

the wrongs of another people; it was not theirs to constitute themselves into a species of special committee and undertake the labor of preparing a constitution for Ireland or for any other land. (Applause.) The Oestigan resolutions had been discussed by other speakers, and therefore he would only remark, in passing, that Her Majesty's government did right in saying to the Canadian Parliament "We do not need any of your advice." (Cheers.) It was to be hoped that Canada was not to be the ground chosen for the fighting of Ireland's battles. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that this meeting was called to offset the impression which went abroad, that Kingston had endorsed the doctrine of Home Rule. The meeting itself gave a distinct intonation to this statement and upon those who called the first meeting.

RESTED THE RESPONSIBILITY

of stirring up a terrible feeling of discord and strife. (Applause.) Proceeding, and in an animated manner, Mr. McIntyre quoted from speeches by Mr. Parnell in order to show how seditious his sentiments were. He said that every system of education, religion, morals, or political ethics was to be judged by the character of its authors and advocates. In the *Dublin Freeman*, Oct. 1881, Parnell was reported to have said, alluding to the Americans, that they could be depended upon to give trained and organized assistance to Ireland for the purpose of "breaking the yoke that encircled her" just as they had been depended upon to give assistance to the Irish during the famine in the winter before. There was in that language seditious and disloyalty towards the British Crown, not veiled treason but treason most openly and freely expressed. At Cleveland, in January, 1880, the apostle of Home Rule referred to the armed regiments of Irish which frequently turned out as an escort, and to the pity they could not be used in promoting the cause of Ireland. Treason again to the British Crown! In Cincinnati, in February, 1880, Parnell said none of the Home Rulers in America or Ireland would be satisfied until they had broken the last link that bound Ireland to England. If he (the speaker) understood plain Anglo-Saxon in the quotation there was treason beyond a doubt. At Pittsburg, Pa., Parnell said 600,000 tenants were more powerful than 10,000 landlords, that the Irish claimed the land for the people, and that when they got it they had the foundation for a country that could take its place among the nations of the earth. At Waterford Parnell said his party would work by constitutional means for Home Rule "as long as it suited them." Thus he advocated anarchy, confusion, dismemberment of the empire, the disintegration of Great Britain, and hence the necessity of stamping out the stigma of appearing to endorse him. (Applause.) Nor was Mr. Parnell the only revolutionary character in the Home Rule party. Mr. Sexton at Dublin said the moment had come when his party was able to win the

INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND

and win it at any cost or hazard. Would the people of Kingston endorse sentiments like these? ("No, no.") Such language was in strange contrast to that of Right Hon. J. P. Curran, who loved his country and eloquently spoke of the genius of universal emancipation. The accomplishment of great things was by no means near to the Irish Home Rulers. They couldn't accomplish much so long as they were divided and subdivided. Mr. Sexton cannot appreciate the value of the alien north? Fancy the people of Belfast and Derry being regarded as aliens! Fancy Capt. McKee being no longer an Irishman but a foreigner, distinctly and emphatically so. (Laughter and applause.) Reference was made to the unpatriotic course pursued by Mr. Parnell in infaming the people, in causing strife, in stirring up discontent, in doing anything but assuaging their grievances. The speaker, in unison with hosts of his countrymen, protested against the Nationalist leader's seditious and treason, against his disloyalty, against any act or movement of his looking to a dismemberment of the empire, that empire upon which the sun never set, and the greatness of which drew from Daniel Webster a pathetic which illumines history. He closed by the quotation of two lines of the National Anthem, with which he hoped the meeting would be closed, appropriate to the Home Rulers:

"Confound their politics,
Prostrate their knavish tricks,
God save the Queen!"

The speaker retired amid loud cheering, which was renewed when the motion seconded by him, was submitted and declared carried.

SENATOR SULLIVAN CONDEMNED.

He Did Not Take the Oath on the Bishop's Motion—Getting a Selling Off.

Dr. Mackenzie said he regretted to move a plain resolution, condemning, as it did, the gentleman who had acted as chairman at the previous meeting, who had been a chief magistrate of the city and been subsequently honored by the government in his elevation to the Senate. The motion read: "That this meeting considers the conduct of Senator Sullivan when chairman of the meeting held on the 18th Nov., as unfair and unjust, inasmuch as, by the terms of the advertisement, said meeting was called as a mass meeting of the citizens of Kingston, and when an amendment was proposed at the meeting, disapproving of Parnell's policy in regard to Home Rule, he, as chairman, declined to put said amendment, and afterwards refused to take the vote against the original resolution, thus preventing a fair expression of opinion being obtained."

When Senator Sullivan put the main motion at the Home Rule meeting—that committing the audience to the principle of Home Rule—he asked those in favor of it to hold up their hands, and almost immediately afterwards he cried out, "Carried!" The speaker sat on the 5th or 6th bench from the front, and had no opportunity of voting, nor did he think any one else had an opportunity to do so. "Now I ask all who were present at that meeting," he said, "if you had a chance to vote against the motion?"

"No, no!" (loudly.)

"Is my narrative not the correct one?"

"Yes!" (emphatically.)

"Did not Senator Sullivan, as soon as those in favor of the motion held up their hands, cry out 'Carried!'"

"Then," said Dr. Mackenzie, "I don't think any one will say that Senator Sullivan's conduct in the chair was not unfair?" (Hear, hear.) He said he was the more particular because the *Daily News* of Thursday, 19th Nov., said the days had been called for on the motion of Bishop Carey. This was not correct, and he asked the reporters present to make a note of the fact. When Chairman Sullivan ruled unfairly he (Dr. Mackenzie) rose and left the hall. He stopped at the door, and noted that fully half the people who had been in the meeting were either on their feet or going down the stairs. He had two objects in view, (1) to show his disapproval of Senator Sullivan's action there and then, and (2) to see how many people would have voted nay. He believed now that had the nays been called for the motion would have been defeated, and he really believed that Senator Sullivan thought so too. (Applause.) He was sure that Senator Sullivan regretted his action, and he hoped the honorable gentleman would take some steps towards the redemption of his reputation. (Hear, hear.) The anti-Home Rulers had listened to sentiments of which they could not approve, and it was the more ungenerous to treat them as the chairman had done. He had intended to refer to Irish affairs at length, but the hour was late. He took time, however, to denounce boycotting, read what the High Sheriff of the County Monaghan had to say about it, and pointed to its introduction into Montreal. Ald. Wilson, who opposed the adjournment of the council as a protest against the hanging of Riel, was the victim of displeasure. Boycotting was a cruel and cowardly thing, and was fostered by the so-called Home Rulers. It was practiced by those who blindly act under the direction of the League. Concluding, Mr. Mackenzie quoted the remark of Senator Sullivan, that although he did not like the anti he respected them. He (Dr. M.) hoped Senator Sullivan's amendment would be such that he could return the compliment. (Loud applause.) That he could act ungenerously in a place where the portraits of the great men reminded him so plainly of duty, that he should allow his partisanship to get the upper hand of his dignity at such a time, was a remarkable as well as regrettable circumstance. (Applause.) Mr. John Elliott seconded the motion and it was carried with a cheer.

MEMORIAL TO PARLIAMENT.

One Way of Counteracting the Impression Made by the Home Rule Meeting.

Rev. Rural Dean Carey had the last motion to submit, and it was to this effect:

"That the movers and seconders of this and the previous resolution be a committee to draft a memorial to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, through His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, declaring that the citizens of Kingston have no sympathy with Home Rule in Ireland, as promulgated by Mr. Parnell, and that, as subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, they deprecate the agitation now going on in that most beautiful part of Her Majesty's domain, which, if left to itself and freed from agitation would soon become happy and prosperous."

For the life of him he could not see, notwithstanding all that had been said, what the grievances of Ireland were; indeed he was inclined to believe that a previous speaker had fairly described the situation when he said that these grievances were largely the formation of the people themselves. They were practically held by the chains of their own forging. No people ought to be happier, as no people were freer. He was bound to say that before the passing of the Emancipation Act the Irish suffered great disabilities, but they were all, or nearly all, swept away. From a discussion of the class of men sent by Ireland to parliament—not the class she should have considering her position and advantages—the speaker passed on to wonder how it was that the very moment an Irishman was translated to Canada or any other country that moment he became a much changed man. Why was this? His surroundings doubtless had a great deal to do with it; so had his respect for law and authority, his appreciation of the friendships which are in Ireland unknown and uncounted. (Hear, hear.) Passing on Mr. Carey

DEPLORED CONTINUED AGITATION.

and he did so not only on account of Ireland but on account of Canada, which was affected thereby. He had been for 10 years a resident of Kingston, and he had known the citizens, irrespective of nationality and religion, living with a great regard for law and order. And so he the more deplored the attempts now being made to cast aspersions of discord into the community and divide the people into hostile camps. (Applause.) Visions rose before him of the Fenian invasion and of the call of the volunteers to arms. He among others went to the front, and he believed that unless agitation ceased, and harmony were restored, history would be repeating itself and they would be obliged to again shoulder the rifle in defence of all that was hallowed, tried and true. (Cheering.) The Roman Catholics now suffer no disabilities. Even the great D'Arcy McGee, before his death, lamented the course he had pursued in the Irish rebellion of 1848 '49, and repented of the wrongs for which he was exiled. No one objected to Ireland having such a measure of Home Rule as we in Ontario enjoy, a measure under which there is respect for the rights and feelings of the minority. That he would be willing to concede; nothing more. (Applause.) No land was more favored than Ireland, and he prayed God to so mould and fashion events that it would become the head of the poet's fancy, the first flower of the earth, the first gem of the sea. (Loud cheering.)

Sheriff Ferguson seconded the motion, briefly intimating that he desired to follow somewhat the usual course of the high sheriff of the County Monaghan. (Applause.) The motion was carried amid cheering.

WILLIAM ROBINSON SPEAKS.

He is in Favour of Local Self Government—Some of His Experiences.

Capt. Gaskin rose to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in order to second it, Mr. W. Robinson came forward and said that he did not entirely agree with the resolutions, and he feared they would have a very powerful effect upon the British Parliament! It might be that the reply to them from the present prime minister might be somewhat similar to that sent by Mr. Gladstone to the Oestigan resolutions, that the Canadian people should mind their own business. As for the Oestigan resolutions he had not disapproved of them. Ireland should have what Canada had in the way of self local govern-

ment, and so highly were our institutions prized that if they were interfered with we would be very quick to defend them and fight for them. (Applause.) The speaker said that he was in favor of Home Rule; it looked as if he was the only Home Ruler in the hall.

One on the platform interrupted to say that the meeting was not opposed to Home Rule as Canadians understood it, but to Home Rule as defined by Parnell.

Mr. Robinson said he had not interrupted any one, and he did not himself want to be interrupted. The presence and speech of some gentlemen somewhat surprised him. Like a comet they flashed on the oratorical ferment, and when they disappeared, tail downwards, they might not be heard of again, or words to that effect, the confusion making it impossible for any one to hear distinctly what was said. He was born an Irishman and would live and die an Irishman, and he should confess that by the speeches of some gentlemen at the last meeting he had been considerably out-down. Certainly he felt that he was left without a country, and on St. Andrew's night some one put a piece of heather in his hat, no doubt desiring that he should then belong to the next best country, Scotland. (Laughter and applause.) He went on to criticize the severity of the Irish land laws in his young days and to speak of the suffering of the tenants even from the invasion of the government's agents. Some one remarked that this state of things was past and gone, and Mr. Robinson admitted that it was, and most of the things of which the preceding speakers had talked so much of also.

He especially protested against a matter of which he knew something without going to the newspapers, a matter which occurred upon his own father's farm, the government cars coming along and taking every tenth stook of grain as the title towards a church to which neither his family nor the vast majority of the Irish people went. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked, What brought him there? The answer was that he had been invited, and he felt it to be his duty to say what he thought freely and openly, as the others had done. He advised the Irishmen present, especially those with sons, to guard their adopted country well, to lift up their voices against landlordism in any shape, particularly against colonization companies, which, in securing vast tracts of land, might make Canada as bad as Ireland had ever been. He admitted that he was the only Reformer on the platform, but he was there by invitation. He seconded the motion of thanks to the Mayor.

The motion was carried, and the audience dispersed, singing "God Save the Queen."

BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND

High Sheriff of the County Monaghan on the Subject—A Strong Fact.

The following is the speech by the High Sheriff of the County Monaghan, which Dr. Mackenzie quoted from last evening. It was delivered on 12th Oct. and appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* on Oct. 17th:

"Mr. Owen Lewis said, 'I think I ought to tell you that I do not appear here either as a Protestant or an Orangeman. I come before you as a Catholic gentleman. (Cheers.) I come as one loyal to the Queen and Constitution. I come on the common platform where it is not a question of religion, but simply a question of loyalty and honesty against disloyalty and disorder. (Cheers.) It may perhaps be thought that as High Sheriff of the County Monaghan, I ought not to be present at a political gathering. Undoubtedly the sheriff should not mix himself up with anything of a party character during his year of office, and were this an ordinary question of Whig and Tory, I should not consider it consistent with my duty to take any part in the proceedings of today. But it is no party question, nor is the meeting called in the interest of either the Government or of the Opposition. We are met here to-day on behalf of loyalty, freedom, and the supremacy of law and order—(cheers)—all of which are seriously menaced by the agitators who have lately invaded the County Monaghan, and who desire to reduce the peaceable and flourishing province of Ulster to the lawless and degraded condition of the South and West of Ireland. When it is a question of law and order against lawlessness and disorder, it is surely the duty of the sheriff to be

foremost in the fray. (Cheers.) I have come to this meeting to proclaim my unwavering allegiance to the Throne, my attachment to the Union, my opposition to the principles of the National League, and my abhorrence of the

INFAMOUS PRACTICE OF BOYCOTTING, (cheers)—which strangers are endeavoring to introduce among us. Boycotting is one of the cruellest methods of torture that human ingenuity has ever devised. It is a practice so inconsistent with the principles of Christianity, so opposed to the most elementary idea of civilization, and so incompatible with the public welfare that no community which does not desire to relapse into barbarism ought to tolerate it for one moment. The midnight assassin, no doubt, took the life of his victim, but he did not torture him, and he was, moreover, prepared, if taken to pay the penalty of his own life. The boycotter slowly tortures his enemy to death or madness, while prudently keeping out of the reach of the law. He is a moral assassin of the worst kind and a coward in the bargain. For what does boycotting mean? It means that no shopkeeper dare supply a morsel of food to the man who has fallen under the ban of the National League, though he and his helpless family are perishing with hunger; that they are to be debarred from food and drink and fuel in the depth of winter; that no chemist is to sell them a bottle of medicine; that no doctor is to attend them; that no midwife is to assist a woman in childbirth; that no telegraph messenger or letter-carrier is to deliver a telegram or a letter at their house; that no servant or labourer is to do any work for them; that the harvest that a bountiful Providence provides for the food of mankind is to perish in the ground; that no railway or packed company is to carry their goods or their cattle; that no one is to speak to them or look at them on the public road; that the little ones are to be excluded from every school; that the house of God is to be closed against the family; that the rites of the church are

TO BE REFUSED TO THE DYING; that no one shall dare to bury the dead. Even after death the vengeance of the League pursues its unhappy victims, and there is no grave to receive them. Even there "the wicked cease not from troubling and the weary are not at rest." I ask the whole civilized world if so foul and heinous a crime against God and man has ever been committed in any other land under the sun? Is it not a sin crying to heaven for vengeance? And against whom is this frightful engine of the cruellest tyranny which the world has ever yet seen directed? Against all who refuse a blind obedience to the dictates of the League, all who transgress its slightest command, all who do not belong to it, all who work for, or in any way assist its victims, and so on through endless ramifications. Am I not right in saying that boycotting is a moral assassination of the most cruel and cowardly description? Men of Ulster, farmers, artisans, shopkeepers, labourers, working men, it is you who will suffer from this tyranny if you once allow it to be established amongst you. It is not the gentry upon whom it will press, for they are to a great extent independent, and cannot altogether be boycotted. If the worst comes to the worst, they can always leave the country and betake themselves to some land where the system is unknown. But it is the poor man, who cannot do without the

ASSISTANCE OF HIS NEIGHBOURS,

And who is dependent upon the goodwill of those amongst whom he lives for the necessities of life who will fall a victim to it. He must either become the slave in body and soul of this fearful *chamyrecht*, or it will crush the life-blood out of him and his wife and little ones. Men of Monaghan, whom I see in your thousands around me, do you wish this picture to be realized. Are you anxious to see this system introduced amongst you? If you are not, if you desire to live in peace, "To live in freedom, to fill a freeman's grave, To leave your children's children the birth-right of the brave" (cheers)—men of Monaghan band yourselves together against this system of boycotting, and resolve that it shall have no place amongst you. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If the Government cannot or will not deal with it as it deserves, you must protect yourselves against the hydra, and strangle it with your hands, or it will inevitably strangle you."

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