

pudiated the idea of adopting the old system prevailing in England in our provincial institutions.

When the new house met in 1837, on the opening day, after routine business, Mr. Doyle rose and introduced four resolutions attacking the constitution of the Legislative Council. In support of these resolutions Howe made his maiden speech in the General Assembly. These resolutions were the first direct and uncompromising frontal attack on the old order of things as it existed in Nova Scotia, and brought out the famous reply from the Council of Twelve, denying the right of the lower house to comment on its mode of procedure.

When the Council sent this defiant reply and threw down the gauntlet to the reformers, the old liberals became alarmed, and John Young, who had been the recognized leader of liberal ideas in the assembly, offered a series of conciliatory resolutions. This gave rise to the famous amendment of twelve articles offered by Mr. Howe, which comprised the confession of faith of the party in favor of "a change."

Judge Longley, in his recent "Life of Joseph Howe," gives all the credit for these resolutions to Howe, but Doyle, Huntington, William Young—the son of the mover of the conciliatory resolutions—and others had a hand in formulating this platform, though the duty of announcing its features devolved upon Howe, who sought the honor.

Without doubt Howe acquitted himself admirably in this his first attempt at leadership in a house of many older members in actual parliamentary experience. To Doyle belonged also the honor of firing an opening shot in the great battle for responsible government.

One of Doyle's jokes in the debates on the judiciary may be mentioned; he said that some members entertained very extraordinary views of the judges. One gentleman reminded him very much of a story of a Hibernian servant of the hon. Speaker (S. G. W. Archibald), who never could be prevailed upon to take hold of the bridle of a judge's horse, and on being