

ment pretending that they had spent a large sum of money for the purpose for which it was granted, and actually depriving the people of the boon sought for. If they wanted the money why did they not take it from some other fund instead of filching it from the poor settler. After the statements he (the Speaker) had made, he thought the Commissioner of Public Works was justified in saying that the former Government placed accounts under wrong heads. At all events, he (the Commissioner) brought in the charge of which the other side complained fairly and openly, and made no secrecy about it. The old Government must have thought there was something wrong about their charge before they undertook to falsify the account he had mentioned. In reference to the charge made by the member for Lincoln that Mr. McMillan had been tried for some offence, the hon. gentleman should remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Other people had been tried for discreditable offences, and some had escaped only against the charging of the judge.

Mr. MACDONALD thought the member for Stormont showed very bad taste in making charges against those who were absent; and repeated some of the statements made by other hon. gentlemen respecting Mr. Cocks.

It being 6 o'clock, the House rose.

After Recess,

EXETER.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the village of Exeter, which was reported and the Bill read a third time.

FENELON FALLS RAILWAY.

Mr. WOOD (Victoria) moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act intitled "An Act to incorporate the Fenelon Falls Railway Company," and the Act intitled "An Act to amend an Act intitled 'An Act to incorporate the Fenelon Falls Railway Company.'"

Mr. FAIRBAIRN rose to a point of order. The Bill in its present shape was contrary to the standing rules and orders of the House. There were certain provisions in it which were not authorized by Parliament.

Mr. WOOD said that the objection made should have been done when the Bill was before the Committee. It was too late now on the third reading to raise a point of order.

After some further discussion on the point of order, the Speaker requested that the matter be allowed to stand over till to-morrow.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario.

Mr. FRASER said he intended again to protest against this legislation, and he hoped his remarks would not be any more offensive than they had been. He contended that his former speech had not been in any way inflammatory. He said that the member for South Brant had stated, when the Bill was first introduced, that the House could not pass any Bills to incorporate political organizations, and yet had taken very different ground when the Bill came for second reading, although both he and the hon. member for East Toronto said they would be glad if this organization did not exist. Hon. gentlemen opposite complained of the harm done to Catholics of this country by Rev. Horrocks Cocks, and yet they aided this Bill, which would do the Catholics much more lasting evil than half-a-dozen Horrocks Cocks. He would not say anything as to the futile comparisons which had been endeavoured to be set up between this Bill and the Bill incorporating the Christian Brothers and the Father Mathew Temperance Association. He would impress upon the House the fact that his action in this matter was dictated by no regard as to whether he would ever come back to the House or not. He objected to the Bill on the ground that the organization was a secret one, a politico-religious one, and a standing actual menace against Catholics. He had not made an inflammatory speech, and did not intend doing so now. He would not refer to any statements or writings of his co-religionists, but would refer to the action of the British House of Commons and of the King, and he hoped that this would not be considered inflammatory. The old Parliament of Canada had in 1843, by a vote of 55 to 13, passed a Bill prohibiting any secret societies of this kind, and at a later year had refused to pass just such a Bill as was now asked to be passed. In England the action of Parliament had been against the order.

In 1813 a Committee had been struck to enquire into the existence of these illegal societies, as they were then called, and the result was that the Grand Lodge of Ireland was abolished. A committee had also been appointed which had power to enquire into the working of the order in the old Province of Canada. He quoted from a speech of Sir Robert Peel in 1835, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the best plan of dealing with Ireland was to avoid language which tended to keep up sore feelings, and said that the Crown in sending answers to Orange addresses did not intend to imply that that organization was lawful. No answer, he thought, had ever been received by the Orangemen of Canada to the address they had presented. He went on to quote from Sir Robert Peel to show that that statesman's opinion was that the existence of these bodies was illegal.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by Mr. Crooks, who said that the Private Bill hour had expired.

ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and resumed the discussion of the item for emigration.

Mr. COYNE said that the present Government was guilty of ten-fold more serious crimes than they charged against the late Government.

Mr. BOULTEEE thought that the member for Stormont had allowed himself to be used as a tool by the gentlemen sitting beside him when he charged the late Government with lying; and that he must now feel that he had acted imprudently and in a way to hurt his position in the House. That hon. gentleman had squirmed and twisted to avoid making a charge against the hon. member for Brant, while at the same time he did his best to heap the worst charges against the Hon. Jno. Carling, who was absent. He pleaded that for the rest of the session hon. members would have more regard for private feeling and for the views and principles that should actuate gentlemen. With respect to the item before the Committee, he said that the Commissioner should have been able to give the House much fuller information as to the many charges against Mr. Cocks.

Mr. FERGUSON claimed that it was improper to place so large a sum of money under the control of, and to place so much authority in, the hands of a person against whom so many grave charges had been made as were now standing against Mr. Cocks.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said that it did not add to the respectability of honourable gentlemen on the other side who indulged in personal attacks, and agreed with the member for North York that the discussions in this House should not degenerate into personalities. If private character was to be taken up and debated upon, he (the speaker), thought his would compare favourably with any honourable gentleman on the other side. (Hear, hear) He rose now, however, to make a short defence of a gentleman who was absent from the country, and unable, by word or deed, to defend himself. That gentleman had been grossly attacked, and he (the speaker) had been charged with negligence in not using due diligence in putting the House and country in possession of such evidence as he had to controvert those charges against Mr. Cocks. He was in a position of documentary evidence to acquit that gentleman of the charges against him. The Hon. Mr. Allan was anxious to learn what evidence he (the speaker) had on this matter, and had sent a note asking him for the documents, and he had not got them back yet; but before concurrence in the estimates was taken he would produce those letters in the House. He had a copy of a letter sent to the Duke of Manchester by Mr. Cocks and the Duke's reply thereto, which was much to the same effect as the one he had read from the Duke on a previous occasion. He had also a letter from Mr. Cocks himself, denying the statement that he had in a speech alluded to the Catholics of Ontario in an offensive manner. Certain honourable gentlemen had made charges against Mr. Cocks based on a letter signed without any name attached. Was a man's character to be slandered away on such evidence as that? The member for Lincoln had made a grave charge against Mr. Cocks, to the effect that he had picked up a lot of emigrants sent out by other persons and obtained six dollars for each of them; and a charge had also been made against the Government that they had paid away a thousand dollars without the slightest evidence that the parties for whom Mr. Cocks claimed it had been paid. These immigrants had been coming out all summer.