

WINNIPEG TO HAVE A UNIQUE CHURCH

Canadian Press Dispatch.
Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—The new church to be erected by the First Congregational Church will involve an expenditure of half a million.
It is contemplated to make it in many respects the most unique house of worship in Canada. It not on the central, with the porch in the center, and the steeple rising in front like a great amphitheatre.
The seating capacity will exceed 4,000, and the cost of the structure will be about \$750,000.

WIFE REFUSES UNCLE

In another letter, Dr. Le Sueur speaks of embodying in Chapter XIII of his manuscript new material of the highest importance, which showed that a number of the rebels were on one occasion given Mackenzie's address and asked to come to his position of refuge.
"Why did you place in Chapter XIII the address of Mackenzie?" asked Mr. Helmholtz.
"Because the idea is prominent among people now that the government were misled."

Further on in the letter Dr. Le Sueur reported finding a "damaging and damaging letter of Mackenzie to a rebel leader. It was meant to be burned, and was not."
"You were looking for a sequel?"
"No, at all."
"Why did you not express sorrow at finding such a letter among Mackenzie's papers?"
"Because it was a sequel to a similar historical statement."

Rememberable statements.
In a later letter Dr. Le Sueur wrote to tell Mr. Helmholtz that he was withholding incidents discreditable to Mackenzie.

"I have not mentioned the incident of his putting a woman in the stocks when Mayor of Toronto, nor the picturesque estimate of him by an anonymous American in Sir Francis Head's book, that he is without exception the most notorious liar in this country. He lies out of every pore of his body and wherever he goes, lies hang around him like a cloud of flies in June." Having left out an account of his unwholesome life at Quebec when an old man at the Assembly, where the propriety of the project he was staying at requested him to leave. Don't tell G. G. D. L. (Mr. Helmholtz) of these. You tell him that I have withheld many things that would have told against the old man. And you tell him that the letter that Dr. Le Sueur wrote to me about the incident of the woman in the stocks is embodied in the manuscript book.

Feared a Conspiracy

Some important statements were made in Mr. Helmholtz's letter of May 1, 1906, according to which Dr. Le Sueur's manuscript for the "Mackenzie" was as follows:

"I feel that the book would stir up a fierce controversy, which would be very injurious to the success of the series. Any book will arouse much discussion in which the system of government in vogue under the Parliament is vilified, detested and even justified, especially after the treatment of the rebels by other writers in the series."
"You do not mean to say that Mackenzie's virtues and faults are much as possible of his contemporaries and successors?"
"Other biographies in the series have been written, especially people will ask, 'Why should Mackenzie be singled out?'"
"In the treatment of the rebels your manuscript is not in accord with that of previous writers in the series."

"Is there any doubt that the rebellion hastened, perhaps, the government?" asked Mr. Helmholtz. "Didn't Joseph Chamberlain justify the rebellion on that ground?"
"I didn't regard Mr. Chamberlain's opinion of the rebellion as important," Dr. Le Sueur replied.
"I don't see how anybody at this late date," said Mr. Helmholtz, "can afford to handle responsible government. Every man in Canada has the same to answer for these days, and the same to answer for the rebellion of the Legislature."

In Conflict With Others.
"In this matter you are in conflict with Macdonald, Baldwin, and Burwash. Your Mackenzie is quite out of accord with Burke's System."

The letter closes with a reference to the duty of a biographer.
"I have always understood that it is an unwritten canon in biography to be as sympathetic with one's subject. This, I am afraid, is entirely wanting in your estimate of Mackenzie."
"When you got this letter you felt the saying of Dr. Helmholtz at Mr. Helmholtz's house to the contrary?" asked Mr. Helmholtz.

Dr. Le Sueur showed signs of annoyance at the form of the question.
"I mean you were surprised that I, what he said in former letters?"
"I was surprised."

In his reply to the letter Dr. Le Sueur stated his view—that immediately before the rebellion "this Press had been in a hostile state, and Mackenzie himself in one place confessed that he had been taking back."
"It says little for the freedom of thought in this country," he continues, "that serious opinions arrived at by careful research cannot be openly pronounced."

Mr. Helmholtz referred to the picture of Upper Canada conditions in Lord Dufferin's report, and remarked that they did not quite tally with Dr. Le Sueur's.

"There is a Dufferin myth as well as a Mackenzie myth," said the latter in reply. "Dufferin's Halliburton and anti-rebel propaganda is a book in the hands of every student, give the students of the Legislative Council of this year, and remark that it shows with force that there is not much force in a dead point of view."

The Globe.
Ottawa Nov 14-1912.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 22) William Lyon Mackenzie - Clippings - LaSuer case 1912

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