

THE GOLDEN CRUSADER

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TO ADVERTISERS.

It is almost unnecessary at this date to draw the attention of business men to the advantages of advertising in the Golden Crusader. The journal is published weekly, and its circulation is over 10,000 copies. It is a valuable medium for advertising in the Dominion. The rates are low, and the circulation is large. The journal is published on the 1st of each month, and is a valuable medium for advertising in the Dominion. The rates are low, and the circulation is large. The journal is published on the 1st of each month, and is a valuable medium for advertising in the Dominion. The rates are low, and the circulation is large.

WE ARE TO BLAME.

The evidence given by Mr. Walker, the British agent, the Royal Commission, and the evidence given by other witnesses, is a clear and convincing proof of the fact that the prohibition of the sale of liquor is a matter of public concern. This is not a new thing. We have had the same thing before, often, but like a great many other things, we only realize it when it comes, plainly before us. The truth does not lie with the government, or the federal or provincial legislatures, or the electors. The government is only composed of men elected by the people, and paid by the people, to serve them. When the people distinctly declare at the polls that they will no more traffic in the accursed thing, then the government elected to do the work will do it, and do it thoroughly, or the people will have it done over again. Herein lies a great work for the temperance bodies. The work of education. The coming plebiscite in Ontario is causing a grand infusion of life into all the temperance organizations of the Province, and it is to be hoped that when the plebiscite is over, whether the vote given justifies the introduction of legislation by the provincial Government or not, the movement which has been evoked will continue. A prohibition people will make a prohibition government, but to have a prohibition people we must educate the coming generation. The Spartans of old realized the value of educating the young in temperance, when they made their slaves intoxicated, to point out to their youth the evils of indulgence in strong drink. We to-day do not need such object lessons. Were they necessary the streets would unobtrusively provide them. Temperance should be taught in the home, and in the school, and every effort made at the earliest date to wipe out the sin of partnership in the nefarious traffic as soon as possible. Meantime, there is work for everyone of us in educating the coming generation of voters, and doing all in our power to hasten the day when this great nation shall be freed for ever from the stain.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

The Royal Commission at its session in Toronto, on Friday, Nov. 3, took a very arbitrary step when Sir Joseph Hickson, the chairman, absolutely refused to allow Mr. J. S. Spence, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, to put in evidence important statements of facts. The Royal Commission was appointed nominally to obtain information concerning the liquor traffic, and certainly Mr. Spence is in a position to give very important statements on this point. Public opinion is setting strongly in favor of more stringency in the conduct of this traffic, if not in favor of its total prohibition, and the public will demand that full and accurate information shall be given them, if not before the Royal Commission then by means of the press of the Dominion. Any report based on evidence taken from one side can not be fair, nor will it prove useful and the public who will have to pay the very considerable bill for this commission,

will not be content unless, in return for their money they obtain a really valuable report on which swift and decided action may be taken. It is a noticeable point that this action of the chairman of the Commission, in applying what has been aptly termed the "gag law" to Mr. Spence, should follow so soon as Sir John Thompson's utterances at Stratford, Ontario. On that occasion the Premier, after stating that the Royal Commission report would probably be laid before the house at the next session, and condemning the plebiscite as "repugnant to the constitution of this country," said "when the time for that question has come, we will put before the country our policy upon that question, and stand or fall by it." Will an unfair and one-sided report help the government to shape its policy? We throw out. The truth may be unpleasant. The action it would necessitate might tend to injure political friends, it probably would, whichever side in politics had to act on it, but sooner or later it must be heard. "Almightiest, it is preferable" and was to the party who suffers impious laws to be bolstered up by a partisan report.

There is one ray of light in this picture, and that is the fact that Dr. McLeod, who vigorously protested against the high-handed proceeding of the Commission of which he is a member, and insists that his protest should be taken down. Dr. McLeod acted as we should have expected him to do, and has added fresh laurels to his already glorious fame.

CAN A PROVINCE PROHIBIT.

The question made a reference to the Supreme Court.

A length the vexed question as to whether a Province has the power to pass prohibition legislation, or whether the sole power is vested in the Dominion Government is now to be decided by the Supreme Court. The Federal government has decided on a reference which shall, unless it be afterwards taken to the English Privy Council, forever decide whether the Provinces have any power, or not. It will be remembered that the Ontario Government took to itself this power and the case is now before the Court of Appeals in Ontario. It is likely that the Ontario Government will become a party to the present reference and stop the proceedings in the Appeals Court. The questions submitted to the Supreme Court are:—

1. Has the Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the province of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors.
2. Or has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?
3. Has the Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province?
4. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquor into the province?
5. If the Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prevent sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail either in statutes in force in the province at the time of Confederation or any other definition thereof.
6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit by the several subsections of the 99th section of the Canada Temperance Act or any of them, II S. C. chap. 106, section 99?
7. Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 17th section of the Act 53rd Vic., entitled 'An Act to improve the liquor license acts,' as the said section is explained by the act passed by the said Legislature 54 Vic. and entitled 'An Act respecting local option in the matter of liquor selling'?

One saloon in the city is well provided with accommodation for its over-exuberant patrons. Outside at one corner is the patrol box, and at the other a letter box.

To dare is better than to doubt.
For doubt is always grieving;
It is faith that finds the riddles out,
The prize is for believing.

To do is better than to dream,
Life has enough of sleepers;
To be is better than to seem—
The sowers are the reapers.

STORMONT CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, October 24, the Stormont County Convention on Prohibition, held a successful session. Rev. W. Tennant, of Cornwall, presiding at the afternoon session, a thorough organization in view of the coming plebiscite was made, and committees appointed for all the townships.

Mr. F. B. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in an able speech, advised the thorough distribution of temperance literature, and the holding of meetings in all places.

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Music Hall, which was crowded, when Mr. Wm. Mack, M.P.P., presided. Around the hall were hung mottoes "Prohibition," "Vote as you pray," and "Your vote is our help."

Mr. F. B. Spence gave a stirring address, painting the evils and consequences of the liquor traffic in its natural black colors, and urged all right-thinking people to show they were on the side of temperance by voting for the plebiscite. He urged them to work night and day and make their victory of which he felt assured a decisive one. Not a moment nor an opportunity should be lost. He was loudly cheered from time to time.

Mr. A. E. Wood, M.P.P., for North Hastings, spoke at some length on the temperance cause and urged parents to set a good example before their children.

The Rev. S. G. Bond followed and made an eloquent appeal to the people to unite, irrespective of religion or politics, and take advantage of this golden opportunity to show the world at large that there is a temperance, orderly and Canadian temperance people.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

Mr. J. S. Spence and the Royal Commission.

Friday, November 3, saw strong proceedings in the session of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic. The *Witness* correspondent thus describes them:

Several times the proceedings became quite stormy, the Rev. Dr. McLeod protesting vehemently against the interruptions, as he termed them, of Sir Joseph Hickson and Judge Macdonald, when he was putting questions to the witness. The upshot was that the chairman ruled out a number of questions put by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, and refused to permit Mr. Spence to answer them. The climax in this respect was reached when Mr. Spence was showing him how the prohibitory law in the North-West was, under Lieut.-Governor Royal's breaking-down system changed from a well-enforced prohibitory law into a loosely enforced one. Judge Macdonald, in an audible tone, remarked to the chairman that Mr. Spence should not be permitted to deal with the question in the way he was doing. Dr. McLeod turned to Sir Joseph and said: 'Sir Joseph, I am no eavesdropper, but

I MUST PROTEST

against these continual interruptions.' The chairman said that he had no desire to interrupt, and trusted that if he saw the necessity, he would do so in an open and courteous way.

Judge Macdonald, with considerable warmth, charged Mr. Spence with making for over an hour a prohibition platform speech.

Dr. McLeod said that on the contrary Mr. Spence was but answering his questions.

Judge Macdonald—'He has been constantly interjecting charges and inferences.'

Sir Joseph Hickson—'I must say, Mr. Spence, that you have been rather discursive.'

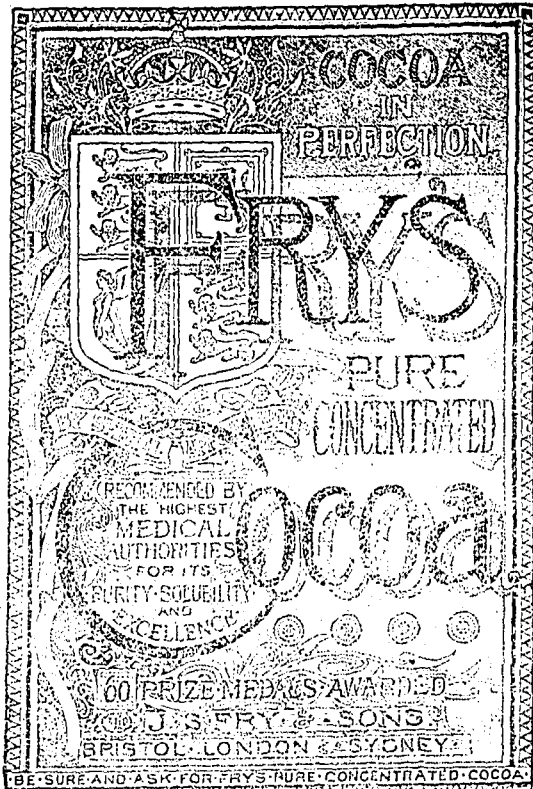
Dr. McLeod—'I asked him to give me a brief sketch of what he knew of the history of the prohibitory law in the North-West and he has been giving it in a most lucid and condensed way.'

An argument of a fervid kind then took place between Dr. McLeod and Sir Joseph Hickson. The chairman charged Dr. McLeod with wanting to decide how the commission should conduct its investigations and said, 'Surely you will abide by the

DECISION OF THE MAJORITY

of the Commission?'

'I shall do nothing of the kind,' said Dr. McLeod. 'I took the ground from the first that no commissioner should be interfered with in the way in which he should question a witness.'



Agents G. Mackay & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Spence produced descriptive letters from leading men throughout the province within a year after the repeal of the 20th Act, including one from Judge Mackay, in support of the statement that the repeal of the 20th Act had been accompanied by an increase of intemperance, while under the 20th Act it had decreased. He wished to read the whole or extracts from the letters, so that the testimony might go on record. Dr. McLeod objected, Mr. Spence, Judge Macdonald opposed it, and Sir Joseph Hickson refused to permit even one extract to be read.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Besides mere irregularities, which are chiefly culpable for the consequences which they entail, there are also, too, of many kinds which greatly impair health. They darken life, they destroy self-respect, they are fatal to strength, and manliness of character. In after years the recollection of them casts a dark shade on the brightness of our youth, which is never perhaps entirely effaced. Some of them are known to ourselves and God only—and there I shall leave them; no one has a right to pry into the heart and consciences of others. But if among those here present there are any who are beset by such temptations, I would ask them to think of themselves sometimes as in the presence of God, with whom there is no darkness, or concealment; to remember their homes and their parents, to whom far away, though they do not speak of such subjects, this is one of the most real trials of life; to carry their minds forwards a few years and think of the effect on their own future happiness; and by every means in their power, by prayer, by moderation, by manly resolution, to free themselves from the tyranny and misery of sensual passions.

Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, University Sermon Oxford, Feb'y 5 1882.

STAR OF THE EAST TEMPLE.

On Friday evening, November 3, the first lodge in Canada was formed in connection with the Star of the East Temple, Templars of Temperance, at No. 1511, Notre Dame Street. It was the result of the action of a Grand Lodge officer towards a member of the Star of the East Good Templar Lodge, which was termed discourtesy by some. About twenty members of the Lodge withdrew and formed the new lodge with the following officers: Chief, S. J. Chidlow, vice-chief, Mrs. Cable; secretary, Mrs. Robertson; treasurer, A. Tattersall; past chief, H. C. Tattersall; marshal, J. Bride; assistant marshal, Mrs. J. E. Thompson; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. E. Richard; guard, A. McDonald; Temple Deputy, F. Hinchcliffe.

In the death of Sir Andrew Clarke physician to Her Majesty the Queen the temperance cause has lost a warm and zealous advocate, whose work in the world was to a great extent done quietly and unobtrusively.