

a miserable death in the Crimea. After one of the engagements was over, he stooped to give a wounded Russian a drink and was cut to pieces in the same dastardly way that characterized the tactics of the Boers.

Later on, Mr. Baldwin sat for Rimouski. M. Lafontaine, of whose election I quoted, sat for York. One of the first bills he brought in when he came into power was an Act confining the poll to two days and the voters to their township or ward. Even then this was passed with much opposition.

To quote again from a contemporary article: "The third Act passed under the auspices of the Baldwin administration was one by which flags may not be carried within three miles of a polling-place during a general election."

This measure was saluted with a vast deal of patriotic indignation. It was called an Algerine law, a statute fit for the Medes and Persians. Mr. Baldwin and his ministry were accused of trampling on the Union Jack, hauling down the Royal Standard, etc., etc. But why has it not been blotted from the statute book? It has prevented many a fearful scene of riot and carnage.

"All hail," we say, "to the Algerine measure!" Had Mr. Baldwin done nothing else, he is entitled to our respect and admiration. Now that the party strife is over the very people who resisted the measures for responsible government enjoy what he fought so hard to obtain.

The accession of Queen Victoria to the throne was a greater benefit to the colonies than we perhaps realize to the full. To her gentle and wise rule we are, no doubt, indebted for responsible government. This has made Canada what she is to-day, and enabled her people to show their gratitude by sending their sons to fight for the honour of the Old Flag in other climes.

AGNES CHAMBERLIN.