

The P. P. A. President.

In an interview with President Madill of the Canadian P. P. A. published in the *Toronto Globe* of January 31st, 1894, that reverend gentleman said :

"The P. P. A. is entirely a religious movement. There will be no tariff amendment planks in its platform, nor any issues of that kind."

And again :—"What we want is to meet the solid Catholic vote, in which the old parties stand in such dread, with a solid Protestant vote, which will be able to uphold the politicians who withstand the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, and punish those who bow down before it."

Government inspection of convents and religious institutions is another of the planks of their platform, President Madill said, and also the abolition of Separate Schools. But meantime the Roman Catholics should be given the ballot, the Separate School should have the same text books as the Public Schools, they should be taught by certificated teachers and be under the same system of inspection as Public Schools.

Another of President Madill's grievances is that "the distribution of public money is all in favor of the Roman Catholics. Take this county of Wellington for instance," he said, "and for every \$100 that is expended in a Protestant institution \$1,000 is given to the Roman Catholics."

Beyond these statements the President was not prepared to make known the platform of the P. P. A. "We are not supposed to give any information to the press. I think secrecy is a strength to us and that it ought to be kept."

But in the issue of the *Toronto Weekly Mail* of November 30th, 1893, an "official document" is published which states that "in view of the near approach of the Provincial and Municipal elections a series of questions will be submitted to all candidates, and only those who reply satisfactorily will be supported." The questions for candidates at the Provincial elections have since been revised and amended, and are given with appropriate comments farther on.

In these test questions no reference is made to the employment of Roman Catholics in Government offices ; but a correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* who appears to be a member of the secret order has made the charge that while in Ontario the Roman Catholics are to Protestants only as one to six, "in the officials that throng the Parliament buildings, the Education Department and other Government offices in Toronto there is one Roman Catholic to every 4.33 Protestants among the servants of the Government."

The Oaths.

And as a further and concluding statement of the principles of the P. P. A. and the grievances which the Order has been organized to redress, we have the several oaths which every member solemnly promises and swears to keep and observe upon becoming a member.

The first of these oaths is taken in the ante-room of the council, before the candidate is admitted to the inside initiatory ceremony, and is as follows :

"I, , do most solemnly and sincerely promise, without any mental reservation or evasion, that I will not reveal anything that I have seen or heard to any person ; that I will not disclose or in any manner make known the name, person or individuality of any member of this Order, either by word, sign or otherwise, whereby the membership of this Order may become known to any person not a member of the same. So help me God."

Other oaths, each one if possible, more solemn and binding than the other, follow at successive stages of the initiatory ceremony, according to the ritual, until the chaplain is reached, when the following oath is administered by that officer :

"I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will not allow anyone a member of the Roman Catholic Church to become a member of this Order, I knowing him to

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