

THINKS COLLINS SHOULD NOT HANG

Sheriff Lynds Has Doctors Examine Condemned Man as to His Mental Condition

SPEAKS OF REASONS FOR THIS ACTION

Cites Prisoner's Apparent Indifference and Seeming Failure to Realize His Position—Collins Amuses Himself by Shooting Cork Darts at a Target.

Sheriff Lynds of Albert county, does not believe that Thomas Collins, the condemned murderer of Mary Ann McAuley, should go to the gallows for his crime. He doubts the condemned man's mental capacity and has had examination as to Collins' sanity made by physicians.

Sheriff Lynds was called up by telephone yesterday afternoon in connection with the trial. In answer to questions he said: "I never made a statement to anyone that I would sooner resign my office than officiate at the execution of Thomas P. Collins. Nor did I authorize any one to make such a statement for me, although one never knows what meaning may be put on a word dropped in a casual conversation."

He said he had called in doctors to make an examination as to the prisoner's sanity and in defence of this course he said: "There has been and is now, not only in the case of Collins, but in other parts, a strong feeling that such an examination ought to have been made long ago. Personally I do not think that Collins is a man who ought to be executed. I have frequently told his counsel so. It was largely because of the sentiment in Albert county that I called the doctors to make the examination."

"Do you think, sheriff, that you were the proper person to institute such a movement?" he was asked.

"Well, I don't know about that. As to the nature of the doctor's certificate I do not feel myself called upon to discuss them. To the best of my recollection neither I nor Dr. Murray ever suggested calling in an expert and certainly Dr. Anglin, of the provincial hospital, was never mentioned."

The sheriff was then pressed for the grounds on which he based his own opinion as to the prisoner being of unsound mind, but beyond citing his apparent indifference and seeming failure to realize his position he would say nothing on that point.

In the meantime he says Collins eats and sleeps as well as ever. He reads whatever books and magazines are brought to him and for relaxation he has devised several forms of amusement in his cell. For one thing he has fixed a target to the wall and at it he throws corks tipped with feathers.

PORTLAND LAWYER JAILED FOR CONTEMPT

Sequel to Attack on Judge for His Decision in Liquor Case.

Portland, Me., Oct. 31—County Attorney Joseph E. F. Connelly, who made a sensational attack on Judge John Howard Hill, of the municipal court yesterday in the presence of a score of attorneys in the court-room, after Judge Hill had discharged the managers of three express companies from which large quantities of liquor were seized Saturday, was fined \$50 and costs and ordered to apologize by Judge Hill today before the close of the morning session of the court.

Mr. Connelly, who had been notified by a police captain to appear before the court, informed Judge Hill he had nothing to say, that he meant what he said and had nothing to retract. He was ordered to be placed under arrest and committed to the county jail until the fine has been paid and the apology made. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Sweet. The county attorney announced he would be immediately for his release.

"Your ruling in this case, judge, was directly opposite to that which you gave in the case of the Forest City Express Company last week, and the only reason you gave it was because you were afraid to hold Gardner Walker, and that's why you let all the others go. If it had been some old woman on trial you would have convicted her on half the evidence."

This was the declaration made by attorney Connelly yesterday to Judge Hill.

Wife—"But why do you have a home when you intend to spend all your time at the clubs?" The wife—"Why, you've got to have some place to live, haven't you?"—Judge.

20th CENTURY KNITTING MACHINES. With or without Stand. Only \$10.00 and upward. YOU CAN CLOTHE YOUR FAMILY from head to foot on our money makers. FREE Illustrated Catalogue. P. Q. R. S. 4 DISTINCT FAMILY MACHINES. Address: CREELMAN BROS., BOX 586, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

H. B. AMES TALKS ON CITIZENSHIP

Tells Maritime Y. M. C. A. Representatives Reflect Character of Electorate

New Glasgow, Nov. 1.—At the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association today, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. E. W. Forbes, Canada; 1st vice-president, Geo. E. Johnson, St. Peter; 2nd vice-president, D. B. McDonald; secretary, R. M. Nicholson, Yarmouth; assistant secretary, Harry Corbell. A large audience gathered at the evening session, when Ald. H. B. Ames, M. P., of Montreal, spoke on the Citizenship of Y. M. C. A. Towards Higher Christian Citizenship. The speaker who conscientiously supports a candidate, party or policy as he believes makes for the public good, represents the higher citizenship. The speaker who leaves his vote in return for personal or local advantage stands for lower citizenship. Two motives also, higher and lower, may govern man who enters public life for personal advantage, the other causing him to see in it an opportunity for service.

Representatives reflect pretty faithfully the character of the electors, who place them in office. They are not always to be blamed for their failures to stand for the highest ideals of citizenship. There is often seen the regrettable fact of deterioration of noble-minded and well-meaning men after their entrance on public life.

The Y. M. C. A. contributes to higher citizenship in four ways. It is a powerful agency in character building, and it helps young men to make the most of themselves. It furnishes in the community a constant exemplification of unselfish service; it aids by means of moral education, the study of social conditions and principles of municipal government of Canadian political history; it is seeking to instruct in the duties of citizenship immigrants entering our country. Will these new citizens uplift or debase ideals? I do not advocate the direct participation of the Y. M. C. A. in an organization in politics, but it has work to do in inculcating nobility of public service and teaching the moral element in the settlement of political questions.

The convention was much affected by the reading of a letter to the young men of the maritime provinces written by Harvey Graham from his deathbed.

Dr. Fisher, international medical work secretary, spoke on Opportunity in Relation to Men's Bodies.

The closing address this afternoon was given by W. S. Fisher of Emerson & Fisher, St. John.

A reception was given to the students in attendance from the different colleges, after the evening session.

CHARLES APPLEBY OF WOODSTOCK DEAD

Well Known Newspaper Man Passed Away Sunday

Was Editor and Proprietor of the "Dispatch"—Was Also Judge of Probates—Mrs. C. E. Manzer Died Saturday Night.

Woodstock, Nov. 3.—The many friends of Charles Appleby, editor and proprietor of the Woodstock Dispatch, all over the maritime provinces will be sorry to hear of his death, which took place this morning at 4:30. Deceased had been in failing health for some years, but had been attending to his regular business almost up to the time of his death.

Mr. Appleby was a thirty-eight years old man. The cause of death was tuberculosis. He was born here, the son of the late Stephen B. Appleby. He was educated in the local grammar school, after which he studied law with his father for a time. He took his M. A. at the U. N. B., and graduated from the Albany Law School. Returning here in 1894, he started the practice of law, and in the same year he, in company with C. T. L. She, educated in the local grammar school, an independent newspaper, the Woodstock Dispatch. Upon the death of Mr. Ketchum he became the sole editor and proprietor. He was a Liberal in politics and on the death of L. P. Fisher was appointed judge of probates for the county.

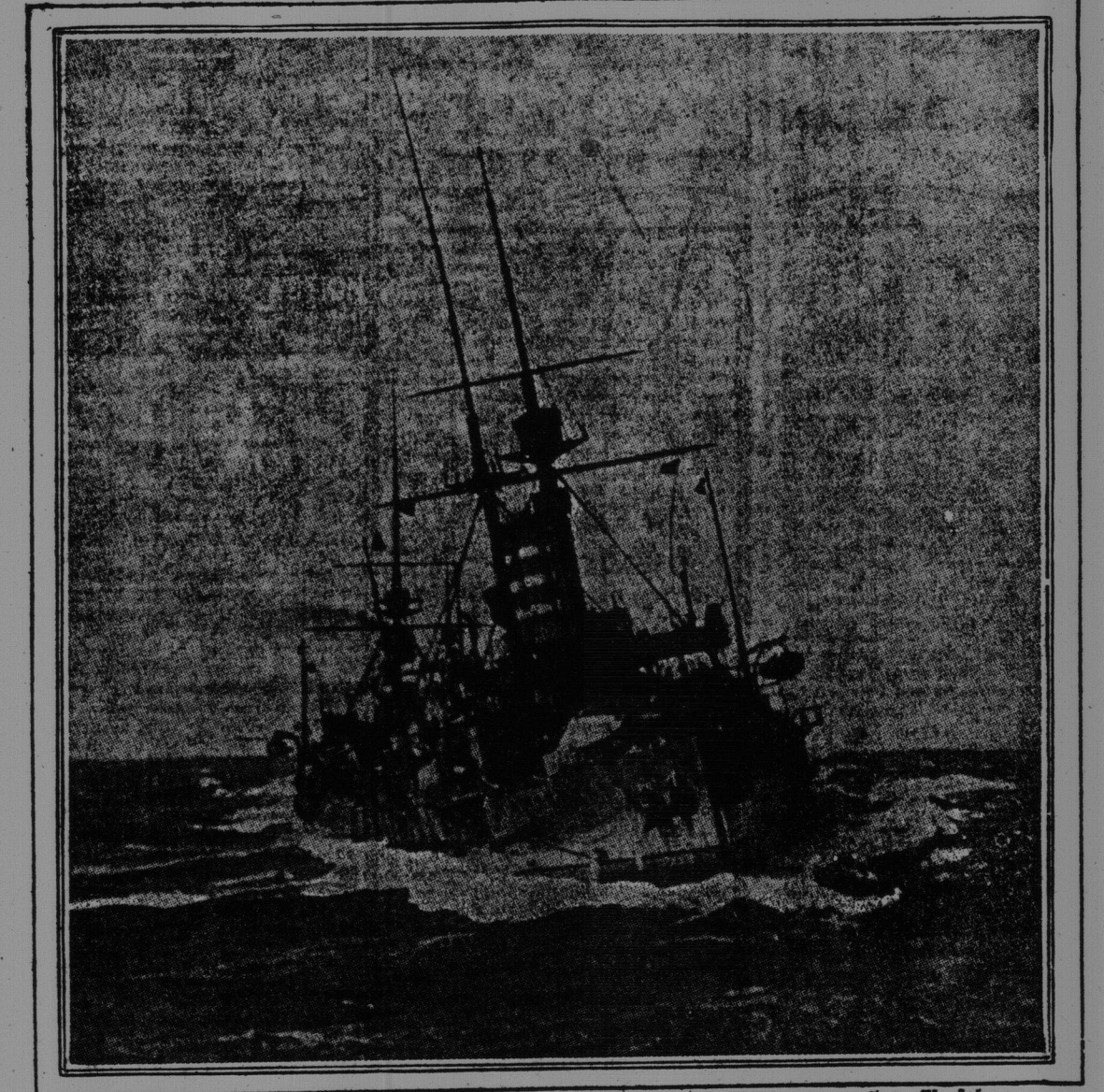
Mr. Appleby was a lieutenant in the Brighton Engineers. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Woodstock Lodge, F. & A. M., and Woodstock Preceptory, Royal Arch Chapter.

As a newspaper man, he was a polished writer and was admitted to be one of the best in the province. He was unmarried and is survived by his mother and four sisters. They are Mrs. Watson, of Watons Settlement; and Misses Kate, Ruth and Alice, at home. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, with interment in Florenceville cemetery.

Mrs. C. E. Manzer died last night at 11:10. Deceased had been ill for the last two or three months with heart trouble. She was a woman of beautiful character, and was held in the highest respect by all who knew her. She was born in St. John, being the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Byron Belyea, and was fifty-five years old at the time of her death. She moved to Woodstock with her parents in 1871, and was married in Houlton to C. E. Manzer, of this place. She is survived by two sons—Dr. G. B. Manzer and E. B. Manzer, of Woodstock; and a daughter, Mrs. Manzer, a brother, and there are other relatives in St. John West. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with interment in the Methodist cemetery.

Record Mackerel Shipment. Thursday's Boston Transcript says: When the steamship Prince Arthur, Captain Kinney, arrived this afternoon from Yarmouth (N. S.), she brought a record shipment of fresh mackerel to this port. The Prince Arthur was three hours late getting in, due to the fact that her departure was delayed three hours at Yarmouth in order that the mackerel might be shipped immediately. The steamship usually sails at 5 o'clock, but was held upon word being received that a very large shipment of mackerel was on the way by rail for her. The fish did not arrive until 5 o'clock, and then it took three hours to load them. Usually these shipments of mackerel amount to between thirty and forty barrels, but the one brought in today comprised 580 barrels.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS EVER TAKEN AT SEA



The above picture shows His Majesty, King Edward's, battleship New Zealand under full steam in a heavy sea. The ordinary picture of a warship lacks life. This one shows what the monsters look like when in action. The picture is unusual, too, in that it was taken from the stern of another vessel when the New Zealand was almost upon her heels.

STAY HOME FROM WEST, JAMES E. WHITE'S ADVICE

Much Capital Required—Farmer as Well Off Here if He Works as He Would Have to There—Business Man, Too.

To the editor of The Telegraph. Sir—Many years ago Hon. John H. Gray, who spent his last days in the west, lectured in the Maritime Institute here in the Northwest. It was an entirely new subject to his audience, and when he spoke of the rivers Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and the great Manitoba, few then present had the smallest idea that in such a short time after railroads were built, and that town would be springing up like magic in all directions. St. John is entirely lost sight of.

Our trip is via Owen Sound, a small unattractive town fronting the sound of the same name and under a high bank. The steamer Athabasca piles from here and, passing through Lake Superior and the lake, this is a town of 10,000 scattered over a wide area and is well equipped with large grain elevators, and is only three miles from Port William, which is the terminus of the steamers. Some think it will soon grow to the size of Winnipeg.

Beyond Port William to Winnipeg little is done at farming, as the ground is rocky. At Keewatin is the plant of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Here is the largest flour mill in Canada, and is also saw mill. Mountains and rocks disappear before Winnipeg is reached. This is a town of 8,000 inhabitants and is the capital of Saskatchewan, is progressive in every respect, with a population of 9,000 and is pretty. A few mounted police are stationed here. Calgary, the next stop, contains 22,000 inhabitants and is surrounded by the high banks of the Bow and Elbow rivers, which unite here and form almost an island. This is a busy town and is growing fast, as it is a central distributing point and the junction of the road to Edmonton 184 miles distant. It has many large stone or brick stores and offices and is a handsome town.

Edmonton is a very attractive place and great improvements are being carried out everywhere around it. At present the only railroad there is the Northern, but the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon reach the place and the C. P. R. is planning for a bridge over the Saskatchewan river, which now separates it from the town of Strathcona on the south bank. When all these roads are running, the town will have no doubt outgrow Calgary. At present the population is 15,000 and 3,000 of these live in tents for want of houses. Coal is being mined, selling for \$3.50 to \$4 a ton. The town is built over a coal mine and the seams in places crop out on the river bank and many houses are built on the mountains are very high, some nearly 10,000 feet. From Laggan the road winds through the Fraser river canon to Vancouver, which has now a population of 60,000 inhabitants and is growing rapidly. New Westminster is fourteen miles from

INSANITY THAW'S DEFENCE NEXT TRIAL

"Unwritten Law" Will Be Cast Aside—Wife's Story Will Be Retold in Less Detail.

New York, Nov. 1.—Insanity is to be the defence of Harry Kendall Thaw on his second trial for the killing of Architect Stanford White on the roof of the Madison square garden.

There is to be no plea of justification under the "unwritten law." The rich young Pittsburgher will be pictured to the jury as the victim of violent disease in his youth. Always vacillating, his brain, it will be said in court, snapped under the strain of Evelyn's recital, intensified as it is alleged to have been, by stories poured into his ears by spies whose object it was to poison his mind against White.

Thaw does not yet know what his defence is to be, but continues to imagine there will be another resort to the "unwritten law."

He insists he is sane and has always been sane. Under the plea of insanity, it is said the gruesome story of Evelyn will be rehearsed, but not with such detail as at the first trial, unless the jury insists on it.

The second trial, it is expected, will be much shorter than the first. Though the plea is set for Dec. 2, it is the general opinion of the Tomba officials, freely expressed, that it will be put off till after the holidays.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether Thaw will ever be tried again in New York, owing to the difficulty of securing a jury. It is said that if much difficulty is experienced in putting the first six men in the box, the court will be asked to grant a change of venue. In that case Thaw would be tried up the state.

The defence of insanity is favored by Thaw's mother and wife and by his brothers and sisters.

He is represented by one who saw him today in the Tomba as thin, pale and nervous under the long strain to which he has been subjected. Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, today declined to make any statement in regard to his case.

WYOMOUTH SUSPECT ESCAPED FROM DIGBY JAIL

Digby, N. S., Nov. 1.—(Special)—Another sensation is on this morning.

Charles Edward Elderkin, charged with burglarizing the Weymouth Bridge post-office, escaped from the Digby jail during the night and his present whereabouts are unknown. The sailor who occupied the cell with him was sent to the penitentiary on Tuesday. Since then Elderkin had been very quiet. Last night he removed a portion of the floor, let himself drop down through a small hole, then removed a portion of the stone wall, and escaped.

Hutchinson, the jailer's wife, said this morning that she did not go to sleep until one o'clock this morning, and she heard no sound. The breaking in was not heard by an old out, but it must have been done recently. The two prisoners in the basement cell who are there in connection with the same charge, say they heard nothing during the night and believe that Elderkin had outside assistance, both outside the wall and under the floor. Digby is certainly in need of a new court house and jail.

Methodist Supernumerary Board

Besides the business of the Methodist supernumerary board at Thursday's meeting here as already reported, the capital fund was stated to be about \$120,000, invested at an average of 6 per cent. Rev. G. M. Campbell was permitted to retain his connection with the fund by paying an amount equivalent to 2 1/2 per cent. of his salary, and the church in which he was last pastor must also contribute to the fund. F. S. Whitaker was reappointed auditor.

QUEEN VICTORIA AS A POLITICIAN

Sidelights from Letters on Canadian Affairs

QUEEN A RIGID CENSOR

Criticism of Various Canadian Governors-General—Lord Metcalfe a Royal Favorite—Naming of British Columbia—The Canadian Insurrection.

(Toronto Globe).

The reality and potency of the "power behind the throne" have never been more vividly revealed than they are in the Letters of Queen Victoria, edited by Arthur Christopher Benson and Viscount Esher, and published in three volumes by John Murray, London. Though the editors are careful to explain that their aim was rather to illustrate the development of the queen's character and disposition than to turn the spotlight upon the political aspect of her reign, it is from their revision of the queen as a politician that the letters derive their chief value and interest. "Superb in standing sentry over the business of the empire," was the description once applied to Victoria, and though John Morley, in his Life of Gladstone, brusquely dismisses it as "obsequious phrasemaking," there is abundant and striking evidence in these volumes that the queen was much more than a mere intelligent observer of political events, more even than a non-partisan force in politics. Whether, as has been said a politician "by the necessity of her situation," or by inclination, the fact is clearly demonstrated that she "played the game" with a zeal and astuteness, not to say combastiveness, that had far-reaching effects.

Exceedingly tenacious of her rights, and quick to resent what she conceived to be disrespectful conduct or injudicious administration, the queen stands forth in these pages as a rigid censor of her ministers, whom she regarded as servants, and many a sharp rap over the knuckles she seems to have administered to some of the distinguished statesmen of her reign.

She was not always right in her judgment, and some of the letters suggest that she was somewhat hasty in her estimates of public men, but, on the other hand, history has proved that often she was right when her ministers were wrong, and the general impression left on the reader is that of the letters is that of a fruitful example of duty and ability, and energy, eminently calculated, in the words of the editors, to "deserve the personal devotion of the empire to the memory of that great queen, who ruled it so wisely and so long, and its deeply-rooted attachment to the principle of constitutional monarchy."

For Canadians the letters have an interest apart from their general bearing upon the character and disposition of the queen, and their glimpses of the inner history of great political movements. "The subject of the government of Canada is one which the queen has much at heart," wrote the prince consort sixty years ago, and the references in the published correspondence to Canadian affairs, though fragmentary and not over-communicative, demonstrate that the queen kept a close eye upon her dominions beyond the seas, and throw interesting sidelights on some of the situations which arose in Canada during the early part of her reign.

Queen Named British Columbia. For example, from a letter which she wrote on July 24, 1859, two interesting points are made clear for the first time with reference to the naming of British Columbia—first, that France objected to the name of New Caledonia, and second, that the credit of suggesting the name of British Columbia belongs to the queen.

The letter is as follows: "The queen has received Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's letter. If the name of New Caledonia is objected to as being already borne by another colony or island claimed by the French, it may be better to give the new colony west of the Rocky Mountains another name. New Hanover, New Cornwall, and New Georgia appear from the maps to be the names of subdivisions of that country, but do not appear on maps. The only name which is given to the whole territory in every map the queen has consulted is 'Columbia.' But as there exists also a Columbia in South America, and may probably still be in future States call their country also Columbia, at least in poetry, 'British Columbia' might be, in the queen's opinion, the best name."

Canadian Rebellion. Several references are made in the letters of the queen and Lord Melbourne in 1837 to the insurrection in Canada, and these show that in the Melbourne cabinet there were serious differences of opinion as to the measures that ought to be adopted, particularly in relation to the army. Lord Melbourne wrote that he was sorry to inform your majesty that there was a good deal of difference of opinion yesterday in the cabinet upon the affairs of Canada. All are of opinion that strong measures should be taken for the repression of the insurrection, but some, and particularly Lord Howick, think that these measures of vigor should be accompanied by measures of amendment and conciliation."

The queen replied, regretting that there had been any difference of opinion, and expressing the hope that some favorable arrangement would be come to.

To this Lord Melbourne's answer was that he would do his utmost to compose the differences "respecting Canada and the army," but that "your majesty must contemplate the possibility, not to say probability, of his not being able to succeed." "It will not do," his lordship added, "for the sake of temporary accommodation, to sacrifice the honor of your majesty's crown or the interests of your majesty's subjects."

On the following day Lord Melbourne wrote that he had better hopes of producing a general agreement upon Canadian affairs, "but the question of the administration of the army, which is of less immediate importance, is of more difficulty."

Lord Durham Condemned. The name of Lord Durham figures prominently in the prime minister's communications to the queen in 1838, and the references are by no means complimentary to his lordship. It is evident, too, that Lord Melbourne's disapprobation of the governor-general's conduct in issuing the proclamation of pains and penalties to be imposed on the rebels was shared by the queen.

Writing on Jan. 14, 1838, Lord Melbourne informed her majesty that Lord Durham, before accepting the office of governor-general, desired her to express her wish or, rather, as he phrased it, "lay upon him your hands that he should undertake this duty." With this suggestion the queen duly complied.

On Aug. 10, 1838, Lord Melbourne acquainted her majesty of the office of Durham's conduct, which he described as "most rash and indiscreet, and, as far as we can see, unaccountable." "But," he added, "to consent to him now would either be to cause his resignation, which would produce great embarrassment, and might produce great evil, or to weaken his authority, which is, evidently, most undesirable."

Queen's Disapprobation. On the same day Lord Melbourne informed the queen that the cabinet had decided to take "the absolutely necessary but very disagreeable" course of advising the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinance.

Two months later, on Nov. 12, 1838, Lord Melbourne called the attention of the queen to the apprehension of danger in Canada, and expressed the conviction that Lord Durham "exaggerated the peril in order to give greater eclat to his own departure."

The queen's disapproval of Lord Durham's proclamation is hinted at in a letter from Lord Melbourne stating that the governor-general was "calm, but much angry, and vexed, with the disallowance of his ordinance, which expressed your majesty's disapprobation of his conduct in issuing the proclamation."

QUEEN VICTORIA AS A POLITICIAN

Sidelights from Letters on Canadian Affairs

QUEEN A RIGID CENSOR

Criticism of Various Canadian Governors-General—Lord Metcalfe a Royal Favorite—Naming of British Columbia—The Canadian Insurrection.

(Toronto Globe).

The reality and potency of the "power behind the throne" have never been more vividly revealed than they are in the Letters of Queen Victoria, edited by Arthur Christopher Benson and Viscount Esher, and published in three volumes by John Murray, London. Though the editors are careful to explain that their aim was rather to illustrate the development of the queen's character and disposition than to turn the spotlight upon the political aspect of her reign, it is from their revision of the queen as a politician that the letters derive their chief value and interest. "Superb in standing sentry over the business of the empire," was the description once applied to Victoria, and though John Morley, in his Life of Gladstone, brusquely dismisses it as "obsequious phrasemaking," there is abundant and striking evidence in these volumes that the queen was much more than a mere intelligent observer of political events, more even than a non-partisan force in politics. Whether, as has been said a politician "by the necessity of her situation," or by inclination, the fact is clearly demonstrated that she "played the game" with a zeal and astuteness, not to say combastiveness, that had far-reaching effects.

Exceedingly tenacious of her rights, and quick to resent what she conceived to be disrespectful conduct or injudicious administration, the queen stands forth in these pages as a rigid censor of her ministers, whom she regarded as servants, and many a sharp rap over the knuckles she seems to have administered to some of the distinguished statesmen of her reign.

She was not always right in her judgment, and some of the letters suggest that she was somewhat hasty in her estimates of public men, but, on the other hand, history has proved that often she was right when her ministers were wrong, and the general impression left on the reader is that of the letters is that of a fruitful example of duty and ability, and energy, eminently calculated, in the words of the editors, to "deserve the personal devotion of the empire to the memory of that great queen, who ruled it so wisely and so long, and its deeply-rooted attachment to the principle of constitutional monarchy."

For Canadians the letters have an interest apart from their general bearing upon the character and disposition of the queen, and their glimpses of the inner history of great political movements. "The subject of the government of Canada is one which the queen has much at heart," wrote the prince consort sixty years ago, and the references in the published correspondence to Canadian affairs, though fragmentary and not over-communicative, demonstrate that the queen kept a close eye upon her dominions beyond the seas, and throw interesting sidelights on some of the situations which arose in Canada during the early part of her reign.

Queen Named British Columbia. For example, from a letter which she wrote on July 24, 1859, two interesting points are made clear for the first time with reference to the naming of British Columbia—first, that France objected to the name of New Caledonia, and second, that the credit of suggesting the name of British Columbia belongs to the queen.

The letter is as follows: "The queen has received Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's letter. If the name of New Caledonia is objected to as being already borne by another colony or island claimed by the French, it may be better to give the new colony west of the Rocky Mountains another name. New Hanover, New Cornwall, and New Georgia appear from the maps to be the names of subdivisions of that country, but do not appear on maps. The only name which is given to the whole territory in every map the queen has consulted is 'Columbia.' But as there exists also a Columbia in South America, and may probably still be in future States call their country also Columbia, at least in poetry, 'British Columbia' might be, in the queen's opinion, the best name."

Canadian Rebellion. Several references are made in the letters of the queen and Lord Melbourne in 1837 to the insurrection in Canada, and these show that in the Melbourne cabinet there were serious differences of opinion as to the measures that ought to be adopted, particularly in relation to the army. Lord Melbourne wrote that he was sorry to inform your majesty that there was a good deal of difference of opinion yesterday in the cabinet upon the affairs of Canada. All are of opinion that strong measures should be taken for the repression of the insurrection, but some, and particularly Lord Howick, think that these measures of vigor should be accompanied by measures of amendment and conciliation."

The queen replied, regretting that there had been any difference of opinion, and expressing the hope that some favorable arrangement would be come to.

To this Lord Melbourne's answer was that he would do his utmost to compose the differences "respecting Canada and the army," but that "your majesty must contemplate the possibility, not to say probability, of his not being able to succeed." "It will not do," his lordship added, "for the sake of temporary accommodation, to sacrifice the honor of your majesty's crown or the interests of your majesty's subjects."

On the following day Lord Melbourne wrote that he had better hopes of producing a general agreement upon Canadian affairs, "but the question of the administration of the army, which is of less immediate importance, is of more difficulty."

Lord Durham Condemned. The name of Lord Durham figures prominently in the prime minister's communications to the queen in 1838, and the references are by no means complimentary to his lordship. It is evident, too, that Lord Melbourne's disapprobation of the governor-general's conduct in issuing the proclamation of pains and penalties to be imposed on the rebels was shared by the queen.

Writing on Jan. 14, 1838, Lord Melbourne informed her majesty that Lord Durham, before accepting the office of governor-general, desired her to express her wish or, rather, as he phrased it, "lay upon him your hands that he should undertake this duty." With this suggestion the queen duly complied.

On Aug. 10, 1838, Lord Melbourne acquainted her majesty of the office of Durham's conduct, which he described as "most rash and indiscreet, and, as far as we can see, unaccountable." "But," he added, "to consent to him now would either be to cause his resignation, which would produce great embarrassment, and might produce great evil, or to weaken his authority, which is, evidently, most undesirable."

Queen's Disapprobation. On the same day Lord Melbourne informed the queen that the cabinet had decided to take "the absolutely necessary but very disagreeable" course of advising the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinance.

Two months later, on Nov. 12, 1838, Lord Melbourne called the attention of the queen to the apprehension of danger in Canada, and expressed the conviction that Lord Durham "exaggerated the peril in order to give greater eclat to his own departure."

The queen's disapproval of Lord Durham's proclamation is hinted at in a letter from Lord Melbourne stating that the governor-general was "calm, but much angry, and vexed, with the disallowance of his ordinance, which expressed your majesty's disapprobation of his conduct in issuing the proclamation."

On Aug. 10, 1838, Lord Melbourne acquainted her majesty of the office of Durham's conduct, which he described as "most rash and indiscreet, and, as far as we can see, unaccountable." "But," he added, "to consent to him now would either be to cause his resignation, which would produce great embarrassment, and might produce great evil, or to weaken his authority, which is, evidently, most undesirable."

Queen's Disapprobation. On the same day Lord Melbourne informed the queen that the cabinet had decided to take "the absolutely necessary but very disagreeable" course of advising the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinance.

Two months later, on Nov. 12, 1838, Lord Melbourne called the attention of the queen to the apprehension of danger in Canada, and expressed the conviction that Lord Durham "exaggerated the peril in order to give greater eclat to his own departure."

The queen's disapproval of Lord Durham's proclamation is hinted at in a letter from Lord Melbourne stating that the governor-general was "calm, but much angry, and vexed, with the disallowance of his ordinance, which expressed your majesty's disapprobation of his conduct in issuing the proclamation."

On Aug. 10, 1838, Lord Melbourne acquainted her majesty of the office of Durham's conduct, which he described as "most rash and indiscreet, and, as far as we can see, unaccountable." "But," he added, "to consent to him now would either be to cause his resignation, which would produce great embarrassment, and might produce great evil, or to weaken his authority, which is, evidently, most undesirable."

Queen's Disapprobation. On the same day Lord Melbourne informed the queen that the cabinet had decided to take "the absolutely necessary but very disagreeable" course of advising the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinance.

Two months later, on Nov. 12, 1838, Lord Melbourne called the attention of the queen to the apprehension of danger in Canada, and expressed the conviction that Lord Durham "exaggerated the peril in order to give greater eclat to his own departure."

The queen's disapproval of Lord Durham's proclamation is hinted at in a letter from Lord Melbourne stating that the governor-general was "calm, but much angry, and vexed, with the disallowance of his ordinance, which expressed your majesty's disapprobation of his conduct in issuing the proclamation."

On Aug. 10, 1838, Lord Melbourne acquainted her majesty of the office of Durham's conduct, which he described as "most rash and indiscreet, and, as far as we can see, unaccountable." "But," he added, "to consent to him now would either be to cause his resignation, which would produce great embarrassment, and might produce great evil, or to weaken his authority, which is, evidently, most undesirable."

Queen's Disapprobation. On the same day Lord Melbourne informed the queen that the cabinet had decided to take "the absolutely necessary but very disagreeable" course of advising the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinance.

Two months later, on Nov. 12, 1838, Lord Melbourne called the attention of the queen to the apprehension of danger in Canada, and expressed the conviction that Lord Durham "exaggerated the peril in order to give greater eclat to his own departure."

QUEEN VICTORIA AS A POLITICIAN

Sidelights from Letters on Canadian Affairs

QUEEN A RIGID CENSOR

Criticism of Various Canadian Governors-General—Lord Metcalfe a Royal Favorite—Naming of British Columbia—The Canadian Insurrection.

(Toronto Globe).