

Re Rev. Mr. T. E. Haugel
Quebec

THE GOLDEN CRUSADER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE TOPICS.—NON-POLITICAL, NON-SECTARIAN.

Vol. I. No. 5.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

Price Ten Cents.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Crusader wishes all its readers a very Merry Christmas. In very land the feeling of Christmastide opens the hearts and pockets of men, who often think but little of the Founder of the Feast in all the glad time. Christmas with all its its happy mirth, brings with it however, a sense of heart sadness, as we look upon the riot and waste committed in memory (save the world) of the birth of Christ. Temperance men and women have much to sadden them at this season, and much to do. The old drinking customs are gradually dying out but still there is a great deal to be done in lessening Christmas excess. The problem is how is this to be accomplished. Only one answer presents itself, by Christian temperance men and women living "more nearly as they pray," and drinking more deeply of the love of Him whose birth they delight to honor. Thus will they "widen the skirts of light and make the struggle with darkness narrower."

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLERS.

Recently several persons who thought they might venture to evade the prohibitory law, in force in Richmond County, have found that that kind of an experiment is a very dangerous one. Napoleon Roux, of Tingwick, convicted for selling during the exhibition day at Danville was fined \$40 and costs. Thos. Beaudard, of Asbestos, had three convictions secured against him with a \$50 penalty in each case. He has cleared out. There were four Richmond cases; two against a man named Louis Houdoin, who lives in the D'Harnais house, opposite Mr. C. N. Desaulniers. He made confession and was fined the full penalty in both cases. He is a poor man with a motherless family, but a good robust workman. He was given the choice of paying, going to jail, or clearing out of Richmond. He will migrate. The other two cases were against John H. Dyson, who has been suspected of vending liquor at his carpenter's shop. One case was proven and the usual fine of \$50 imposed; in the other case the testimony was very direct as to the sale to the witness summoned. George Noel, a former hotelkeeper, and one of the two Noel brothers who so brutally assaulted Mr. Geo. Goodhue some time ago, was in the shop at the time and swore that Dyson refused to give the witness liquor. Noel got several drinks himself; but said they were Dyson treats and were not paid for. As it was one witness against another, the magistrate gave Dyson the benefit of the doubt saying, however, that he believed the evidence of the first witness. This case was dismissed.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, who have a lot of old judgments standing against the former hotelkeepers of Richmond, has since collected one of these fines of \$50 from George Noel, for the reason that he had broken faith with the temperance party by encouraging and endeavoring to shield another offender of the illicit sale fraternity in the cases cited above.

It is true the prohibitory law is violated in Richmond, no one will attempt to deny it. But will anyone point out any other law upon the statute books which is more effectively enforced, and whose offenders are more certain of detection and conviction? What's true of Richmond might as easily be made true of any other county, city or province in Canada. Prohibition can be enforced.

MONTREAL WITNESS.

ALARM FROM ENGLAND.

The following cablegram from London, Eng., will be read with interest:

London, Dec. 7.—A deputation from the United Kingdom Templars to-day visited Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge him to use his influence with the Government to have the direct veto bill given first place in the House of Commons at the next session. The Chancellor said that the Government meant to prosecute the measure with all the resources at their disposal and it hoped to see a successful issue. Mr. Gladstone, he added, concurred in the opinion that the day was not far distant when the Government would accomplish the wishes of the temperance party.

This is not only interesting it is encouraging. If a direct veto bill can be introduced in England, why not in Canada, "Faint heart never won fair lady," and unless we attempt something great we shall win nothing great. It is no use to dream of the halcyon period when "shall dawn the poets golden day." Old Pindar hundreds of years ago told us in his odes "If there be any good thing amongst mankind, without hard work, it comes not," and truth then is truth now. Temperance societies and organizations must do something more than hold mutual admiration meetings, and arrange pleasant evenings for the consumption of cake and tea, and the execution (too often literal) of songs and music. If their convictions are worth holding they are worth fighting for. Before any veto bill can be submitted, there must be a change in public opinion. Temperance men and women must add working to praying. They must go to the polls, and vote for the city councilors who are not dominated by the saloon keepers and the liquor men. They must elect temperance men as their representatives in parliament, and the legislatures. They must secure total abstinence clergymen and teachers. In this fight we "war not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against spiritual wickedness in high places." The great objects for which we war are not only bare morality and decency, but the immortal souls of men, and women being destroyed by the thousand through alcohol. Remember we are responsible for these, that we every one of us helps sell them the damning poison as long as we elect governments to become partners in the accused trade by legalizing the sale, and to share the spoils by licensing the traffic. Let us then be up and doing. Strong in the Lord and the fear of His might, and ere long victory will be ours, let who will say us nay.

Personal Notice.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Murphy, the Gold Cure priest of Montreal, will learn with pleasure of his recovery from a severe illness, brought on by want of rest and over-exertion. The dauntless Apostle of Temperance has been on a lecturing tour to Halifax, St. John's, etc., and, as usual, was being welcomed by enthusiastic audiences. Few know the extent of the reverend gentleman's charities, few are aware of the vast amount of good which is accomplished in the great cause of temperance by this zealous and gifted priest. His institutes stand and flourish, monuments of his marvellous success through the enterprise and noble work performed by Father Murphy and his associates in Canada.

PROHIBITION.

Opponents of the Ontario plebescite, and of prohibition are busy proclaiming that prohibition has proved itself a failure, but where is their proof. Allowing that out of those who at present, use and abuse alcohol, only ten per cent were reformed by prohibition, that would be a glorious work, but experience shows that the abolition of the traffic means more than this. It means that the young generation grows up free from the temptation of the saloon, and its accompanying evils, without the taste for strong drink, or the fatal knowledge of its evil effects. This is evidenced by a glance at the newer states of the great Union to our south. In Texas, Nebraska, and other States it is this absence of saloons and of the traffic which causes the rising generation to be a strong minded, temperate race, and which frees their vast territories from so many of the awful crimes engendered by that of drunkenness. The Maine laws may have been violated, but notwithstanding all that has been said, (and more has been said than can be proved) they have been great blessings. The prohibitionists of Manitoba and the North West are extracted from New England sources, and it is the reminiscence of beneficent work done by prohibition in Maine, which causes them to desire to see prohibitory laws in the North West and Manitoba.

MR. W. H. HOWLAND, DEAD.

The temperance cause has lost a warm supporter in the person of Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-mayor of Toronto, who died on December 12. The last illness arose from a cold contracted in the end of November, which developed in an attack of la grippe and pneumonia. On Sunday, December 10, his condition became precarious, and though a slight improvement took place on the Monday it was evident on Tuesday morning that he was gradually sinking, and death claimed him shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon. His death bed was surrounded by his friends. The funeral took place on Thursday 14.

During the morning of the day hundreds of Toronto's citizens of all classes, all grades of society, the poorer predominating, took a last look at their lamented friend ex-mayor Howland as the remains lay at Sir Wm. P. Howland's, father of the deceased, Elizabeth street school children and the inmates of the Old People's Home were among the first arrivals. The floral tributes included one from the children inscribed 'Father,' another inscribed 'Our Brother.' Lady Tilley placed a wreath of white chrysanthemums on the casket, which was of red cedar covered with black cloth. The funeral service was conducted at the house by the Rev. Dr. McTavish and the Hon. Rev. R. Moreton; at Necropolis by the Rev. T. C. Desbarres. The pall-bearers included Mayor Fleming. A large crowd gathered at the residence and vicinity. Six police officers bore the coffin to the hearse. The order of the cortege was: Two hundred boys of the Industrial School, which deceased founded, the hearse, the family, the City Council, friends and citizens in carriages, and citizens on foot.

The late Mr. Howland was born at Lambton Mills, in the county of York, in 1844, and was a son of Sir W. P. Howland. He received his earlier education at the Toronto academy, subsequently attending the Upper Canada college and the Model Grammar School, where he remained until he was sixteen. He entered his father's business, and in 1872

organized the Queen City Insurance Company, becoming its president. He held many responsible positions in connection with the Toronto Board of Trade, the Millers' and Manufacturers' company, and the Dominion Manufacturers' association. He was a strong supporter of the National policy and also supported Sir Oliver Mowat. He was greatly interested in philanthropic work and the temperance movement, in which he became interested when the Dunkin act was submitted to the electors of Toronto in 1877. He was identified with the work of the Toronto hospital, the Eye and Ear infirmary, the Fever hospital, the Lying-in hospital, the Industrial school, the Mercer reformatory, the Toronto Mission union, the Prisoners Aid association and many other kindred institutions. He was twice elected Mayor of Toronto, in 1886 and 1887, being placed in nomination by the temperance workers of the city. He was married in 1873 to Miss Laura Chipman, a sister of the wife of Sir Leonard Tilley, who, with several children, survives him.

AMONGST THE INSTITUTES.

The Gold Cure last Christmas season took \$12,000 out of the saloons in Montreal. This year it is expected that the amount will be at least ten times as much.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, said recently that "the Gold Cure is a great and noble work. It was the finest institution that ever came into the town." On the Sunday before Father Murphy's lecture all the churches in Halifax endorsed his work, and Rev. Dr. Murphy, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, recommended it, telling the people it was their duty to send those requiring treatment to the institutes.

The Quebec institute is doing admirably. Since the lamented death of Dr. Arthur de Blois, Dr. MacKay represents the institutes entirely.

Father Murphy contemplates opening at St. John, N. B., at a very early date. During his recent visit he was waited on by a deputation of influential citizens, including le comte de Beauri, Dr. Travers, and Dr. Melmeray, who besought to establish an institute there. Arch. McSweeney stated that he would do all he could to encourage the good work when commenced.

Dr. Mackenzie the medical superintendent of the Gold Cure Institute, at St. John, Newfoundland, has been elected a member of the Legislature of the Ancient Colony on the prohibition ticket.

Father Murphy has calls to lecture from all parts of the country.

Ottawa Institute under the genial management of Mr. John Taylor continues to prosper. From 15 to 20 graduates pass through every month, all who can remaining in touch with the institute. Concerts, reunions, and other similar modes of keeping up the graduates interest in the work are of constant recurrence, and are largely attended the members and convalescents taking part. In Ottawa the boon of the cure has been properly appreciated, and like the

"Gentle due from heaven
Upon the earth beneath, it is twice blest,
It blesteth him who gives and him who takes."

Speaking of the Gold Cure the day after Father Murphy's lecture, the *Canadian Recorder* says: "The universal opinion of the people is that it is a blessing to the community, and it is evident that Father Murphy's heart is in the work."