HOW THE WORK BEGAN.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY TALKS ABOUT THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Men Who Were Pioneers in the Work-The Drinking Habit Fifty Years Ago-The First Society not a Total Abstinence

The meeting of the national division of the sons of temperance in this city this workers in this province with fresh hope and ernment resigned on the propriety of that courage, and there could be no more opance work in St. John and the province

Who can best tell the story? Will it be sought from the lips of one who believes only in moral suasion, and who is opposed to legislative interference with the liquor who think that the incoming tide can as and of late years by the W. C. T. U.; the easily be turned back, as that the drink evil can be abolished without extreme action by the state? Will we let one of the W. C. T. union give the history of the movement, and accept the doctrine that there will not be a successful solution of the question until women are given the right to vote? Will we look to the man christian church, taken as a whole, works who believes in denouncing the liquor in the cause of temperance with greater seller, rather than in dealing with the evils of intemperance? Will we hunt up the advocate of immediate prohibition? Or will we seek out the prohibitionist who while believing in the total abolition of the liquor traffic, is honest enough to admit that the country is not yet ripe for prohibition?

While pondering thus, the writer thought of Sir Leonard Tilley, as the highest type of a temperance man in this province. Sir Leonard has risen from the ranks had addresses from several distinguished of the people, and attained his American temperance orators, including present high position through a a consistent practice as well as preaching of temperance. He has never, while holding strong views of his own on the question, doubted the honesty of the methods of other temperance workers. He has regarded all fair methods as means to one law. The friends of prohibition are edugrand end. He has labored in the field of cating the public to that point where they temperance for nearly sixty years, and who better than he could give the history of the temperance movement in this city and province? Half an hour later Sir Leonard and Progress representative were discussing ing of public sentiment in reference to the the subject in the former's palatial residence on Germain street. The lieutenantgovernor was in his usual good health and following from intemperance, morally, spirits and talked treely and cheerfully upon the question which has been an important one in his political career.

"As far as my memory serves me," began Sir Leonard, "the first organization in this city in the interest of temperance was started in 1832. It was a temperance society-not a total abstinence order-whose members were permitted to take wine in moderation. Dr. Benj. Gray, the rector of Trinity church, was the president, and Dr. Burns, of St. Andrew's church, vicepresident. That society continued with greater or less success for two or three vears. Some of its members thought that a step forward should be made, and in 1834 or 1835 a total abstinence society was brought into existence in the city. Nathan S. DeMill (father of Mr, DeMill, the lawyer) one of the most earnest and active temperance men of the time, was its first president, and Mr. Zebulon Estey (father of Mr. Jas. A. Estey), also an advanced temperance man, was among the chief officers. About this time a similar organization was started in the parish of Portland with Mr. John | Fredericton, the other day, which will be Owens, of the firm of Owens & Duncan, as welcome here as it was there, namely, shipbuilders as president. That was the society that I joined in 1837, since which time I have been identified with the cause of temperance.

"I should not forget to state that temperance work among the Roman Catholics of St. John was commenced about the same time, Rev. Father James Quinn, being the first of his clergy to champion the cause. At that time the habits of society were much different from those of the present day. There was scarcely a man in the city or country who did not keep liquor in his house—Jamaica rum being the drink of the time—and the man who did not treat his ments. The domain consists of nearly visitor would not be considered hospitable. To give you an idea of the drinking customs of the time I might state that the consumption of Jamaica rum in New Brunswick was five gallons per year for every for a play ground where tennis, man, woman and child in the province, cricket, football and other out-door sports whereas today the consumption of alcoholic beverages, including wine, in New Brunswick, and in fact in the whole dominion, per head. Total abstinence societies were the winter time good skating. formed all over the province, but the movement was confined to the middle classes, with few exceptions.

"It was not a popular movement, how-ever, and was met with ridicule rather than encouragement by the influential. During its active existence it did good work all over the province, but after a time the playroom. novelty of the work wore away, and the their earlier days, and after ten years of energy these societies nearly died out altogether. The sons of temperance were introduced in 1847, and divisions were or- pupils. ganized in the city and in every county in the province. For ten years the temperance work of the province was carried on largely through their instrumentality. So great was the progress made in educating the public up to the temperance sentiment that in 1851 there was commenced an agitation for pro- at Kingston and our law and medical tive; for the moment he saw me coming in hibition. This was continued until the in- schools. troduction and passage of the prohibitory bill in the local legislature in 1855. The order at that time had a large membership, embracing many of the leading and active men of the province. So strong was that practical knowledge of business ways the temperance sentiment that, in the gen- and habits which are so necessary to suceral election in 1854 some 16 or 18 sons of temperance were elected to the house of made for instructon in shorthand and type- stitious, observing religiously all signs and assembly. In 1855 I introduced the pro-

hibitory bill in the legislature, and it passed both branches by nearly two-thirds of a majority. Petitions had kept pouring in from all parts of the prrovince for two years before to such an extent that we thought the whole country was prepared for prohibition. The act became law in January, 1856, and was enforced with more or less

success until its repeal in July of the same year. The repeal was brought about by the governor of that day, Mr. Manners-Sutton, dissolving the house and appealing week, will no doubt inspire temperance to the country on that question. The govappeal to the country. It was found as a result of the election that the portune time for Progress to give its friends of prohibition who had formed readers the story of the growth of temper- their opinion on the number of petitions received were mistaken as to public sentiment, because the returns showed a very large majority against prohibition.

"Since that time," resumed the lieutenant-governor, "the temperance work has been carried on in New Brunswick by the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temple of Honor, Roman Catholic so-Scott act has been adopted in many places, while stringent license laws have been adopted in other sections of the dominion; the general temperance sentiment in New Brunswick and the dominion generally has been greatly strengthened; the drinking customs of the people have been largely changed; the press looks more favorably on the movement; the unanimity, and the children attending school are being instructed as to the bad effect of alcohol on the human system. I should have mentioned at or about the time the total abstinence societies were first organized there were juvenile organizations that did much good work in the cause. One was the DeMill Juvenile organization, numbering 1,100 children; another, the Portland Cadets [organized by Sir Leonard himself], numbering 500; and the third numbering several hundreds, which association was organized by Rev. Father James Quinn. In those times we

two of whom were members of the sons of temperance." "What do you think of prohibition, Sir

J. B. Gough, Rider, Phillips and Carey,

Leonard?" "My opinion on that subject is unchanged. A greater boon could not possibly happen than an enforced prohibitionary may not only secure its passage, but enforcement. The education is in the direction of impressing on the minds of the vouth of the country the injurious effect of alcohol on the human system; the changdrinking usages of society; the assistance of the press; the influence of the church in impressing its members with the evil results socially and physically; and by the efforts He was impressed with the idea that the of temperance men all over the country to induce the masses to abstain from the use of liquor. When this work is accomplished there will be found to be but little difficulty in having a prohibitionary law enacted and enforced. My experience in 1855 and 1856 naturally makes me, as a the next blow it may be a complete success, and with that feeling I would not object to such reasonable delay as to secure the final triumph so much desired."

"What about the question of revenue?" "That is but a secondary question. Let the people show that they are ready for prohibition and let that principle be affirmed, and statesmanship will settle the matter of revenue, which is merely one of

A NEW SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Its Opportunities for Cultivating Both Brain and Muscle.

Rev. Father Davenport made an announcement in the Diocesan Synod at that a church boarding and day school for boys will be opened in St. John early next September.

It appears that the managers of this school have secured for the purpose the Gilbert homestead, a fine old house spacious and commodious, beautitully situated in the outskirts of the city. It is to be provided with the most approved methods of heating, lighting and ventilation, and the latest and best bathing and sanitary arrange-70 acres of land and woods stretching back to the shores of Lily lake. Over ten acres are to be reserved may be enjoyed. The lake, a short distance from the house, affords ample opdoes not exceed one gallon and a quarter portunity for boating and bathing and in

In close proximity to the house will be a gymnasium, fitted up with the usual apparatus found invaluable for the proper development of boys' muscles, which during the winter season will find further use as a

It would seem from the plans laid out societies became less efficient than during that the managers of this school are determined to do their utmost to secure the health, strength and happiness of its

The school will consist of two departments: the classical and the commercial. The classical course is to embrace the study of subjects required for matriculation at our universities, the preliminary examinations of the Royal Military school

The commercial course will consist of upon business life duly qualified for its several duties, and is designed to supply writing when required. The managers de-THE GREAT NUMBER OF CURES EFFECTED BY the use of K. D. C. is convincing proof that this monials with our guarantee sent to any address. the use of K. D. C. is convincing proof that this K. D. C. COMPANY, New Glasgow, N.S., Canada.

vantages of a "business college" without or a red-headed woman will turn back,

any of its usual drawbacks. the head master of the school. Eight having several times been on the verge of years of his clerical life have been largely spent in the training of boys with marked success. The secret of his good influence with lads is no doubt due to his loving devotion to their welfare, and the heartfelt | the cotton mill girls to get him on a string, interest he displays in all that concerns their work and recreation. Mr. Sherman will teach English and sacred studies.

The first resident master's position will be occupied by Mr. Arthur F. M. Custance. This gentleman is the son of an English clergyman, and an exhibitioner of Brasenose college, Oxford. He has had several years experience in teaching since he left the university. He is also an admirable musician accustomed to orchestral management, and a proficient on the organ. Mr Custance will teach classics, ancient history and music.

Mr. George Wilson, the second resident master, is from the York Diocesan Training college, England, where he has passed a successful course and is fully certificated. He will take charge of the mathematics.

The founders of this school realize, with many other thoughtful christian people, that mere mental culture apart from religious and moral instruction and training is not education in the true sense of the term. Their main design in establishing it is to provide for the youth of our city and neighborhood a well-balanced education based upon sound practical religion as the best preservative against the errors and vices of our times and the surest way of producing cultured christian gentlemen.

THE WAG'S HOLIDAY.

How a Moncton Specimen Interviewed an Agriculturist.

It is a well-authenticated fact that Monc ton rejoices in the possession of a real live wag, and that he is the most wagful of wags. Circus days, public holidays, bazaars, and all large gatherings are bonanzas for him, and he is generally very busy all day, making it pleasant for rural visitors, and very embarrassing for those of his friends who may chance to accompany him, and not be gifted with command of coun-

Last Wednesday was a great day for our friend, and he may be truly said to have had a prolonged picnic. His peculiar forte is asking innocent questions in a manner that makes the questioned party feel very sorry that a well dressed, bright looking young man should be in such a state of lamentable ignorance, about the commonest matters of everyday life. He turned up on Wednesday afternoon, at the Athletic grounds, suffering from his usual thirst for information, and made various guileless inquiries regarding the sports. hose the firemen were preparing to stretch should be full of water, and on making the suggestion to a member of the fire corps was deeply hurt, at finding it treated with contempt. The sports were rather slow in order of sequence, and our prohibitionist, anxious that when we strike friend soon scraped acquaintance with a gentleman from the rural districts, who rejoiced in complexion, hair and beard of a uniform tan-colored hue, and who seemed possessed of a trustful and confiding nature, and in whom he saw a reasonable prospect of a little fun to beguile the tedium of the long waits between the different races.

"Good day, sir," he began affably, "Can you tell me when the next race comes off?" "No, I don't know," said the farmer,

"but I guess pretty soon."
"Yes, just so. Well, you see I must be going pretty soon, I can't stay long. What's the next race going to be sir, anyway?"
"Well, I don't know," said the son of

the soil, "but 'pears to me someone said it was a potata race.' "A potato race! dear me! What kind of a race is that! I never heard of one,

"Well no, I never seen one, but I guess there's some kind of potata's in it?" "Oh, yes; well, will they be this year's

I guess not; they ain't ripe yet and there's an awful sight of potata bugs round too. There was a man down our way spent three or four hours one day last week pickin' 'em. He had an awful hard time,

too; had to reglar chase 'em." Well, sir, maybe they are going to chase them now; perhaps it is a potato bug race, and the firemen are going to chase the

"Mebbe they are," said the tiller of soil, as a suppressed chuckle from a weak-minded young lady near by caught his ear, and the first suspicion of being unpleasantly conspicuous dawned upon him.

All unconscious of an approaching storm, the wag continued cheerfully, "Don't you think, sir, that if they used the fire engine they would get over the ground quicker?" and then the storm burst.

"Well I have heard tell of people that was such blame fools they didn't know beans, and others that didn't know enough to come in when it rained, but I never came across a darned idjit yet that talked about this year's potata's on the fust day of July, and wanted to set a fire engine to chasin' potata bugs till I run aginst you! Ye better hire some one to take care of ye." And tilting his battered felt hat over his left ear, the agriculturist walked solemnly off, while somewhere in the perfumed silence an Italian count, who was adding to the festivities by an occaup in a plaintive minor key, "They're after relief of Rheumatism. Applied to a bruised surme, they're after me!"

Martin Butler's Rival.

I fell in with my old rival, Mr. McCluskey, grip in hand, on several occasions, but he was not inclined to be very communicaat the front door at any of the houses, he would glide out at the back. He has been such studies as will enable a youth to enter | doing business here for several years past, visiting the houses every day, wind and weather permitting, and is intensely jealous of any competitors in his line of business, considering this place as his especial cess. Special arrangements have been stamping ground. He is also very superomens, and it on starting out in the

sign in this course to present all the ad- morning he happens to meet with a negro observing that there is no luck for him that Rev. F. F. Sherman has been appointed day. He is also very fond of the ladies, matrimony, the only obstacle to its consummation being the refusal of the respective lady with whom he was enamored. It used to be great fun for two or three of making him believe that they were in love with him, and getting all the dry goods and pins and needles they wanted from him, throwing him off without ceremony when they were tired of the game. Butler's Journal.

Mr. Sheraton's Collection of Coins.

The Annapolis Spectator refers to some very old bank notes owned by a gentleman in that town, and the Halifax Mail comes out with a description of another collection owned by Mr. A. B. Sheraton, of the Queen hotel, which is away ahead of the Annapolis collection. Among Mr. Sheraton's collection are a \$60, \$50, \$40 and \$30 note of continental currency of the date of 1778; a \$30 United Colonies note of 1775; a \$5 United States bill of 1778; a 30-shilling State of New Jersey note of 1760, which bears the legend, "this note is equal to seven penny weights and twelve grains of plate, and a one shilling note of the state of New York dated 1720. Both these latter have printed across their face in red ink, "'Tis death to counterfeit." Mr. Sheraton has also a Nova Scotia provincial bank note of I854, signed by John Naylor and Jeremiah Northup, commis-sioners, and J. H. Anderson, receivergeneral. Another curio in the domain of coin, which this lucky collector has in his possession is a \$50 American piece of 1850.—Bank Chat.

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