

in the appointment of a chaplain, and that equal justice and equal courtesy be extended to all denominations in the selection of a chaplain." The chaplain of the house had always been a clergyman of the Church of England, and the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke was again an applicant for the position. Mr. Uniacke was greatly respected by all shades of religious opinions, and some of the supporters of the Church of England in the house tried to make it appear that Mr. Uniacke was opposed on personal grounds.

Mr. Doyle met the charge in a straightforward manner; he said "that the observations of one of the hon. gentlemen had given the resolution a complexion that the mover did not intend it to bear. The question was not one of a personal nature—it involved a general principle, the pre-eminence of the Church of England.

This was one of the first moves of the younger reformers in the direction of attacking vested rights and exclusiveness. It was evident that Doyle saw plainly that the old style of conciliatory resolution to the Council in the hope that they would step down from their haughty position had passed. He saw that the fight was to be to a finish, and he faced the issue boldly. He was always in the front of the attack with the weapons of wit and shrewd parliamentary manoeuvre.

In this debate Lewis Wilkins proposed an amendment to the effect that as the house recognized no religious preference in the choice of its officers, yet it was impossible that feelings of sect in the house should be gratified by having the selection of the chaplain, and as the Rev. Mr. Uniacke had discharged his duty, while in that office, with fidelity and satisfaction, the house should re-appoint him.

Mr. Doyle did not like the terms of the resolution proposed by the hon. member from the town of Windsor. He said he did not see the incompatibility between the resolution proposed by his hon. friend from the county of Halifax and that submitted by the hon. gentleman from Shelburne. He re-