ordination, in inaugurating the system which has since come to be known as the

INTERESTING SKETCHES BY G. E. FENETY.

the Prohibitory Liquor Law Passed in New Srunswick in 1855—The Great Excitement that Followed—Break-up of the First Librard Government—Ere onstitutional Action of the Licutenant-Governor, Mr. Manners-iutton—The People at the Polls—Formation of a New Tory Government and Final Restoration of the Liberals to Office.

sible government was yet des tined to have another set-back in this province, arising out of a matter so immate vince, arising out of a matter so immaterial in itself that it was a great misfortune it should ever have arisen; but it served to show that our people had not, up to this time, realized their real political privileges, and what was due to themselves in a constitutional sense, when a lieutenant-governor could take it upon himself to act contrary to the advice of his council and dissolve the house, because he himself thought it expedient to do so.

advice of his council and dissolve the house, because he himself thought it expedient to do so.

At an extra session of the legislature held in October, 1854, for the consideration of the Reciprocity treaty, a vote of want of confidence was moved and carried after many days discussion against the "Street and Chandler Government," as it was called, and the first Liberal party government was formed under the responsible system, consisting of the following members: Charles Fisher, attorney-general; S. L. Tilley, provincial secretary; John M. Johnson, solicitor-general; W. H. Steeves, of the legislative council, surveyor-general; W. m. J. Ritchie, Albert J. Smith, David Wark, and Peter Mitchell, without office. Previous to the meeting of the legislature in 1855. Mr. Steeves resigned the office of surveyor-general and James Brown was appointed in his place. At the session of 1855 an act was passed creating the Department of the Board of Works and Mr. Steeves was installed into the office.

It was high water with the temperance occurrence parallel of the distribution of the new government and provincial secretary—to carry forward a prohibitory liquor bill. Accordingly on the 3rd March, 1856, Hon. Mr. Tilley brought in "a bill to prevent the importation and manufacture of and traffic in all intoxicating liquors in the province of New Brunswick."

After several days of acrimonious discussion the bill was carried, but it was not considered at the time to be a true tox vote.

Brunswick."

After several days of acrimonious discussion the bill was carried, but it was not considered at the time to be a true test vote. Several who supported the measure expressed their opposition privately among their friends; but the pressure brought to bear upon them by influential portions of their respective constituencies was irresisttheir friends; out the pressure brought to bear upon them by influential portions of their respective constituencies was irresistible. Then again they felt that even if the bill was sustained down stairs, it would be sure of defeat in the council, for the "old school" held sway in the council, by three-fourths, and understood too well the value of "old Port" to have it legislated out of existence. But up stairs proved a fatal trap for the government as will be seen hereafter. The upper chamber, it was thought at the time, concocted the plan of assenting to the bill, with a view of circumventing and striking a deadly blow at responsible government in the house of its friends, as their proceedings would furnish Mr. Manners-Sutton, the governor, with a capital opportunity of driving the radicals, as they were called, to the wall, and so cripple them that the old compact would come in and enjoy a new lease of power.

come in and enjoy a new lease of power. And so it turned out; and the Meteali auto-

come in and enjoy a new lease of power.
And so it turned out; and the Metcalf autocratic example was again initated.

The prohibitory liquor bill carried, (17 to 21 in lower house) received the governor's assent and became law—to take effect 1st January, 1856. The bill provided that no liquor should be imported or exposed for sale unless formedicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes—and inspectors were appointed in towns and cities to see the law faithfully carried out. So unpopular, however, was the measure that it would have been as easy to prevent the tide from rising in the harbors, as to close up the shops, as a general thing, or keep down the clamors of the thirsty, aided and abetted on all sides by the compact party, whose polities ran in any direction that might have a tendency to overthrow the Liberals. No matter how good or bad the law, it afforded a fulcrum upon which to plant their lever, and an excuse to many of them who had joined the Liberals a year or two before to and an excuse to many of them who had joined the Liberals a year or two before to upset the former government, and seemed anxious to get back again into the old fold, probably through jealousy of the young men who had joined the government, or were disappointed in their expectations for office, which then as now seemed to be the men who had joined the government, or were disappointed in their expectations for office, which then as now, seemed to be the guiding star of their political principles. Groups of men might have been seen gathered at the street corners—Chubb's corner especially, the great "Rialto" of St. John—discussing the pros and cons of the liquor law, as to its workings, and the good or bad it was doing. Liberals and Tories might have been found in the same group, fraternizing in conversation over their cups, or rather the stoppage of their grog. The old issues were for the nonce hushed between them. The Liberal and the Tory in many cases were as one, upon the same many cases were as one upon the same question—opposed equally to the law, and both as determined to have the monster strangled; and this was the feeling evinced all over the province. The cholera or the small-pox could not have proved a bit more virulent to their imaginations. A requisition

As one of the results of responsible government in British North America, may be mentioned the personal advancement of colonists—for it is very doubting if the personal advancement of colonists—for it is very doubting if the personal advancement of colonists—for it is very doubting if the personal advancement of the interest of the first Liberia are only confined to the members of the first Liberia are only confined to the members of the first Liberia are only confined in New Brunswick as given above, viz:—

1. Wm. J. Ritchie—now Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, the highest judicial position in the land.

2. S.L. Tilley—now Sir Leonard Tilley, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and once minister of customs and of finance in the dominion parlian cat.

3. Albert J. Smith—late Sir Albert J. Smith, minister of marine in the dominion cabinar in the dominion cabinary in the dominion c

ne in the dominion cabinet. litchell—now Hon. Peter Mitchell, at one r of marine and fisheries in the dominion

cabinet.

5. Charles Fisher—afterwards Judge Fisher of the supprene court of New Brunswick.

None of these gentlemen, it is believed, would have received imperial recognition had not responsible government, and confederation next, paved the way for the distinguished positions which those liv-away for the distinguished positions which those liv-

most numerously and influentially signed by citizens of St. John, Liberals (alas!) and Tories alike, was sent to the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to dissolve the house and appeal to the country upon the liquor law, notwithstanding the house had but just come from the people and passed the measure, as they had a right to do, "in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives."

wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives."

Old Liberals and fast friends, who had stood shoulder to shoulder for year in contending for self-government, and at daggers' points, politically speaking, with the Tories, lost their heads on this occasion and divided into hostile camps, losing sight of the great constitutional question, as to whether the people had the right, in their representatives, to rule and pass laws, no matter how obnoxious, and calling upon the governor to usurp authority and dissolve the house (as Metcalf had done) without reference to his council; in short, old Liberals who had a long struggle for the upheaving of the former system, and were death upon the usurpation of former governors, now called upon the governor to exercise the prerogative and dissolve. Was there ever greater inconsistency? Liberal journals also broke ground and fled from their old folds; and from that time afterwards those that remained true and the seeds that took consists sides. time afterwards those that remained true and the recalcitrant took opposite sides and became political opponents. Reasons other than for the great issue itself for this

and became political opponents. Reasons other than for the great issue itself for this journalistic change were assigned at the time, but they are not material now.

When Mr. Hume was a member of the house of commons, there was a discussion between the chancellor of the exchequer on the budget, as to the real amount involved, and others who could not view the figures stated by the chancellor as being so large. Mr. Hume rose and said that he thought gentlemen on both sides were mistaken. For his part, he always considered that No. 1 was the greatest number that came within his knowledge, especially as applicable to hon. gentlemen in and out of office. And so with this liquor law: it was No. 1—the number uppermost at the time, in which every other consideration was merged—among wavering Liberals and staunch Tories. But then there were Liberals and temperance men who had always opposed the prohibitory liquor law, on account of its impracticability, as they thought; but, now that it was law, they were not going to lend themselves to impolitie and unconstitutional means for its repeal, by asking the governor to do that which he had no right to. These men

as they thought; but, now that it was law, the safety of the state of Excellency to sanction the act. In the opinion of Mr. B. it was therefore a government measure. Hon, Mr. Smith denied that it was a government measure. He held that the executive council could not do otherwise than recommend after the law had passed both branches of the legislature. Mr. Street said he was more strongly confirmed in his opinion it was a government smeasure from a statement made by Mr. Tilley in a recent speech that, before the law should be repealed, without having a fair trial, he would sooner see the government sink. Hon. Solicitor General said, as a counter part to what had been stated by the secretary, if his (Mr. J.'s) vot for the repeal of the prohibitory law should sink the government he would not withhold giving such vote. Mr. MacPherson wanted to see a revenue bill brought down before the bill for the repeal of the prohibitory law was taken up. Mr. Hatheway referred to the minutes of the council, and said he did not understand how it was that Messrs. Johnson and Tilley should so express themselves, if the government by the document referred to were all considered responsible for the chill. Mr. Steadman (now judge) thought the question of rassing a revenue had nothing to do with the repeal of the prohibitory. Law. If the bill was right let it stand upon its own merits; the government by the document referred to were all considered responsible for the chill. Mr. Steadman (now judge) thought the question of rassing a revenue had nothing to do with the repeal of the prohibitory. Law. If the bill was right let it stand upon its own merits; the government by the document of the prohibitory law was taken up. Mr. Steadman (now judge) thought the question of rassing a revenue had nothing to do with the repeal of the prohibitory law was a dotained in the Whitby grammar school; the law and therefore it would be premature in them to prepare a bill to that effect. Mr. Wilmot (ex-government by the sound that it are the method of preparation which gives he best method.

Mr. Steadman (now judge) though

REV. GEORGE BRUCE, B. A.

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THE POPULAR PASTOR OF ST.

DAVID'S CHURCH.

An Outline of the Direction and coult of His Sixteen Years' Labor in the Presystem at Instruy. His Method of Thom had work, as Seed by Himself.

"Does he write his sermons?"
In the rural districts of New England, and to a lesser extent in the southern and western states of the union, there still survives a prejudice against the use of 2manuscript in the pulpit. Good people in almost all denominations argue that God's servant is under the command, "Open thy mouth and I will fill it," and that the clergyman who writes his sermon shows a distrust of Providence. Doubtless had they known him they would have found their ideal realized in old parson Smith, of the Portland, Me., First Parish, who records in his diary. "Abundantly favored in prayer, and prayed above the space of an hour-and-ahalf"; for one may venture that a man who could command worsts to do that would never need to put pen to paper.

As the world grows wiser, however, sensible members of the congregations come to realize that there is diversity of gifts,

Ordination, in inaugurating the which has since come to be known as the continuous supply of mission stations. During his course in Knox college he observed that the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, the lambas very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations as very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, shalt the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, only to be lost in winder and that the existing mode of supplying these stations was very faulty. In one summer, only to be lost in winder and that the existing mo

sible members of the congregations come to realize that there is diversity of gifts, Aurora, four miles from Newmarket,



brought very near to many of us, so that this separation will be as the severing of very tender ties.

We shall miss you, dear pastor. We shall miss you in our homes; our children will miss you, who always hailed your coming with joy and felt that their pleasures were not complete without your prescace. We shall miss your counsel, your tender pastoral care. We shall miss your counsel, your tender pastoral care, we shall miss your counsel, your tender pastoral care, we shall miss your counsel, your tender pastoral care, we shall miss your counsel, your tender pastoral care, we shall miss your counsel, you then the prayer meeting, in the Sabbath school, we shall miss you. Of them all you have been a part so important and so helpful that long and sorely we shall miss you. And not only we, but this whole community will feet the loss. So heartly and largely have you been identified with every good work that the work of the complete of your family we have found kind friends who have shown a hearty interest in us as your people. Their cheerful co-operation in all that affected our welfare has been constantly manifested. In losing you we lose them also, for each one of whom we entertain not only the highest esteem but cherish. But he assured, dear pastor, that the friendships we have formed will not be broken by your removal. These will be continued though distance separate us, and should opportunity never occur for their renewal here they will assuredly be renewed in their fulness when we gather in our Father's house. We shall ever take a deep interest in you and your work, wherever may be your field of labor; and we shall not cease that a deep interest in you and your work, wherever may be your field of labor; and we shall not case to of the three that His work may greatly prosper in your hands. And so we "commend you to God and to the word of His grace."

We feel more than we can express, in tiew of this approaching separation, and beg that you will ac-

copt in token of our earnestness this little gift\*—'tis little, but it is the gift of love. December 12th, 1882.

Beloved Sir.—It having become known to the members and adherents of Haynes Arenue congregation that you are about to sever your connection with the Presbyterian congregation of this city and vicinity, we cannot permit you to depart without publicly expressing our indebtedness to you and the deep sorrow we feel at the near prospect of your removal from St. Catharine's.

As seem by the records of this church you attended the first meeting that was held in this building (Haynes Avenue church) on the 19th day of May, 1876; and you were appointed moderator of our session by the Presbytery of Hamilton, in November, 1877. Since that time you have dispensed the communion very frequently and attended every session meeting, unless on two or three occasions when you were out of the city, and you have attended nearly considerate course towards and Sabhati soud and the second of the congregation and Sabhati soud and the second of the congregation and Sabhati soud of the congregation and Sabhati soud of the congregation and substitute of the second of the s

fallen upon our willing hearts in this place of worship.

We will miss you in future at our communion seasons. The young amongst us will especially miss your loving counsels. We cannot contemplate your separation from us without painful emotions. We cannot doubt but you have prayerfully considered the step you have taken and the consequences hanging upon it. It will no doubt be seen in That Day that He who directs the planets in their course equally with the humblest of His creatures has directed you in the path of duty, and that His glory shall be promoted by what seems to us a dark providence.

glory shall be promoted by what seems to us a dark providence.

Our earnest prayer is that God will protect you in your journeyings, taking you safely to your new field of labor, and may He greatly bless your ministry in the congregation of St. David's, in the city of St. John, N. B., sparing you long to labor amongst and the property of the proper

W. H. DRYSDALE.

In January, 1883, Rev. Mr. Bruce was ordained pastor of St. David's church, succeeding Rev. Dr. Waters. His work in St. John speaks for itself: its nature is indicated by the facts that nearly 200 persons have been added to the church membership within five years, and that St. David's, though there are no wealthy men in its congregation, raises annually nearly \$7,000—more money than any other church in the presbytery.

If it should be asked, "What is the secret of Mr. Bruce's success?" Progress would reply that it is to be found in his transparent earnestness, his rarely sympathetic nature, and the self-sacrificing zeal with which he forwards every good word and work. No man ever held his convictions more firmly, yet none more quickly recognizes the truth that lies at the bottom of a different opinion. Men know him as a faithful and devoted pastor, a good citizen, a warm-hearted friend, and no resident of St. John is today more generally respected and beloved.

a faithful and devoted pastor, a good citizen, a warn-hearted friend, and no resident of St. John is today more generally separated and beloved.

Something has been hinted of Mr. Bruce's public-spirited efforts to forward philanthropic enterprises, and much might be added. In Aurora, Ont., he was the president of the Mechanics' Institute. In St. Catherine's, he was a regular visitor to the hospital, was interested in the Training School for nurses and the Orphans' home, and was the means of organizing the S. P. C. A. In St. John, he has been chiefty instrumental in establishing the Haven, and no man has borne a more active part in the movement for a Reformatory. Hardling this line, yet not disassociated from it, is Mr. Bruce's work for Presbyterianism. At the present time, he is a member of the managing board of Pine Hill Theological school and convener of the augmentation of the pastor of St. David's on the footing of friendship, it need hardly be said that his home life is a happy one. In June, 1884, he married Miss Emily Dickson, of Kingston, Ont., daughter of the late Dr. J. R. Dickson (president of the Royal college of Physicians and Surgeons)—a lady whon no one who knows her can find

J. R. Dickson (president of the Royal college of Physicians and Surgeons)—a lady whom no one who knows her can find words to sufficiently praise. Two winsome little girls, Colleen Steart and Constance Elspeth, have been born to them. Because of the fact that, in sixteen years, Mr. Bruce has never missed an appointment by reason of sickness, one ventures to hope that the pleasant home circle may long remain unbroken: and PROGRESS trusts that he may be spared for at least a half-century to continue his work, and that, during that time, St. John may never have to bid him farewell.

Columbia College's New Effort.

Columbia college has formally adopted an institution which illustrates in a remarkable way the progress which the higher civilization is making in America despite the

WELL KNOWN CHAMPION TALKS NET.

A New Lengthse in the Governing Club in England – A United Kingdom Association Formed With Champion Renshaw Presi-

There is no outdoor amusement which is so popular with society people, so much participated in by ladies as well as men, as tennis. Seme years ago lawn tennis clubs and courts were almost unknown in the provinces—at least clubs were unformed and courts were few. Today there is at least one or two clubs in every city, even the villages have a court, and annual tournaments are anticipated with as great pleasure by tennis players and society as a base ball or a cricket series is by the ball-It will be of interest to players in the

provinces to learn of a departure in tennis. The All England Tennis club has been the The All England Tennis club has been the authority in matters relating to the game until recently, when alawn tennis association for the United Kingdom and Ireland, with Mr. Renshaw, the world's best player, president. Rules were adopted which set forth that the objects of the association are to uphold the laws of the game as at present adopted by the M. C. C. and the All England Lawn Tennis club; to decide all doubtful and disputed questions as to the laws, and all matters in connection with the game; to arrange and regulate international matches; and to advance the interests of lawn tennis generally throughout the United Kingdom. The affairs of the association are managed by a council consisting of the officers and not more than 36 representatives. The council shall decide all questions of law or otherwise in relation to the game. Representation in the association is as follows: Association of 10 clubs, 1 representative; of 25 clubs, 2 representatives; clubs having at least 70 subscribing members, and holding an annual open meeting, 1 representative; the clubs of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin universities, 1 representative each, and the All England club 2 representatives.

Edward P. MacMullen, lawn tennis club champion of New York, and who is a strong bidder for the championship of the United authority in matters relating to the game

champion of New York, and who is a strong bidder for the championship of the United States, writes as follows concerning the

game:—
The first thing I should advise any one The first thing I should advise any one to do—that is, any one who feels the sacred fire within him, and who hungers and thirsts after tennis—is to join a club. Home play, of course, improves you, but not nearly so much as club play. In a private family Tom beats Dick, or vice versa, almost every time, and it gets very tiresome to play the same old set over and over again. In the club there is every variety. You are pretty sure to be able to beat some one after a short time, and there is almost always some one who can beat you, practice as long as one who can beat you, practice as long as you will. However, if you object to making an exhibition of yourself, or inflicting yourself on others, which is necessary at first, it is all right to practice at home until you have mastered. So we have the first time one was the second of the second o you have mastered a few strokes, but for regular practice I should depend upon the club.

does not know what you are going to do, it has a demoralizing effect upon him.

In service there should not be too much difference between the speed of the first and the second ball. A very swift first service is almost always uncertain. I believe in placing the service and in hitting the second ball fairly hard, even at the risk of making a double fault.

On the question as to whether it is better to play a placing game with the ball at a fair rate of speed, or a very hard but not so certain game, I am decidedly in favor of the former.

St. Louis church members have been listening to some very plain talk from Sam Jones about preachers, churches and church members. The Rev. Sam said there were more poor, old, decrepit, broken down people in the churches than anywhere else to-day. The Lord's crowd were a feeble

able way the progress, which the higher civilization is making in America despite the severe criticisms of Mathew Arnold. It has long been a matter of surprise that a great nation has not been able to improve upon the sign which is displayed upon every public green sward between the two oceans:

This is a bold command, naked of facts and unsupported by argument. Columbia college, recognizing the principle at stake in this matter, has had placed upon the sprouting campus the following inscription:

THE GRASS WILL NOT GROW IF YOU WALK UPON IT.

In this simple placard the faculty has crowded a valuable statement in natural science, and appeal to lovers of color and form and an irresistible argument.—New York Herald.

Death is an angel with To us he turns A face of terror, bligh The other burns With glory of the star And angels see that fa

Death;
One smites to dust
Dear Beauty's idol an
And long, sweet years
Vanish because they r
Ilis other and his stro
It slays untruth and r
Giving Eternity by on
O Liberating Death!

Strive, O my soul, to a The heavenly face and Till I shall be All fashioned truly to And live, not knowing — Theodore

A POST

I tried to look rose-colored glasse of the white-painte tall steeple, where But I could not coo when I came in si and saw how much were for it. We h in Munson, but pay pression that this o at a glance that the young minister and remembered that the remembered that the preach for them, we grown-up daughter.
One of the ladies in One of the ladies in had insisted on give valued servant, who considered, would a devotion, and reliev there was Rosabel at us. I could not he more I should have hand-shake if she hadstead to romain. hand-shake if she bedsteads to remain the cooking stove t trance. Our old fu a welcome, but the bedquilt of melanch out of the parlor connection with chi in tubs and barrels, on its back, with its disconcered turble.

disconcerted turtle, idea that we had re loca that we had re boys were happy as that the only way to parlor was to climl piano placed before lady in the parish he so the duty for the n how eight people w bedrooms. The pr easier by discovering bedrooms. The preaser by discovering established herself. She explained her couldn't that she couldn't assure herself. wanted to assure he peculiar in her fonds then I reflected what prove if I treated here. my tongue hard, as finding places for the selected a large close been a ship, I should take the selected as a ship, I should be the selected as a ship of the selected as state-room commodic ashore one requires dimensions. It woo me to sleep in the lar I had always used; I that Rosabel had a for her room. My b ly while I busied mys faces and hands, but for I was resolved no of any one in the par ing Mrs. Howe's value household.

ing Mrs. Howe's value household.

Of course the boy sleeping four in one y were troubled about Surely the parish, wh flowing into a secon would remember' the offer to build on an adid something of that to part with Rosabe might be if I gave he Papa was bending which he was unpack to find my much-scatt we were startled by a shouting and a door won't have such a rethrough my kitchen!"

We knew that Ro. in the scrimmage when the scrimmage when the strimmage when the second in the scrimmage when the strimmage when the strimmage when the second in the scrimmage when the strimmage when the second in the scrimmage when the second in the secon

running to take

running to take possepile, across the street, our box of a house.
"Never mind, dear by the confusion. Be she will show us those endeared her to Mrs." "She's begun by there will be no peace her. But don't fear; her. But don't fear; discreet, and not di parish. Oh, papa, if doorn a minister's daug to be managed and lo dying to throw Rosabe window and put you in

reproof I saw by his ey "Tell your father the asked to tea has it proposed are plugging mu-hens. You'd best be s

hens. You'd best be s.
She gave this advice
command. And father
and left the barrel to

tea; and I went to see doing.

Rosabel told me agai she was "fairly tuckere were settled. But it she was always running Mrs. Howe as to what not do; and I was left going, put down carpe unpack. But I did a g for I was determined t impression in the pasewing society in the veyoungest boys with mothers, by allowing ther per on the board-pile, it Rosabel's kitchen. It about her, how quiet came into possession of our house. She always came into possession of our house. She always her stairs, her stove; as