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# THE GOLDEN CRUSADER.

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

VOL. I. No. 3.

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## THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD ABERDEEN COMMENCES HIS CAREER AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess, arrived at Quebec on board the Allan liner "Sardinian" on Sunday, September 17, and one of his first acts was to attend divine service at the English Cathedral, after having taken up his official headquarters at the Citadel. On Monday, September 18th, at 11.30 A. M. he took the oath of office, and was installed as Governor-General of Canada in the Legislative Council Chamber in the Ancient Capital. Lord Aberdeen is reputed to be the most popular nobleman in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom, and he certainly won the hearts of the Irish during his term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he was greatly assisted by her Ladyship. Their Excellencies are good organizers, and are widely known for their noble philanthropy, and unostentatious generosity.

At the time of Lord Aberdeen's birth in 1847, his father held the title of Lord Haddo, which thirteen years later he changed to Earl of Aberdeen, succeeding his father, George Hamilton Gordon, the fourth Earl, who was Prime Minister from 1852 to 1855 and was condemned by the House of Commons, because of the mismanagement of the Commissariat department during the Crimean war, especially the winter of 1854, when British soldiers died in the trenches from starvation and the want of clothing to resist the inclemency of a Russian winter. His Excellency is, therefore, a grandson of this Prime Minister and comes of a most ancient and distinguished ancestry. He succeeded his elder brother George, who was a captain in the Aberdeenshire volunteer Rifles in January, 1870. This adventurous and eccentric brother was lost at sea while working as mate of the schooner "Hera" from Boston for Melbourne, Australia. He was swept overboard in a storm on the fourth day out and drowned. The Earl is now the seventh of his line. He was educated at Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1871 proceeding A.M. in 1877. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and when two years later the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1875 he was a member, and subsequently became chairman, of the royal commission to enquire into the subject of railway accidents. During 1877-78 he served as a member of the committee of the House of Lords on intemperance. He had now become known as a member of the Liberal party and one of its best debaters in the House of Lords. In 1886 Hon. W. E. Gladstone appointed him viceroy of Ireland, and as such he won well deserved popularity, and, it is said, on his leaving office the scene in Dublin, on the day of departure of the Earl and Countess, was such as had never been witnessed there since the leave-taking of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Since then Lord and Lady Aberdeen have led Liberal Society in a social way most successfully. In 1877 his Lordship made a tour of the United States and made several addresses there on the Home Rule question.

In 1891 the Earl rented Senator Sandford's residence in Hamilton spending the summer there and proceeding to British Columbia. Lord Aberdeen is a



LORD ABERDEEN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

member of many religious and philanthropic societies and was one of the first subscribers of £1,000 to the "Submerged Tenth" scheme of "General" Booth of the Salvation Army.

The Earl has filled many important public offices. When only 33 years of age he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. In the following year he was elected High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and spent five years in gathering experience at the headquarters of the Presbyterian organization. His early utterances at Quebec on September 18, at the opening of the Central Canada Fair, Ottawa on September 26, and at the opening of the Montreal Board of Trade building September 27th, have all given promises of great popularity in Canada.

The Countess of Aberdeen is no less a notability than her husband. Her Excellency is a daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, first Lord Tweedmouth, and sister of Mr. Edward Majoribanks, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the present Gladstone Cabinet. The Countess is a handsome woman, above the medium height, possessing a well-trained and highly cultivated mind, a warm and kindly heart, and has great strength

of character. She has the reputation of being a woman of progressive ideas, and is one of the hardest worked among the women of the English aristocratic class. She is the president of several of the Women's Liberal Associations in Great Britain, and while at Dublin Castle in 1866 she organized the Irish Industries Association, its object being to develop home industries among the poorer people. In this she has been most successful. She organized the whole scheme. There was a central office in Dublin for the selling of Irish made goods, and the industry grew so rapidly that in a short time a branch office was opened in London, and the one in Dublin removed to larger and more commodious quarters in that city. In order to strengthen the work of the Association it was decided to have a display of Irish industries at the Columbian fair in Chicago, and early this summer the Earl and Countess sailed for New York and Chicago passing through Montreal. But before leaving on her philanthropic mission she was presented with an address by the Queenstown Municipal Board, thanking her for her endeavors to promote cottage industries among the poorer classes of the Irish people. But the work upon which the Countess has

most set her heart of late years is the foundation of the Haddo House Association—a league which numbers many thousand members and associates drawn from all classes of Scottish women. Its object is a more sisterly interest in one another among women of every station in life, and especially among mistresses and their female servants.

Canada has, with her usual impulsive hospitality opened wide her arms to receive the distinguished children of the Common mother country. She has done so in the hope, almost the certainty, that their Excellencies term of office will be marked by improvement and development for Canada, in the very highest sense, and that year by year under his wise rule the Dominion may rise higher and higher in that knowledge which alone exalteth a nation.

The *Crusader* will be glad to hear from the secretaries and officers of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, the St. Patrieks Temperance Societies, and the C. T. A. A. as well as from the W. C. T. U's. on all points of interest. These societies are numerous, and we must therefore ask correspondents to remember that our space is limited.

### Look not upon the wine when it is red.

Prov. XXIII, 31 & 32.

Look not upon the wine  
That sparkles in its flow,  
For death is slumbering there,  
Beneath its ruddy glow,  
No happiness in bringing,  
At last it only stingeth,  
It biteth, and it wringeth  
The heart with bitter woe.

Behold the giant fiend  
Who laughs in mockery:  
He binds the strongest see,  
And boasts of victory,  
No human hand can sever  
His hands that loosen never  
Until the soul forever  
Rests in eternity.

Go, thou, unveil his form,  
And bid the erring flee:  
O lift the demon's mask,  
And let the tempted see,  
Implore them to awaken,  
Ere happiness be taken,  
While fetters may be shaken,  
While yet they may go free.

Lift up the tempted soul  
Now fallen in despair,  
Direct his thoughts above,  
To God who heareth prayer,  
His arm in mighty power,  
Can bid the demon lower,  
And in temptations hour,  
Will an escape prepare.

### Temperance Progress in England

The temperance tide is rising, and if we continue to pray, agitate, petition, speak, and write, it will soon be strong and deep enough to float the Direct Veto Bill into its desired haven. It is delightful that our circuits are sending petitions by scores and hundreds. Let everybody do his utmost. The only counter movement is prompted by ignoble and cruel love of pelf. There never was a more sordid or immoral opposition.

What the liquor trade now affirms in fact is, that it has an eternal right to flourish on the damnation of Englishmen! As to the impudent demand for compensation, who will compensate us for our desolate homes and broken hearts? Moreover, there is nothing to prevent these blotted millionaires from compensating one another. One of them—when he persuaded foolish and wicked men to buy his business as a joint stock company—drew six millions out of it as his personal share in the blood stained swag! How dare he talk of compensation? During the three years of grace, he and his brother millionaires could—by an easy system of insurance—provide handsomely for every servant and agent in their employ. The cry for compensation is as hollow and false as the other sophisms with which the most corrupt trade in Christendom is howling for more gold stained with human blood!—*Methodist Times.*

### Does Alcohol Give Strength.

We have seen that alcoholic liquors not only cannot aid, but that they actually prevent digestion, and that they injure the tone of the entire digestive apparatus. Neither do they increase the power of endurance of fatigue, as is often asserted, but rather diminish it, as is abundantly proved by the testimony of those who have had to perform the severest labour under circumstances of the greatest physical hardship.

Dr. Carpenter has examined this subject very thoroughly, and presents ample evidence of the fallacy of the popular notions upon it. He quotes, among many other examples, the circumstance of a vessel that sprang a leak at sea, and was kept afloat for twelve weeks by the unceasing efforts of the passengers and crew. At first they partook of spirits, but their strength failed so rapidly that, by the captain's orders, coffee and cocoa were substituted, "when," says the doctor, "their vigour returned; their fatigue diminished; and after twelve weeks' incessant and severe labour (with no interval longer than four hours), the ship was brought into port with all on board of her in as good condition as ever they were in their lives." He also received the voluntary testimony of thirty-four men engaged in the most laborious operations, furnace and foundry men, glass blowers, etc. "that they were able to perform their toil with greater ease and satisfaction when abstaining from liquor than when they drank moderately of it."

A teetotal glass blower, publicly stated at a meeting at Exeter Hall, that he had "worked sixty hours at a stretch, without ever lying down, at his exhaustive labour,

a feat which he had never been able to accomplish while using spirituous liquors." A member of a Glasgow fire brigade states that he sustained seventy-three hours' continued exertion at a fire, with no other beverage than coffee and ginger-beer, while his spirit drinking comrades "were beat, and fell away."

The superior efficacy of total abstinence in promoting bodily vigour was uniformly demonstrated in competitive trials between two sets of labourers engaged in very diverse but arduous toil.—mowers, harvesters, brick-makers, miners, iron-workers, railway navies and the like,—the one set practising total abstinence, whilst the other relied on the assistance of alcoholic liquors.

The same truth is corroborated by the noble physique and athletic power of the boatmen, porters, and water-carriers of Constantinople, said to be the strongest and finest set of men in Europe. The Mohammedan population of the East, generally, who are all abstainers on religious principle from wine or fermented liquor, are characterized by their fine development and muscular energy. In competitions of strength between the most athletic grenadiers of the British service, and the water drinkers of the Himalayas, the latter were uniformly victorious, their average strength being one and three-quarter times that of the strongest Europeans. The extraordinary endurance of fatigue of the New Zealand Maories, the Cape Kaffirs, the North American Indians, and of the Guachos of the South American pampas, who all drink water exclusively, prove, at least, the entire compatibility of total abstinence with perfect physical health and vigour.

Military experience also proves that the protracted and often severe hardships of a soldier's life are better endured without liquor than with it. During Sir John Moore's retreat from Corunna, notwithstanding the depressing circumstances under which this march was performed, the army was found to improve in health and vigour, as soon as the usual allowance of spirits was unobtainable. The Duke of Wellington, during the Peninsular War feared more for his men from barrels of wine than from batteries of cannon, and sent a body of troops to destroy a large magazine of wine which lay on his line of march.

Probably no troops ever performed more laborious work than those that in 1870 proceeded by the Dawson Road to Red River, dragging their heavy boats, stores, and war-material over numerous and often steep portages. Yet all this fatigue was successfully undergone with the absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquors and the substitution thereof of tea *ad libitum*.

Milton thus represents the wisdom of abstinence from wine in the drama of "Samson Agonistes."

CHORUS—"Desire of wine and all delicious drinks,  
Which many a famous warrior overturns,  
Thou couldst repress.

SAMSON—I drank from the clear, milky juice, allaying  
Thirst, and refreshed; nor envied them the grape  
Whose heads that turbid liquor filled with fumes.

CHORUS—O madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support in health,  
When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear  
His mighty champion, strong above compare,  
Whose drink was only from limpid brook."

ONWARD.

### THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

The following letter from Charlton Edholm, the press agent of the W.C.T.U., at Chicago, will be read with great interest by all temperance people.

"The World's W.C.T.U. was well represented in the Columbian congresses under the supervision of Judge C. C. Bonney and Mr. Clarence Young, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, such orators as Mary A. Woodbridge, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mary T. Lathrop, Mrs. L. M. N. Stephens, Miss Belle Kearney, the Rev. Anna Shaw representing our cause. Social purity was represented by Aaron Powell, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Archbishop Ireland, Mrs. Lydia A. Prescott and 'Mother' Prindle of the Florence Crittenton Missions. Judge Bonney asks that all friends of temperance write to their Congressmen requesting them to have published by the United States Government the valuable papers presented at

these World's congresses, which will be an encyclopedia on all subjects. Among the many enterprises none has given the W.C.T.U. such a commercial standing as the magnificent temple in Chicago, founded by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse. The building cost \$1,250,000. The rent roll, when all offices are occupied, will amount to \$220,000 dollars annually. The rentals are now \$170,000, which gives a large surplus above expenses. When the building is filled the rentals alone will pay for it in a few years, and the society will have the splendid income, to be used in pushing the forty lines of work against the liquor traffic. The financial plan has been approved by such thorough business men as George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, and Thomas A. Bryan, vice-president of the Columbian Exposition. The press, the pulpit, and our great leaders aid it in every way. All wishing to help this work, or any other, can send contributions to the World's treasurer, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, 26 Chomedy street, Montreal. Another stupendous success is the Women's Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago, of which Mrs. Matilda B. Carse is the founder and president, and Mrs. C. F. Grow is the able manager. The association does an annual business of \$125,000, doing a vast deal of book publishing for churches of all denominations, who thus help the W. C. T. U. It also publishes the 'Union Signal,' the World's White Ribbon official organ, a large sixteen page paper, with its subscription list of \$5,000, thus reaching over 400,000 people every week. Its editors are Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Margaret A. Sudduth, Harriet B. Kells and Ada M. Melville. Two of its editors, Mary Allen West and Julia Ames, have heard the message 'Come up higher.' The W. T. P. A. also publishes the famous literary magazine 'Our Day,' edited by Joseph Cook, the 'Oak and Ivy Leaf,' edited by Jennie A. Stewart; the 'Young Crusader' and 'Advance Guard,' by Alice M. Gaerney, also editor of books and publications.

None realize the power of the press more than these wise women and Miss Irene Fockler, Associate Press Superintendent of the World's W. C. T. U., and Miss Lodi Reed, of the National, secure the publishing of temperance items in tens of thousands of newspapers for which they wish thus to publicly thank 'Ye Editors.'

Among the many books published in the interest of temperance none are more helpful to the cause than Frances E. Willard's 'Glimpses of Fifty Years,'—her autobiography, C. W. Moulton's valuable work, 'Women of the Century,' containing biographical sketches of 1,500 women; 'Campaign Echoes,' by Mrs. Letitia Youmans, honorary president Canadian W. T. C. U.; 'Junior Partners,' by A. M. Rawson; 'Woman's Evangel,' by Eva Griffith; 'Seed, Number one Hard,' by John G. Wooley, and sold for the Rest Island Mission; and 'Traffic in Girls,' and 'Florence Crittenton Missions,' Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, well known as the millionaire evangelist, who gives all his time freely to evangelistic work and his fortune to founding Florence Crittenton missions, in memory of his angel-baby, has thirteen of these missions for the rescue of erring girls, five under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., in whose behalf Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, the 'Temperance Demosthenes,' has been authorized as lecturer. His own books, 'Around the World with Jesus,' and 'Traffic in Girls,' will both be sold for the benefit of the missions. The latter is a thrilling picture of the life of these poor white slaves and their rescue through Florence Crittenton missions. In most of the large cities of the United States the W. C. T. U. acts largely in supporting a rescue home, thus proving the falsity of the old adage, 'Woman is woman's worst enemy.' The Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, is doing a marvelous work for missions by training hundreds of young people in aggressive labor in saving the masses. The Lecture Bureau, Miss Lucy Anthony, superintendent sends out scores of speakers who are making a mighty temperance sentiment. One of the most notable events of the grand World's W. C. T. U. Convention in the near future, it is hoped, will be the presentation in the city of Chicago of the beautiful bronze Willard Fountain, purchased with the ten cent pieces of the children of the 'Loyal Temperance Legions,' of which Miss Anna Gordon is World's Superintendent. It will be placed at the entrance of Willard Hall, The Temple, where noon prayer-meetings are held, thus providing 'free drinks' for all.

CHARLTON EDHOLM,

Press Superintendent, W. C. T. U.

### WILFUL WASTE MAKES WOFUL WANT.

The yearly waste in the United States through drink is at least \$500,000,000. In forty years \$10,000,000,000 have been thus wasted. This is equal to the whole savings of the people from 1783 to 1857.

The Canadian waste is as great in proportion, besides, what no man can reckon. Wasted opportunities, wasted life, and wasted souls.

### TRUTH PUT STRONGLY.

Dr. Cuyler, of New York, spoke some home truths in the course of his outspoken address at the recent Temperance Congress at the World's fair. His whole speech should be read by all interested in Temperance. The following extracts embody, perhaps, the most telling sentences he uttered on that occasion.

I discovered one thing some time ago, and that is that the license system as a system, after a fair trial for several generations, for all practical purposes of destroying the traffic or saving the community from the crime and misery connected with it, has proved itself to be a ghastly farce, an utter failure. It really does nothing to stop the sale. It really puts a legal sanction on the stupendous and awful crime. It does no good. It is useful as a handle for the politicians in some places, puts a tremendous power in their hands for mischief, but does nothing to stay the awful tide of misery, drunkenness, devastation and ruin. It was about time it was abandoned as a failure. I challenge any man to come on this platform during this congress and prove to us that in the long run the license system—call it high or low or what you will—has materially diminished drunkenness and the miseries procured thereby.

I believe in temperance coffee houses, and I believe to-day that if the rich philanthropists would spend some of their money in providing cheerful, well-lighted, attractive and comfortably arranged places for people to go to at night, where they could get coffee, lemonade, chocolate, and other drinks not alcoholic, it would result in a tremendous benefit to the masses. Human nature is human nature. These people say, "You rich men can have your wine in your clubs in Chicago and in New York; you can have your madeiras and your champagne in your elegant houses on Fifth avenue. And when night comes, the poor, hard-working man wants a little sociability; and for want of some clean, wholesome, safe place, he drifts into the saloon." Chicago, as I am told, has 6,000 open doorways to ruin; Chicago ought to have hundreds, yes, I shall say thousands, of these coffee rooms or temperance houses, gathering places for the great mass of working people to resort to.

I am ready to say here, in addition to it, and say it deliberately, that every liquor seller, every saloon keeper, makes his living at the mouth of hell. And it may be said of him truly that he verifies the legend among the Arabs, that when Cain had slaughtered Abel, the body of Abel was bound on his back, and he carried it for days clear up in the region of Lebanon. At last it dropped off, and there is an Arab village called Abel on that traditional spot. Every liquor seller will stalk up to the day of judgment with his victims bound where Abel was bound, on the back of his murderer. Oh, I would like to have this hall packed with the liquor sellers of Chicago. I would plead with them, and be ready to go down on my knees to them, and ask them for their own soul's sake never again to deal out death by the dram.

Now, having said all this with regard to the traffic, I am going to say something about as strong on the other side. I insist that the man who buys is a partner with the traffic. I would strike both sides of the counter. I would say that the buyers sustain the sellers, and that the buyers are partners with the sellers.

I want to say that if I am a pessimist in view of these colossal evils, I am also an inveterate hoper and believer in Almighty God presiding over the destinies of this glorious cause. Our face is in the sunlight, our face is to the future, and our uplifted hand is toward the sky."

### WILL MEET IN CHICAGO.

The "Woman's Journal," of Ottawa, states that the second convention of the World's W.C.T.U. will be held in Chicago, commencing on Oct. 16th, and with the National Convention of the W.C.T.U. of the United States, will continue through the week. Besides the four general officers of the Dominion W.C.T.U., who are, ex-officials, members of the convention, seven delegates may be sent. These are to be nominated as follows:—Two each by Ontario and Quebec Provincial Unions and one each by British Columbia, Manitoba and the Maritime Provincial Unions. No delegates are to be entertained.

## SONG OF THE RYE.

I was made to be eaten,  
And not to be drank;  
To be thrashed in a barn,  
Not soaked in a tank,  
I come as a blessing  
When put through a mill;  
As a blight and a curse  
When run through a still.

Make me up into leaves,  
And your children are fed;  
But if into drink,  
I'll starve them instead,  
In bread I'm a servant,  
The eater shall rule;  
In drink I am master,  
The drinker a fool.

## PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Provincial Union Prohibition Convention met in the Horticultural Pavilion on Tuesday, and Wednesday October 3rd and 4th.

Amongst those present were Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., of Woodstock; the Rev. Principal Austin, of St. Thomas; the Rev. Dr. Brethour, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Mr. F. S. Spence, Mr. James Thompson, and many other equally aggressive and influential temperance leaders.

Rev. J. S. Ross, M. A., and twelve others represented the Niagara Conference of the Methodist Church.

## THE FIRST DAY.

At the morning meeting on the first day Mayor Fleming was unanimously chosen chairman.

The special report of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance was read by Mr. Elgin Schoff, of Toronto. While the report was being read the union committee, which had called the convention on behalf of the temperance organizations, on motion withdrew to act as a committee on business and nominations.

Senator Vidal, on being introduced, was received with hearty applause. The veteran president of the Dominion Alliance spoke of the pleasure which it had been to him for 52 years to advocate the cause which was greater than any party question, that of prohibition. He declared that it was a disgrace to our country that a liquor license law is on the statute-books.

Rev. John Potts, D.D., said that as he glanced over the vast and representative assemblage he felt that the brightest day for temperance that Canada had ever seen had dawned.

Bishop Campbell, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, said that he trusted that the ultimate triumph of the cause would be reached within the lifetime of Senator Vidal. (Applaud.)

The Hon. A. G. Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, considered the greetings of his fellow-workers in the United States in a short, brilliant speech.

Ex-Mayor Gibson, of Ingersoll, spoke warmly in approval of the principles of a plebiscite.

Mrs. Thornby, of London, and Mrs. McDonell, of Toronto, assured the convention that the W. C. T. U. would zealously unite with the temperance orders in canvassing the electorate and securing a great majority for prohibition.

Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., of Woodstock, congratulated the convention on the enthusiasm with which the temperance forces were entering into the campaign.

The chairman read a telegram from the Prohibition League of Manitoba conveying hearty greetings.

Mr. Edward Carswell, the veteran of prominent platform temperance workers in Canada, made a pointed and humorous five-minute address.

Encouraging words were also spoken by Rev. Dr. Dewart and Senator Aikens.

Mr. F. S. Spence presented the report of the committee on business and nominations, which fixed the rules of order: speeches to be limited to five minutes, etc. The convention secretaries appointed were Messrs. F. S. Spence, W. H. Cahill and Elgin Schoff; official stenographer, Mr. A. C. Campbell. The nominations for committees were provisionally approved of, with power to add the following, being appointed conveners:—Credentials, Mr. H. O'Hara; campaign work, Principal Austin; finance, Mr. W. H. Orr; central and permanent organization, Mr. E. J. Davis, M.P.P.

## IN THE AFTERNOON.

Mayor Fleming again presided. Great applause was manifested when the chair-

man called Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., to the platform. Others on the platform were Rev. Dr. Carman, president of the Methodist General Conference, Mr. Joseph Tait, M. P.P., and Mr. J. S. Robertson, president of the Canadian Temperance League, F. W. Watkins, chairman of the Advanced Prohibition Organization.

The report on campaign work, stated that the committee had organized with Principal Austin, chairman; Mr. F. W. Watkins, vice-chairman; Mr. N. W. Rowell, secretary. The report dealt in detail with organization for the plebiscite campaign. After it was read the report was referred to the committee on central and permanent organization, the campaign committee being requested to hold a joint meeting with the former.

During the time the joint committee were meeting, rousing speeches were made by Rev. D. V. Sutherland, Rev. J. S. Ross, Mr. John Cameron, "the Black Knight," Mr. S. Carswell, and others.

The Rev. C. E. Heustis, of Halifax, tendered good wishes of the temperance workers of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Forster, president of Toronto District W.C.T.U., said when the time comes all will be found ready.

The Rev. Mr. Leason, of British Columbia, brother of the late Premier of the province, said that it was his privilege to bring the greetings of the prohibitionists of British Columbia, who held a most successful convention there.

The campaign committee report which was adopted, was to the effect that an executive committee be formed for the plebiscite campaign, the members of which to be residents of Toronto. That a secretary be secured to devote his whole time to the work of the campaign. That the Finance Committee be requested to provide for the payment of the expenses.

## THE SECOND DAY.

Mayor Fleming presided, and at convenient intervals short speeches on the auspicious opening of the plebiscite campaign and the prohibition outlook were made by the Rev. Dr. Carman, Mr. W. H. Cahill (of the League of the Cross), Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., Mr. J. R. Daigall, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. J. P. Smith and Mr. J. H. Flagg.

The business committee's report was presented by Mr. F. S. Spence nominating the following executive committee:—Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C.; Mr. W. W. Buchanan, the Rev. J. Potts, D.D.; Mr. W. H. Howland, the Rev. W. Kettlewell, the Rev. J. C. Madill, Grand Chief Templar I.O.G.T., Mr. J. B. Brooks, Grand Worthy Patriarch Sons of Temperance, Mrs. Cavers, president of the Ontario W.C.T.U., Mr. F. W. Daley, president of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Mrs. McDowell, Mr. Thomas Urquhart, president of the Baptist Young People's Society of Ontario, Mr. Thomas Morris, president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Ontario; the Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D.; Mr. Duffy, League of the Cross; the Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D.; the Hon. S. H. Blake, the Rev. A. M. Phillips, Mr. George A. Cox, the Rev. W. Frizzell, the Rev. J. C. Parker, Mr. Chester D. Massey, Mr. D. J. Fergusson, Mr. John Cameron, the Hon. A. Vidal, Mr. R. J. Fleming, Mr. W. H. Orr, Mr. F. S. Spence, Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P.; Mr. Jos. Tait, M.P.P.; Mr. Elgin Schoff, Mr. R. W. Dillon, and Mrs. Fawcett.

The committee on permanent organization reported that it was not desirable to proceed with the question of permanent organization at present, and recommended that the union committee calling the present convention be authorized to call the convention together again after the plebiscite if considered necessary. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported that the collection at the mass meeting amounted to \$104, which would defray the expenses of the convention.

The committee further recommended that a campaign fund for the use of the central committee of \$1,500 be raised. The report was adopted.

Mr. F. S. Spence called upon the delegates for subscriptions, when the sum of \$150 was speedily subscribed. By consent of the Convention, an adjournment of the Union Convention business was made to allow of the annual meeting of the Ontario Alliance being held.

After passing several votes of thanks amongst which was one to the Ontario Government for insisting on scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, the convention adjourned.

## NO MORE ALLOWANCE.

A movement is on foot to abolish the old time honored custom of giving the sailors of the British Navy allowances of grog, and substituting beer. As might be expected, this suggestion is meeting with strong opposition from gentlemen of the type who, when any reform, however moderate and good is suggested, discover that the country is going to the dogs. The question is "does the reform go far enough?"

Amongst other nations of the earth the United States sets a bright example by not allowing spirits of any sort to be brought on board any vessel of the fleet, not even for the officers mess. This example England might with benefit copy, rather than consorting with Russia, the only other nation which serves out strong spirits, that nation using the vile vodka for its allowance beverage.

England has already proved that her soldiers and sailors can do more work, with better health, with merely an allowance of tea and libitum than they can with rum. In the olden days when a gentleman was not considered fit to claim the rank unless he could "polish off his three bottles" of wine, the prevailing opinion in favour of allowances of ardent spirits might be expected, but in these, when temperance is becoming fashionable, and total abstinence is finding its proper level amongst the men of "light and leading," it is incredible that even beer should be retained. If the plea made that the heat, "between decks" makes the effects of the spirits bad, be true, then beer, which if good, is more lastingly heating in its action, would be worse.

Taking away all mere sentimental surroundings, the step is one in the right direction. The men of the service are of a better stamp than in the old days of the "triangle and eat," and as the tone of the service both as regards officers and men has been raised by the abolition of the latter, so it will be by the abolition of strong drink. If the words of the patriot poet

"Lord from Thee what grace and glory,  
Hath Thy people England won!  
Wonders make divine her story,  
Wonders that Thine arm hath done."

be true, and "who will aver they are not?" then the nation should cease to incur the curse pronounced against him "who giveth his neighbor drink, who putteth his bottle to his lips, and the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," need not fear disgrace whilst entrusted to sober and noble heroic blue jackets.

## INTEMPERANCE.

BY W. H. DEVERAUX.—IN "ONWARD."

We all of us know what this word intemperance means, and, sad to say, many of us know to our cost. The only way to wipe out this great evil is to prohibit the sale or manufacture of the liquor.

But how is this to be done? By presenting petitions to our legislature. That may be one way, but we firstly need to vote for and elect good Christian and temperance men, and make them promise to vote for prohibition.

I wonder how many votes would be cast for, and how many against, this awful traffic, in our fair Dominion. I fear the liquor would get voted in. But what we want is to get to work at once, men, women, and children, and talk, work and fight against this awful evil.

How many sad faces do we see from the effects of this traffic. I know a little girl only six years old, good looking, smart and intelligent, but her face never wears a smile. Why? Her father is a drunkard. But some might say a child of that age knows nothing of such things. But her mother is always sad. This is the cause—and all from drink. Let us pray to our God for deliverance.

## THE ONTARIO PLEBESCITE.

Great work is being done throughout Ontario in view of the Prohibition Plebiscite, to be taken in January next. Speaking on this subject the Toronto correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says:

"Barely twelve clear weeks remain for the work and little else will be spoken or thought of in any locality. The fight will be as strenuous as it will be ubiquitous. We have never had anything like it in extent, probably the same may be hereafter truly said of it as to virulence. The liquor interest will struggle skilfully and

earnestly, if quietly, to keep down the prohibition vote, and there will be some effective speaking done on that side. Anyone who knows how easy it is for an applicant for a license to secure the names of residents of a locality to a petition in support of his application will understand that the liquor interest cannot be very easily killed out and that it is sure to have always a strong and effective advocacy. The advanced prohibitionists, who desire to run candidates for Parliament independently of

## EXISTING POLITICAL PARTIES

will probably soon find that the people are so intent on securing an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition that they have little regard for the building up of an independent political party. When asked what will follow the plebiscite vote their common reply is:—We are not troubling ourselves about that just now. We have a chance to declare our preference at the polls without embarrassing party complications, and we propose to declare it as emphatically as possible, and let those whose duty it is to carry out the people's mandate, take the responsibility of ignoring our demand for more stringent prohibitory legislation.

## WORK IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

In Cornwall the temperance people are hard at work, and have arranged to place the temperance cause in general, and the Plebiscite in particular before the various congregations on Sunday, October 15th, for which day a general exchange of pulpits has been arranged.

Winchester also has held a large prohibition convention, which would have an important bearing on the temperance question in that district. They discussed the plebiscite at length, and it is expected that the temperance people of the district will record their votes solidly against the liquor traffic, when the day for polling arrives.

## AN UNFORTUNATE EPISODE

occurred at Stratford, Ont., during the recent tour of the premier.

Sir John Thompson, after speaking in general terms of the difficulties of the temperance question, said of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, "We fully expect that the report of that commission will be laid before Parliament at its next session. \* \* \* Mr. Laurier has stated that he is in favor of submitting the question to a plebiscite. We think that method of avoiding responsibility for any measure is repugnant to the constitution of this country. It is a subterfuge to which we will not resort. 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."

## WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER.

This statement coming from the Premier, is the more extraordinary, from the fact that Hon. George Eulas Foster, minister, of Finance, was occupying a seat on the platform, when it was made. Mr. Foster is not merely a practical temperance man and able advocate of total abstinence principles on the platform, but is a pledged supporter of the principle of the plebiscite.

In 1884, when it is true he was not a minister of the crown, but was prominently advocating total abstinence, he published an able article in the "*Canadian Methodist Magazine*," in which he made a powerful appeal for the direct submission of the question to the people by a plebiscite. Mr. Foster has always been consistent in his adherence to the principles of temperance, and would therefore be naturally expected to be still in favor of a plebiscite, which the premier says is "repugnant to the constitution of this country." It would seem from this that there is little hope of any decided action being proposed by the Federal Government, at the present time at all events. One point of congratulation remains in Sir John Thompson's speech, and that is that the long looked for report of the Royal Commission may be expected next session.

If we see a man going to the dogs, we let him go. If he tries to do better, we let him try. If he gets the better of the devil, fighting manfully alone, humanity tightens the thumb-screws; and if he falls again the verdict is, 'I told you so,' Sweet humanity!

J. STAPLES WHITE.

The Toronto *World* editorially espouses the cause of the liquor interest in the coming Plebiscite contest in Ontario.

# THE GOLDEN CRUSADER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Temperance Topics.

Guaranteed Circulation 10,000 Copies.

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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.

## 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 selfishness with its discord, limitation, and death, and enter into the higher and diviner selfishness, 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.

## ONE WOMAN'S STORY.

## A POLICE COURT EPISODE.

[It only seems necessary to say that the incident on which this story is based actually came under the writer's observation, while discharging his duty as police court reporter on an eastern journal. The prisoner was committed to the care of a Home for Friendless Women, where she died soon after.]

She was a trim-looking woman, possibly thirty in years. With eyes lustrous deep like the violet, though now they were drowned in her tears. Drunk in the streets they had found her, freezing to death in the cold—

Next day to the clerk's "guilty?" question, this is the story she told:

"Your honor, I was once young and handsome and counted the belle of the town— That was before misfortune and drink together had dragged me down. You smile—well you may; so they've all done, smiled in that self-same way. As though, like the hunter, the zest was more keen when the game he pursues stands at bay.

"Of course I had beaux by the dozen—where's the pretty young girl who has not? And offers of marriage came thickly till finally I cast my lot With Will Jones—he was manly and dashing, and handsome and brave and tall— We were married; folks said 'twas a grand match, and I was the envy of all.

"And what do you think he selected for my present that wedding day? A safeguard 'gainst nature's trickery," he said, "I will be useful if I'm called away; Neither diamonds nor jewels, gold or silver, was quite good enough for his wife. So instead of these emblems he gave me his love and a policy on his life.

"But I, in my womanly wisdom, rebelled at the very thought. And argued and argued against it—'twas life and not death that we sought— Till finally, like other husbands, he yielded, I had my way. And back to the agent we sent it—sent five thousand dollars away.

"Ah, me! how the time flew that summer—it seemed as though it had wings. While we breathed in the sunshine of pleasure, the pleasure true happiness brings. Neither jealousy, pride, hate, nor anger, for once made their black presence known— We were all, more than all, to each other, and lived in a world of our own.

"Well, August riped into September and winter succeeded the fall. When father was killed by the timbers that came from a falling wall. And mother, she brooded so o'er it, though she tried all her sorrow to hide. That next June, in the little old churchyard, we buried her by his side.

"Yet for that I was not all unhappy; for 'twas better to smile than to frown. In the face of my God and his wisdom, so I tried to live my grief down: And Will was so kindly and gentle that I clung to him like a child. Till soon the dark cloud blew from over and nature again on us smiled.

"Then Will caught the Western fever, and before the month was old We landed one night in Denver—'twas stinging, bitter cold: In less than a week he sickened, within three months he died. And I wore the weeds of a widow instead of the veil of a bride.

"The rest of the story is simple—too oft it's an old, old tale. Alone, without friends, home or money—a hell on this earthly vale: No work, even could I have done it—rebuffs brought me up to the brink. Till I in my weakness surrendered, and sought to drown all in the drink.

"What need to repeat here the story of my wanderings, South, East, West? What need to dwell on remorse that gnawed like a demon within my breast? Of jibes and jeers as I wandered, despising not less than despised. With thoughts of my wedding-day folly forever before my eyes.

As she ceased and her head drooped forward, the stillness of death prevailed. While the judge was intently studying how the floor of the court-room was nailed— But what need for me to go further? My pen has accomplished its part. In telling this story of pity and woe and a woman's broken heart! I. R. B.

—In the Metropolitan.

## POLICE COURT SCENES.

FROM LIGHTS AND SHADES OF MISSION WORK.—BY BERTHA WRIGHT.

Many are brought to the Home for friendless women through three important ingathering agencies, viz.:—Visitation at the Police Court, the Prison Gate, and dens of vice.

The Police Court of the present enlightened age, with its public sessions, is one of the grandest schools for the education of young criminals ever instituted. Here many are found who, having passed the entrance examination, are branded as belonging to the criminal class, and encouraged in every possible way to begin a career of infamy and shame.

The following notes from the diary of one of the workers will speak for itself:—

Friday.—Court crowded. Cabmen, shantymen, Lower Town saloon keepers, toughs of all descriptions, polluted the air with fumes of strong tobacco and whiskey, long before the Chief called "Order" and the Magistrate took the chair.

The first case called was that of a saloon-keeper. The charge—selling liquor without a license. Fine—\$50 and costs.

Next, a young girl steps into the dock. She is tall, slight, fair and well-dressed. As the charge of larceny is laid against her, she is covered with shame and confusion. The trial proceeds, rude, coarse jests are heard from the motley crowd in the rear. At length her whole story is

before the court. She was a housemaid in a respectable family; had parents living in the country; was tempted to take what was not her own, and in an evil hour, yielded. "That is enough," said the Magistrate. "As it is your first offence, you may go, but if ever you are brought before me on a similar charge, your sentence will be a severe one."

Her face crimsoned as she turned and met the rude gaze of the crowd, and as she hurried down the aisle to the door, a rough fellow was heard to say to his companion:

"Come on Bill, she's a bouncin' fine-lookin' girl for sweet sixteen. Let's follow her and strike a mash." Before they could reach her, I had drawn her arm through mine, and led her out by another way.

"Where are you going?" I asked. "I don't know," she replied; "I've lost my situation. My month would have been up next week, and I haven't a cent in my pocket. Oh, if I were only at home!" she sobbed, "this would not have happened."

"Would you like to go home?"

"Yes."

"Then come with me, you can have dinner with us and we will see you safely to the train this afternoon."

A "pass" was obtained from the Mayor, and one more unfortunate rescued from the snares of evil men, and pointed to One mighty to save.

Saturday.—The Smiths' case; which has been remanded for a week, came up this morning. Poor little fellows—one is only ten years of age; the other, twelve. When I entered the court they were sobbing bitterly, and begged the Chief to allow me to sit with them inside the bar. The request was acceded to, and Tommy threw his arms about me and sobbed: "Dear Miss W—, do git me off 'jist this once, and I'll be a little Christian, so I will."

Their's was the last case called. What am I to do with these little incorrigibles?" said the Magistrate to the Chief, in an undertone. "This is the fourth time they have been brought before me in as many months."

"Their friend, sitting over there, has some plan on foot," said the Chief, "about sending them to an Industrial School, I think."

"Are you prepared to do anything for these boys?" said the Magistrate.

"I have been in correspondence with the Superintendent of the Mimico Industrial School," I replied, "and he is willing to have them admitted, provided you will fill out these forms which I hold in my hand."

"And who is to pay for this benevolence?" he asked. "The Industrial School Act provides that the municipality should be responsible."

"I fear," said he, "that the municipality of the City of Ottawa cannot afford to be benevolent to the extent of \$4 per week. No doubt, there are hundreds of mothers in the city like Mrs. Smith, who would be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity of pawning off their ill-brought-up sons on the municipality."

"But, sir, the municipality will spend hundreds of dollars in a few years in trying to reclaim them after they have become hardened criminals. Would not the old adage: 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' hold good in this case?" Nothing more was said, but, after giving them another severe reprimand, he dismissed the case. As the little fellows bounded down the aisle, with a hop, skip and jump, fully a dozen street arabs who had watched the case with interest, gathered around them, while one said, excitedly:

"You're a brick, Jim!"

"It was your pluck that got you off," said another.

While one little urchin with a sling in his hand whispered: "Golly! but I felt like levelling my boomerang at the pate of that conceited 'bobby' that runned you in."

Monday found poor Mary Jones, alias Jenny Smith, alias a dozen other names, up again on the same old charge—"drunk and disorderly." Being unable to pay the fine, she was removed to the cells, where we found her giving vent to her passionate temper. However, all her efforts to smash and annihilate everything and everybody who came within reach, made little impression on the cement floor, solid stone walls, and iron bars of her narrow cell.

"Well, Annie," I said, "What is the matter?"

"What brings you here? you heretic,

you hypocrite, you hathen Chinee. What are you prowlin' about this place for?"

"I heard you were in trouble again, and I thought I would drop in and see if I could help you. Turning to the constable, she said, 'Will you unlock this cell and let me in with Annie?'"

"Certainly, miss."

Soon we were locked in together, and, as the kind-hearted constable walked down the corridor, I seated myself on the cold, hard floor, "her ladyship" occupying the only piece of furniture, a small wooden bench.

"Now, Annie, I want to have a little talk with you about—

"You can talk as much as you have a mind to; 'twont do me any good," was the angry retort.

"Why did you leave the Home last week? You have been doing so well lately, and I thought you were trusting Jesus to keep you from yielding to the old temptation."

"He is not angry with you, dear girl, but it grieves Him to the heart to see you in this state."

"But look (handing her a pocket Bible) He says to you this morning, 'If you confess your sins, He is faithful and just to forgive your sins, and to cleanse you from all unrighteousness.'"

"There is no use talkin', Miss W—, He won't forgive me; He has forgiven me so often already that I cannot expect Him to do it again."

"How many times have you asked Him to forgive you?"

"Oh, hundreds of times!"

"But, He says that we should forgive each other seventy times seven, or four hundred and ninety times. And do you not think that He is far more patient with us, and more ready to forgive, than we are to forgive each other?"

"Do you think He would, just this once?" she said. "It will be the last time, for if I yield again I'll give up tryin'."

We knelt together, and, as I took her hand in mine, it seemed cold and stiff. Never shall I forget the agony of soul through which the poor, weak, erring one passed. Her whole heart seemed to echo the language of the Apostle: "Oh! wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me? until at length she had such a vision of Jesus as her only Saviour, that she could say: 'Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

Thursday.—Found Mrs. Nelson in one of the cells this morning, just recovering from a state of helpless intoxication. She was in a sad plight, poor thing, having slept part of the night in a coal bin, and lost her shawl, hat and shoes, and was evidently much concerned about her children, whom she had left alone in a house on Albert street. As she was sent down for a month, we went in search of the neglected little ones, and found a beautiful curly-headed boy of five, asleep on the broad windowsill, his pale, wan cheek resting against the pane, while his little sister had crept into a clothes-basket on the floor which was half full of wet linen, and she too, was fast asleep. They had evidently been waiting and watching for mother until at length they had cried themselves to sleep. We took them to the Home, which was only a short distance away and where they were kept until their unworthy mother's release.

Many have thus been gathered in, among whom were a large number of young girls who were rescued from entering upon a criminal career, and sent home to parents and friends. Visitation at the prison gate at the hour when female prisoners are discharged, has been another means of getting some to seek shelter in the Home.

One cold January morning, an aged woman, clad in a thin calico dress, without a shawl, cloak or warm wrap of any kind, appeared at the gate. She was homeless and friendless, having been arrested the previous August for vagrancy, and so frail and feeble was she that it was with the greatest difficulty that she was led to the street cars, in which she was conveyed to the Home.

Comparatively few, however, come directly from the prison—some having homes of their own, others turning a deaf ear to the pleadings of those who seek their best interests, while quite a number are driven off in cabs before an opportunity is afforded of reaching them.

\* [It was the last opportunity I ever had of speaking to her. After serving her sentence she was admitted to the Home and, as she had evidently not recovered from the effects of excessive drinking, was confined to bed for a few days, where she was visited by the good Countess of Cavani, to whom she gave a beautiful testimony as to what Jesus had been to her in the past week. A few moments later she was found still and cold in death.

House to house visitation by the Bible woman has been another means of gathering in the lost ones. On more than one occasion she has visited houses of vice, and led to the Home a number of the inmates, who were too intoxicated to know where they were going. Four were thus rescued from a den in a narrow lane in lower town one evening, the mistress of the establishment having remained in the Home for two years, while one—a beautiful girl of sixteen, an orphan—was removed to the hospital, where she died a few days later from the effects of dissipation.

## Help Them, You Can.

BY M. ARTHUR SHAWER.

There are hearts that are breaking,  
Sad lives with grief quaking,  
Lowly hands that need shaking:  
Help them, you can!

There's a tear that needs brushing,  
A sobbing seeks hushing,  
Gory anguish that's gasping:  
Help it, you can!

"ONWARD."

## Does Alcohol Help Digestion?

We are frequently told that, if not actually food, alcoholic liquors assist greatly in the digestion of food, and thus, like salt, are a valuable adjunct to other articles, and enable us to derive greater benefit from them. Now this comparison is the most unfortunate that could possibly be made. "For," says Dr. Carpenter, "salt is not a mere casual adjunct to our necessary food, but is itself an indispensable ingredient in our diet. It is contained in large proportion in the blood, and enters into the composition of most of the tissues. Now, all that salt is," he continues, "alcohol is not. It is not one of the proper components of the blood or of the tissues, and its presence in the circulation is entirely abnormal."

The remarkable effect of alcohol on animal tissue out of the body, in hardening and toughening its fibre, would suggest the *a priori* probability, that it would retard rather than aid digestion. It produces the same effects in the stomach, both on the coats of that organ and on whatever it may contain. This has been demonstrated by actual experiment. Dr. Figg, of Edinburgh, gave the same quantity of meat to two dogs. He then forced an ounce and a half of spirit down the throat of one of the dogs. In the stomach of the dog that drank the spirit the meat was found just as he ate it—undigested. The other dog's stomach was empty,—the meat having been all properly digested. Spirituous liquors have been known to protract the digestion of food in the human stomach as long as eight-and-forty hours.

Alcohol prevents digestion also in another way. That process is effected by the action of the salivary, gastric, and other fluids on the food. The peculiar principle, however, on which digestion depends is *pepsin*, a powerful solvent of organic matter. Now the gastric juice will not digest alcohol, but is itself neutralized thereby. Alcohol is one of the most powerful solvents known, being strong enough to dissolve sulphur, iodine, ammonia, potash, camphor, resin, and all the organic vegetable alkalies. When taken into the stomach it instantly changes the pepsin from its soluble and active form to a solid, inert precipitate, which has no effect whatever on the food in the stomach. Alcohol is thus a prompt and powerful antagonist to the digestive process.

The continual neutralizing of the gastric juice—the true digestive fluid—by the use of alcohol, overtaxes the glands by which it is supplied in the effort to secrete the quantity necessary for digestion, till chronic dyspepsia is produced. And who are so subject to that complaint, which saps the very foundation of life, as confirmed dram drinkers? This characteristic effect of alcoholic liquors is well described in the old convivial song of Bishop Stett, in the play of "Gammer Gurton's Needle,"—the earliest specimen of the British drama,—

"I cannot eat but little meat,  
My stomach is not good;  
But sure I think that I can drink  
With him that wears a hood.  
I love no roast, but a nut-brown toast,  
And a crab laid on the fire;  
And little bread shall do me stead;  
Much bread I nought desire."

"ONWARD."

## SUCCEES PHENOMENAL DES INSTITUTS "GOLD CURE" DU PERE MURPHY.

Plus de 7,000 gueris dans les differentes succursales pendant les derniers 12 mois

Parmi lesquels se trouvent cent membres du clerge et soixante medecins

Temoignages forts par les membres du clerge et les medecins eminents

### Une Œuvre Philanthropique

Voici le temoignage d'un medecin diplome:

CHER PERE MURPHY,

Permettez-moi de vous remercier pour la guérison efficace que vous avez opérée dans mon cas. Il y a un an, j'étais l'esclave de la morphine et du whisky. Je négligeais mes clients, mes patients m'abandonnaient. Ma femme et ma belle-mère avaient le cœur brisé et étaient presque au désespoir de ne voir guérir. Elles firent un pèlerinage à Ste Anne et leurs prières ont été entendues, car il y a un an aujourd'hui, à dater exactement de ce jour, j'ai été soudainement et mystérieusement inspiré de me placer dans votre institution. Je suis tellement bien guéri que l'idée de prendre de la morphine ou du whisky est aussi loin de moi que celle de me suicider. Vous pouvez donner mon nom et mon adresse à une personne quelconque qui doute de la vérité de ces faits.

Le temoignage suivant est fait par un très habile medecin, c'est un spécimen des lettres encourageantes que le Père Murphy reçoit chaque mois de toutes les parties du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Le Père Grenier, supérieur des Pères Oblats de Québec, félicite aussi le Père Murphy sur les succès merveilleux de ses traitements dans des centaines de cas qui lui ont été confiés.

Les hommes du clerge de toutes les dénominations qui, il y a un an, doutaient de l'habileté du Père Murphy, à guérir l'ivrognerie, ont maintenant en leur présence 7,000 à 9,000 cures efficaces de personnes qui font les plus grands éloges et sont très enthousiastes de l'encouragement qu'elles donnent au Père Murphy. Des hommes publics et les principaux hommes d'état sont tellement reconnaissants de l'efficacité du traitement du Père Murphy, dans toutes les provinces du Canada, qu'on demandera cet hiver aux différentes législatures provinciales, d'aider aux institutions du Père Murphy, afin d'agrandir leur utilité et leur bien philanthropique pour les personnes souffrant de ces maladies.

Les instituts du Père Murphy sont établis à Montréal; le bureau principal est au No 875 rue Dorchester; succursales à Québec, Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax et St Jean.

De plus, le Père Murphy a ouvert un institut privé pour les dames, où elles peuvent subir le traitement sans que la chose soit connue.

Father Murphy paid a visit to Ottawa on the 5th and 6th inst. He found everything progressing favorably there, the institute as usual was full, and the club of graduates active, and united. The Ottawa institute is about as progressive as any of the institutes started so far.

Two Gold Cure institutes were found not to be sufficient for Quebec, and a new one has been opened in St. Sauveur under the auspices of the Oblats Fathers. The institutes are not working against Christians, but with them. All denominations should realize that the Gold Cure is not antagonistic to them but a warm ally.

One of the Ottawa Anglican clergymen recently said he thought the church should hold a day of solemn Thanks giving to Almighty God for leaving inspired men to give their brain and time to perfecting the Gold Cure. They are some hundreds of happy homes in the capital where the proposition will be heartily seconded, and carried unanimously.

Ottawa graduates of the Murphy Institute intend having a field night on the 19th instant. They have announced a concert and at home in St James Hall. Father Murphy will lecture on the cure, Mr. John Taylor will give an account of what the institute has done in Ottawa, and Mr. J. A. Phillips will speak on life in the institute. A large audience is expected.

## FATHER MURPHY'S WORK.

Judge O'Gara of Ottawa praises it.

Rev. Fathers McCarthy of New York City and Murphy of Newark N. J. Endorse it in strong terms. 10,000 saved.

Father Murphy's institutions for the cure of intemperance are now becoming so popular in every part of the Dominion, where they are established, that the leading citizens and clergymen everywhere recommend them. Many of the clergymen advise the people, from the pulpit to take a course of treatment in Father Murphy's institutions. Judge O'Gara of Ottawa in the course of a conversation concerning the beneficence of Father Murphy's cure in Ottawa, said that it was the greatest blessing that ever was conferred on a town.

Why, said the learned Judge, two hundred and fifty cures effected in this town is verily Miraculous. The institution has become a necessity of the city and Father Murphy should rank as one

Institute was assured. Men whose cases, were declared hopeless by the physicians, and who had been dismissed as beyond the power of medicine to restore them to health were taken in hand and cured. Like the blind man in scripture they bear testimony to the power that had saved them. The public accepted these proofs of the efficacy of the Murphy treatment, the more honest and capable among the doctors, likewise admitted the validity thereof, and the applications for a mission to the institute became numerous.

An incident in the newspaper controversy, started by Dr. Hattie, had a powerful influence in establishing the Institute in public favor. The Provincial Medical Board, at its regular meeting in July, passed a resolution denunciatory of the cure, as "a species of arrant quackery." Immediately Mr. Carroll Ryan published in the city papers a reply challenging the Board to send a confirmed drunkard or victim to opium to the Institute, and if the cases thus selected should not be cured, he declared he would admit that the cure was "arrant quackery," close the Institute, and leave the city. Instead of accepting and acting upon this obviously fair, practical test,



REV. FATHER LAWRENCE W. MURPHY.  
(Founder of the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institutes.)

of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Father McCarthy of New York, city says, that the priests of the diocese are delighted with the very satisfactory results of the cure in his case that an effort will soon be made to open up a large branch institute of Father Murphy's cure for intemperance in New York city.

Father Murphy of St. Michaels Church Newark, New-Jersey says that the priests of the diocese are simply so astonished with his miraculous cure, that all the priests of New-Jersey are urging the total-abstinence societies to take up Father Murphy's cure and establish branch institutions in every parish. This is a sample of the hundreds of encouraging letters that Father Murphy is receiving every day from men and women who have been permanently redeemed from the slavery of morphine, tobacco, and strong drink.

### HALIFAX.

#### Grand success in Nova Scotia.

Since its establishment early in July last, the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute, 207 Pleasant Street, Halifax, has been steadily advancing in popular favor. The difficulties with which its management has had to contend were more than ordinary owing to the hostility of certain medical practitioners, who cannot be complimented on the means they took to discredit the institute in public estimation. Their influence, however, deterred many at first from enjoying the inestimable blessings always conferred by the treatment. It was not till after the marvellous nature of the cure had been demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt by living examples known to everybody in Halifax that the success of the

certain members of the board continued to denounce the cure, and one of them assailed it in a truculent letter to the *Chronicle* to which, however, he was ashamed to attach his name.

Graduates of the Institute sprang to its defence and gave the writer such a "dressing" that neither he nor anyone else has since ventured another illustration of the proverb—"fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Meantime the Institute has gone on with its noble work, astonishing the public with its many wonderful cures, and carrying peace and happiness into hundreds of homes. Several leading physicians have admitted the efficacy of the Murphy treatment. Others have called at the Institute, expressed approval of its work, and placed patients therein to be treated for alcoholism and similar disease-habits.

In fact, the fame of the Father Murphy cure has extended far and wide throughout the Maritime Provinces, and some of the highest standing in the professions and in mercantile pursuits have partaken of its benefits, and gladly bear testimony in its support.

An association of graduates is in process of formation; and when next Father Murphy visits Halifax, he will be accorded a public reception which will demonstrate the esteem in which he is held, and the appreciation of the people for the mission in which he is engaged.

Mr. Carroll Ryan will deliver a series of lectures in the various towns of Nova Scotia during the coming fall and winter months, commencing with Dartmouth.

The success of the Murphy Gold Cure in Nova Scotia is assured.

Father Murphy early in October visited Kingston and Belleville, where he was warmly welcomed by many temperance friends and some old graduates.

## CLIMATE AND STIMULANTS.

The pure, dry atmosphere of the greater part of the continent of North America, renders the use of stimulants not only unnecessary, but positively more harmful than in any other region of the earth. The Canadian climate is undoubtedly the most invigorating that can be found anywhere. Even in its extremes it has qualities which make healthy living easier than in most other countries. Malaria is unknown in Canada, even where there are swamps, and the saying of the Englishman, on the first day after his arrival at Quebec, is literally true. "It is like drinking champagne to take a walk on the terrace in the morning."

It is this rarity of the atmosphere charged with ozone that makes the use of stimulants far more dangerous to the health of the body in Canada than in the old country. Throughout the greater part of Europe, especially in England, the air is dense and oppressive compared with the buoyancy and exhilaration of Canadian air. Men can drink larger quantities of beer and spirits there with much greater impunity than here. In fact, it has come to be recognized that stimulating beverages have the reverse of a stimulating effect in this country. They either madden or depress him who indulges in them as anyone can see who cares to observe the peculiarities of drinking men in Canada, habit and social custom alone account for the persistence by men, otherwise sensible in the use of stimulants.

Catarrh and other diseases of the mucous membrane are frequently induced, and often aggravated by the use of alcohol as a beverage, especially by the use of whiskey.

Life in America is fast and exciting enough in itself without stimulants, the drinking of which is like pouring oil on fire. Thinking men are beginning to understand this, and every day adds to the number, among them who seek and find in Father Murphy's Institutes the ready and effective means of destroying the appetite for stimulants, and restoring their bodily functions to normal conditions of health and elasticity.

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOLD CURE ON POETS.

The following sonnet was sent to Father Murphy by one of his esteemed and reverend graduates. It is pronounced a gem of sweetness, sublime thought and elegance.

A SONNET:

O Nightingale, who in the slumb'rous  
Of moonlit groves, all baying with the  
Dost waken Rapture with thy glorious  
Lone chorister! This dim unpeopled glade  
Is thy cathedral. Here pure flowers  
In broider'd robes their censor'd  
Pure, too, thy spirit, therefore un-  
In hymn and introit, Acolyte, O sing!—  
Lo! with what beauty is thy temple  
This ivied rock an Altar-stone divine;  
Yon Font of crystal, fed from streams  
Where boughs intertwine, there see the Rood—  
The stars are candles. Meet sanctuary  
O Winged minister whose heart is love.—  
A. GRADUATE.

21st August, A. D. 1893.

—Father Murphy, who has set his heart on driving alcohol not only out of the human system but out of the world at large, paid us a pleasant call on Wednesday morning. He is terribly in earnest in his crusade against liquor, and he wants the rising generation to be imbued both at school and at home with the necessity of practising total abstinence all their lives. In the meantime, to assist in reforming the drunkard, or even the moderate drinker, he has established eight different gold cure institutes, in which up to the present over 9,000 patients have been successfully treated. The Montreal institute is at 875 Dorchester street, and its record is a most noble one. Father Murphy is himself a most captivating man of broad minded views, with sufficient charity to respect the religion of others while he cherishes his own.—*The News*, St. John's P. Q. Sept. 15.

During a recent visit to Quebec Father Murphy found the three institutes all actively engaged in the good work, and turning out large numbers of excellent cures.

**HAVE YOU A BOY TO SPARE?**

The saloon must have boys, or it must shut up shop. Can't you furnish it one? It is a great factory, and unless it can get 2,000,000 boys from each generation for raw material, some of these factories must close out, and its operatives must be thrown on a cold world, and the public revenue will dwindle.

"Wanted! 2,000,000 boys," is the notice. One family out of every five must contribute a boy to keep up the supply. Will you help? Which of your boys will it be? The minutaur of Crete had to have a trireme full of fair maidens each year. Have you contributed a boy? If not, some other family has to give more than its share. Are you selfish, voting to keep the saloon open to grind up boys, and then doing nothing to keep up the supply?

ONWARD.

Every thought is an embryo,  
Every word a planted seed;  
Look to it well that the seed you sow,  
Be for the flower, and not for the weed.

**THE SCOTT ACT PRAISED.**

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic sat at Woodstock Ont., on Monday October 9th, when about fifty persons attended to hear the proceedings.

Judge McDonald, of Brockville, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, N. B., and Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., of Toronto, were present. The following persons gave evidence: Mayor Hay, Mr. Morrison, Town Clerk; Mr. Edon, Town Treasurer; Mr. Ball, County Attorney; Mr. W. G. Mackay, Inspector; the Rev. J. S. Ross, and Mr. D. R. Ross, Commissioner for the North Riding of Oxford. Opinions greatly differed as to the relative merits of prohibition and license. Mr. Ball was in favor of neither prohibition nor license, but would favor the Government assuming control of the business. Mayor Hay was in favor of license, but believes the traffic is a great injury to society. Inspector Mackay had done all in his power to enforce the Scott Act, but found that public opinion did not sustain him, even to the extent that it does in the enforcement of license. Figures were put in showing that the commitments for drunkenness decreased 50 per cent when the Scott Act was in force, and then greatly increased after the repeal of the Scott Act.

**PROFANITY CONDEMNED.**

Rev. Abbe Sorin preaching in Notre Dame Church, on Sunday, October 8th, spoke on the sin and evil of foul and impure language. He quoted scripture and the Fathers of the Church to show what an abominable thing scandal is among the children of God, and expressed a desire that a general crusade should be organized against impure language. He called the attention of the authorities to the importance of being strict against plays lasciviously worded. He also urged employers to keep away from their shops and offices servants with impure tongues.

There is as much intemperance in the abuse of language as there is in the abuse of liquor. Of the two it is the more gratuitous, and therefore the less excusable sin.

**TORONTO DRINK BILL.**

Three million dollars is the estimated annual cost of the liquor traffic of Toronto, which sum, the civic authorities' records show, would defray the Queen City's expenses for a year without a cent of taxation. Toronto has been suffering from the collapse of a building boom, but the liquor traffic, which fattens on misery and causes so much want, appears not to have participated in the collapse to any extent. The inspiration of the foregoing figures is the prosperity which would result from the suppression of the liquor traffic in that and every city. It is a hopeful sign that from all quarters comes news of a general awakening of public sentiment on the temperance question, which, when thoroughly aroused throughout the Dominion and registered at the ballot-box, will, it is to be hoped, mean the overthrow of the drink power and ultimately the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Montreal WITNESS.

Mr. Michel McCreedy, J. P., after his retirement from business will spend some time in foreign travel. He will be accompanied by Mr. McCreedy and his charming sister.

**ONTARIO ALLIANCE.**

The Ontario Alliance met in The Horticultural Pavilion in Toronto on August 4th, when there was a very large attendance including several hundred members of Ontario Prohibition Convention.

Hon. A. Vidal was moved to the chair. Business and nominating committee empowered to prepare amendments to the constitution, was appointed, with Rev. Dr. Potts as chairman. While the committee was preparing its report Mr. J. J. MacLaren briefly reported upon the work of the Alliance for the past year, dealing especially with the heavy work performed in connection with the plebiscite petition movement.

Mr. Henry O'Hara, for the treasurer, Mayor Fleming, presented the finance report, which showed that the receipts, with the balance of \$111.67 from last year, were \$1,989.25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$300.

The committee's report recommended that the constitution be amended so that the membership of the Alliance should be representative on the same basis as that adopted for the Union Convention. The proposition was adopted.

The nominations for officers were approved as follows:—President W. H. Howland; vice-presidents, Hon. J. C. Aikens, Hon. A. Vidal, Hon. G. W. Ross, Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C. Mr. Geo. A. Cox, Mrs. McDonnell and the chief officers of provincial temperance organizations; secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence, treasurer, M. R. J. Fleming, and on the executive committee. The meeting then adjourned.

**The Ladies Benevolent Society.**

The sixtieth annual meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society was held on Tuesday, October 2nd. Rev. Dr. Barclay, presiding. The report of the managing committee showed that the officials had all worked satisfactorily during the year, which had opened with 116 inmates and closed with 127. Three inmates, one of whom was 73 and another 98 had died during the year.

The financial statement showed receipts, \$7,165.12, expenditure \$7,279.53 leaving a deficit of \$114.41. The present valuation of the investments was \$42,451.01. Bequests had been received, during the year, from the late Mrs. Mary Dow, \$1,500; Mrs. George Armstrong \$70, and the late, Mrs. Hollis Shorey, \$90.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—First Directress, Mrs. Cramp; Second Directress, Mrs. S. P. Stearns; Secretary for Children, Miss C. Urquhart; Treasurer, Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas; Secretary of Society, Miss Mary Urquhart. Acting members—Miss Baird, Lady Galt, Miss Geddes, Lady Hickson, Mrs. Hollis, Mrs. P. Haskill, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. H. Lyman, Mrs. T. Wilson, Miss McIntosh, Miss A. B. McIntosh, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Notman, Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Vanneck, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Wheeler, Misses S. Smith and Cook.

Honorary members—Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. Dakers, Mrs. David, Lady Eawson, Mrs. Edwyn Evans, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. A. F. Gault, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Molson, Mrs. A. Molson, Mrs. D. L. McDougall, Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mrs. S. Ogilvie, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. Spragge, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Winn.

Building and Advisory committee—Messrs. H. Lyman, Hector McKenzie, Wolferstan Thomas, G. F. C. Smith and Dr. Wheeler.

Medical Advisers—Drs. James Stewart and James Bell.

Solicitor—Mr. D. R. McCord.

Notaries—Messrs. McLennan and Fair.

**A NEW SOCIETY.**

A Women's Temperance Society, which has been in contemplation for months, has now been started with every prospect of success. A large and influential conference was held in Exeter Hall recently, at which many important matters were debated and suggestions for new branches of work were brought forward by Lady Elizabeth and other ladies. At a council meeting subsequently held Mrs. Terrill, of Exeter (on behalf of the delegates), presented Miss M. E. Dockwra with an address expressing the esteem and regard in which she was held by the societies represented and their gratitude for the help and support she had given them. Annual subscriptions to a large amount were promised. The officers and a representative committee were elected. —British Weekly.

Mr. Geo. Muller, the founder of the famed Bristol Orphanages is 87 years of age.

**THE CLERGYMAN'S POSITION.**

What should be the position of every clergyman with regard to alcoholic beverages? The question is often asked, and frequently the answer comes "Oh, it is a matter of personal opinion and conviction entirely." Is this answer true? Does it not entirely shirk the whole question.

Not long ago a clergyman, whose life is most excellent, and who is most self-denying in his ministrations in his parish, especially amongst the poor, said he did not feel obliged to put away wine and beer from his table, nor even not to offer them to his guests, although parishioners might be present to whom it was a temptation. Another clergyman confessed that the question troubled him. He is fond of fishing and camping, and both do him and his sermons good. His difficulty, however, is that he has never been a total abstainer, and when out with friends on excursions in their object harmless, and wholesome, he saw the evil arising out of taking alcohol at all, and for example sake frequently abstained.

The answer to the whole question seems plain. "And, ye in any wise keep yourselves from the accursed thing, lest ye make yourselves accursed, when ye take of the accursed thing." And again "Be not partaker in other mens sins." The Roman Catholic native born American bishops have answered the whole question practically. They refuse to ordain to the Priesthood, any who are not total abstainers, thus shewing what is their conviction in the matter, and setting a bright example to all churches who profess to follow the footsteps of Him who would not quench the smoking flax. A total abstinence clergy would soon aid in forming total abstinence congregations.

**The Protection of Women.**

The work of the Society for the Protection of women and children is very closely allied to that of the various temperance organizations.

At the last meeting of the society, with Mr. S. Carsley in the chair, and Messrs. R. G. Smith, Charles Alexander, Walter Drake, T. E. Grafton, W. McMillan, and Rev. J. S. Patterson present, the Ontario Curfew law was discussed. The law which was passed in the interests of children, regulate by statute the hour at which they must leave the street and go to their homes, the age at which they may be employed in circuses and theatres, and generally provides for their safety, would it be a good thing to introduce it into this province?

This is the question. A committee was appointed to obtain information concerning the act, and to draft a bill for submission to the Local Legislature.

Mr. Marshall, the officer of the society, reported several cases of want and trouble in which he had been of assistance. In many of them, as one would expect, the alcohol demon played a prominent part.

**Drink sent him down.**

On Friday the 13th instant, Joseph Marquis, giving his occupation as laborer, but belonging to the class called 'wharf rats' or 'sunfish,' was sentenced by Judge Dugas to six months imprisonment under peculiar circumstances. The charge made against the prisoner was that he cheated a farmer at the Bonsecours market out of 25 cents. Proof was difficult and the man might have escaped had he not confessed to drunkenness as palliation of his peculiar conduct. Judge Dugas immediately replied: "Very well, I will not sentence you for stealing the twenty-five cents, but you will go to jail for six months for being drunk."

The Ontario laws against allowing lads under sixteen years of age to be supplied with tobacco, by retail dealers, or to have alcoholic liquors sold to them, even when supplied with written orders, would be good applied to other Provinces. The more the trade, in alcohol at any rate, is removed from the reach of the young and unformed the better it will prove for the rising generation.

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## THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

BY W. J. S.—IN "ONWARD."

[We are glad to publish the following ringing verses from a gentleman in Newfoundland. It seems that the united Methodism of Canada, from far Vancouver to Newfoundland, which Methodistically is united to Canada, is sound to the heart's core on the temperance question. If our membership will but respond to this bugle call, as we believe it will, and especially if our young people will throw the fresh enthusiasm of their nature into this crusade to which they are summoned, victory will be theirs.]

Our Leagues and societies can do magnificent service in the campaign which is now on in Ontario for the Temperance plebiscite. A convention of all the Temperance organizations of the country, and of all the Young People's societies, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavour, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, the Y's, the Catholic Temperance Societies, etc., is summoned to meet in Toronto, this month Ed. "Onward."] Particulars in our next issue.

Sons of Temperance, don the armour,  
Wield the sword with might and main:  
A mighty foe is on the war-path,  
Sin and misery in his train.

Souls and bodies are his victims,  
Hell, his ally, these to gain;  
All that's Godlike in creation,  
Disappears beneath his reign.

Fathers, mothers! Yea! and children,  
Home and friendship's dearest ties,  
With a ruthless hand are riven  
When this foe his curse applies.

Bane of country, curse of nation,  
Sapper of all human joys,  
Blight of every grand ambition,  
Killer of that hope which buoys.

Alcohol! thy days are numbered,  
Human woes to heaven appeal,  
God with man in holy purpose  
Now unites thy doom to seal.

Come, ye people, join our crusade,  
Swell the temperance glad acclaim;  
Home and country's voice appealeth,  
Hear ye not the cry in vain.

Sounds of victory now are stealing—  
Soon the cry, hurrah! hurrah!!  
Temperance, her banner waveth,  
Echo answers back, "Hurrah!"

Courage, then, my brothers, sisters,  
Fight, nor think the battle long:  
Victory at length appeareth,  
Join we then the victor's song.  
Twillingate, N.F.

Where twelve men formerly made beer  
in the Wairui Arowery at Lawrence, Kan.,  
one hundred people are now busy making  
shoes.

## WHY I AM AN ABSTAINER.

FIRST.—Because strong drink is injurious. It poisoned my blood, so that I had ulcerated legs, which took fourteen weeks' total abstinence and good nursing to cure. That was the cause of my signing the pledge. Drink left me wounded in body and mind. Total abstinence gave me new vigour; in fact, my doctor told me it had added ten years to my life. So I continue to abstain from that enemy which breaks up happy homes, fills loving hearts with pain, fills our workhouses and prisons, and sends thousands to an untimely end. Therefore I abstain.

SECONDLY.—Total abstinence is the road to health. A cab driver ought to be the healthiest man living, as he is out in the open air; but how many are there laid up with gout or rheumatism, the near relations of drink! Dr. Nichols says: "Teetotallers seldom have either;" therefore I am a teetotaller. I now enjoy the best of health. When I drank I was frequently wanting the doctor.

THIRDLY.—Drink is a delusion. A man drinks to keep strong; but see him when his legs refuse to keep straight! Where is his strength? In his head! He knows more than ten men who can render a reason. Not long ago a man was found drunk near his vehicle, and he insisted on getting on to his cab to drive home, when there was no horse near it!

FOURTHLY.—Drink is dangerous. How often do I hear cabmen say: "I never take too much!" But, I contend, that drink is so dangerous that no man knows what amount he may take, as he does not know how much alcohol there is in the glass at his lips. Ah! it stings like a scorpion. There is death in the pot. Beware of the first glass! The second will never trouble you if you say "No!" to the first.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.—I am an abstainer because my Bible warns me against intemperance. It tells me that "Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging. He that is deceived thereby is not wise." "The drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." Therefore I touch not—taste not—handle not; but abstain from the appearance of evil.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

An authority on the subject states that those who took the pledge from Father Mathew, and observed it, are now all well to do to day, being in the possession of from \$25,000 upwards. Those who survive who took the same obligation and disregarded it, are to be sought in our lunatic asylums, our gaols, and amongst the dregs of society.

## WHITTIER AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

"ONWARD."

The temperance cause, in common with every other work for God and humanity, has lost a noble and helpful friend in Whittier. While the poet was not able, on account of his advancing age and for other reasons, to throw himself into the struggle against the liquor traffic as he did against slavery, yet he never missed a favourable opportunity to attest his hearty sympathy in temperance work, and his earnest wishes for its ultimate success.

Many were the sweet, tender, and cheering messages which went out from the quiet home at Amesbury to those in the heat of the battle with the cohorts of the rum traffic.

While the temperance cause cannot claim Whittier as its own exclusively—for his work was as broad as humanity—yet every worker in that cause may find a constant inspiration to service in his hymns and songs, many of which in their ringing protests against legalized wrong and oppression seem quite as applicable to the assault upon the licensed liquor traffic as upon the system of human slavery. Surely it needs little or no transposition to make many such lines as may be found in "Voices of Freedom" applicable to the present conflict. Have we not a message in these words as well as those to whom they were written forty years ago;

Our fathers to their graves have gone:  
Their strife is past—their triumph won;  
But sterner trials wait the race  
Which rises in the honoured place—  
A moral warfare with the crime  
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might  
We gird us for the coming fight,  
And strong in him whose cause is ours,  
In conflict with unholy powers,  
We grasp the weapons he has given—  
The light and truth and love of heaven.

Be what thou seemest, live thy creed,  
Hold up to earth the torch divine;  
Be what thou prayest to be made,  
Let the great Master's steps be thine.

## A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Reader, are you a moderate drinker? If so, give an hour's serious consideration to the following questions. Think over the moderate drinkers you have known, and what has become of them. Look at them honestly in every light. They are worth it to you, and to the world.

MY POSITION two years ago.  
RESPECT two years hence.  
RESENT outlook.

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Drink freely by the tumbler or cupful. Try it cold, hot, or mixed with milk, so that it operates as a mild purgative. For Dyspepsia or weak digestion drink St. Leon Mineral Water after each meal. For Constipation take it before breakfast.

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