

Orange collar and address. To-night I meet you again, but under different circumstances, and I am glad to meet you. In speaking of the Incorporation Bill and the influences that were brought to bear with the view of withdrawing it, he said no, he could not disgrace the Bill and the Orangemen by such a proceeding. He came from the wrong part of Ireland to be so easily led away from so important a duty. He was born in Donegal, and had sprung from a family that had stood the siege of Derry, and had proved their determination by enduring the hardships of one of the most terrible battles ever recorded, by living on horse flesh, rats, &c., sooner than surrendering. They had to blame themselves for not having the Act of Incorporation. It was the duty of all to stand true to their church and families. There is no use finding fault with members of the House of Commons. He asked them 'Had they been true to themselves?' As far as the Bill was concerned, he refused to take hold of it at first, because he was not a speaker, and thought it should have been given to others better qualified; on that account he refused, but was subsequently encouraged to take hold of it as the committee felt it would fall through if he did not. He then made reference to the postponements of the measure while before the House; he said he was not to blame for it. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Mr. Merrick, M.P.P., had, after its first reading, asked him to withdraw it, but he (White) would not. He asked the members to not censure the Grand Master yet, till he had an opportunity of giving his reasons for so doing, which opportunity would be afforded at St. Catharines this summer at the Grand Lodge meeting. He (White) had been offered in the House of Commons another Bill, but he was determined at the outset to accept no compromise. The Orange Bill had been put into his hands, and he would have that second reading, so as to know who were his friends and who were his enemies. He asked where was the Bill—the compromise—which was promised them, in the Commons to-day? He alluded to Sir Alexander Campbell's Bill introduced in the Senate to relieve the disabilities of Odd-fellows, the Orange Society, &c., in the Province of Quebec. A Committee of seven Roman Catholics and five Protestants had been put on that Bill, and he asked, why did it fall through? Also that other Bill of Mr. McCaul's had been laid on the shelf. Had he (the speaker) given way to the intrigues of those persons, where would they be to-day? Their enemies would have laughed at them and sneered at them, and said John White had taken the dirty shilling. He said they had got along well without incorporation, and he for one would never surrender the word 'Orange' from the Bill if they were never to get incorporation. (Loud cheers.) Speaking of societies and their secrecy, he said no church or society under the sun was so secret as the Roman Catholic Church. One of its members could take a life, rob, destroy or commit any crime, and then go to his priest and confess without fear of the law being informed. It was a disgrace to Quebec Province to claim that a loyal and religious society like this was illegal. He drew their attention to the fact that they (the Orangemen) had received no support from a Roman Catholic excepting friend Hawkins, who is now slurred at in consequence. Every Orangemen and Protestant should respect Mr. Hawkins. He spoke of the dissatisfaction prevailing in Toronto and the rumored formation of a third party. He said there could be but two parties in this country, and for Orangemen to stand true to those men who stand true to them, and never mind his party. Speaking of the proposed abolition of the French tongue from the House of Commons, he said Orangemen always adhered to the laws of the country. That right has been acceded to them by the Treaty of Paris, and was therefore law. The French-Canadians love the French language as taught them by their mothers, and let them have it. Again their Orange brethren in Toronto proposed a new party to do away with the Separate Schools. Separation from the Public Schools have done the Protestants good, therefore he would let them stay as they were, and would assist them to get educated in that manner, sooner than have none at all, which would be the case had they not separation and were compelled to contribute to the Public Schools. Going back to the Bill he defended some of those M.P.'s who abstained from taking part in the debate because they were not speakers, but did all they could with their influence and their votes. He here narrated a little anecdote of an old lady in the South during the war, who came out with a broom stick on her shoulders, and upon the officer informing that he could cut her in pieces for so doing, said: 'Yes, but I want to show which side I am on.' It was the same with some of their friends in the Commons. He spoke of Mr. Langevin, and said he favored the church of Rome more than the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. He appealed to the young men present to be loyal to the flag of Britain. Referring to friend Curran, of Montreal, he said it was all that he could do to keep himself on the floor of the Commons from using harsh language in reply to the unbecoming, ungenerous, unmanly utterances of Curran. He said that if the Battle of the Boyne is to be fought over again in Montreal, he believed it would be, as lately expressed by the Rev. Dr. Wilde, in Toronto, with the same results—right against wrong. He said he and other Orangemen had made mistakes in the late and former elections, and cited one mistake as being that of opposing Mr. Bethune when running against Dr. Bergin. He believed that had Mr. Bethune, although a Reformer, been in the House during this Session, the Bill would have been carried to-day. He said Mr. Bethune was one of the truest friends they had in this country, and they well knew him to be one of the most able and eloquent. Many Conservative members had asked and begged of him not to ruin them, but he told them he would stand by the Order first. Another mistake was that of assisting to elect a Frenchman in Russell and an Irish Roman Catholic (Mr. Baskerville) in Ottawa city, and said he was now ashamed of his actions; he hoped the Orangemen would forgive him for asking them to vote for Baskerville. There are very few Hawkines. One Roman Catholic member of the House whose name he did not wish to

Mr. LANDRY,

mention, said to him privately: 'How can we vote for this Bill when the priest says he has power from the Pope to damn those of his constituencies who dare vote for a candidate for parliamentary honors who would support such a measure.' If the Conservatives would not stand true to us, then let us be Reformers. He likened them, at the present day, as being between the devil and the deep sea—the Roman Catholics and the Reformers. He kindly praised the Reformers who supported the Bill. He believed Mr. Blake had made a mistake in voting against the second reading. It was, at that time, within his grasp to have the united Orange vote of Ontario. Speaking of Orange loyalty, he defied the world to say that they were disloyal in any country in which they lived. He thanked God they could not say they (the Orangemen) were disloyal in any country, and asked: were they Orangemen who were creating disturbance in France, Italy, Spain, the United States, or in any other country? No. He exhorted them to band together more closely. In his first election he received two Roman Catholic votes, next seven, and at last it stretched up to thirty-five. All liberal-minded Protestants were satisfied they should have this Bill. He would always be true to the Orange society, and related some touching little incidents in his young days by way of advice from his mother. He was under a deep sense of obligation to the Ottawa brethren, and hoped at some time to meet in that Grand Lodge above which the Rev. Bro. George preaches about.

"BAND—'PROTESTANT BOYS.'

"The chair hoped the brethren would remember the remarks of Bro. White, and at future elections vote for the man. Roman Catholics hated Protestants, but he thought they hated the Orange a little more.

"Mr. Scott, M.P., then addressed the brethren, and made mention of the formation of the first Orange lodge in Manitoba, it being organized in an old schooner by the officers and men of the 1st Ontario Rifles. He believed that within the space of ten years, through the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, that the French language would become extinct in Manitoba. He was glad to hear the brethren had won the case at the Court of Appeal.

"Several other brethren addressed the meeting in response to the toasts made, among them being Messrs. F. Clemow, W. Porter, Dawson, Jas. Clarke, E. C. Barber, &c.

"The meeting came to a close about 1:30 a.m., with cheers for Bro. John White and the Queen, and all joining in singing the National Anthem."

I want to call the attention of the Government to these facts. I know the Government is not at all—

Mr. MITCHELL. Partisan.

Mr. LANDRY. Not at all responsible for the utterances of the hon. member for Hastings, nor for those of the hon. member for Winnipeg; but one thing strikes me, that which was delivered by one of the employés of the Government, and really we want to know what are the views of the Government on the question. I remember in a similar case, when Mr. Huntington made a speech in Argenteuil, the matter was brought before the House, and different members gave their views on the subject with great satisfaction to all parties. I suppose in this case a similar thing will be done. We want to know whether the sentiments proffered by the hon. member for Hastings are those which should find place in this House.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read the extracts after I called his attention to the fact that the reading should be followed by a motion founded on the matter he brought forward. These papers, if they should be read at all, should have been read by the Clerk at the Table. It is an inconvenient practice that extracts and papers should be read by members. When there are any extracts to read containing any observations or reflections on any members of this House with regard to their action, they should be read by the Clerk at the Table, and then followed by a motion. As there is no motion in this case, I must call the Orders of the Day.

Mr. CASGRAIN. I think the dignity of the House has been infringed on. The hon. member had declared his intention to propose a motion.

Mr. SPEAKER. There is no question before the House.

SUPPLY—ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee.