

supporters of the motion that if a Roman Catholic society similar to the Orange body sought the same privileges they would willingly accord them; but the truth was there was no similar association in the Roman Catholic Church. (Hear, hear.) The Christian Brothers were a society of an entirely different kind. They were organized for education and other such purposes. He would vote against the motion. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. SCOTT said he had not had a seat in the House when this matter had been discussed before, but he thought it was one which should be discussed again. He would, if he had been in the House when the previous Bill was introduced, have supported it, believing that if the Orange body wanted such a remedial measure they should obtain it. He strongly disapproved of the course of the Government in recommending the vetoing of the Bill, after the representatives of the people had expressed themselves in favour of it. Such a temporary repression of the trouble only increased it. He had always hoped that the time would come when these unmanly squabbles about religious matters would cease, and no candidate for political honours would be asked what his religion was; and he yet hoped such a time was not far off. (Hear, hear.) It had not been shown to-day that the general Act was incapable of giving the Orange body its rights, and the statements of the Attorney-General had convinced him that the general Act was sufficient. He had taken pains to ascertain the feeling of the Orangemen in his own constituency in regard to this matter, and found that it was preponderatingly against the special Act of incorporation. He believed it was the duty of the Government under the circumstances to see that these special Bills were repressed.

Mr. BRODER could not see that the Bill did an injustice to any religious body. He believed if the Orangemen supported the Government they would have their Bill without difficulty. He did not dispute that the Orange body were opposed to Roman Catholics, but contended that there was no reason why the Bill should not pass. The body only wanted what the House said they had a right to.

Mr. CREIGHTON attacked the speech of the member for North Essex, which he said had raised the religious question. He believed one thing which had caused the prosperity which was now possessed by the Orange body was the miserable, shabby way in which these Bills had been previously dealt with. It was unprecedented for the Government to reserve a Bill after the Attorney-General had advocated and agreed to it, as the hon. gentleman had in regard to these Bills when they were first introduced.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) said if the motion were carried it would still leave the measure for the consideration of the House. The propriety of the existence of the Orange Institution was not in any way before the House, and men on both sides of the House, including the Attorney-General, had been of opinion that the body might be incorporated. The only question now was whether or not the law now afforded sufficient opportunity to the Orange bodies to be incorporated. His constituents were very largely Orangemen, and he had told them that as the policy of the Legislature had been to incorporate all legal associations he should vote for a Bill of this kind if it were introduced. The question was asked because his constituents were aware that he had previously voted against incorporation. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear that it was the intention of the Government to make all parties avail themselves of the general law, but where the general law did not meet the case he thought parties might well come before the House, whose duty it was to recognize and remove these difficulties. He was informed that legal advice had been taken to the effect that the Orange Society could not become incorporated under the general Act. If that were so, the House ought to have the opportunity of considering this Bill. He had always regretted that the Orange institution had been brought into this country—hear, hear—but since an agreement had been entered into between gentlemen opposite and religious leaders, since the Catholic League was organized, and its members thrust themselves before the people in their religious character, the time had come when other parties should combine. When bad men conspired, good men should combine. (O, oh, and laughter.) That was a deliberate matter of bargain and sale, and there was a gentleman sitting on the Government benches as a

representative of that body—a representative of the principles, if they had any, the objects and the purposes of that body. He felt obliged to admit that such an organization required a counterpoise, and he had therefore of late looked with more favour on the existence of Orangeism than he did before.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

After recess,

The following Private Bills were read the third time and passed.—

To authorize an addition to capital of the Canada Landed Credit Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—Mr. Hodgins.

To provide for the payment by certain municipalities in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, in which certain gravelled roads have been constructed by the said united counties, of an amount for the construction of such roads, and to vest the roads in the said municipalities.—Mr. Ferris.

To incorporate the town of Waterloo.—Mr. Springer.

To authorize the county of Huron to issue debentures to redeem their outstanding debentures, for which no sinking fund has been provided.—Mr. Ross.

To enable the corporation of the village of Caledonia to issue debentures to redeem those now outstanding.—Mr. Baxter.

For the relief of the Vaughan Road Company.—Mr. Patterson (York).

To amend the Act to incorporate the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Meredith.

The following Bills were read the second time:—

To amend the Act to incorporate the town of Meaford.—Mr. Creighton.

To amend the Act incorporating the Hamilton Gas Light Company.—Mr. Williams (Hamilton).

Respecting the consolidated debt of the town of Port Hope.—Mr. Rosevear.

To legalize and confirm two by-laws passed respectively by the corporations of the town of Sarria and the county of Lambton, respecting the erection of water works in the said town, and for other purposes.—Mr. Pardee.

To incorporate the village of Newboro, in the county of Leeds.—Mr. Preston.

To reduce the amount of the shares of the Thunder Bay Silver Mining Company, and to enable the company to issue preferential shares.—Mr. Deroche.

To remove doubts as to the incorporation of the directors of the county of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, and to confirm a mortgage given by them to the Metropolitan Building and Savings Society.—Mr. Monk.

To confirm the incorporation of the village of Bayfield, in the county of Huron.—Mr. Bishop.

To incorporate the Union Fire Insurance Company.—Mr. O'Donoghue.

To confirm the agreement made by the members of the congregation of St Andrew's Church, Toronto, for the distribution of the property of said congregation upon its being divided into two congregations.—Mr. Deroche.

To authorize the sale of certain lands by the trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds to the city of Toronto.—Mr. Cameron.

To amend the Acts respecting L'Institut Canadien Francais de la cite d'Ottawa, and to extend the powers of the said corporation.—Mr. O'Donoghue.

To confirm a by-law changing the name of the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society to that of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.—Mr. Monk.

To incorporate the Synod of the diocese of Niagara.—Mr. Deroche.

To provide for the registration of a certain indenture executed by the Canada Central Railway Company, and to make other provisions respecting the same.—Mr. Monk.

To make valid a certain by-law of the town of Perth, in the county of Lanark, passed for granting aid in building a bridge over the Rideau Canal, at Oliver's Ferry.—Mr. Mostyn.

To amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Frank Railway