INTERESTING SKETCHES BY MR. G. E.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Passed in New Brunswick in 1855-The Great Excitement That Followed-Break-up of the First Liberal Government-Unconstitutional Action of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Manners-Sutton-The People at the Polls-Formation of a New Tory Government, and Final Restoration of the Liberals to Office.

No. III.

On the 8th April, 1856, Mr. End introduced his bill for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and made a very lengthy speech. It may not be uninteresting, in these Scott act days, to give here the gist of the arguments used for and against the repeal. Mr. End contended that the act had proved unsuccessful in its operationof more injury than benefit, to the country. It had led to a system of espionage, evasion, bitter feuds, and bad feelings all over the country. It was impossible for coercive legislation, and sumptuary laws to be productive of the good sought for, especially when the people were hostile to any interference with what they considered to be their inherent rights-to eat and drink whatever they thought proper, and against which there was no scriptural injunction. He said the act was not a fair expression of the feelings of the country. It was conceived through the pressure put upon the mover by his friends, and carried into law through intimidation, as several members who were opposed voted for it, knowing that they could not do otherwise, when the majority of their constituents demanded it of them. Then he discussed the legal aspects of the law, its inconsistencies, and the impossibilities of its being carried out.

The provincial secretary, as father of the act, followed Mr. End, and spoke long and earnestly in its defence. He first referred to some of the features of the liquor law of 1852, which he said were fully as stringent as anything contained in the present law; and he thought that members who now condemned the act were inconsistent in supporting the former measure during Sir Edmund Head's administration. The principle was precisely the same, although the two acts differed in detail. The former was for curtailing or restricting the sale of spirituous liquors, while the present one was simply meant to restrain the flow of evil by striking at the fountain head. Mr. End, he said, had pronounced the law as tyrannical. This allegation was made because it suited the hon. gentleman's predilections, and without giving a valid reason or fact in support of his assertions. He (the secretary) denied that the law was harsh in its operations, or more so than other laws upon the statute book for the suppression of crime and vicious indulgences. He charged Mr. End with sinister motives for keeping his bill back, until so late in the session. The disposition was to embarrass the government-to keep the flame of discontentment burning in the semetry, and thus arouse from day to day the enemies of the measure, not yet twelve months in existence, and without having undergone a fair trial. Other arguments were

ased by other speakers, pro and con.

A motion to postpone Mr. End's bill for three months was finally carried; but even though the house calmed down and took up other measures, it was only the calm that preceded the storm. The opponents of the government in and out of the house, numerous and influential, had a weapon in their hands for "slaying the enemy" which they were working themselves up to make good ase of in due time. Had the measure been ten times worse in its operations than its opponents represented it to be, it should certainly have been allowed to stand upon its trial for two or three years at least. This was the writer's contention at the time, notwithstanding he thought its introduction was a mistake, while the Liberal government was yet upon its trial, and responsible government not yet fully understood in the country. Had the reins of power been still in the hands of the old party, it is doubtful if Mr. End would have been put forward to stir up disaffection, or Mr. Manners-Sutton andertaken to perform the arbitrary part he subsequently did.

A few days after the defeat of Mr. End's bill Mr. McPhelim introduced another calling upon his excellency to dissolve the house and appeal to the country upon the liquor law, and thereby get at the true sense of the people. This was rejected, 11 to 28. The spirit of old toryism was far from being quenched, when a bill like this could find favor with so many members, and, as it afterwards turned out from subsequent events, by a large majority in the country in its favor. It was such struggles as these we had to pass through at every step ere the constitution became determined ind consolidated. What would be thought at the present day if some honorable memper should rise in his place and call upon Sir Leonard Tilley to dissolve the house because some measure of the Blair government was inimical to the supposed wishes of the country? In such a case, if asked, his honor's reply would be, "Until the government has forfeited the confidence of the majority of the people's representatives, in all acts of a local nature, constitutional usage forbids my interfering, unless with the advice of my council." So it should have been then, but Mr. Manners-Sutton was not to "the manor born"; he had his English feelings strongly developed while his sympathies ran in the same groove with the old school whose social qualities and political opinions formed the pivotal point upon which everything else turned; besides his excellency was not at home with his new advisers. He was no doubt taught to regard them as young men of small beginnings but great pretensions.

Rumor with her busy tongue now began to weave strange stories in regard to the governor's settled opinions of the liquor law, and the probabilities of his future course of action. These rumors sprang out of reported difficulties which his excellency had with his council, no doubt he insisting upon a dissolution while his council objected, and also in reference to other matters. At one time the breeze was so brisk, it was said, that had not the governor yielded his point, the council would have resigned. But, unfortunately, the country was with the governor on the liquor question, and he knew it, and for the time the people were willing to sacrifice anything and everything to

OUR POLITICAL HISTORY. have the law repealed. Parties changed sides; Tory teetotallers became Liberals and Liberals became Tories, for and against the law. Those were the times to try men's faith. Loyal party men were true to their colors, and stuck to them through everything-while the lukewarm and wavering joined that side from whence the wind blew strongest and their chances of preferment

eemed the most promising.
On the 1st of May the legislature was prorogued. His Excellency delivered a very lengthy speech, reviewing the proceedings of the session, but said nothing about the liquor law-the cause of so much ferment-which was thought to be rather a than a man's hand was seen gathering in

the horizon. Shortly after the prorogation the gover-nor called upon his council to show cause why the house should not be dissolved, with a view of taking the sense of the country upon the liquor law. A lengthy correspondence followed, from which the following may be adduced: His Excellency was of the opinion that the voice of the country was against the law, that it had in numerous instances proved inoperative, certainly inadequate, he thought, to the purposes contemplated-that in some counties the law was a dead failure, in others trampled under foot. Under these and other circumstances of failure his excellency thought it a duty incumbent upon him, as well as his advisers, to appeal to the coun-

On the other hand his advisers argued that the law had been enacted a majority in both branches the legislature - that according to responsible government the majority were supposed to represent the people in all measures of a local nature; and as this was one that did not trench upon any imperial regulation they did not think that while they were sustained by the people's repre-sentatives, the country should be convulsed and put to the expense of another general election so soon after the passage of the act and ere it had a fair trial. They did not consider that his excellency's means of information, as to the working of the law, were superior to their own-because they, and not the governor, were responsible to the country. For these and other reasons set forth in the correspondence, the council could not advise a dissolution. But like his predecessor in self will, Sir Charles Metcalf, his excellency had his feet in both stirrups, was sure of his foothold, and would ride his hobby in his own way. Accordingly he announced to his council his determination to dissolve, and they shortly afterwards tendered the resignation of their

But in order to give coloring to his desire for constitutional recognition, he first invited a new council before accepting the resignation of the old-which, when done, he bowed his old friends out His new advisers were Mr. R. D. Wilmot (late Governor Wilmot), and John H. Gray (now Judge Gray of British Columbia, two gentlemen in opposition to the Liberal government), and these gentlemen formed a ministry in order that they might advise the governor to dissolve the house and appeal to the country. Here was a new phase in constitutionalism, which would have puzzled Delome, Russell, or May, whose written practices in the house of commons never developed anything half so ridiculous.

This was the first instance in New Brunswick of a government having nerve enough to resign office in a body on account of their principles. In the Colbrook-Reed difficulty, it was pure selfishness that led to the retirement, and because the then government knew that they were masters of the situation and would soon be back again. It was altogether different in this case. Whether or not the Fisher government, were mistaken in their views as regards the real feelings of the people on the liquor law is beside the question, and does not alter the fact of their self-abnegation. When Sir Edmund Head, the immediate predecessor of Manners-Sutton, appointed a judge in defiance of the advice of his council, who were opposed, there was but one member who resigned his seat on principle (Fisher). Had his colleagues done the same thing, his excellency would have been forced to yield rather than face the storm, and later governors, no doubt, would have been slow to exercise their own arbitrary wills; and responsible government in 1856 would not have been subject to another strain being put upon it. Like their predecessors in office, the government, if composed of truculent, pliable men, might have consented to his excellency's wishes and dissolved; but they well knew it would have been a retrogressive step, and therefore as guilty in their conduct as that which they formerly condemned in others, who cared nothing for principle so long as they could retain office. Mr. Governor Gordon, in 1866, exercised a similar bit of self-will, in order to bring about confederation, viz.: dismissed his council by calling in another while his advisers had a majority in the house-an almost precisely similar case. No matter whether confederation was called for by the country, impartial history requires it to be said that Governor Gordon trampled upon the constitution in order to bring it about. But this is a subject to be dealt with hereafter, at the proper time, and at considerable length, but not against the measure itself.

And now to the main question—the liquor law. As a matter of course, the Grav and Wilmot government advised a dissolution. Accordingly, on the 30th May, a proclamation appeared in the Royal Gazette, dissolving the house, the writs to be returnable on the 10th July.

The next article will disclose the result and the interesting political events that succeeded one another in rapid succession, and the great instability of "public opinion."

Gathering at Exeter Hall. June 9 to 19, at which the societies of the United States, Canada and the Continent

#### of Europe will be represented. MORNING IN VENICE.

'Gainst the dusk-gold of morn's candescent sky Strike dome and campanile, sharp and clear, Jangling sweet bells on the still city's ear. Strange scents of musk and myrtle hover nigh; The frail pomegranate blossoms, hanging high Above the dark canal, drop straight and sheer, Drift on, a crimson fleet, then disappear. High-heaped with sun-kissed fruits, the boats go

by
With cadenc'd oar to the gay market-place,
Where purple, bloomy grapes, for very stress
Of swollen sweetness, burst and spill their

wine; Where bronzed melons lie, in shade and shine, And the Sea City's definite impress Glows in swart splendor from each dusky face. -Bessie Gray, in Scribner's Magazine for May.

#### THE RECTOR OF TRINITY.

AND WORK.

What He Has Done for Trinity Church-Old Trinity Destroyed and New Trinity Built Since His Coming-His Education and Church Work.

Fifteen years ago, lacking two months, Rev. Canon Brigstocke was unanimously chosen rector of Trinity church, and two months later he arrived in this city from curious omission. But the cloud no bigger | England and preached his first sermon in | ways much good and affording to a large that edifice.

> Fifteen years! How short a time and how great a change! Since that date Trinity has been destroyed and rebuilt, and upon the ashes of the oldest, the most historic church in the country, the present structure, one of the handsomest and most substantial of Canadian English churches has been erected. Having noted this, the most important event in his rectorship, Progress will proceed with the pleasant task of giving a short biographical sketch of the Rector, Rev. Canon Frederick Hervey John Christ Church cathedral, Fredericton. He Brigstocke.

He spent the first years of his life in his birthplace, Walwyns Castle, Wales, and

The parochial work of Trinity's rector has all been successful and it is hard to particularize. One of its very successful AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS LIFE branches however may be mentioned. The ladies' Bible class, the membership of which is over 200, has for many years been carried on during the winter months and has proved not only instructive but interesting.

Outside of his parish Canon Brigstocke has always been an energetic churchman.

In 1876 he was the means of establishing a Church of England institute for the city and county of St. John and since that time he has been annually re-elected president. Under his fostering care it has grown in power and usefulness and is doing in many number much pleasure and profit.

He is at present president of the Sunday-school Teachers' association for the deanery of St. John, an organization in which he

A glance at the important committees of the Diocesan synod will find his name on most of them. He is one of the delegates of the diocese to the Provincial synod. In 1883 he was elected one of the delegates from the Provincial synod to represent the Church of England in Canada at the convention of the American church held in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was appointed by was one of the governors of Kings college, Windsor, Nova Scotia, for five years. The collegiate school at Windsor owes much to him in recommending it to churchmen as an

has been a most active worker. afterwards lived in Milford. His education educational institution for their sons. On



was carried on at home and continued until he was prepared to take up a collegiate course. Oxford was the scene of his collegiate studies and triumphs. He was an exhibitioner of Jesus college and graduated in of the governors and trustees of the Madras 1862. Two years later, during which time he was occupied as tutor and engaged in theological studies, he was ordained deacon, and in 1865 he was made a priest by the then Bishop of Winchester.

His first two years as curate were spent in Cobham, Surrey, where he gave signs of the same earnestness and unflagging zeal which have characterized his labors in later

No higher compliment could have been paid him at that time, no greater appreciation of the efforts of so young a man than the offer of the curacy of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, of which Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, then regius professor of divinity in Oxford, was

As curate of Ewelme he was known as an indefatigable and successful worker, man in fact capable of filling a wider field. And so it proved. When Dr. Payne Smith was elected to the deanery of Canterbury in 1871, the then Rev. Mr. Brigstocke become curate in charge of the parish of St. John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of his five sisters and two of his four brothers two years he displayed those same qualities of ability and industry, which have ever resulted in securing the respect and admiration of his superiors and the advancement of the welfare of his parishioners. So rapid had his promotion been, so high an opinion was entertained of his ability in the church in England that, when the rectorship of Trinity, one of the first churches in the Fredericton diocese, became vacant, his recommendations were so hearty, so unanimous in their endorsation of him, that his election was a matter of course.

The highest compliment that can be paid Canon Brigstocke is the fact that Trinity has not regretted her choice. Though church after church of the same denomination have sprung up and flourished in this community, Trinity is in the van, always advancing, always foremost in good work. The immediate predecessor of the subject of this sketch was Rev. J. J. Hill, but as his rectorate extended over but a short period, Canon Brigstocke may be credited with the difficult task of succeeding the late Dr. Gray, whose ministry as curate and rector of Trinity extended over 40 years, and whose scholarly attainments and pulpit ability won for him the highest esteem and

admiration of his congregation. A harder trial than falls to many clergymen awaited Canon Brigstocke, in 1877, when his home and church were swept away by fire. The work of rebuilding was begun as soon as possible, and the rector presided over the building committee. He was peculiarly fitted for this arduous work, having spent his earlier years in England, A general conference on foreign missions | and ss became more or less acquainted with is to be held in Exeter hall, London, from ecclesiastical architecture. New Trinity wou must give me time—you must give differs greatly from old Trinity, so endeared | me time." by its historical associations to its people. It is adorned with many beautiful and costly gifts from friends at home and abroad. One of the handsomest of these is the east window, which was given by an English gentleman, who, at the time, had no idea of the probable cost, about £1,000, and has never seen the church or window since.

power and attraction. Trinity is open all

the death of Mr. Beverly Robinson he was elected to fill the vacancy on the governing board of the Wiggins Male Crphan institution. As rector of Trinity he is one schools in New Brunswick. When the Grammar School board was in existence he was ex officio chairman of that body. Among other positions by which he is honored may be included the chaplainship of St. George's society of this city, of which he is a prominent member. He was one of the gentlemen most instrumental in forming the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in St. John and for some years has been one of its most active vice-presidents. The last and probably the most distinguished honor that has been conferred upon the subject of this sketch is his appointment by the Metropolitan to be his ecclesiastical commissary during his contemplated absence from the diocese.

It may be noted in conclusion that the father and paternal and maternal grandfathers of Canon Brigstocke were clergymen. His father, Rev. Thomas Brigstocke, B. D., of Cambridge, England, was incumbent of St. Katherines chapel, Milford, Wales, for upwards of 50 years. Four of which the population was 10,000. Here for are living. One of the latter, Rev. Claudius Buchanan Brigstocke, has been English chaplain at Homburg, and the other, Richard W. Brigstocke, Esq., is a leading surgeon at Beyrout. The family is of very ancient descent, dating back to 1135.

According to the report of the British and Foreign Bible society the issue of Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture during the year had been the largest the society had ever known, the total having been 4,206,032. The society had been well supported, the gross income for the year having been £250,382. The expenditure was £225,000.

The Odd Fellows' Temple in St. Louis, now in process of erection, will be eight stories high, and will cost \$500,000. The lower part will be used for stores and offices, and the three upper stories for lodge purposes. There will be eight lodge and encampment rooms, and one large hall, 60 are that policemen on joining get \$1.25 by 100 feet, for the use of the grand lodge, which will be reached by means of four elevators. The Odd Fellows' library will be located in the building. The capital never saw a better show of meat and stock is owned entirely by the grand lodge | poultry in Norwich market, than we saw and the subordinate lodges of St. Louis, in St. Lawrence market, Toronto, especially and it is expected the building will be the Manitoba beasts, black bears, wild dedicated by the sovereign grand lodge in | deer, etc."

## Long Enough.

They were at the front gate, in the moonlight, and he had asked her to be his wife. With outstretched arms and a throbbing heart he awaited her answer.

"George," she said, in a nervous whisper, "How long," he hoarsely asked-"a day,

a week, a month, a year?" "No-No, George," and she quickly scanned the sky, "only until the moon gets behind a cloud."—The Epoch.

An acquaintance of mine, 50 years of age, a widower, rich and with three grown-Many changes have also been made in up daughters, took it into his heart the the services of the church, but all have other day that he would like to get married. added more or less to their usefulness, and so he described the advantage of a marriage with himself in a telling advertiseday, and at 5 o'clock every afternoon even- ment in the newspapers, and gave a fictitious song is said. The Holy Communion is name requesting answers to be sent in care celebrated every Sunday, and during the of the post office. He received three replies seasons of Advent and Lent special services -one from each of his own daughters.-N.

A LETTER TO A CRITIC.

Senator Ingalls' Scathing Rejoinder to Rev. Dr. A. S. Patton.

A collector of autographs is likely to find,

after his treasured hoard reaches a reasonable size, that he has manuscripts which tend to throw light upon the character of almost every public personage. Naturally, when one restricts his gatherings to a class -churchmen, statesmen, authors, artists, men of affairs-this rule is not by any means absolute; but if one's taste is catholic and his "specialty" is everything-if I may so speak-the occasions which he cannot fit with a quotation are few indeed. I was reminded of this fact a few days ago, when, in the United States senate, Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Voorhees abused each other so cordially. Senator Ingalls, though one of the sweet est-tempered of men, can be very caustic when he so chooses, and the Indiana senator did not feel the full force of the whip of scorpions which he is able to wield. That was expended, I think, upon Rev. Dr. Patton of New York.

These were the circumstances: Five years ago, after the death of Senator Hill of Georgia, it fell to the lot of Senator Ingalls to deliver one of the addresses with which congressmen honor their departed associates. As a general thing, these are perfunctory performances, but to pay tribute to the memory of Senator Hill-an intimate friend, though a political opponent-was for Senator Ingalls a labor of love. The address was simple, touching, eloquent, equal in every respect to what one might expect from one of the ablest of American public men. It gained a wide circulation and, in the course of its wanderings, reached the editorial rooms of the Baptist Weekly and there came under the eye of a heresy-hunter who wrote of it as follows :-

Mr. Ingalls, we believe, is an infidel, and these gloomy, hopeless utterances fitly embody his sentiments in relation to a future life. If he had chosen another occasion for their expression we should not question his right to announce them. But to do so in connection with the solemn commemorative services of a Christian senator, was a piece of pure im-

Mr. Ingalls' views are simply heathenish. Instead of accepting the doctrine of a future life so distinctly taught by Christ, he harbors the conflicting conjectures of the old heathen philosophers whose minds alternated between hope and fear, and is content to imitate them in their lamentable hesitation and

I have the original draft of Senator Ingalls' reply to this criticism. It is as U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,

A. S. PATTON, D. D., New York city. Sir,-I have received the marked copy of the

In my brief tribute to the memory of Senator Hill, whom I honored as a man and loved as a friend, I presented those reflections which rise in all thoughtful minds when meditating upon the impenetrable mystery which veils the future state of man from the country which wells the future state of man from all except the editor of the Baptist Weekly.

I suggested the argument for immortality based upon the imperfection and incompleteness of all earthly careers, even the longest and most fortunate, unless supplemented and rounded out hereafter, and affirmed that from this standpoint I knew of no one whose life was so rich in the prophecy of a future existence as Senator Hill.

I said further, that though his sun went down at noon, it sank amid the prophetic splendors of an

eternal dawn. Upon this, you publish detached paragraphs of my speech, and tell your readers, if you have any, that I am a heathen and an infidel.

If you are a Christian, I prefer to be a heathen.

If your religion prompts or permits you, without provocation, to libel those with whose views upon the great problems of human destiny you do not agree, I prefer to be an infidel. But I am neither the one nor the other. I have had some doubts, hitherto, whether eternal punishment was consistent with Infinite Love, but I am quite sure that if there is no hell for such bigotted slanderers and malignant liars as you, there

ought to be.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. INGALLS. It is not recorded that Dr. Patton made any further remarks.

The Stuff that Brings Emigrants. At the last meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor council, the Labor Reformer says, a half-sheet poster was produced, which eminates from Messrs. Lusher Bros., Mere St., Diss, Norfolk, England. It is headed in bold type with these words: "Great success of Norfolk and Suffolk Emigrants." Then follow these words:--"Government Immigration Office, Mere St. Diss." This in itself is an endorsation of the contents of the poster, the body of which is made of letters from those who had come to Canada. Some of these letters are simply ridiculous. John Williams, who located in Weston, writes to his father that "My master is not the least proud, for we all sit at one table and help ourselves. Tobacco is a lot cheaper here." him are apparently two very important inducements. Another named Edward Ling, a painter, writing to Messrs. Lusher Bros., says: "They are all social people here, there are no particular poor people. I had no trouble to get work. My wages are 8s. 4d. a day. Policemen get \$2 a day first start. Tell them I am as happy as all the birds in the air." The facts of the case per day, with 3 per cent. off for the benefit fund. Another of Mr. Ling's inducements is contained in the following words: "I

## Enough Said.

Brave stranger—What is the rent of that handsome residence? Honest agent—It is for rent for a song to any one who will take it. The house is

"Pooh! I'm not afraid of spooks." "No tenant has stayed there over one night since a murder was committed in it.

They say the racket raised by the spirits is fearful—howls fill the air, chains rattle, dreadful spectres flit about-" "They can't scare me."

"But tenants complain that the furniture is knocked about and broken?" "I'll risk it."

"And the piano is played by unseen hands."

"Whose hands?"

"The hands of the woman who was killed. They recognize her by the fact that the tunes were her favorite show pieces-'Maiden's Prayer,' 'Silvery Waves' and 'Boulanger March.' "Show me some other house."—Omaha

# WHAT "PROGRESS" WILL BE.

Progress, a paper published in the present, for living men and women, is an eight-page, forty-eight column Saturday weekly, printed from new type, on an extra quality of paper, contains no plate matter, and, in brief, is as handsome as skilled printers are able to make it.

The field which Progress will occupy is intended to cover society, art, literature, sport and news.

In every department of thought and life, Progress will stand for that which its name indicates. It will

> " Look forward, and not back, And lend a hand "

to any movement that promises to make people wiser, happier, more courageous, more hopeful, better fitted to grapple with the problems of to-day. It will be clean, original, honest, impartial and fearless, and it will try to be entertaining. First, last and always, it will address itself to people who have brains and who dare to look a fact in the face.

Progress believes that practical politics, as the term is generally understood, is but one-and not the most important one-of the many interests that go to make up modern life, and that too much attention is paid to it by most newspapers. This paper will be never neutral but always independent. No government, party or politician owns a cent's worth of Progress, and while the present management holds none ever will.

Progress has learned that because a man can report a boat race, it does not necessarily follow that he can deal capably with a concert by Theodore Thomas' orchestra. A feature of the paper will therefore be, Criticism by the Competent, and it will be the constant endeavor of the editors to procure the assistance of ladies and gentlemen who are qualified to speak with authority upon the subjects which they will treat. As evidence of this intention, it may here be stated that the literary department of Progress will be under the general oversight of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, who will be a frequent contributor of signed reviews and other important articles. Features of Progress will be:-

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