

DILLON and REDMOND

Occupy the Same Platform in the Cause of Amnesty.

FIRST SIGN OF A COMING CHANGE

Mr. Dillon's Able Deliverance in Defence of the Irish Prisoners—A Sympathetic Picture of Their Condition Presented by Mr. Redmond—The Significant Remarks of the Latter Regarding the Tynan Case

The first sign of an approach towards that measure of unity which Irishmen in this country have been earnestly looking forward to for several years was made manifest at a recent meeting held at Tipperary, to promote the cause of amnesty.

There was a large attendance and Mr. M. Dalton, president of the Amnesty Association, occupied the chair.

Mr. John Daly delivered the first address, and was followed by Messrs. John Dillon and John Redmond, M.P.'s.

Mr. John Dillon, who was received with great enthusiasm, in the course of an able and vigorous address, said: "What happened the other day? The British Government remonstrated with the Sultan of Turkey for his abominable treatment of the Armenian people, and the Sultan of Turkey's answer was, 'Look at Ireland. What right have I to remonstrate with me for my treatment of my people, while you treat the Irish people in the way you do?' And good cause he had to make the answer: and I say that, before she claims the right to lecture, the British must turn and make her own conduct clean, else she has no right to hold up to other nations what it is their duty to do. We are told that the British Government are filled with horror of people who have recourse to dynamite. In the first place, none of us admit that any one of these political prisoners has had a fair trial. We have heard from the lips of Mr. Daly himself that he has been the victim of one of the most infamous conspiracies that was ever directed against a man.

We do not admit that any of these people were guilty; but look at what happened in Constantinople the other day. There you had a body of men—and it is very hard to blame them—who went actually armed with dynamite bombs into the Ottoman Bank at the bank and carried away in his own private yacht all those men who were actually taken with dynamite bombs in their hands—carried them away to France, where they were set at liberty, and nothing at all was done with them. That is the way they treat men who are engaged in these operations abroad; but you had only got to get up a plot and falsely accuse an Irishman of re-entrance to such measures, and he is subjected to treatment the like of which it would be impossible to parallel in any civilized nation in the world.

I think the time has come when England will be compelled by very shame to release the remainder of these men. Some have been released; but why have they been released? They have been released in my judgment largely, if not mainly, because of late England was obliged to beg from the President of the Transvaal Republic, for the release of fellow-citizens of the Transvaal and as a consequence they were obliged to turn round in very shame and release some of these prisoners. I believe that from shame they will be obliged to release the remainder before long, and I rejoice more than I can say that around this platform to-day, without shadow or shade of difference is assembled the manhood of this county and of the surrounding counties, and I trust that the example set, for which I think we all owe them thanks, by the committee which organized this meeting to-day will be imitated elsewhere, and from end to end of Ireland, without reference to past differences, there will go up a universal and national and united cry, demanding from the English Government the immediate release of the men who are still suffering in jail for the love of Ireland, and on whose behalf John Daly has addressed you."

John Redmond received an ovation when he arose to address the assemblage. "I may be permitted, without presumption, perhaps, to say for myself how gratified I feel at learning that circumstances have so altered in Ireland that it has been possible for Mr. Dillon to stand by my side to-day on the Amnesty platform in the County Tipperary."

In alluding to the political prisoners awaiting release he said: "Of the five men in prison, one of them undoubtedly has his mind unshackled, and is in as bad a condition mentally as some of those who have been released. The name of the man is Flanagan. Two other men, Burton and Wilson, have been referred to. Wilson is a man of whom no words of praise could be too high. I have learned in my many visits for five years to Portland to love, to honor and respect

him. I have seen day by day how his brave spirit has kept him alive. He is a man of spare and frail frame and not a strong constitution. I have seen yearly the fading away of his physical strength, and even now, by the admission of the doctors, he is seriously ill; yet his spirit is as indomitable and his courage is as high as ever. These two men, as Mr. Daly has told you, have been forbidden to do hard work or lift weights, or undergo any kind of fatigue, and I take it for granted that this is a preparatory step to their release. I have had experience of three successive Home Secretaries, and while I think it would be absurd for us to talk about gratitude in the case of the release of men who have been broken down in this way, at the same time I feel proud to say publicly here to-day that in my intercourse with Sir Matthew, White Ridley I learned to regard him as a fair-minded and humane man.

Mr. Redmond then took up the Tynan incident, of which he said: "We are not here in support of dynamite. The people who are working for amnesty are no supporters of dynamite. We have no concern with Tynan or those other men, and, certainly, if we have no concern with them, how in heaven would it be a fair or honorable thing to allow those unfortunate prisoners—men who unfortunately have been for thirteen years under lock and key in Portland—to suffer because men like Tynan—men of his type—embark on a foolish and criminal enterprise such as that alleged against them. Now, for all these reasons I believe that very shortly indeed we will be able to bring about the release of the remainder of these prisoners. Whatever happens, our duty at any rate is plain, and this meeting shows that you perfectly well understand your duty. Our duty is to press on this amnesty movement with vigor, as I said, with moderation and good sense, with good judgment, but still with vigor, to press on, no matter what Government is in power, to press it on until we have every political prisoner released."

Fashion's Ways.

There is almost no limit to the use of the jacket idea in autumn gown designing. The jacket is seldom a real one, dissociated from its gown, but merely a pair of wings stitched into the side seams and rounded or pointed to jacket shape in front. As pretty a model as any is a gem in the cigar-brown tint which has been vogue by the latest royal touseau in Great Britain. The skirt is simply cut and the vest is muslin, confined by a wide black satin belt and collar. The bolero is silk covered with coffee colored lace and, instead of being rounded off at the corners, it is brought down to two points in front.

Another pointed bolero is shown in a gown of the very latest Paris cut. It also is a rich crimson china crepe, gathered over a black silk at front and sides. The skirt is cut with an apron, trimmed with black insertion confined by ruchings of black mousseline de soie, running from the waist down to a panel gone on the left and continued around the apron as a border. The bolero is gathered black mousseline under a bolero of the crepe, cut to a point, and trimmed like the skirt. The bolero is a wide satin ribbon, and the cuffs, are cylinders of the Chantilly with museline edges.

Perhaps the prettiest fabrics of the autumn are those reddish brown mixtures which present a warm appearance tempered with threads of black, and trimmed and faced with black. If the complexion will stand it, that is the chic combination of the moment.

The new sleeve is in a bad way. In its present form it consists of a tight, wrinkled pipe up nearly to the shoulder where a ridiculous little puff conceals or accentuates it. As it is, it is uglier than the leg-of-mutton sleeves of two years ago, and infinitely inferior to the plain, old fashioned sleeves that swept round the shoulder clinging close all the way.

Much use is made of fluted crepe. You see it upon the epaulets of gowns, trimmed with edges of lace. The backs of boleros are made of lines of it, in which case it is generally confined by a broad satin belt.

Hats are higher crowned than ever. Some of the new crowns are also smaller in circumference, suggesting the contour of a dice-box.

There are cunning little toques which have for all decoration pert ribbon bows, silk and satin of gay tint, tortured up into twin cathedral spires where the bias-cut ends of the ribbon come to lofty points. The wearer of one of these charming head coverings I noted on 23d street to-day was further clad in a magnificent blouse waist in silver gray silk, whereon was placed showy ornamentation of black velvet ribbon. This was criss-crossed at waist and belt like lattice work, and was otherwise sewn up the bust and along the shoulders in panels enclosing exquisite embroidery. The toque was as fragile as the waist, but that is nothing.

There has been little "cloak weather" thus far, but sometime there shall be, and meantime it is well to remember that the very elegant and dressy effects of last year will be again seen. Smart little capes worked all over with white embroidery in patterns and hung with the furry tails of animals are one variety. Another has gorgon like heads of impossible beas s as bosses upon the bust, and huge festoons of jet suspended from them. There are British capes of box cloth, double-breasted, with large buttons, revers and high collars, and heavily stitched seams. There are cloaks and jackets which make a pretty use of leather garniture.

Some of the more fanciful models have a wide frontal flap, opening away over the left shoulder, with huge arabesques of braid worked thereon and big rosettes of fluted chiffon or what-not.



Like a Ship in rough sea. 12. I suffered from heart disease for 8 years, so that I often felt as if the top of my head came off and my left leg seemed to go into the ground, so that I acted like a drunken man or a ship on a rough sea. Before this I would lose my breath, feel cold up my back and see sparks before my eyes and then faint away. I also slept very little and was afraid always that something unusual would happen. But thank God after taking only 3 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, I am well again, after being so near to the grave and although people thought I would get a relapse, it is 6 months now I have not noticed any symptoms of it. Will. Hickey.

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prised to see how much you will look like the dummy models of the newest styles that you see in the downtown store windows.

CHOOSING HATS AND BONNETS.

No fallacy is so complete and, it may be said, so universal, as that which persuades a woman to buy a certain style of hat or bonnet because some woman she has seen looks well in that particular style. What is one man's meat is another man's poison, says a lady writer in the N. Y. Times, is not more true than that what suits one woman's face in the matter of bonnet or hat is most unbecomingly antagonistic to another. It is difficult to lay down rules to govern choice beyond the one of finding a model hat for the face and then adhering to it through changing fashions, with, however, a conformity to the prevailing style that is always easy to secure. A woman with a regular face may permit herself more license, but she looks her best when it is framed by a drooping brim. The irregular face with retreating nose can become very wear the reverse. Sharp profiles and long necks should not have these points accentuated by angular bonnets, and the woman with high cheek bones must not emphasize the defect by massing the trimming of her bonnet in a point on top. Modern milliners now study the face and endeavor to suit it in the headgear, bringing out virtues and neutralizing defects. It is quite possible by giving the matter a little experimental consideration that the buyers of bonnets as well as the makers should be similarly judicious.

IT DOES MATTER.

"It does not matter what a man believes so long as he does what is right."

How often one hears this absurd proposition from men who ought to know better. We say the proposition is absurd; for those who affirm it expect you to believe it. There is, then, at least one thing, even in their estimation, that ought to be believed, namely; that it matters not what one believes. Thus in the very act of denying the necessity of belief, the necessity of belief is affirmed. Thus the proposition carries with it the evidence of its own fallacy. It is as absurd as if one should say: Speech is impossible to man, forgetting that the very saying of it proves the fallacy of what he says.

But, aside from its absurdity, the "belief" that "it does not matter what we believe providing we do what is right" is false for other reasons. Man, because he is a rational and moral agent, must know what is right before he can do it. In this he differs from the brute that follows blindly its instincts, and consequently is incapable of moral acts of right or wrong. When a man is about to do something the question presents itself to him: Is that thing right or wrong, or is it right or wrong for me to do that thing? To determine this he must believe in some principle or rule of right with which he compares the act to be done, and thus compared and measured he sees its fitness and unfitness. Without belief in some principle of this kind he is utterly incapable of determining for himself what is right or wrong, and consequently equally incapable, as a moral agent, of doing the one or the other.

A man may be mistaken as to the principle or rule which should determine for him the rightness or wrongness of his acts; he may in his ignorance adopt a false rule; but, true or false, he must have some rule which he believes for the time being to be the right one. It is just in this acting to an ideal that man is distinguished from the brute, which acts solely in response to the spur of instinct.

Inasmuch as some principal rule is absolutely necessary to a free moral agent to determine right or wrong, it is the duty of that moral agent to strive to acquire the true principle or rule. To say that it matters not which rule he follows is to say that there is no difference between the true and the false, between the right and the wrong. But those who claim that it makes no difference what we believe admit that there is a difference between right and wrong, for they speak of a man doing "what is right." Hence, according to their own reasoning, there is an obligation to seek and know the true principle of morals and believe in it in order to distinguish right from wrong. They are bound to take this position or admit that, like belief, right and wrong are matters of indifference to them. When men arrive at this stage of indifference they are dangerous. Being unbiased between right and wrong, and recognizing no principle at this age of indifference, they are as apt to steal a purse or cut a throat as to pay a debt or give in charity. When a man comes to believe that it makes no difference what he believes, he will soon pass to the logical sequence that it makes no differ-

ence what he does—providing he can escape the penitentiary or the whipping post. The fear of these are not, according to the Christian idea, the norm of rectitude. —N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

MARKET REPORT.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The special feature of the market to-day was the enormous quantities of dead chickens and turkeys offered, amounting probably to ten or twelve tons in weight, turkeys selling at 8c to 10c per lb; geese, 7c to 8c; ducks, 9c to 11c do; chickens, 8c to 10c do; turkeys, 6c to 8c do. The supply of all kinds of grain was liberal and prices continue about as formerly; potatoes are a little higher priced; other roots and vegetables are abundant at former rates; butter has a slight tendency upwards, and fresh-laid eggs are very scarce and dear; the fruit market is still overstocked with grapes and apples. Oats are 50c to 55c the bag; buckwheat, 80c do; peas, 75c the bushel; beans, \$1.10 to \$1.40 do; potatoes 35c to 45c the bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 35c to 40c do; onions, 45c to 55c; cabbages, 12c to 25c the dozen heads; celery, 12c to 20c do; cauliflower, 60c to \$1.75 do; Brussels sprouts, 50c do. T. b. butter, 15c to 18c per lb; print butter, 20c to 30c do; eggs, in baskets, 18c to 25c the dozen; fresh laid eggs, 30c to 35c do, apples, 75c to \$1.50 the barrel; grapes, 1 1/2c to 3c per lb.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

In this market business continues principally of a jobbing character, the demand being simply for small lots to fill actual wants, and prices show no change.

Canadian short cut, clear \$10.00 to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.50; Hams, city, cured, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; Bacon, per lb., 7 1/2c to 8c; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 5c to 5 1/2c.

Cash quotations on provisions closed at Chicago: Mess pork, \$7.05 to \$7.15; lard, \$4.32 1/2 to \$4.45; short ribs, sides, \$3.67 1/2 to \$3.87 1/2; dry salted shoulders, \$4 to \$4.25; short clear sides \$4.25 to \$4.37 1/2.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese situation is unchanged, and there is no reason to expect no radical alteration in the immediate future. With the exception of the factorymen west of Toronto, two leading combinations in Eastern Ontario, and Quebec and the Townships, the cheese make to date, and for the balance of the season, is out of factorymen's control. It has cost its purchasers all the way from 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c at the factory, and unless they get a profit on this basis its owners are not apt to be in a hurry to sell. At present cable limits are not high enough to permit of trading in finest Ontario fall cheese. The Britishers want to get cheese all the way from 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c here, and find it difficult to do so. New business, therefore, is chiefly confined to Quebec makes, which allow of a turnover on spot at 10c or thereabouts, and such goods are sold up close to date. These conditions conduce to restrict trading, and unless the Britishers advance their bids, the volume of new business in finest fall makes between now and the close of navigation will be small. We quote values at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c on Quebec and 10c on Ontario makes.

There is little change in the butter market, which rules steady. Factorymen, according to reports from leading sections, are closely sold up, having realized all the way from 18 1/2c to 19c at the factory. Exporters, though they are not prominently active, quietly gather in any fall creamery they can get from 19c to 19 1/2c, and they have pretty good competitors in the local jobbers, who are said to be willing to store more September creamery for their winter's wants at ruling prices.

There was no change in the egg market. The demand was fair, and prices ruled firm at 17c to 18c for new laid; 13 1/2c to 14c for choice candled, and 8c to 10c for culls per dozen.

The bean market was dull at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 50c to 60c in a jobbing way.

A fair trade was done in potatoes at 75c to \$1 per barrel, 40c to 45c per bag in a jobbing way, and at 35c per bag in car lots on track.

The Brass Monkey.

A certain minister, when preaching on cleanliness, mentioned how he had seen a brass monkey in his town set up

in a store with a cigar in its mouth. The cigar was lighted, and by machinery the monkey could draw the smoke from the cigar and puff it out again. The works stopped on one occasion, and the monkey was taken apart to discover the cause, when the works were found to be clogged and in a filthy condition. The moral was drawn by the preacher thus: "If tobacco smoke will stop the works of a brass monkey, what will it do for you?"

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The Marquis of Ripon, in the course of an able speech recently delivered at Middleboro', took occasion to make the declaration that he was as staunch and earnest a supporter of Home Rule as ever.

The death of Mr. Joseph Devlin, the well known contributor to Irish newspapers, who went to China some time ago as the representative of an American Press Syndicate, is announced.

WOULD STAY ON THE SAFE SIDE.

Young Wife—I always thought you the bravest man in the world while we were courting. You wouldn't go to Canada in case of another war, would you, dear?
— "Not if the war was with Canada."—Detroit Free Press.

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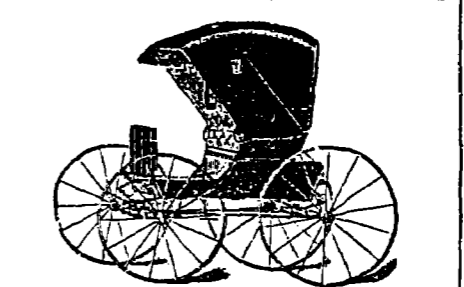
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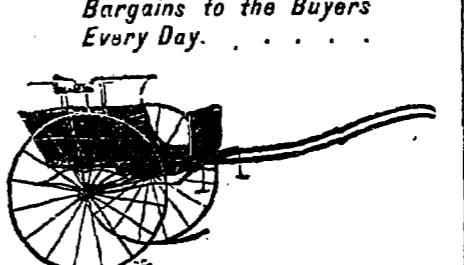
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An Elegant Circular Cape of Fancy Cloth, cut full sweep, trimmed large and small pearl buttons, ripple collar, half strapped outside seams, \$7.50, and hundreds more up to \$50.00.

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Winter Jackets, Beaver Cloth, in black and navy, large sleeves, step collar, horn buttons, new plaid backs, \$3.19.

Ladies' Cheviot Cloth Jackets in the very latest style, box fronts, buttons to the neck, also step collar, large horn buttons, \$3.98.

Ladies' Heavy Black Cheviot Serge Jackets, new shape collar, box fronts, trimmed braid, and large buttons, \$5.25.

Ladies' Colored Beaver Cloth Jackets, stylish lengths, new shape sleeves, velvet collar, turn back cuffs, large buttons, \$7.85.

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