

THE GOLDEN CRUSADER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Temperance Topics.

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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.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

The Wine Trade a new journal devoted to the interests of the licensed, and kindred trades of the Dominion, contains an earnest appeal, which we reproduce in another column, to the Licensed Trade to organize. The time has arrived when there is to be a struggle to the death, between the Licensed interests of Canada, and its enemies. So says the Wine Trade, and it does not overestimate the seriousness of the situation. Long has the disgrace of a licensed liquor traffic shamed and sullied our civilization, and it is to be hoped that the Government of this christian county will soon dissolve its partnerships in the accursed trade. The fact that the Wine Trade has made its appearance, under the patronage of the Licensed Victuallers Association of Montreal, and the Hotel Protective Association of Toronto, shows that the Trade are awake to their position. The fight will commence at the polls in Ontario in January, and though the immediate result of that vote will not greatly affect the trade, no pains should be spared to secure an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibitive legislation. The women of Ontario must remember that this is essentially a question on which it is their duty to vote. Wives and mothers are the chief sufferers through the effects of the liquor traffic, and every woman who is entitled to vote should exercise that privilege, we would rather say, perform that duty, next January. Our own experience has shewn that there is hardly a family where the evils of the liquor traffic are not felt, either through the father, son, or brother, and we should not only rejoice that we are honored to take part in the coming struggle, but should so bear ourselves as to make it decisive. The enemy is strong and wily. He is supported by monied interests, and political power, and we must go forth "strong in the Lord and the fear of His might."

The plea is being used that prohibition would interfere with the liberty of the subject, and strange to say this plea is put forward by at least one prominent politician, who was a strong supporter of the Public Works Act, which act prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors on public works in Canada. The argument, however, has strongly the appearance of bolstering up a bad cause. Do the various precautions which hem around the sale of poisons by chemist and druggists interfere unduly with the liberty of the subject? Where arsenic, strychnine, and prussic acid have slain their thousands, Alcohol has slain its tens of thousands. All the laws we live under if argued from the same stand point interfere with the liberty of the subject. The argument appears to us to confuse licence and liberty. The very men who advance it would interfere to prevent a man committing suicide, by any other means than that of alcohol. But the drinker not only commits suicide, he breeds crime and misery, makes the innocent suffer with the guilty, and to our mind if there be one blot on the statute book, it is that which makes Christian governments partners in the sale of this the commonest and most deadly poison.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Before the Golden Crusader again appears the Plebiscite in Ontario will have been voted on. We would again urge our readers to spare no effort to secure such an overwhelming force in favor of prohibition as shall force action on the part of the government. This is but the beginning of the struggle. The plebiscite of itself means nothing more than a declaration of opinion but a vote for legislation will surely follow if the vote is large now. Success next month must be used as a powerful lever for further organization and renewed effort.

WHAT TOBACCO COST.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew once remarked that he regarded his success in life as due, in a great measure, to his firmness in breaking off the habit of smoking. He enjoyed his cigars as much as did any ardent lover of the weed, but when he found that smoking interfered with his thinking apparatus he promptly stopped it.

Mr. Luther Prescott Hubbard is another New Yorker who attributes not only his financial success, but his long and contented life to his total abstinence from the tobacco habit. When a mere lad he chewed and smoked, but was induced to abandon both the quid and the cigar by the reasoning of a dear friend. For many years Mr. Hubbard has been in business at 76 Wall street, and just after he had passed his eighty-fifth year he printed and circulated a little treatise on 'How a Smoker Got a Home.'

Mr. Hubbard says; 'My smoking was moderate compared with that of many, only six cigars a day at 6½ cents each, equal to \$136.50 per annum, which, at seven percent interest for sixty-one years, amounts to the small fortune of \$118,924.26. This has afforded means for the education of my children, with an appropriate allowance for benevolent objects.'

This contented octogenarian began saving his cigar money by depositing it in the Seamen's Bank for Savings. In a few years he had accumulated enough to buy a comfortable home near the city, and overlooking Long Island Sound. During the long period of his patient economy he has been in the receipt of but a moderate income.

MONTREAL WITNESS.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The executive of the Dominion Alliance met in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon November 14.

The secretary's report referred to the recent great gathering of the prohibitionists of Ontario, where over eleven hundred regularly appointed delegates were present, and the plebiscite campaign enthusiastically inaugurated.

This province was represented at the recent meeting of the Dominion council in Toronto by the president and the secretary. Among other resolutions adopted by the council was one strongly urging provincial alliances to press for a plebiscite in each province on the question of prohibition. Another important matter was the submission by the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court of the question of Dominion or provincial jurisdiction in regard to prohibitory legislation.

The City Council has continued to ignore the proposed by-law in favor of early closing of saloons. The executive has again sought from the Government amendments to the License law. A reply had been received from the Premier to the effect that some amendments will be prepared for the present session. It has been thought well to defer any further action towards a plebiscite in this province until after the vote in Ontario, in January.

Communications were read from the plebiscite campaign executive in Toronto, asking the Alliance to assist in the work in eastern Ontario, particularly in the French-speaking sections. The secretary was instructed to immediately communicate with the workers in Prescott and Russell counties, and assist in the work of organization.

A request is to be forwarded to the Provincial Government asking that the Alliance be supplied with copies of bills presented to the Legislature, so that the Alliance may be able to keep informed of all legislation having reference to the temperance question.

UNDERHAND METHODS.

As usual the towns and cities in which Father Murphy recently lectured have been flooded with scurrilous literature, emanating from an apparently unknown source attacking, not the Murphy Gold Cure, but Father Murphy himself. Many marvel that these papers are allowed to pass through the Post Office, printed as they are in a foreign country. The sender of all these abominations reminds one of a word-picture drawn by Spencer.

"And next to him malicious Envy rode
Upon a ravenous wolfe, and still did chaw
Between his cankered teeth a venomous tode,
That all the poison ran about his gaw;
But inwardly he chawed his own man
At neighbor's wealth that made him ever sad,
For death it was when any good he saw;
And wept that cause of weeping none he had;
And when he heard of harme he waxed wondrous glad."

We can endorse Fanny Squeers, 'pity his ignorance and despise him,' for—

"What made the man of Envy what he was,
Was worth in others, vileness in himself,
A lust of praise, with underserving deeds,
And conscious poverty of soul, and still
It was his earnest work and daily toil,
With lying tongue to make the noble seem
Mean as himself."

As to the object of the attacks, "a just man cannot fear," and Father Murphy stands unscathed by all their fulminations,

"His life is parallel'd
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice;
He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himself, which he spers on his power
To qualify in others."

The people of Canada will judge Father Murphy by his life amongst them, and the fruit thereof. By thousands now clothed and in their right minds, who erst while dwelt amongst the tombs of their own higher nature, by homes made happy, and the full measure of his own charity, rather than the libellous traditions of strangers. The only gain the heavy circulation of these papers produces is to put the Dominion to the expense of carrying and delivering them.

A NEW CHAMPION.

HON. A. S. HARDY AS A TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, Ontario Provincial Secretary made his first appearance as a temperance advocate at a meeting of Zion Church, Brantford, on Tuesday December 6th.

In his speech Mr. Hardy said he was present to show his sympathy with the movement rather than with any idea of enlightening the people on the subject. Those who had come there expecting to hear a temperance oration from him would be disappointed. On the other hand, he repudiated the assertion that he was a raw recruit on behalf of temperance. He had always taken his stand on behalf of temperance, but had not spoken publicly on prohibition, largely because the administration of the license law had fallen to his lot, and he had therefore been engaged in the work of restriction, repression, limitation. He had always spoken for temperance, and raised his voice on the floor of the Local House in favor of it. The plebiscite was a distinct step in advance, and gave people an opportunity to say by the ballot whether or not they wanted prohibition. Doubts had been cast on the Government's sincerity in this matter. That did not matter. The main point was, the Ontario Government had given the prohibitionists a chance to test public opinion. The speaker gave the number of petitions received by the Government to hold this plebiscite:—From temperance societies, 495; churches, 314. What would be the result? His own opinion was that it would be largely *yea*. As regards the action of the Government if the plebiscite carried, Mr. Mowat had stated that they would first have to ascertain the opinion of the courts as to their legal power in the matter. The Government would, of course, require the vote to be a decided one. It would have to have public sentiment behind it. A government would have to be formed for the express purpose of submitting a prohibition measure. This went without

question. Of the members of the Government, Messrs. Mowat, Ross, and himself would vote *yea*. He did not know how the others would vote. Of the other provinces there could be no doubt that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, would carry prohibition shortly. The demand would then be made on the Dominion Government to legislate. Mr. Hardy touched in a general way on the revenue side of the question, and closed by stating that the voice of Ontario would undoubtedly be in favor of the measure.

Now that Mr. Hardy has made a new departure it is earnestly to be hoped that other of the ministers will shortly follow.

Sir Benjamin W. Richardson.

Since the death of Sir Andrew Clark, president of the Royal College of Physicians, the leading medical authority in London Eng., is undoubtedly Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. Perhaps best known as a scientific worker, in all that pertains to physiology and the secrets of vitality and health, Sir Benjamin is also a consultant of high rank, and men who have been influenced by his writings come from far and near to get the benefit of his judgment. Like Sir Andrew, he is strong in hygiene, in diet, and in the application of common sense; like Sir Andrew, too, thought to an incalculably greater extent, his researches have led him to the strongest known deliverances on the temperance question. On an Exeter Hall platform he is always enthusiastically received; and though not a brilliant, is ever a solid and interesting speaker, holding his audience by the weight of his facts, and by the clearness with which they are given. He has lately given several powerful blasts on his trumpet, in remonstrance to the usual method of stooping or bending in cycling. Himself a cyclist, he has watched the action of the postures assumed, and decides that life is positively shortened by the bad attitudes so common with users of the newer machines. The cyclist's stoop gets rapidly developed in young men; its action on the heart and lungs is disastrous in the extreme, and he urges a return to the more rational and manly posture, his favorite mode of relaxation. Astounding as it may appear, he has again and again found racers with the heart's action over 200 a minute, at the close of the effort, and this extra strain on the vital organ is always followed by depressing results. Of course the gain to the man is only temporary, namely, in increasing the momentum by throwing forward the centre of gravity, and also by giving less resistance to the wind.

The result of alcoholism.

On Sunday Nov. 5, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael lectured on "The Injury done to the human body by the excessive use of alcohol."

The Dean based his remarks on the views of the late Dr. Carpenter and contended that alcohol is a poison and drunkenness a form of insanity. "Delirium tremens," said he, "arises from the accumulation of alcohol in the system, consequent on the abuse of stimulants, and the strain is often fatal. The restoration, after each successive attack of the disease, is less complete, until it is altogether despaired of, and then the patient settles down into one of the saddest things which can be seen, a state of melancholy madness and finally death." He claimed that the steady use of alcohol predisposed the system to apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, and diseases of the liver, kidney and other organs, and he quoted Dr. Carpenter as his authority. As to the use of alcohol in sustaining the bodily or mental powers, the Dean said that the power of sustained exertion was impaired and injured by its use, the strength it gave simply lasting as long as the exhilarating influence of the spirit acted, after which the system was weaker than before the stimulant was taken. While Dr. Carpenter was of opinion that alcohol was useful in toning up the system where it had been run down through sudden exposure to cold or want of food, he at the same time pointed out that in cases where a man was liable to continued exposure, no greater mistake could be made than to rely repeatedly on alcohol; hot tea, coffee or cocoa were better in every way, and they built up the body, which alcohol certainly did not.