HOUSE OF COMMONS

MARCH 17th, 1884.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION INCORPORA-TION BILL.

Mr. BLAKE. Having been informed, beyond a particle of doubt, that these statements were being circulated at the last meeting in the West Riding on be-half of the Government, knowing there were men in the House who were circulating these stories, I, without repeating them, called upon those who had made them, called upon anybody to come for ward and state anything derogatory either to my father or myself, and would answer then and there. But none of them would come forward. called on them three times at a public meeting; but although the circulators of hese calumnies were present, they would not come forward. In the West Riding of Durham, the same private can-vass was going on, the same course was

aken, the same precise calumnies were eing circulated, and when I came to that Riding I was asked how about this and how about that; but I declined to deny things which no man would venture publicly to state. That is the evil of a private canvass, and especially of a private canvass conducted through the medium of a secret society. Do I object to this society because it is a political organization? Not at all. I approve of political organizations. I believe in political organizations which are public, which are avowed organizations, and are not afraid to de-clare themselves as such; but I do not believe in secret political organizations or political organizations, secret or otherwise, which act under the guise of religion and philanthropy. I do not object to this society because the majority of it are opposed to me in political opinion. That is no reason for objecting to it. They have as good a right to their opinions as I have to mine, and their right to hold theirs is as dear as mine is to hold mine; holding mine by the same tenure as they hold theirs, and as would not part, for any considera-tion, with the free right to hold tion, with the free right to home mine, I hold their right equally dear. But if that political organization are to me. I want to meet

is opposed to me, I want to meet them as such, and not as members of a religious and charitable society. Our re-ligious opinion should be held entirely separate from our political leanings. No greater calamity can affect a commun-ity than when the cleavage of political parties is coincident with the cleavage of religious bodies. That is a great calam ity and misfortune. I am anxious that whatever our creed or religious opinions may be, we should feel that they have nothing whatever to do with our political opinions, and that we should agree or differ on political trailing the should agree car opinions, and the control of differ on political questions entirely irrespective of the faith we may happen to hold on religious questions. The more you set up, as a combination, a great Protestant society, which is also a great politi-cal association, the more you make coincident; or strive to make coincident, the line of division between the religious and political convictions of the people, you act directly in the teeth of what I believe to be for the benefit of the State. Our political differences are bitter enough, vithout introducing into them religious differences, and if the odium thologium which is known to be so bitter, is to be accentuated by political differences, it will become intolerable. Let us endeavor not to make coincident the line between not to make coincident the line between political and religious opinion, yet this society, which, under the guise of religion and benevolence, is in Ontario largely and chiefly political in its power and efficacy, is doing this very thing which I believe to be for the public evil and not for the public good. I do not propose to refer, in support of my view as to the

refer, in support of my view, as to the political condition of this society in Ontario, to anything very ancient. I do not propose to refer even to things so ancient as those to which the hon, member for the west Riding of Huron (Mr. Cameron) referred. It is enough for me to refer to quite recent transactions hon, member for Hastings (Mr. White), made a speech in the town of Woodstock on the 12th July, and in that speech he gave some very amusing allusions to the secret history of the conduct of this Bill. In the course of these statements, he took a line which I want to point out, and proved what I have declared with reference to this society being really and substantially a political organization.

"The Bill and its requirements were put before the people of the Dominion, but, before the second reading came on, unfortunately mistakes were made. was not going to find a great deal of fault with the Roman Catholics, or with the Reformers; but, so far as own people were concerned, as Conservatives and Orangemen, they were not as anxious as they should have been. He would say to them, so far as the Reformers of Can-ada were concerned, they should not forget the fact that nine-tenths of the members of the Orange society in the Province of Ontario belonged to the Con-

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). Suppose they

Mr. BLAKE. Well, suppose they do I am sorry for it, but I do suppose it. am merely showing that this is a political organization.
Mr. FARROW. That does not prove

Mr. BLAKE. If that does not prove it to the hon, member for Huron, I despair of proving it to him. I do not address the remainder of these remarks

to the hon, gentleman:
"He thought, in justice, according to Reform principles, they should have passed over any little wrongs which they might have suffered in the past, and have voted for the Orange Incorporation Bill. He wished it had been so, and, if they had done it, he was satisfied that at the next election the Orangemen would have divided, and have gone in more for men and measures, and not so strongly for

'And not so strongly for party." That is the hon. gentleman's description of the party character of the Orange organ-ization in Toronto, that they have in the past gone very strong for party, and that in the future they might have mended their ways and gone more for men and

good:
"Mr. Butting went to Ottawa; he
worked day and night for the Bill; he
told the Frenchmen if they did not pass
the measure they would be doing an act of great injustice. He spoke to Sir Hector Langevin, to Sir John A. Macdonald, of great injustice. and other members of the Cabinet, on the subject. He referred them to the general support which the Conservative party had always received at the hands

of the Orangemen."
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Hear,

Mr. BLAKE. On! it is not a political party, but it gives a general support to the Conservative party.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). Those are very good words; I am not ashamed of

Mr. BLAKE: "He (Mr. White) thanked Mr. Bunting for the noble assistance he gave them during that time of trial, assistance which In conversation, along with twenty other gentlemen, with Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Bunting said: 'Sir Hector, we must have incorporation.' What was the reply? Sir Hector said: "So far as incorporation is concerned, I personally wish you to have it, but I am opposed to all secret societies, because my Church is opposed to them. I like to see the Conservative party prosperous, but I like the prosperity of my Church better than that of the Conservative party. My bish-ops and priests tell us, the members of the Church, not to vote for and support any such societies.' Mr. Bunting, in reply, said: 'That is a great mistake, for there are no men on earth more anxious to do justice to all parties, and to give your Church any incorporation it may require for its benefit, than the Orangemen.' In his (Mr. White's) opinion, Sir Hector Langevin would find out that he had committed a great mistake; for, if

assistance and co-operation of the Orange "Theirs," says the hon, gentleman, warming into enthusiasm towards

ever he obtained the leadership of any Government in this country, it would be impossible for him to hold it without the

peroration: "Theirs was a great organization: let it be good, prudent and cautious; and he said as a Conservative, remember the next general election, if we do not suc-ceed in getting justice before that time, judge each man by his deeds. They should take a leaf out of Archbishop Lynch's took. The Orange society were in a position to rule the whole country if they were only true to themselves."

Then, Sir, the hon, gentleman also de-livered an oration at Hamilton. Three cheers were given for Sir John at a par ticular period of the meeting, and hon. gentleman followed up the cheers by saying:
"He" (that is Sir John) "was as true

and as consistent a friend to the Orange Bill as any member in the House. There was a proposition made that the Bill should be withdrawn, or at least a Bill granted to all the different Provinces, with the exception of the Province of Quebec. Sir John said to him, 'Mr. White, don't accept that, for if you do it will only bring disgrace on your society. Better have the Bill carried for the whole Dominion, but don't disgrace yourselves by deserting the worthy members of your order in the Province of Quebec.' Those were good words, and he was satis fied that nothing in the world would have given Sir John Macdonald greater pleasure than in handing the Incorpora ion Bill to the Governor for his sanction, because Sir John was satisfied in his own mind that nine-tenths of the Orange members belonged to the Conservative

Why, I see the hon. member is amused. I thought I would amuse him. Mr. WHITE (Hastings). That speech of mine, which he is reading, is the best

Supposing Sir Hector Langevin were

the leader of a great party, and in its ranks there was a society which was as true to him as the Orange society had been to Sir John Macdonald, he would go to Sir John and say : 'It is necessary, in the interests of our party, that this society, which is loyal to the Queen, to the Constitution and to the country, should have an Act of incorporation Sir John would have answered: 'Ye with all my heart you shall have it. The Prime Minister was leading a party that was fair and just, while Sir Hector Langevin was leading a party that was bound hand and foot to the Church of Rome, which possessed a grasping disposition, taking everything

and giving nothing," Well, then, the hon, gentleman had occasion to speak of the Minister of Customs, and, after giving him a very great laudation for the mode in which he executed his office, he said:

"Orangemen had looked forward and expected him to speak on the second reading of the Bill, and in not doing so he (Mr. White) thought he had made a great mistake. They were proud of him when he stood up in the Commons Chamber and got Riel expelled from it; Chamber and got Riel expelled from it; when he took the step of bringing the first Commoner, Mr. Speaker Anglin, to the Bar of the House to answer for his the law which he helped to distinguished. When it is borne in mind that, for nearly a century after the Battle of the Boyne, no Roman Catholic could either be elected or vote for a comban of Parliament, that no Roman pass—the independence of Parliament Act. He (Mr. White) did not know why the Minister of Customs did not address the House on the second reading of the Bill, but he was confident that Bowell would yet retrieve the lost ground, and stand before them as he had in the past, a worthy and an honoured member of the society. If he had made a mistake, they must not be too uncharitthey must bear patiently with him, and he was confident that, if the time came again, and the privilege was allowed to Mr. Bowell, he would

measures. And that is not a party organization!

Mr. WH!TE (Hastings). Those are good words.

Mr. BLAKE. They are very good words. I wish they would be made good:

"Mr. Bunting went to Ottawa; he worked day and night for the Bill; he yeld the Franchman if they did not away voted Tows and the answer was

always voted Tory, and the answer was because that party had befriended

voted Tory," but they are not a political organization! At the Grand Lodge meeting at St. Catharines, the Grand Master, Mr. Merrick, who is also a mem ber of the Local Legislature, said:

"I hope it will teach us a lesson for our future conduct not to trust to mere political party as such, but to suppor and work with our best energies for those who will support and work for us; and then, no doubt, we will be able to say with the Grand Master of New South

" 'In connection with the recent Par "In connection with the recent Par-liamentary elections, we find that in every locality, throughout the various electorates, when a lodge was in opera-tion the chosen candidate of the lodge received the greater number of votes."

But it is not a political organization!
Then, Mr. Johnson, at the same meeting

said :
"They are endeavoring to make the association less of a political organization, and more of a religious and benevolent

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). How would

that suit you?

Mr. BLAKE. That would suit me very well, but I do not perceive that the hon. gentleman is a doing of it, Sir. Then there was a grand meeting of the Trien-nial Council in England, at which Canadian delegates were present, including Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bennet. Speeche Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bennet. Speeches were made by Mr. Bennett and others, and they indicated the condition of the order in another colony, and so far are not uninteresting. Mr. Neale, who re-presented New Zealand, South Australia and Queensland, spoke and said :

"The last general election was the grandest triumph for Orangeism ever witnessed in New South Wales. gained no less than twenty-eight seats in the Colonial Parliament; and a very large number of the other members were returned through the Orange vote, and only eight Romanists succeeded in gain

ing admission."

That was the statement which thes Canadian delegates heard, and which is the condition of things, and the way the order is worked in New South Wales. At that meeting Mr. Bennett was present representing Ontario, and he made this

statement:
"I may also tell you that we have in our county an Orange paper, and we have found it to have a beneficial and magical effect, because divided as the Protestants are in the country into two political restricts are such of these vertices. political parties, each of these parties bidding for the Romanist vote, so that

the organs of these political parties dare not, for fear of offending the Roman Catholics, say anything in favor of Orange-ism. Having a paper of our own, we not only get all the Orange news from all parts of the world, but have an organ, not only to put forth our views to the country, but to repel all attacks that may be made on us by the Roman Catholic and Jesuit press of the country."
So that you find, Sir, that the Order is organized, and that here in Ontario, a

the present day, by the confession of it leading men, though it comes her claiming incorporation as a religious and benevolent association, the guise in which it appeals to its friends, the voice which it appeals to its friends, the voice with which it speaks to those whom it asks to support it, are political. They say they are a political organization. They vote almost unitedly one way; they are a party political organization. Nor Significant or the political organization. Nor Significant organization of the control of the co party political organization. Nor, Sir, is it to be wondered at, for we all know that in both the great branches from which the order springs, the Irish Grand Lodge and the English Grand Lodge, the order was for a great many years, and I of mine, which he is reading, is the oreal part of the hon, gentleman's speech.

Mr. BLAKE. My proofs are always the Mr. BLAKE. My proofs are always the and work of the Irish lodges; but I industry and work of the Irish lodges; but I industry and a brief extract from a letter believe is still, political. I do not intend myself to attempt any statement tend to read a brief extract from a letter written by Sir Francis Hincks, a few years ago, in which he says:

"I have read in many newspapers, as well as in the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, a similar expression of opinion; that the cause of offence to Irish Roman Catholics is the celebration of the anni versary of the battle of the Boyne. The lieve that those who entertain this opin-ion are under a complete delusion, from which it is most desirable that the should be freed. Irish Roman Catholic would never have resented the celebra tion of an ordinary victory, but the Bat tle of the Boyne was the first of a serie of victories which led to the comple subjugation of Catholic Ireland to Protestant Great Britain, and the effect that subjugation was that a Protestant minority, settled chiefly in one of the four provinces of Ireland, was enabled to rule a Roman Catholic majority in the three other Provinces with rule of the control of the con three other Provinces, with a rod of iron,

during the eighteenth century.

"The motto of the Protestant minority
for years before the Orange lodges came into existence, was 'Protestant Ascend-ency,' and this was maintained by penal laws, every amelioration of which laws was resisted by Orangemen with all the distinguished. When it is borne in mind that, for nearly a century after the Battle of the Boyne, no Roman Catholic could either be elected or vote for a could either be elected or vote for a honor, which they are bound to have given—as to call for and demand the could be a society whose Catholic could be a lawyer or a solicitor that no Roman Catholic could keep arms that his children could not be edu and that his clergy were proscribed, that no Roman Catholic could own a horse worth over £5; when it is further born in mind that every amelioration of thes penal laws was gradually extorted from the Protestant minority, which was alor represented in the Irish Parliament, b the influence of English statemen, wh differing upon other questions, were nearly all favourable to the gradual re was allowed to Mr. Bowell, he would stand up and speak for the Orange Incorporation Bill, even if he lost his seat in the Cabinet."

Well, Sir, so far for the hom. gentleman, the member of Hastings. But there

principle is 'Protestant ascendency,' and whose members habitually proclaim their adherence to this principle by their flags and party tunes—'Protestant Boys' and 'Croppies lie down.'"

Sir Francis Hincks, goes on to point

Francis Hincks goes on to point out the continued political operations of the Orangemen, with reference to Cath-olic emancipation, and with reference to church disestablishment, showing their active operation as a political body, up to a comparatively recent period. He proceeds to point out that the Orange organization has existed in the Province of Upper Canada, that they were opposed to certain reforms, the promoters of which they were pleased to call disloyal; and he points out that they there also were a political organization. So, Sir, with reference to the English lodge, you

will find that at a very early day in the enquiry that was made, as to the Orange institution in Great Britain and Ireland, the Deputy Grand Secretary was asked some questions not rewrite the Company of the Programme of the Pro some questions, not very long after the order had been really instituted, and he said, speaking of its true character :

469. It is stated here, "as part of a grand Conservative body, extending over the whole Kingdom, and having its head in the Material". in the Metropolis, the value of our pro-vincial establishments is immense;" will you state what is meant by the advantage of having that general association all over the country, the head of the body being in the Metropolis; did you mean by the Conservative body, the Loyal Orange Institution?-No, the institution that is known by the name of the Conservative

470. This is issued under the sanction of the Grand Mester of the Empire, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumber-land?—Yes, so it is; but I should not hesitate to say it had reference to Con-servative Associations more than Orange, but I consider the one as interwover

with the other.

471. Do you mean that commonly called the Carlton Club?—Yes.

472. Will you state what is meant by this: "Lastly, it enables men possessing wealth and patronage in their command to distinguish the true support of constitutional symptoms. constitutional principles, to reward merit and honesty whenever it suffers oppression and distress;" by "it," do you mean the Loyal Orange Institution?—I should rather say, taken by surprise as I am, that it must mean the Conservative Institution; I have always considered the

two to be so interwoven, with a difference of name, that it is of little consequence. 473. You consider the Loyal Orange Association of the same nature and identified with that called the Carlton Club?—Yes, I should consider so, with this distinction, that the Orange Institution is a religious institution, and the Carlton Club does not profess to be so. With respect to a person being a member of the Carlton Club, if, as a gentleman of some rank and situation in life, he is eligible, they never enquire, I believe, into his religion, which is no exclusion; whilst I have no reserve in saying religion is the first principle we look to in the Orange we exclude Papists, for intance, and we exclude Jews

474. Do you exclude Unitarians?—I rather think we should. 475. Do you not confine it altogether to those who are members of the Church of England?—No, we include Protestant

Dissenters; we have a great number of

Protestant Dissenters among us. 476. Are you to be understood to say, that you believe the Carlton Club and the Orange Institution are generally inter-woven in their views, but you consider the Carlton Club more political and the Orange Institution more religious?-

institutions of different names, but hav-ing pretty much the same object. That s also proved, practically, by the papers which were produced at that time. which Amongst others, was the report of the Grand Secretary, in 1835, in which he

says:
4. Perhaps the way of all others, in which Orangeism can be turned to the able to beneficial objects, is by a practical observance of its fundamental principles, when the executive feels a necessity making an appeal to the sense of the nation. If, however, by an abandonment. or by a compromise of those tenets, for the maintenance of which they profess to assemble, its members act sistently as to countenance those candidates who avow their hostility to the Protestant church and a free constituion, their continuance with us must prove ruinous to our cause. So obvious will this be to the least cultivated mind, as to need no argument in support of th

fact. 5. Since the mania of reform it may not be foreign to the purpose to observe, that no small portion of the brethren have sunk into the soft captivity of its delusion. Hence it may not be super-fluous to add, from representations to the D. G. S. both orally and in writing, that, in disregard of the "obligation" which is so much their proud but empty boast, a number of Orangemen have bestowed their suffrages on persons well-known to be opposed to the establishments of the land, and unfavorable to the existence of their own body. So at variance is such conduct, not merely with the spirit but with the letters of the laws by which which their movements ought to be guided—so contrary was it to the votes, their dismissal from a society, whose interest they had betrayed and whose

safety they had endangered. As men, their indisputable right to exercise the freedom of election would never be uestioned; but as members of an inquestioned; but as members of an in-stitution who associate for the purposes of loyalty and for the repudiation of such a liberalism of sentiment, they ought to be restrained in so anomalous a course, which is calculated to cast a suspicion on the integrity of, to the entailment of a degradation with a mixture of contempt on, all belonging to it.

6. In illustration of the above, the

D. G. S. has to offer an extract of a letter that he received from the D. G. M. of Rochdale soon after the election, than which nothing can more strongly show

the justness of the remarks he had previously put forth, in condemnation of so vile a departure from the pure essence of sound Orangeism, as therein is re-ported to him thus officially by that functionary, viz:

7. "No doubt you have heard of the

triumph," says the writer, "we have gained over the Whig candidate, by the gamed over the wing candidate, by the election of John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, as the representative of this borough. Yet, after obtaining the victory, I am not altogether satisfied, as three of our members voted for the Whig party, contrary to the principles of our loyal institution. The names of of our loyal institution. The names of the persons who had gone against us are Richard Simpson, of warrant 68; James Whittles, 266; and John Crossley, 302. The brethren of my district call aloud for the expulsion of these offenders. For Crossley I feel strongly, as he was compelled, by his master, to vote contrary to his wishes. I hope, therefore, you will take his case into your kind consideration, as I believe him to be really a true Orangeman. I shall feel obliged by your advice in what manner I am to act under these circumstances. I am to act under these circumstance I am to act under these circumstances. At the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge, I hope you will lay this case before its dignitaries. In the mean time I shall await your answer with impatience.

of Rochale for his prompt report of these delinquents, as well as to the breth-ren of the district for their just reprehension of characters so unworthy their fellowship. Other accounts of a similar though of a less specific colour, have been transmitted to the D. G. S., whose best attention to them shall be especially given on his approaching tour of general inspection. With the names of the districts most disaffected he is well acquainted, and those Masters who shall appear to have connived at, nay, not to have used strong efforts to prevent these offences, may expect soon to be superseded in their command. Such a desertion from principle on the part of the brotherhood, and such a derelection of duty on the part of their officers, at a conjuncture of peril too like the present, when the altar and the sceptre are alike in danger, can no longer be suffered to pass with impunity. As an example, then, to deter, rather than to punish, let the two chief transgressors stand the two chief transgressors stand expelled, and the one so unduly influenced be suspended.
11. The D. G. S. has now to notice

8. Much credit is due to the D. G. M.

communication more in unison with the feelings of Orangeism than the last, reflecting no less honour on the D. G. M. of Barnsley than upon the individuals, to a man, over whose proceedings that functionary has been invested with a superintendence. Prior to the late elecns, the officer, parading his forces, in a prief harangue analogized the rudiments in which they had been more than tralitionally instructed since their enrolment in our social bands. By the im plied, as well as by the written laws, he reminded them their actions ought to be governed on these occasions, which was a theorem not to be refuted. Hence, while their cordial support was due to candidates cherishing sentiments con genial with conservative doctrines, they vere bound to withhold it from aspirants entertaining ideas unfavorable to legitimate designs. Indeed it was absolutely imperitive on them as Orangemen to uphold persons who were resolved on repairing, instead of destroying our venerable monuments of antiquity by unrighteous attempts to level them with the

dust. The consequence of this ingenious step was, that the whole of the district, with three hearty cheers, declared their precepts, in a virtual sense, thus enjoined on them. Such of the members as had no franchise to exercise would as had no franchise to exercise would upon us, whom, for a little space of time, most cheerfully, they said, yield their he was just enough to say he had no right to expect much from. And why was this promote the good cause.

Such was the course of conduct pur-sued in 1835 by the Loyal Orange Assoto this measure now before the House; after its defeat last Session, at first there Conservative members who opposed the Bill and to deal rather lightly with Prolowing paragraph:— Bill and to deal rather lightly with Protestant Reformers. I might refer to a speech which the hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. White) delivered in Ottawa, which the hon. member for Montmagny (Mr. Landry) read in this House, and which is reported in the Hansard of 1883. I refer also to a speech delivered by the hon. member for East Hastings at Winniper, when he said:

Hastings at Winnipeg, when he said:
"At the first reading, the Roman Catholic section of the House had expressed considerable sympathy, but had been compelled to oppose it, owing, no doubt, to instructions received from the bishops and priests. No country could afford to submit to the dictates of bishops and priests or ministers of any denomination. The Reformers said very little in the matter. The three Reform repres tives from Manitoba acted nobly, but the rest were undecided as to the action they would take. He was advised to consult Mr. Blake, but refused, as that gentle-

man was an Ultramontane Protestant "Many of the friends of the Order did not act as they should have done. They forgot that they should nave done. They forgot that they swed their seats to Orangemen, and were afraid that they would be killed if they supported it, and he told them that they would die anyway.

"The Conservative party had not been as true to the cause as they might, but his advice would be to test them again; and if the Bill was defeated three times he would advocate the ballot-box."

There you see, Mr. Speaker, the disposi-tion to which I refer, to blame those Roman Catholic members who voted against the Bill, and to deal rather lightly, as the hon. gentleman did at Ottawa, with Protestant Reformers. Then Major White said at Winnipeg:

"The association has not the influence it ought to have, because the members were not true to each other. The brethren should see to it that in all municipal and egislative bodies they had men who would truly represent them. In the past they had taken the broad view that a man's religion should not be a bar to his politi-cal preferment; but the conduct of the Roman Catholic members of the House demonstrated that they could not repre-

sent Protestants, much less Orangemen."
There again, you see the same disposition—a disposition to blame the Roman Catholic Conservative members for not voting for the Bill, to declare it was a measure which they should have supported, and to threaten them with general extraction in parliamentary and purious ostracism in parliamentary and i pal matters

Mr. WHITE. We will grant them

absolution before next election.

Mr. BLAKE. I am glad the hon. gentleman has the frankness and manlin avow it. The official organ of the Orange

body says:

"The bigotry displayed on Monday by every French and Irish Roman Catholic member of the House of Commons has, however, opened our eyes, and in future we shall know how to act. As we said, although the Reformers acted foolishly and illiberally, still we think, under the present state of Canadian politics, an excuse may be found for their action, but none whatever can be effected for the body says none whatever can be offered for the course pursued by the Conservative Roman Catholics, and upon their shoulders, in the greatest measure, must rest the onus of our defeat."

There again, you see the first line taken by the promoters of the Bill—they were prepared to charge the Roman Catholics, whether Conservatives or Reformers, and particularly Conservatives, with the onus of the defeat of the Bill. The Sentine

"For years past the Orangemen of the Dominion have, under various political pretexts, and to meet the exigencies of pretexts, and to meet the exigencies of political parties, been induced to support Roman Catholics at the polls; but the measure of bigoted intolerance with which our liberality was met in the vote upon our Bill, precludes any possibility of this mistake again occurring."

The Sentinel goes on to say, with re-

The Sentinel goes on to say, with repect to the course of the leader of the

onservative party:
"The leader of the Conservative party has been charged with insincerity in his efforts to have the Bill passed, and while we believe that personally he has acted with the greatest sincerity towards us, and has used all his influence to obtain for us the redress we sought, still we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it is the first measure introduced since 1878, with his approval and sympathy, which has re-

ceived such a weak support."

Now, Sir, that was the first start. That was the way the promoters of this Bill began to conduct the political campaign towards procuring a successful reading of the Orange Bill. After the attack, they were honest enough to say that they had not much to expect from the Reformers. They did say that they had a right to expect from the Conservative Roman Catholics their support of the Bill, and they showed the true principles of their lead-ing men, in the observations I have just ow read, as to the ostracism they propose now read, as to the ostracism to pronounce on Roman Catholics generally, in consequence of the course of the Roman Catholic Conservatives with reference to the Bill. I have said that in Ontario it is a political organization, and I say that it subordinates all other considerations—its leaders cause it to subordinate all other considerations to the political and party consideration. That is proved by the course which was pursued shortly afterwards. Their tactics were changed and they seemed to think it would not do to continue to blame the Roman Catholic Tories for opposing the Bill, and they must throw the odium on the Protestant Liberals, and on me particularly, as an Ultramontane Protestant. It would not do to go on saying that the Roman Catholic conservatives had done wrong, and that they must not return Roman Catholics to Parliament, and the hon. gentleman did not wait until the next election to grant absolution. He granted absolution at once, and he turned the condemnation

done?
Mr. WHITE (Hastings) Read what I have said.

was a disposition on the part of the pro-moters to blame the Roman Catholic Ottawa at which an address was presented

the peace as they declare us to be, we will for the future abstain from voting for to mortify us by refusing to grant to us the same rights that we have always cheerfully accorded to them.'

The hon, gentleman's answer was a follows

"Many Conservative members had asked and begged of him not to ruin them, but he told them that 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 he said he was now ashamed of his actions; he hoped the Orangemen would forgive him for asking them to yote for Baskerville. There are very few Hawkinses, One Roman Catholic member of the House whose name he did not wish to 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 honours 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."

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) One word; I pelieve the hon, gentleman is reading fro the Ottawa Free Press. Mr. BLAKE. I am reading from

Hansard. I do not know where it was taken from, but it was read in the House and the hon. gentleman did not repudiate it.

"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 that time, within his grasp to have the united Orange vote of Ontario.

Now, Sir, as I iticians who lead the bulk of the believed it would bettle with the best of the believed it would be the with the battle with their tics are the main is as it is for the pr party politics tha they decided on and the fight wh Roman Catholic C one side and the f us. Sir, it remine the Irish duel. The hon. Minister and the hon. Mini on the other, me They met to fight end, and the poor taking his break himself, is astonis through the floor leg. He asks the on, and he replies, arty and O'Toole thank God they The gentleman win his leg did not to This duel between the Minister of Cu and the Minister of Minister of Inland this great demons voting squarely ag this fire and and thunder; slaughter e batants firing in the poor fellow up to do with the roy propose to be hit have said, they have They have determ ight with one an what is the present

sent argument is, test between the R Protestants, and t must unite in supp the Roman Catho ment ; that is the not get out of it. to that proposition in our religious ass with whom we con religious work-tl estants, because w the Roman Catholi ing this measure. ment, and with ref as with reference t the proof. In No meeting was held address was delive the order, the 1 South Simcoe (Mr. as follows:
"If he observed correctly, there is a ism, both in Irela

present moment, a fathers fought, but Grits or Tories, bu our Protestant prin What is his prop told, being a Refor my political feeling friend, Mr. Parkl pleasure of knowing not suspect, from we are to unite aga lics. At Rosemou December, 1882, South Simcoe spo We are told that:

"Colonel Tyrwhi received, and mad Protestant speech, he referred to the principle in the Ro The only principle to their Church, a such matters Roma tives were a unit is mons. They even party in the House sion, who met dail terests. While all was sorry to admitestant representat counselled organiz part of all Protestar cs in order to stem the Papacy in this of Now, this is not

the buried fires of

ported on the 4th

the speech was de

December, 1882. of 12th July, 18 "Mr. Blake is the in the House who He is, at least by proof Protestants, fro was not expected He is, above all, by of the Opposition Federal Parliamen incorporation influ ber of his colleague violation of the rig heir constituents But. Mr. Blake, by fluence in the Hou undoubtedly, then He stultified his rights, and he mad sincerity of his prin the House, his tantism, his advocamade him a pro censure of Orange which, if he were

never given." Once again you this is a question be Catholic, and that Protestant princip votes against this odge resolution re "We are not sur olic members wh party; but we st Protestant member pefore religion."

and professions he

There again thuestion. We are our party and a Then Churchill lo which was partic the humble indivi-"We particular!

for the Bill at one at the next, sho anxious to embarr ents than to do ju