AUGUST 18, 1886

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

life employment of such as O'Connell, Moore, Emmet, Saprin and others in the past, and Emmet, Saurin and others in the past, and is the fond hope now of Gladstone, Parnell and many others; hence the grandeur of your noble stand. Let Tory Minis-ters and their wives say anarlingly, "Stop my paper." You can well afford to lose such as they in exchange for the hundreds of honest men of toil, such as you are becoming adquainted with, just by the words-Stop my quainten which is the best advertisement you. could possibly have. J. W. HUGHES,

Co. Line station, P.E I.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) .

Orraws, Aug. 9th. The Tory apologist organ here continues to daugle the corpse of Riel before its readers as if the spectacle was an answer to all Its readers as if the spectacle was an answer to all arguments, a rebuttal of all charges against the Government. The organist could improve on this system of defence by getting up a punorama of the trial and execution and travelling about the country with it. He can imagine what the fate of his exhibition would be unless he took care to select the spectators. So may he estimate what will happen to his party in its com-ing election tour. It will be

A GAY OLD CIRCUS,

we may be sure. But as the organ exerts its talents to show that Riel was justly hanged, we may without impertinence invite its attention to the remarks of the Rev. G. M. Grant, the well known writer, speaker, educational pro-

fessor, and sound Tory. He said :--"It was said that Riel should be hanged for bringing Indians into the war. How virtuous we ware! In the war of 1812 we employed we were: In the war of 1812 we employed Indians to fight against whites. But the question was what to do with Riel. He wanted no farce, enseted over him. He had a far trial, and the verdict of the jury was a proper one. There was no need of another trial or a commission to an the jury was a proper one. Incre was no need of another truel or a commission to en-quire into his sanity. Ricl should not be hanged. His offence was a political one, and the calightened sense of the nincleenth century was opposed to death sentences for pulitical offences

If a hint would not be thrown away on the organ, I might suggest that it would be wise to draw it mild on the Rial business. A surprise may be in store for it which, should certain things occur, will make it feul like crawling into the smallest mouse hole available. The necessity for maintaining an untenable posi-¹ necessity for maintaining an intention posi-tion often occurs in politics is well as in way, but to make it, the key of the whole situa-tion is a mistake in tactics that shows had gen-eralship, and frequently ends in defeat. In every case it entails great loss. Such, I take, is the error committed by the fories in the present instance. It may be urged on their behalf that they have been forced into

A WEAR POSITION.

"So much the worse for them. But, to continue the simile, this is not the first time an army has become demoralized by success, locations with indulgence in the spoils of victory and forced to fight at a diadvantage. I am content that the Tories should go to the country with the Regina scaffold for a platform. The planks thereof will make an appropriate coffin for the corpse of the party, which will be ready whenever the funeral is ordered. Quebec is irrevocably lost funeral is ordered. Quebec is irrevocably lost to Torylsm, while the anti-French cry will not turn a vote in the other provinces. On the contrary, it will "strongthen them, as it strengthened Sir John in fry-gone days. The stupidity and folly of "strongthen them, as it strengthened in the other in by gone (ays.) The stephoty and long of attempting to govern this country on lines of religious and national antipathies is even more ginging than it was when "Rip by Pop" was the 'cry 'of George Bown. The infatua-tion of desperation can alone explain the conduct of the Torics. Pendards or Hangmen, the none given them in (hugher suite them ex-

the name given then in Quebcs, suits them ex-acity. It is symbolical of their policy and their fate. They have had all the rope they wanted, and as they hurg together, let them hang together.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Yesterday I made a visit to Hull to ascertain, by mixing among the people after Mass how popular feeling was running. I am now quite for another that it they went back

and Canada's rights, its good. Such was the dering the public and pensioning his own and the complexement of such as O'Connell, Mocre, his wife's relations. Ottawa is tired of Tassé. OTTAWA, Aug. 10. -A cart from its character as a dialoyal conspiracy, whose members, under the despotic command of a secret junta, are sworn to obedience and silence, the Orange association is a social evil of the first magnitude. It arrogates to itself superiority alike over the prerogatives of the Crown and the liberties of the subject. Its principles, stripped of the fine phrases its advocates love to describe it with, are hatred and discord. It inculcates disobe-dience to the law, and sets order at defining in the grotesque lunacy of its parades and the cruelty and intolerance which appear wherever it it is established. OTTAWA, Aug. 10 .- Apart from its character it is established.

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MODERN PROGRESS,

which has softened old aspiritus, smoothed away prejudices and ameliorated the conditions of homanity, sheds its lustre in vain upon the sullen, windowless Orange Lodge. : 'At its threshold light and sweetness are forbidden to enter. It'is a living monument of human hyporries." Claiming to fear God and, honor the Queen, it defies the sacred ordin-ances, and had to be suppressed by Act of Parliament for conspiring to upset the throne. Preserving with pristure virulence the religious animosities of bygone centuries, when the faith of mankind was passing through its darkest trials and the world was evolving towards better days. Orangeism presents to the astonished gaze of enlightened men an embodiment of brutal intolerance and unreasoning bigotry. It appears in this age like a Mexican idol in a pleasure garden. The hideous thing in stone with gaping jaws, to which were fed human hearts tore from the boshns of men, is less out of place among careasing vines and love-making roces than the Orange monster among wise and gentle men. Conscious of its appearance in the eyes of the world those whose interest it was to keep it alive, some years ago altered the jargon of its abominable ritual, and toned down the groterque vulgarity of its commonies. But

ITS ORIGINAL CHARACTER

may still be seen in its cirt, its drunkenness, its gaudy tawdry regali, and heard in its hideous drum and fiendish fife. The reformers of the ceremonial of Orangeism mitated the Masonic system, adopted the symbols of craft Freemasonary, established degrees; in fact instituted a spurious order with all that was good in the ancient institution left out. The terrible physical penalties for violation of secrecy, symbolically imposed apon Masons, became grous realities to the ignorant Orangeman. The weird mysticism through which the initiated Freemason was supposed to work his way to light and knowledge, be-came petrified prejudices to the stupid boor who fancied he was given a key to occult science when he was

ONLY & KALATHUMPIAN

enslaved by a gang of rascally Irish landlords, In America the places of the knowing ones are held by municipal prodigies, such as grace the Protestant end of the Ottawa City Council, and by such splendors of virtue and statesmanship as Mackenzie Bowell and John A. Mac-donald. Freemasonry, which served as a model for the rehabilitation of Orangeism, inculcates the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of all mankind, and insists on the utmost charity in thought, word and deed. Orangeism faithfully copied the Deism, excluded all but Orangemen from its humanity, extended its charity to Protestants only, and not to them unless they thought and acted as the Order dictated. Even the Almighty has not escaled reproach for permitting Catholicity to exist on the earth. These opposing characteristics of Freemasonry and Orangeism, which anyone may examine for himself in the rituals and lectures of the two institutions, are what make simple men like myself wonder how a concientious man could be both a Freemason and an Orangeman at the same time. It may also be observed that

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

of advancement in the degrees of Freemasonry is exactly reversed in Orangeis.o. Moral character and proficiency in Masonic science are required by the one; intensity of bigotry and hereditary fanaticism by the other. For instance, no one can become an Orange Black Knight if either of his parents were Catholics at any time. In the higher degrees he must prove the purity of his Protest-

people of Ottaws, irrespective of party, resulted the foul stracks that had been made on Mr. Ryan and means were taken to show the high position he held in the esteem of his fellow-mi zens. At a mass meeting of the Liberals of the city he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Ald. C. R. Cunin making the presentation, sail :-- "The object of the meeting was to express in some manner the enthusiastic sentiments entertained by the of the Liberals, not of the Capital atone, but country at large, towards Mr. Carroll Ryan, whose strenuous and untiring exertions, and able advocacy of the principles of Liberalism were well known. There was one consolation-that in all battles of the people endeavoring to defend their libertics some man W38

always found to lead them and to direct their energies. Locally, the man who had done this was Carroll Ryan. That gentlemap had the head, the abilities, the pen to write, and more than average physical strength to do this work, and all and every one of these great powers he had brought into operation. It was known that Mr. Ryan had been attacked by

FIFTH RIB STABBERS.

Those who made the presentation had stepped forward and said that Carroll Kyan was their friend, that his Lonor was theirs and in this struggle what was his to uphold was theirs to defend. While he was fighting their battles, it defend. While he was fighting ther battles, it thrown upon the bounty or generosity of the mattered not who attacked him, they were be- ministers, and it was at one time questionhind to protect him."

The forceoing is a reply quite sufficient to the allusion in La Minerre to the contest between Mr. Hyan and Mr. Twesse in 1882. If that is what Minerve describes as hui et sight, Mr. Ryan what Mintre describes as mit if Mint, Mr. Ayin can stand a good deal of it and come up smiling. However, we are on the eve of another election. Mr. Ryan still possesses those mental and physical qualities which won the admiration of his friends in '82 and he will be prepared to meet Mr. Turne or any other may in the Bordie come at Tassé, or any other man in the Boodle gang at Ottawa whenever he happens to come this way. But apart from its

VULGARITY AND ABUSE.

the editorial in La Minerre is an amusing speci men of the mixture metaphorical. We learn trom it that Mr. Ryan in "a great moralist," and "a ruin burning with a desire to coush" poor little Tassi. But it concludes with the consoling reflection that "such adversaries are a guarantee of success. Certainly an adversary like that described by La Minerce would be a guarantee for anything from pitch and toss to a house on fire, except the mental balance and good temper of the editor.

So much as a matter of justice between man and man. The personality of The Post correspondent is noboly's business. He is content to be a Nominis Umbra and 1-t Mr. Ryan and Mr. Tassé settle their difficulties between

"When vice prevails, and impious men hear sway, The post of honor is a private station."

Mr. Taseć, replying to Senator Trudel in th same number of La Minerre, says :- "The Federal elections will take place in a few months." We are all glad to hear the news. THE BOONER THE BETTEP.

I am perfectly aware of the composition of this constituency. Being the seat of Government it is peculiarly smeasble to the powerful influence of ministers and a Civil Service overcrowded with persons appointed for their Tory partizanship. Retail shopkeepers and tradesmen la-gely and, Actan snopkeepers and trademain argely dependent on these for support, and several who have made, or are, making fortunes out of government patronage, will be active in the coming election. There are also many who are dependent on the There are also many who are dependent of sin-Government for a living who will be compelled, according to Tory practice, to vote and work. When the electrons are near, I have no doubt, the Public Works department will employ every man who comes along "picking dasdellons" at \$2 per day, as was done in '82. Hutels will be

subsidized. Tre legion of contractors, big an i little, will be given special jobs for special purposes. Bribery, miinidation, corruption in every form, will be practised to secure thereturn of the Tory candidates. Not in spite of all these influences I velieve

THEY WILL BE DEATEN.

My reason for this belief is founded on daily contact with the people and the deep disgust felt by all for the scandalous character and con-duct of Ministers. Whole classes of voters who supported Mackintosh and Tasse on the last ec-reat r that anywhere cle. There are a great many men who, fr obrins rea-sons, would show thenestves very active par-tizans if they telt cure the To fea would be succzasful, but who will knop very quie in the prospect of a Liberal victory. They see that in Quebec and the two greater maritime provinces the Tories have been heaten out of face in recent contests. They know that Quebec is irrivocably lost to Sir John, and that he cannot hope to balance that loss in Ontario or elsewhere, therefore they are more likely to join the winning party or remain neutral than to make thenkelves obnoxious to the new administra-Ottawa, in fact, cannot afford to be in tion. opposition. There are SIDE ISSUES also which it would be folly to ignore, but these are the main points. I need not shop to discuss the merits, personal or otherwise, of Messrs. Mackintosh and Tussé, who appear confident of the Tory nomination. Should they be the candidates half the difficulty of the contest will be removed. A bad cause could not have Any strength they may worse champions. Any strength they may possess lies not in themselves but in the fact of heir nomination by the government, and every body knows, if they get that nonunation, it will be on account of their undoubted slavisliness to ministers, not their capacity as public men, nor their ability and desire to faithfully defend popular rights and the interests of the constituency. The people of Ottowa know these things as well as I do, and they have had ex-perience which convinces them that such reprasentatives are worse than hone. How can men who owe all they can or have to the government, whose hopes for the future are contingent on THE BOUNTY AND PATRONAGE OF MINISTERS. be of any use to the people? Only a consti slaves would submit to the degradatuency of tion of electing slaves at the bidding of an imperious master, I do not think Ottawa has vet suck to that lowest depth of political abasement. When I survey the situation, weigh all the forces ; the passions, prejudices, ambitions anall and great, the cupidities, meannesses, studidity, ignorance and that contempt for tunth and hyperbolic terms in the contempt of the thermal hyperbolic time which is the suddest characteristic of the times, the task before me seems inexpressibly dreary. What can com-pensate a man of kindly nature and studi-ous habits for contact with such things? Our many develope the very desire to dwell upon and develope the nobler side of human nature inflicts a sharper pang when duty c mpels us to paint with harsh colors of truth the bideous linea-ments of political deformity. Who would not sooner reward good conduct than punish crime When we praise noble action, we unconsciously elevate all that is good in ourselves. Nor can we escape the reverse condition. When we blame the bad in our fellowmen, we secretly feel an cho of self-condemnation for the evil that we know lurks in curselves. Herein lies THE GREAT DANGER OF BAD EXAMPLE. When, for any reason not approved by strict Saturday the 7th inst. Down to the present morality, we vote to maintain in the highest neither Mr. Chapleau nor any of the organs positions men whom we know to be politically corrupt and morally rotten, we glorify vice and declare ourselves rebels against God and His eternal justice. We reverse the moral sanctions and give to evil the reward'that belongs to the gold. With these, the only true guiding con-siderations, and the record of the Macdonald Government before him, the man who votes to maintain that Government will deserve to suffer that moral blight which is sure to result from a deliberate choice of evil. I believe with Electron that "Morality is the object of Government." Or, as he grandly expresses it in postry,

leau hoodle scoop as related by one whom it describes as a gentleman who was said to be fully conversant with all the facts connected with the alleged corrupt transaction in having men the confidential advisers of Messrs. Smith and Ripley in all their dealings with the government in connection with the Georgian Bay Railway matter. The gentleman The contract for the Georgian Bay branch was let to Messre. Smith and Ripley by the Mackenzle government in 1878. When the Conservatives came in they cancelled the contruct. Smith and Ripley.

BROUGHT AN ACTION

against the government for damages. They succeeded in the Exchequer coust, but the government appealed to the Supreme court and the first judgment was reversed. The counsel engaged on the side of the supplicants were Mr. Archibald Ferguan and Hon. William Macdougal!. In giving judgment the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court stated that though Messrs. Smith and Ripley could not legally claim damages for a breach of contract, still they had a moral claim which he hoped the Government would recognize. The contractors were thus ministers, and it was at one time questionable if they would get anytling. On bying asked what he knew of the affair, the gentleman before refered to said that the matter had been whispered about for some time, and he was surprised that it had not got into the newspapers earlier. He added that he did not see the money, neither did he suppose that it was paid directly into Mr. Chapleau's hands, but Mesars. Smith and Ripley talked about it freely. The sum alleged to have been paid was not \$10,000 but \$8,300, that is ten per cent. upon \$83,000, which was the amount ultimately obt ined by the contractors in full settlement of their claim. "How did Mr. Chapleau get mixed up in

the affair ?" was asked.

"When the contract was cancelled, Smith and Ripley, who are Now Yorkers, came to Othawa to see what could be done. My assistance was sought, and we went to work to get up a case for the Exchequer court. Mr. Sam Chapleau, now sheriff of the Northwest territoris, who is a brother of the secretary of state, was then here. He and Mr. Smith had become acquisinted while serving in the Ame ricau army, and

THE ACQUAINTANCE WAS RENEWED. here. Mr. S. Chapleau urged Smith and Ripley to retain his brother, the secretary of state, who was then premier of Quebec, and who, it was represented, had great influence with the Ottawa government. Ac cordingly the secretary of state was retained. He got, I understand, \$500 but never paid any attention to the case, so far as I could see. However, it was represented that his influence would be sufficient to bring about a satisfactory settlement without going into court. The case went on and we government. Meanwhile, Mr. Chapleau had been taken into the Dominion cabinet, and his brother represented that now he would certainly beable to get a satisfactory settlement for Mesore. Smith and Ripley. At this juncture Mr. Ripley was induced to sign an agreement to pay the Chapleaus, or somebody on their

TEN PER CENT.

behalf.

upon sny sum that the Government might award in settlement of their claim. I had nothing to do with the arrangement, but Mr. Ripley thought it might help his interests. In fact, I was a sufferer by the arrangement, bacause when the final settlement came to be made with me, Mesers. Smith and Ripley

expressed deep regret that they WERE UNABLE TO PAY me as much as they considered my services worth, because of the 10 per cent, that had to be paid in accordance with the agreement signed by Ripley. So that, and the stability of species. In the absence

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE STORY OF A TIMID BRAVE. - An Indian story by Wm. S. Harsha, Standard Library 138. Paper, 15 cents.

The story of a "Timid Brave" is a very exciting and thrilling one. The scene is laid at the far West, on the very frontier of civilization, and is a very vibid and graphic description of life among the Indians and cow-boys and first settlers. It brings out in glaring light the wrong and iniquities prac-ticed upon the Indians at some of the agencies of the Government. It sheds not a little

light on the Indian question, and the origin and cause of some of our Indian wars. It is a story of thrilling interest. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

THE MISKR.-A comedy in three acte. Translated from the French of Moliero. By Joseph A. Lyens, A.M., Notre Dame, Ind.: University Press.

The accompliabed and versatile Professor Lyons has brought out in this admirable translation of Moliere's comedy all the fine points of the original. We notice on the title page that only a special limited edition of this book has been printed. It is, however, well worth of running through several editions. In a moral and literary point of view, there is no French play which better deserves translation, and which may become more acceptable, not only to young students, but to every friend of refined and moral literature.

SALAMMEO. By Flaubert. Englished by M E. Sheldon.

By the French this is reparded as the uthor's masterpiece. It is said to have cost him seven years' arduous labor. In 1858 he visited Tunis, and thence explored the site of ancient Carthage, where the scenes of the story are laid. Salammbo, the heroine. is the daughter of the great Hamilear. She

thus lives in the most exciting period in the history of one of the most extraordinary cities of the ancient world. English readers have now the opportunity of estimating for themselves the merits or demerits of a book which excited sensation when it first appeared, and which makes a mark on the French literature of the tional, need not be disputed. The translater and publishers have done full justice to this

remarkable production of the father of the realistic school of French fiction. Saxon & Co., publishers, 23 Bouverie street, Fleet

The English Illustrated Magazine, August number, gives as a frontispiece a Study of a Head, engraved by W. Biscombs Gardner, from a drawing by C. Perugivi. The illus-trations of " in Liecester Fields" are lifelike and present some fine views of old buildings in that county, whilet two very good denre were at last thrown upon the bounty of the | pictures are evolved out of "An Evening at Sir Joshua's" and "Hoggarth in His Study. Another semi-historical sketch, with draw-ings of old houses, is "Old Chester," contributed by Mr. Alfred Rimmer. The con-tinuation of the Sir Roger de Coverley series brings us to " The Widow," pictured in many illustrations by Hugh Thompson at her various arts and graces. A goodly number of stories add to the interest of the magazine :

'My Friend Jim," and "A Garden of Memories," are continued, whilet a short tale "Mère Sazanne," is pleasan ly told by Katha-rine S. Macquoid. MacMillan & Co., pub-lishers, 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

There is a pleasing variety in the contents of the American Catholic Quarterly Review. Professor Thomas Dwight, M.D., reviews in an interesting and masterial manner Dr. Testut's (of Paris) book on anatomical anomalics. The Professor holds that the occur rence of anomalies is not inconsistent with the view of the immediate creation of man's body

the compiler, who is a distinguished priest of the Diocese of Fort Wayne. It is just the book for sodality societies.

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A CATECHISM OF THE CURISTIAN DOCTRINE. Prepared and enjoined by order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis : Benziger Bros. The publishers have brought out this little book in various styles. Conductors of Sunday schools who want a supply of the cats-chisms cannot do better than call on the Messrs. Beuziger.

The Are Maria (monthly part) contains thirty-two excellent articles in prose and verse for mature readers, and seven for youthful patrons. Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey continues her charming story of "Palmes," Charles Warren Stoddard fumishes a see of his delightful papers of travels in the head, hand, and there are poems by Ellen Alle. Starr, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Harriet M. Skidmore, J. E. U. Nealis, E. P. Ryder, and thers. Published at Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.

Directions for making hammocks, tennis nets and ball bage, are, of course, the most seasonable papers in the August Dorcas Magazine, although women are always intercated in Noah's Ark Quilts, artistic bedspreads, designs for point lace, children's caps, and crocheted edgings, all of which are described in this useful little periodical. An interesting article is the one upon Chinese Ribbon Embroidery, which has late y reestablished itself under the title of Rococo Embroidery, and many practical hints, philosophical and domestic, are to by found in Mr. Starr's chapter on Home Decoration. An outline of the work accomplished by the Society of Decorative Art, together with odd papers on various other interesting topics, make Doreas for August a particularly readable and useful number. A sample copy costs 10 cents. Address Dorens Publishing Co., New York.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITSES ::

Sin, - Allow me to trouble you once more, and I trust this will out the discussion, because hereafter I shall take no notice of anything unless intallible "Observer" writes over his own signature. "Observer" has made all along statements so ridiculously adverse to country. That there are incidents in it of a truth that the public would naturally be led kind which are, to say the least, unconvenastray, and it is with this view that I now make a few plain and honest statements, so that your readers may be convinced who is right and who is wrong in the matter. "Ob server" began his opening correspondence with enigmas and riddles ; these I frankly confess d street, London, E.C., and Tribune Building, I did not understand, and they are yet un New York. ult., has recourse to fatin terms, and as I have got but a very limited English educasuch jaw breakers as "succedium, tion. possibiles, horrendus," etc., I must spain con fess, puzzles me a good deal. However, 1 am really glad that there is one Latin farmer in this town ; but as he is yet unknown

to the most of his townfolks, I wish him now to come out over his own signature with all his facts and figures. Mr. Editor, a point or two and I'm done : 1 promise you to he heief. First, "Observer" has stated that in the years 1883 and '84 the commissioners paid to the Protestant trustee \$182 (one fundre) and eighty two dollars), which is not true, and which I am prepared to prove when called upon. I can also prove that the commissioners are not paying to the trusters the highest figures asked, as stated by "O. server.

With regard to the donation business that "Observer" has got mixed up so much, allow me to say that the Courch Syndicate does not consider itself indebted to any company or firm whatever. The donate us were given separately and personally in both in-stances. "Observer" has more the once dubbed "the numerous tax gatherers " is not a very gentlemanly way, and if he has education he evidently lacks politeness ; but, wher he comes out of his due, the reat stora to whom he alludes are well able to a bad

actisfied what the result will be in the contest tetween Mr. Rochon, Opposition, and Mr. Cormier, Ministerial, in the local election. Cormier will be betten by six hundred majority at least in the county of Ottawa. I do not think we will poll 200 votes out of the 1400 in that city. As the feeling is there, so is it throughout all the French and Irish parishes. As an aforetime Conservative has told me, "The beart of the people has been touched as neve before in fifty years, and they will sweep everything before them." It was amusing to ob erve when an adherent of the Government appeared how he was regarded as

A SORT OF MUNSTROSITY.

"Look at him," some one would say, "He is a Pandeur. Doa't sposk to him." Opposition to the Government has, in fact, assumed the nature of a complete political, if not a social, boycott. The most pronounced Conservatives of former days are smorg the foremost enemies of the two ministries to day, and the few who still adhere to their old associations dare not show their noses nor open their mouths, so strong is popular detestation of Toryism. If feeling throughout the Province is anything like what I saw exhibited at Hull yesterd y, not only defeat, but annihilation awaits the Tory party. In Ottawa city the feeling is not less strong, though more subdued, on account of so many being dependent on the Government. The situation is entirely changed in several ever gets the Tory nomination will have a hard time. The city liberals stand in a much better south respects to what it was in 1882. in a much better position everyway to-day than they ever stood before.

ME. TASSE'S ABSURD CHALLENGE

to Senator Trudel to resign and run for this city excites amused contempt here. As a mat-ter of fact, Tasse could not be elected for Hog Reeve. A cedar post or a yellow dog could beat him, so to speak. But this is not a constituency to try the merits of a Lower Canada quarrel, or settle the claims between Bleus and Castors. Let them choose a French constituency where their pretentions are equal. Here neither French, nor Orange, whom they prefer replacing with a local man, when the proper time comes. I hope the Tories will nominate Tasse at the coming general elec-tion. By doing so they will afford us an opportunity for testing capitalian feeling towards a class of politicians who have been the curse and disgrace of public life during the Parliament now, happily drawing to a close. We want to deal with Mr. Tasse ourselves, in our own way, with a local man, on fair, quare issues. He need not trail his coat-tail in Montreal, looking for somebody to step on it. If he is

BLUEMOLDING FOR A BEATING.

let him resign and fight the man we will put against him. A pulversing would but poorly express the sort of licking he would get. The Liberal party has been enormously rein-forced at the capital. It is no longer the Tory stronghold it once was. As time passes the advantages on the side of the Opposition increases and I am satisfied, from close and constant ob servation, that, though the contest will be sharp, the result will be a smashing defeat for any person like Tassé, or his colleague Mackintosh; who may be nominated by the corruption The backbone of the old combination i broken. Nothing can restora it. Not only are the old Tory wings, French, Irish, Orange, estranged aud dissatisfied, but respect-ability in all classes has turned the hack upon a government the members which have brought it into personal contempt and diserance by the practice of the meanest vices. If there is any auxiety at all on matters nolilugal at Ottawa it is not regarding Mr. Tasse Historian and with Mr. Trudel. It is simply to

dreamed of. But Orangeism is progressive in a sort of way after all. A still later alteration has been mide. As the secret revolutionary societies of Europe discovered darker methods of working their oracles, so did the Orange mastere. Orange'sm became

AN ENGINE OF PARTY POLITICS.

The system of unquestioning obedience and absolute secrecy was deep ned and insured with

absoluto secrecy was deep hed and insured with the heaviest penalties. Men of maturely were not recruited for the Order if they were intelligent. The Order of True Blues for children and Orange Young Britons for boys were instituted. To poison the minds of the young was the object. The wisdom of binding the twigs in the way the trees were encated to incluse computed station and work wanted to incline occupied attention and soon produced bands of young ruffians that have frequently and eadly disgraced our cities. For a time the new plans succeeded, but the general disrepate into which their had conduct brought these young sprouts spoiled recruiting, while the advance of education and the facts of every day life demonstrated the absurdity of th whole thing. As the Orange institution exists to-day it is simply a branch of Tory party which seeks to band rant and illiterate Protestants tothe ignorant and gether under the leadership of astute politicians for party purposes.

HATRED OF CATHOLICITY

and enmity for Catholics, with allegiance to Toryism form its creed. But Toryism must be its Toryism, as Sir John Macdonald was made to feel when the lodges forced him to hang Rtei, under the threat if he did not they would hang himself. But it has another more subtle and far worse feature. It enters intimately into the concerns of every day life. An innocent man who incurs the enmity of an Orangeman will have his character blasted, his business ruined, his life made miserable, and he may never even sus pect the hands that are stabling him in the dark. In like manner they combine to shield each other in crime. In this neighborhood Orangemen have committed mur er and have never been captured, though their whereabouts was known. Many men of good intentions have joined the Orange society, but they have not continued their connection. I have met hundreds who had been made Orangemen but dropped it when they discovered

ITS TRUE CHARACTER.

Indeed, with all its pretentions, it has only two degrees-the Rogues and the Pools. The for-mer use it to get office and make money, the latter are their tools, the stepping stores of their ambition. their ambition. Let us hope that the higher intelligence of our people will finally destroy this monster compounded from the unatoned crimes and bloody ashes of the past, and that a time may speedily come when Causdians will find all warrant for right conduct in their own mathood, obedience to the law of the land, reverence for virtue, sympathy for fellowmen and humble reliance on the God of all.

OTAWA, Aug. 14.—La Minerve, of the 12th inst., assuming that Mr. Carroll Ryan is the cor-respondent of THE POST at Ottawa, assails that gentleman in an editorial frothing with the impotent venom of personal abuse. Mr. Tassé s good reason to dread the pen and the pressure Mr. Ryan at Ottawa. In the election contest of 1882 he exposed Tassé's boodle transactions in the Free Press, of which he was then editor, and made could every charge on the platform in Tasse's face. Unably to stand before Mr. Ryan in open, honorable fight, Tassé and his political allies resorted to the most contemp-tible faction to injure him in public estimation. But Ney failed.

"Tis man's perdition to be safe When for the truth he ought to dia."

OTTAWA, August 13 -- The Free Press

Mr. Smith knew nothing of the agreement that his pariner had signed, but the paper was produced at the last moment and the mairactors had to keep their cugagement, of course there is nothing to show that the money or any portion of it went directly to the secretary of state. I don't know exactly to whom it was actually paid, though I see it stated that Mr. Sam Chapleau's wife got it. Then the mait r began to be talked about. Messre Smith and Ripley did not consider the transaction a great secret, and somebody told Sir John Mucdonald of it. I don't knov what steps the premier took in connection with the matter, but I understand that Mr. Chapleau went to New York and inducca Messre. Smith snil Ripley to sign a document stating that they had never paid him any money out of the \$93,000 awarded them on account of their Georgian Bay contract.'

THIS VERSION

some additional facts which establish the truth of my statement. The transaction is without parallel for open, unblushing corruption. Here we have a Minister of the Crown working through his relations to squeeze a contractor out of a large sum of money for settling " a moral claim" against the government of which the minister was a memore !" When a coundul so gross as this has been

kept quiet for so many years; when, in fact, it had seemed to have passed with impunity, what may not the practice have been ever since? Sir John kuew about it, too. Now we have the secret of Chapleau's refusal to leave the Ministry when it was deter-mined to hang Riel. He dare not kick against the pricks. He was in the Primier's power and could be crushed in an instant if he raised an objection. May we ask if it was the same with Sir Hector Langevin? The docility with which the French members of the Cabinet acted at p orisis which involved their political existence is capable of but one explanation.

Such is the character of the men who govern this country !

A minister robs the country of \$83,000 gets ten per cent. of the boodle, the Premier winks at the robbery and retains the guilty minister in his Cabinet !

What greater, more convincing proof of the utter corruption of Sir John Macdonald and his ministry would be produced than is here presented ?

The revelations were made in THE POST of of the government have publiseed a word of explanation or denial. The truth is, he or they cannot deny or explain it. The facts can be proved. There are others, whose names have not yet been men? tioned and whose testimony can be obtained, gentlemen and ladies, who can substantiate on oath, I believe, the correctness of the story in its most damaging particulars. The Citizen, which, as organ of the Govern

ment at the capital, is ever on the qui vive to defend its patrons, is silent again to-day on this matter, and ignores the revelations made by THE POST and substantiated by the Free Press, although the olty is ringing with of the scandol.

RIDRAG

more.

f a decision fi n Rome, he thinks, however that the possibilities of man's body being derived from an animal may be held no an hypothesis, provided that reasonable probability shorl i ha discovered in its favor. * Education in Louisiana in French Colonia Days" is the subject of a very entertaining as well as factfull article, by M. A. C. Brother Azarias has a learned atticle on "The Spiritual Idea in Dante's Divina Commedia." Ex Senator Johnson explains the consti tution of "The British Empire," and that Ireland alone, of all her col-onies, has never bacn allowed to rule itself, and has been persecuted in the obliteration of her ancient customs. "The Church and Her Holydays," by John Gil-mary Shes, LL. D., shows how the chaeryance of these days came to be different in different dioceses. We republish conious extracts from it elsewhere. Descartes pos-

tulate of existence, "Cogito ergo sum," is successfully shown by R. Meade Bache to be thinkable and believeable but not demonstrably. "The Philosophy of of the transaction differs in no material res. Projer' is excluded by Rev. M. pect from that originally in these letters. But it confirms and clucidates, as well as supplies, Monopolies," by George D. Wolff, is a very forcible presentation of the evils of stock watering. Among the other articles are The Russo-Greek Church,' by John Uharles Earle, B.A.; "A Granddaughter of Joseph Do Maistre," by M. H. Allies; the "Scientific Chronicle," by Rov. J. M. ilegni, S J., and an anonymous contribution on the elections in Great Britain. Altogether the present number is the most interesting we

have seen. Hardy and Mahony, publishers, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. THE PIRATES OF THE RED SEA is the title of a very interesting book, translated from the German of Karl May. It contains 15 fullpage illustrations and is just published. The price is \$1.50. The volume is handsomely hound. John Murphy & Co., publishere, Baltimore, Md.

John Murphy & Co., publishers. Baltimore, have also issued an elegant work, conthin ng the poems of Leo XIII., with an English translation, by the Jesuits of Woodstock College. The book has the approbation of

PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL GIBBONS — The tions, and though not of his party we tonk and though not of his party we tonk and though not of his party we could not but a mile the principles he enunciated as show which should direct the cordinal Jas. Gibbons. It is got up in no less than 16 oil colors, and is a master-piece of the principles of this confederation. The pre-chise bill gave much dissatisfaction in our but the principles of the speches of the speche less than 16 oil colers, and is a master-piece of art. The Benzigers will mail it to any ad, province. We have also read the spaces of dress for 60 cents. DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for August has a

sympathetic article on James Clarence Mangan, by James H. Gavin, a sketch and portrait of Mr. Gladetone, and a variety of could have been induced to rebel if they original and selected articles, stories, and had not been harably and unjustly treated. It poems, making as fine collection for popular Wat the same with the Indians, and the con-reading. Donakoe's ought to be in every duct of the Gorvennent's officials in the North-Catholic home. (Boston). Poevs of Tur Popular West has been shameful. We believe that the system of government which prevails at Ottawa

POEMS OF THE POPE. -In & handsome vol ume of 120 pages are collected the Latin poems of Leo XIII., and, on alternate pages, an English version of the same, made by the lock?" Jesuits of Woodstock College. The pub-lishers are John Murphy & Co., of Balti-

NEW SODALITY PRAYER BOOK. New York

thems lves.

One more and I'm drne. "O mary a' seems to have more Latin than brains. He says "Such an idea as " Home Rule " has a set) company a great statesman to a land mick." I wish to be frank and a spheritly un to a bood upen this point, that I meyer mide key such comparison. What I did to y is this; Refering only to the party chique, who has no respect for persons, because them the leggar at the gate to the croate is where the end or king all are dooned to find the could be aske of This, Mr. Eliter, is I stated and what i have trgan - tord. **t**.... greatest statesmap : the state state, and, would it be tour a to and, so r will see. I must, in clasing, back you ap on for your kindness in the pass, and hope to a your will give this letter your earliest a tion. and of lige an old subscriber.

PATIGICK MASON (Home 1999)

Rawdon, 13.h August, 1886.

DR. MOUSSEAU'S VIEWS

AS TO WHY THE TORIES HAVE LOST GROUND IN QUEBEC. .

Dr. Mousseau, of St. Polycarpe, Soulanges Dr. Mousseau, of St. Polycarne, Sonlarges County, is a brother of the late Judra Meus-reau, ex-Premier of Quebec, who was Suretary of State in Sir John Mostound's colorest from 1880 until 1882. The decor-like his late brother, has been all bus ide a strong Conservative, and an active and influen-tial worker in the cause of heyerty, but recearly he has felt oldged to turn his back upon his political chiefs. In exploring his views to a *Free Press* reporter, Mr. Mousseau declared that he never had a treat administion

declared that he never had a treat administion for Riel, and believed that very few, if any, French Canadians who have left the Tory party, did so simply because of Riel's execution. "That" suid he "was the execute, the occasion, but not the cause of their leaving, but long before that we had become comvinced that the government at Ottawa was unworthy of confidence. You must real-heet that the opposition won seats in Megantic, Levis and other places before ther we

others on Northwest administration, and intelli-run away with the idea that we are not intelli-gent enough to understand the bull situation. No sensible man wil believe that the

s corrupt and dishonest, and therefore we can-

"I am not a Rouge, but I am opposed to the present Ottawa and Quebec governments, and believe that both wil be awent away as soon as the elections come round. Many Conservatives NEW SODALITY PRAYER BOOK. New York and Cincinnati: Fr. Pustet & Co. This admirable little work is compiled from ap-moved sources and methodically augminidity by the organs of the graph o