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The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

D'Alton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P.

FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH AT STAYNER.

(Continued from last week.)

But is the matter to rest here? Are we to allow the matter to rest here, or are we to go on? (A voice—"We have plenty of rifles"—(Cheers.) Where is the path for us? It is already chalked out. We had the gauntlet thrown down the other day in Quebec, and by no less a man than Premier Mercier. On that occasion when he and his French-Canadian friends were assembled together he called on them to unite. He said: Let us no longer be divided into Bleus and Rouges, but advance united under the tri-color flag, and let the lunatics of Ontario understand that they are not to interfere with matters in the province of Quebec. What does the tri-color flag mean? Do you know what it means? We do not care for the flag of a society, but the tri-color flag, ladies and gentlemen, is the flag of France, a foreign race and these French-Canadians, whom we have harbored here, and whom we have given the liberties they enjoy, whom we have sheltered, fostered, and protected on British soil for the last hundred years, propose in the face of all this to unite under the tri-color flag of a foreign race and say that Ontario has to keep within her bounds. One of their colonels, Colonel Amyot, known to fame, made a speech the other day, and tells his militia regiment

TO KEEP THEIR POWDER DRY

because they may be required not to meet an invader, but to shoot down fellow-countrymen here in Canada. Well I don't know I rather think we are still able to take care of ourselves. (Premonitory cheers.) I can hardly imagine that the greatest race of the world, that race that has founded empires, the great mother of nations has so degenerated, the English, Irish, and Scotch, that we are unable to protect ourselves and not able to say that British law is to be respected in this Canada of ours. (Hear, hear.) Mark, gentlemen, I don't want trouble here. I don't want to raise difficulties, but I do want you to understand that these race difficulties cannot be avoided unless the people of English provinces are determined in a constitutional way, not in violence, to see whether we are not entitled to keep down French aggression in the face of the enormous majority which we have. We propose to say to the French in Canada that we will give them at once equality before the law, that which we claim ourselves. I think we must buckle on our armour when the next election comes, determined to see that we have a majority in Parliament who will see that

SUPREME RESTRICTIONS ARE NOT FRENCH

are to be the dominant ones on the northern half of this continent. (Cheers.) What is all this trouble from? It is from this: By the treaty of cession all that was given over to the French, whom we found here in possession, was the free exercise of their religion so far as the law of Great Britain would permit. Well, you will remember it was rather difficult, as the law then stood to give freedom of religion to Roman catholics, but that was done in the most honorable way. There was great trouble about appointing bishops. There was great difficulty about allowing the pope of Rome to intermeddle in the province of Quebec, but they always had, and were always entitled to have perfect freedom in the exercise of their religion, but they never had by treaty the right of their language. They never had the right to French intercourse in the legislative halls of this country, and if it had not been for that most unfortunate weakness on the part of our ancestors, we would not have this trouble here to day. (Hear, hear.) The French man is not a bad one, and I do not pretend to say that our French sisters are to be compared to the ladies, especially of New Eng (—Laughter—) but the French lady is a very attractive woman, and if we only taught her English there

WOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN CANADA.

(Hear, hear.) Why the best blood of the English today is French. The great nobility of England prides themselves in tracing back to the Normans who invaded England. They are Englishmen, however, the sentiment being the difference. (Hear, hear.) It is language. Mark my words for it, it is the language and not the race that separates people. We know what is being taught in the French schools of Ontario. We read about it every day. The pupils learn the history of Canada from the French standpoint. The victories of England on the plains of Abraham are spoken of as virtual defeats. These books also teach that what has been granted to the French by England has been wrung from them. Their children are brought up in a different atmosphere, with different thoughts quite opposite to yours—as different as day is from night. Therefore, how can we ever be one people? How can you join us together? Read the battle of Waterloo if you like from English standpoint. You read what wonderful soldiers the British troops were, how they beat down the French; but take it up and read the account of the battle in a French history and you will find that it was by mere accident that the Frenchmen ran away. (Laughter.) It is perfectly natural. Don't blame the French for it; but this is British country, and as it is a British country the sooner we take in hand our French-Canadian fellow-subjects and

MAKE THEM BRITISH IN SENTIMENT

and teach them the English language the less trouble we are going to have to prevent. (Cheers.) Sooner or later it must be settled. (Hear, hear.) Remember the great civil war to the south of us, when hundreds of thousands of lives were lost and millions of money were expended—because of what? Has any person any room to doubt that the cause, no matter what the pretext was, was the difficulty, was the difference between the North and the South on the question of slavery? Here we have a great question looming up. The million and a half of French Canadians only think of their race and their own province of Quebec, and don't care in the slightest degree what becomes of you and me so long as the Dominion Government gives them enough to carry on their operations. Their chief politics are centred here and they wish simply to multiply and grow. The average French-Canadian family about twenty. The French will tell you that their families are about twice as large as yours and that they will out vote you later. Look at the province of Quebec to-day. It is nearly all French. What does Mercier say? He says: "These people in Ontario want allow our French people to be taught in their own language in the schools while we in Quebec, we Canadian-Frenchman, allow English to be spoken in schools in the province of Quebec.' You would think to listen to this gentleman that the battle on the Plains of Abraham

HAD NEVER BEEN FOUGHT.

You would think that this was a French colony; that we were here on sufferance and that the tri-color was the flag we had to respect wherever that French tri-color was to be seen. What is the question of the future? I do not think the French language should be permitted in our public school. I do not say there is anything wrong in learning French. What I mean is the perpetuation of the French tongue in Canada. The echo is in the French districts must be public schools. They must use public school books and they must be taught the English tongue so far as this province is concerned. (Hear, hear.) I do not think we are going to teach French in the public schools as exist now in the county of Simcoe. You will have an opportunity when an election comes round of enforcing your views on this subject. (Hear, hear.) You have also made up your minds that in the northwest the dual language will not be allowed to prevail. I have to make a confession to my constituents, and I do it with shame. Since I have been in the House twice has the law been re-enacted that the dual language of the French and English is to be the

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

of Canada, and I declare that I did not know until six months ago that that was the law. I make that confession to you with burning shame. I can only redeem myself by pledging myself here to-day and you will see whether I carry it out; that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament I shall move that that be expunged from the statute book of Canada. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This is what we have been doing while you imagine we have been attending to your interests. Fancy that we have been implanting in the north-west—remembering the size of the north-west and the great heritage that belongs to us there—fancy that we have been saying that the French language and the English language may be used just as it is used in the Parliament at Ottawa and in the province of Quebec and in their schools, in their councils. Would you believe me, sir, when I tell you this? In the North-west Council there is not one single French-speaking man, and notwithstanding that the Official Gazette issues in English and French. To-day thousands of dollars worth of French literature has been printed

FOR WHICH THERE IS NO USE

but the Lower French-Canadian has got what he wants. He has got it in the law that there shall be two languages, and he has made a blow at the new provinces. When the dual language is inserted in the North-west there is plenty more to be done by and by. Let us deal with the question of the dual language in the North-west, and let the people deal with French in the schools of the English provinces, and when these two questions have been dealt with we will have accomplished something, and paved the way for the future. (Cheers.) I have occupied your time longer than I had proposed to do on this warm afternoon, but I am very glad indeed of the opportunity of coming before you. I would have been here long ainces had my professional engagements not rendered it one of my power, and here at the first opportunity I have come to tell you what I have done and to tell you what I propose to do. If I have not your sanction send me a requisition asking for my resignation and you will.

HAVE IT WITHIN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

(Cries from all parts of the building, "Never, never.") I am quite willing to leave myself in the hands of my constituents. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has been stated that this is all a put-up job between Sir John Macdonald and your humble servant; that we are not sincere in this matter; that Sir John Thompson is to capture the catholic vote while I am to get up and capture the protestant vote. Some people say it was the most astute act in the political life of Sir John Macdonald. It may have been astute but it would not have been honorable. For myself, I desire in public to disclaim anything of the kind. (Cheers.) I am sorry to tell you in the course I am taking I by no means meet the approval of Sir John Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald's view on this question and mine are asunder. Sir John Macdonald passed on this subject in January, while I did not deal with it until March, and public sentiment was awakened. There is nothing but perfect honesty of purpose on my own part, and on Sir John Macdonald's part in the course he has taken. (Loud cheers.)

After Mr. McCarthy had resumed his seat, in reply to questions by a constituent, he spoke as follows: "This gentleman asks me my views on the question of orangeism. I commenced to tell you why it was I was not an orangeman. You know my father was—(several in the audience—"Yes, and we stood with him"—cheers)—many here have stood with my father, and as I said before, I always remember with pride when I saw orangemen. At the same time, as I told you, in those days I did not think that in happy Canada it was necessary to perpetuate the feuds of Ireland. Therefore, I did not become an orangeman. I realize to-day that the

ORANGE ORDER ARE LOYAL,

as I know them always to be. I realize to-day that the orangemen must stand to the front. I don't suppose, however, that we are going to beat down the great parties of this country by simply a few public meetings. (Hear, hear.) Do not suppose that this great question may be carried, and great questions are carried without enormous struggles and difficulties—don't dream of anything of the kind. We may be beaten at the next election. Your humble servant may be defeated. (Cries of "Never, never.") I don't think I ought to have incurred the enmity of single roman catholic in this neighborhood. I am not against roman catholics. I have nothing to do with a man's religion. I claim freedom in that, and I accord it to my fellow-citizens. I am dealing with the roman catholic church in this province, but the roman catholic church in the Province of Quebec is organized to control civil power. Orangemen must remember that they are especially banded together for the protection of the protestant faith and they do not do their duty if they allow any other other consideration to enter into their councils, except when considerations of this kind arise, perhaps once in a century. When they do arise they must not let any question enter into their consideration except the protection of that faith which they have chosen to make the special foundation of their order.

AS TO ORANGE INCORPORATION,

I voted for it when it was before the House. If it be again presented I shall vote for it, but I am one who says that orangemen should not ask for incorporation from the present Parliament, which voted in favor of the Jesuits' Estates Bill by 188 to 13. This is not the Parliament for the orangemen to come and ask a favor of. Your plan is to put in Parliament the proper men when the time comes, and I don't hesitate to say that you can do it. (Loud cheers.) Now is the time when the ballot box will decide this great question before the people, and if that does not supply the remedy in this generation bayonets will supply it in the next. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

From Rev. W. C. Washington, Port Perry.

To the Editor of The Warder.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to thank you for your noble, temperate and well reasoned editorial a week or two ago, on withdrawing your allegiance from Sir John; and to congratulate you on the loyal and right stand you have taken. Still you will pardon a true friend for pointing out what seems to me and to other friends as a grave mistake on one point.

You very justly place high on the roll of honor eight of the thirteen men who dared to vote in favor of disallowing the Jesuit Estates' Bill; but you refuse to allow any credit to the other five saying: "they only as usual voted agin the government."

Brother, think again. Because the eight were Conservatives were they sure to be conscientious and noble, and because the five were Reformers were they sure to be hypocritical and ignoble? Would you say that all the reformers who voted with the government on that occasion voted for it, as Sir John said facetiously "I have a majority of 175 followers in the House?" I think not. I think you will say they FOLLOWED their party leaders and voted for the catholic support which they hoped some day would help to lift them into power; just as the Conservatives followed their leaders and voted for the catholic support to keep them in power.

The vote on that occasion was not a party one, it was neither for nor against the government as such. The vote of the whole thirteen was AGAINST the wretched, disloyal, slavish, ruinous policy of pandering to the catholics, pursued by both political parties; and it was for our queen, our country and equal rights to all citizens and all churches. Hope, Sir, you will see your way clear to mention the names of the whole thirteen with equal honor as heroes among poltroons, as patriots among traitors, unless you can give the clearest proof that one of them acted from base and unworthy motives. Yours, in favor of fair play and equal rights. W. C. WASHINGTON.

July 23, 1889.

The Warder's Reply.

It is evident from the above letter that the writer is a well meaning clergyman, who has been a life-long reformer, and who is inclined to take things as they SEEM, and not as they ARE. We thank Mr. Washington, whom we have known since we were a child, for his kindly criticism, and shall very briefly refer to a few points raised.

Had Mr. Washington been a regular reader of THE WARDER, he would have known that our stand has been that the vote in the House of Commons for disallowance could not amount to anything no matter how it had gone. The Act, unfortunately, was allowed in January; the motion for disallowance came on in March. Hence, without an opinion from one of the superior legal bodies of England or Canada, the Government of Canada cannot now disallow the Act. What they can do is refer it to one of those legal bodies for an opinion. That is where we differ from the government. We think a reference should be made; they seem inclined not to think so.

Mr. Washington may not be versed in the details or points of constitutional government. If he is then he must know the House of Commons has no authority at any time to allow or to disallow any provincial act. It simply may advise the Government or Executive. The vote was nothing. The motion was simply a protest against the whole system of pandering to the romish vote. It was a condemnation of Mr. Mercier and his grits for such legislation as the Jesuit Act, of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues for not disallowing the Act, of Mr. Mowat and his ring for sticking Ontario under the heel of romanism. It was a solemn protest in the highest court of the realm against romish arrogance, and protestant supineness.

But, unfortunately, owing to the trick of one who afterwards sneaked in as one of the "noble thirteen," the vote on the motion had to take the form of a want of confidence in the government. Mr. Washington must surely know the difference between an ordinary motion on which even the ministry may differ, and a motion involving their very existence. All amendments to government motions are motions of "want of confidence." The only way in which Col. O'Brien could bring in his motion owing to the trickery of one of the "noble thirteen," was in amendment to a government motion. Hence, had Col. O'Brien's motion been to say Sir John Macdonald was a good-looking man, or that one in one hundred thousand Canadians knew something of constitutional forms, it would have been voted down.

The principle at stake was not one brought before the country by Sir John Macdonald. It was an outcome of reform policy in pandering to romanism in Ontario, in the Dominion, and in Quebec. It was grit. Had the vote occurred as YOUR the allowance of the Act we certainly should condemn every one opposing it. As it is the vote showed nothing but a solemn protest against romish aggression.

Therefore, to find who are "heroes" and who "duughills" one must examine speeches, actions and utterances. The VOTE meant nothing. We merely gave credit to the eight conservatives for standing apart from their leader, who is head of the Government. Desertion by his followers meant the upsetting of the government. Did division, be it never so great, among the reformers mean anything? Could it affect the result? Not a particle. The other could.

The majority of liberal-conservatives who voted with Sir John have proven themselves sound protestants, and on a straight question would have shown themselves such.

The gentlemen who followed Sir John on that occasion, are many of them men who hold their country's honor and prosperity just as dear as does Mr. Washington, and many of them have proven it. Our opinion is unfavorable of the reform leaders in most respects, yet we believe they voted conscientiously, as also did the liberal-conservatives. It will not do for Mr. Washington or any other citizen to call names. Did he as a minister of the gospel enter his solemn protest against romish aggression in Ontario for years and years back? We believe that both with his vote and his voice he has supported in Ontario, unwittingly perhaps, much more iniquitous legislation than the Jesuit Act. Did he, when the Jesuit Act was before the Quebec legislature and for months before its allowance, ever raise his voice against it or any one of the many romish aggressions? If he did then he is free to condemn the Governor-General-in-Council, namely, the Government for not disallowing the Act. Does he profess thoroughly to understand responsible government forms? If so, he must know a vote one way or another in the House of Commons under the circumstances could affect nothing.

Some of the thirteen were conscientious. But does Mr. Washington mean to say that Harry Ward M.P., of East Durham, who has scarcely a romish vote in his riding, and who faced political death and knew it, was less a hero than any honest man of the "noble thirteen." Does he mean to say that creatures such as Mr. Barron who tricked the question, who plastered with praise the Jesuits, who voted "agin the government" simply as he told reform members, to stand in with his constituency which is an orange one, deserve credit? On the contrary Mr. Washington censures Mr. Mills who really exposed the Jesuits as much as any man in the House, except Dalton McCarthy, yet who formed one of the 188.

After January when the Act was allowed there was no avenue open to affect it except reference to the legal tribunals. That we have demanded. Still we admire Dalton McCarthy's bold move in entering such a grand protest in a place where it could not but command the attention of the country. Meantime, let the people be educated in principles of government and resistance to pandering of every class. [ED. WARDER.]

"AGE CANNOT WITHER HER,"

remarked an old gentleman, as he gazed fondly upon the comely little woman by his side; "but frankly," he continued, "at one time I was afraid cosmetics would. The silly little woman, in order to appear youthful, plastered her face with different varieties of whitewash, relept 'balms,' 'creams,' 'lotions,' etc." "Yes," interrupted the little woman, "I did, until my skin became like parchment and so pimply and coarse." "Well," said the listener, "What do you use now?" "Use," was the reply, "nothing but common sense and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Common sense told me that if my blood was pure, liver active, appetite and digestion good, that the outward woman would take on the hue of health. The 'Discovery' did all those things and actually rejuvenated me." If you would possess a clear, beautiful complexion, free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots and roughness, use the "Golden Medical Discovery." It is guaranteed to do all that it is claimed to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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Lindsay, Dec. 12th, 1888.—1619.

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