

THE GOLDEN CRUSADER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Temperance Topics.

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All communications, contributions, subscriptions, etc., should be addressed to the GOLDEN CRUSADER, 601 St. Urbain St., Montreal. The wide circulation of the GOLDEN CRUSADER marks it as an excellent advertising medium. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied with stamps.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is almost unnecessary at this date to draw the attention of business men to the advantages to be derived from advertising especially advertising wisely. The commercial princes of the world have given their testimony in its favor. We would however, draw the attention of business men to the advantages of advertising in the GOLDEN CRUSADER. The rates are low, the circulation extends from the Atlantic, to the Pacific, and even reaches the Ancient Colony of Newfoundland, and, young as we are, we have a bona fide circulation of 10,000 monthly with every prospect of rapidly increasing. These facts speak for themselves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Correspondence on all matters of temperance interest is solicited, as are contributions on similar subjects, and from temperance societies of all kinds, throughout the country. Those contributing are requested to write plainly and distinctly, and to enclose stamps in case they desire rejected manuscripts returned. Both correspondents and contributors are reminded that in the discussion of temperance matters only temperate language should be used. All communications should be addressed GOLDEN CRUSADER, 601 St. Urbain Street, Montreal.

The *Golden Crusader* is intended to be exactly what its second title expresses, "a journal devoted to temperance topics." We intend to be strictly non-sectarian and non-political. No effort will be spared to avoid bigotry on either side. No subject is more open to the display of bigotry than is that of temperance. We know that this is unfortunately the case, and are prepared to meet it. Open discussion, as long as moderation is observed, is invited. The cause of temperance, in any well conducted discussion, must gain, because it is a part of truth, and, as the old Roman proverb says "Truth is great and will prevail." We hope all our contributors, and correspondents will recognize this, and assist us in our endeavors.

ROOM FOR AMENDMENT.

The old fashions are one by one dying out. The fashion of the stirrup cup has gone, the fashion of drinking toasts as it prevailed has been allowed to fall into disuse, and the fashion of calling on ladies and gentlemen at table to "honor" you has gone more honored in the breach than in the observance. Another good thing is likely to happen in Canada. Whilst Lord Aberdeen is at the head of affairs, it is to be hoped that a curb will, by some means, be placed on the quantity of wine drunk at State Dinners and Balls.

It is only a few years ago that the scenes at some of these state entertainments were such as to disgrace those who attended them, and give Canada, a bad name in the mother country. Even the presence of a daughter of the Queen did not prevent high riot. Matters have greatly improved of late years, and with a nobleman like Lord Aberdeen, as representative of Her Majesty, one whose sympathies are so strongly with total abstinence, it is to be hoped that some of the more foolish, though time honored customs will be done away. If we are to have a sober people, we must have sober rulers. The members of so called society look down upon the commoners as something beneath, them, but instead of setting them an example, rival them in their debaucheries. Alcoholism and morphinism are rampant amongst both men and women in the more aristocratic circles. True they have wealth to hide their abandonment, and do not figure in the police courts, but that which is done in secret is proclaimed on the house tops. Amiable,

sparkling, society ladies, who fill the fashionable churches and whose ears must not be shocked by tales of the misdoings of those "low wretches," will use the morphine needle with skill, will drink eau-de-cologne negus, aye and even make hot punch out of the spirit intended for the lamps to heat their curling tongs if they can obtain alcohol in no other way. These evils, and the evils that the next generation will inherit from them, Lord Aberdeen cannot prevent, nothing but a radical change from the artificiality and pace of social life can do that, but as the chief ruler, sitting in the place of the sovereign, he can and will set an example of abstinence and moderation, that in five years will, it is to be hoped, have somewhat lessened the lump of social excesses in Canada.

WORK FOR SOMEONE.

The open sale and transfer of licenses is a matter which affords a wide field for active work to the earnest temperance advocate. In Ontario a license once expired, is dead, it cannot be renewed, nor can a new license be issued unless it is proved that it will be a convenience to the residents of the locality, and secondly, unless it is backed by a petition signed by the majority of the ratepayers resident in the polling subsection in which it is situated. Licenses for new houses are very often refused, but the proprietor watches his opportunity. Presently some hotel keeper in another section so offends against the law as to be assured of losing his license. Then he is approached by some friend of the proprietor of the new house, and finally an agreement to purchase the license, if a transfer be obtained, is arrived at. The transfer is generally granted unopposed. An old and respectable place probably dies out, and a new one is foisted on to a neighborhood where it is not wanted, and in which the residents would not ask for it. All this might in many cases be avoided by properly authorized temperance representatives appearing before the license commissioners.

THE PLEBESCITE.

A plebescite on prohibition is to be taken throughout Ontario, at the same time as the votes for the Municipal Elections are cast next January. This will give everyone an opportunity of expressing his, or her, desire either to continue the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, or to discontinue it.

The question will be "for prohibition" or "against prohibition." This vote will carry with it no legislative weight. Unlike voting under the Scott Act, it will neither close, nor leave open the saloon doors. It will merely be an expression of opinion by which the Provincial Government can be guided. As this vote may induce the Mowat ministry to attempt legislation on the matter, it should be carefully considered beforehand. No vote should be carelessly cast. It would be a serious calamity, if thoughtless persons, or those not having the courage of their convictions, should vote for Prohibition in the Plebescite, and when legislation on the subject came before them, should either abstain from voting or oppose prohibition, and so defer for many years the desired end. The vote should be cast thoughtfully and decisively. There should be no uncertain sound about the utterance of the people in Ontario. The majority in favor of prohibition should be so strong, as to render it imperative upon the government, to submit to the people a plan for prohibition, and wipe out the stain of the liquor traffic from the Province.

THE ONTARIO TEST.

During the past session of the Ontario Legislature, the Provincial Government pledged themselves to place a test case "the Provincial Government—Prohibitory Liquor Laws," before the courts, and this has now been done, the case having been entered in the Court of appeal for Ontario, where it will be argued in November, unless the Dominion Government direct it to go at once to the Supreme Court, with a view to getting it before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, and obtaining a final decision as soon as possible. The importance of the case will be readily seen by reading the following:

[TEST QUESTIONS SUBMITTED]

1. Has a provincial legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, within the pro-

vince, 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 a 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 liquors within the province?

5. If a provincial legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit 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 sales subject to the limits provided by the several subsections of the 99th section of the 'Canada Temperance Act,' or any of them?

7. Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 18th section of the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign and entitled 'An Act to improve the Liquor License Act,' as the said section is explained by the Act passed by the said legislature in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled 'An Act respecting Local Option in the matter of liquor selling.'

JOE HESS DEAD.

Jos. F. Hess, the well known Temperance lecturer died of paralysis in Clarendon, N. Y. on October 4, and he was buried on the afternoon of Sunday St. Mr. Hess was well and widely known in Canada, having often lectured in many of the chief towns and cities in support of the cause of temperance. His speeches were pointed, strong and decidedly interesting; many of his most telling illustrations being drawn from the experiences gathered in his own chequered career. Speaking in the Congregational Church, Montreal, in October of last year, he said: 'I came to Montreal 22 years ago to try and knock a 'feller' out, but we didn't get together. I fought forty or fifty rounds though, and I got knocked out. It was with Montreal whiskey, and that downed me. I shan't give you a scholastic effort. I was only at school about six months in my whole life and then played hookey most of the time. Seven years ago I could not read or write and knew nothing of the Bible, but since then, thank God, I have learned to do both.'

EARLY CLOSING.

The city Council cannot be accused of moving without due deliberation in the matter of the early closing of saloons, as is shewn by the following letter.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members the City Council:—

Gentlemen,—I have been instructed to call your attention to a numerous signed petition presented to your Council on Dec. 4, 1891, praying that a by-law be passed for the early closing of saloons and other places where liquor is sold in the city, at seven o'clock on Saturday nights and 10 o'clock on the other nights of the week. The petition was received by the Council and a by-law ordered to be prepared by the City Attorney. The by-law was presented to the Council on Jan. 11, 1892. On May 18, 1892, on motion of Ald. Prefontaine, the proposed by-law was referred to a special committee with instructions to have a conference with the temperance people and the licensed victuallers.

This committee met on May 27, 1892, and the draft of the by-law was considered, the meeting adjourning without any action being taken.

Since the above date the committee has never met. The committee has been continued this year and appears on the list of special committees for 1892. Eight months of this year has passed and this important matter remains untouched.

We consider that your body should no longer delay action in regard to this question, and we ask that your special committee be requested to report forthwith. I remain, your obedient servant.

J. H. CARSON,
Secretary.

It will be seen from the above that it has taken twenty two months to consider this important matter, and even now, nothing of any value has been done. In fact nothing of any value ever will be done until the temperance people make an active, and united effort, and retrieve

the council from the domination of the saloon keepers. Nothing unreasonable has been asked of the Council, nothing that would in any way injure the general body of Citizens. Indeed it is a very grave question, if the granting of the petition referred to, which was presented by one of the most representative deputations which ever graced the steps of the city hall would seriously injure anyone. Mr. Carson in drawing attention to the long delay at the present time has done good service. In a very short time the elections for aldermen will be coming on, and a steady stand should be made by the temperance workers on this point. All along the line there should be candidates pledged to support prompt, and decisive action in this matter. Total abstainers should vote only for those who will express their views, and represent them actively in the Council Chamber. It is not enough to advocate temperance, and prohibition principles. If any step in the right direction is ever to be attempted, the City must be governed by temperance men, men outside of and absolutely free from the control of the whiskey ring. The members of the special Committee of the Council appointed to consider the question, probably will explain their masterly inactivity. At the next municipal election the council will have had two years to consider the matter. If they have taken no action then, the Citizens should secure due observance of their wishes.

Our ideals are our better selves.

If you want to truly follow Christ, leave your material selfhood with its discord, limitation, and death, and enter into the higher and diviner selfhood, in which you shall find that eternal harmony and perfection of Christ.

In Christendom to-day, three lofty ideals are gradually, with steady step, forcing their way to the front; namely:—the practical demonstration of Christianity, the brotherhood of man, and the unity of Christianity and true science.

In order to secure a temperance people, we must secure temperance education. This must be imparted in two places the home, and the school. The education given in both may, however, be greatly aided by juvenile societies. We will always be glad to hear of Bands of Hope and other kindred associations.

ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE.

(New York Evening Post.)

Dr. Charles Fere, a well known authority on nervous and mental diseases, says these disorders are increasing at a terrible rate in France, and attributes the fact to the increase of beer-drinking, absinthe-drinking, and bars. There was scarcely such a thing as a bar twenty-three years ago, he says, but now they are all over the town, and always crowded. Bars and low eating houses where alcoholic drink is sold with or without food are the centres of resort for small tradesmen, cabmen, cooks, artisans, and so on, who want to get tips for sporting speculation. Dr. Fere studied this in connection with the increase of spine and brain diseases in young children, which he attributes to drink. It is well known that drunkenness in the long run leads to depopulation. The children of drunkards are deformed, or idiots, or violently impulsive, and are destined to swell the ranks of the army of crime. Dr. Fere noticed the number of infants thus suffering from the sins of their parents in the north of France, which has a large percentage of drunken women.

To show the effect of alcohol on embryonic life he exposed hens' eggs, during the period of incubation, to the fumes of alcohol. Some were thus treated during twenty-six and some during forty-eight hours. He observed that this delayed the growth of the chick in the shell and occasioned many monstrosities. One clutch of eggs was kept under alcoholic fumes for a hundred hours. At the end of that time the germ was not as much developed as it would have been after twenty-four hours of hatching under ordinary conditions. The doctor concludes from this that the children of drunken parents are at the time of birth less developed than those of sober parents, and that there are positive arrests of development in many directions.