so that the hair came out and itched so bad, he made it bleed by scratching it. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). I applied the CUTICURA and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had half a box it was entirely cured, and his hair commenced to grow out nicely. —Feb. 24, '98. Mrs. H. P. HOLMES, Ashland, Or.

CUTICURA remedies have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing, disgusting, humiliating skin and scalp humors of infants and children, ever recorded. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. They are the most speedy, economical, and infallible skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

RECIPE FOR SKIN-TORTURING BABIES AND RUFFY SCALP: A single application of CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollients and skin cures. This treatment will give instant relief, permit rest for parent and sleep for child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating of itching, burning, bleeding, itching, and itchy skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. FORTS DUKO AND CHER. CUTICURA—How to Cure Baby's Torturing Eruptions. See

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Our Dress Goods Department is aglow with the crowning glories of dress novelty. NEW DRESS GOODS and RICH SILKS are constantly coming in. Every arrival adds to the enthusiasm of Dress Goods selling. We sell the best linings that are made, and keep trimmings to match goods.

Table Linens and Linen Goods.

This store is the Linen Emporium of London. Here you will find the best productions of the great Linen Looms of Europe, with Belfast in the lead. You can buy linen goods here cheaper than elsewhere.

72-inch Bleached Linen Table Damask, very fine, worth \$2, special at.....	\$1 15	70-inch Half Bleached Linen, Table Damask, worth 65c special at.....	45c
72-inch Bleached Linen Table Damask, worth \$1 75, special at.....	95c	72-inch Unbleached Linen Table Damask, worth 50c, special at.....	36c
72-inch Bleached Linen Table Damask, worth \$1 25, special at.....	90c	60-inch Unbleached Linen Table Damask, worth 45c, special at.....	35c
70-inch Bleached Linen Table Damask, worth 90c, special at.....	69c	54-inch Unbleached Linen Table Damask, worth 35c, special at.....	25c
70-inch Bleached Linen Table Damask, worth 85c, special at.....	65c		

Blankets and Comforters.

With winter but a step away you'll want BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, etc. We sell the very best, with every particle of extravagance taken out of the prices.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY CARRIE CO., IMPORTERS.

the day after the American army took possession of the city. Mr. Ramsden, the author, had been British consul at Santiago for nearly 40 years. During the siege he was the special guardian and adviser of the panic-stricken foreign residents, and was in close confidential communication with the Spanish authorities, civil and military. Under the great labors and hardships of his position he finally fell ill, and, soon after the surrender, died.

OCTOBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For the first time, in print, Gen. A. W. Greeley tells, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, the fearful experiences of himself and his ice-imprisoned band of explorers as they faced death for 284 sunless days at the north pole. Man after man dropped dead at the side of this commander, and the rest simply waited for their turn. It is a wonderful story, full of incident and interest. "The Anecdotal Side of Mark Twain," in the same magazine, in which the humorist's closest friends tell twenty funny new stories of him. These are only samples of a host of good things in the October number.

A TIMELY PUBLICATION.

The September Atlantic is an especially "timely" number, both in the selection and the treatment of its topics. The war situation is thoroughly discussed. Elisee Reclus, the famous geographer, deals with the pending division of China. There is a strong and brilliant sketch of the life and political record of Bismarck by Wm. Roscoe Taylor; while the recent death of the famous romantic painter Burne-Jones is appropriately treated by Wm. Sharp. Especially fresh and fascinating are the tender and delightful family letters of Carlyle, and the unique autobiography in which Prince Kropotkin begins the narration of his strange, almost incredible career as a nobleman anarchist. These are only some of the good features.

HARPER'S BIG FOUR.

The special features of the October number of Harper's Magazine are "The Santiago Campaign," by Casper Whitney; "On the Roof of the World, Notes On My Journey Through Asia," by Sven Hedin; "Our Navy in Asiatic Waters," by Wm. Elliot Griffiths; and "Our Future Policy," by Hon. J. G. Carlisle. There are further installments of "Social Life in the British Army," and "An Angel in a Web," by Julian Ralph; Mr. Smalley concludes his interesting paper on "Mr. Gladstone," and "The Span of Life," a story by Wm. McLenahan and J. N. McIlwraith is begun. The number contains also several short stories, poems, and the Drawer.

The Amateur Sport Department in Harper's Weekly will be resumed before the end of the year, probably on the return of Mr. Casper Whitney from the Hawaiian Islands, where he has gone on a mission for the Weekly. In the meantime special articles on timely sports will be contributed by well-known writers.

The Fall Fashion number of Harper's Bazar will be issued on October 1. It will consist of 32 pages, with a cover printed in colors, and will contain the forthcoming fashions in dinner gowns, opera cloaks, tailor-made gowns, house gowns, hats and winter furs from the

best available sources in Paris, London and New York, in addition to the usual departments and literary features.

The October number of Harper's Round Table will open with a story entitled "The Capture of the Rita," by Harold Martin, war correspondent in the West Indies. Another story of timely interest, the scene being laid in Cuba, is called "The Dynamite Pack-Train." It tells of the courage of a young insurgent officer who had command of a mule-train that was attacked by a Spanish column. Other short stories of the October number are "Runner-Up, '98," by F. H. Spearman, a golf story; "A Very Little Fellow," by Capt. C. D. Rhodes, U.S.A., an incident of life at an army post in the West; and "Jack Forsyth's Brave Fear," by A. J. Kenely, tells how a plucky lad saved a ship from wrecking during a simoon in the roadstead of Madras.

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"I am tired and weary of this continued life of misery and suffering! This is the heart-wail of thousands of poor, nervous and sleepless men and women crazed with headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia and blood troubles. Such people usually are filled with gloom and despondency, memory fails, and they are often found on the straight path that leads to the dark grave.

Have courage, suffering brother and sister! Paine's Celery Compound has cured thousands of cases in the past far more desperate and terrible than yours. It has proved an agent of life to others, and it will certainly do as much for you in this your time of adversity and distress.

What will your decision be, sufferer? Will you allow the many symptoms of disease and death to more fully develop, or will you, by the aid of nature's medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, strike just now at the root of your trouble, and be made sound, healthy and happy?

The ablest physicians admit that Paine's Celery Compound is the only true nerve food and medicine that has ever been given to suffering humanity. It strengthens and builds up the nerves, tissues and muscles, it purifies the life stream, casts out disease of every form, giving a fresh existence and a long and happy life. A trial of one bottle will convince you that Paine's Celery Compound is a life-saver and a disease-banisher.

This is the weather for the Fly. 2413