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THE GOLDEN CRUSADER.

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

Vol. 1, No. 4.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1893.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Liquor and disorderly Houses'

The illicit sale of liquor in towns, is almost inseparably connected with disorderly houses. The city of Montreal is no exception to the rule. Thanks to the untiring perseverance of the "Dominion Alliance" and the "Citizens League" the provincial authorities are enforcing the restrictive provisions of the license act in a fairly satisfactory manner—the Sunday Closing clause is better observed than at any time in the past, but in the matter of the sale of liquor to minors, and drunkards, there is much room for improvement.

The close observance of the Sunday and Minor Laws by licensed places has, however, greatly increased the sale in disorderly houses—which under the system pursued by both provincial and civil authorities, namely one or two fines in the course of a year, virtually amounts to a license.

It is well known that those who direct the action of the City Police are disposed to tolerate disorderly houses, per se, but surely the most ardent defender of this extremely debatable principle would not advocate the right to sell liquor in such places at any time. It has been within the past year adopted by the police committee as an instruction to the chief in connection with disorderly houses, that he should take active measures of suppression on certain grounds, among others "Illicit Sale of Liquor," and "Complaint of Neighbour." Have these instructions been carried out? Any intelligent reader of the daily press for the past six months must readily answer no.

Again noting the keepers of these houses have been before the courts named and no action taken by the chief—repeated complaints from respectable citizens have appeared in print, claiming not only that their request was refused but that they were received by the authorities with incivility. Such a state of affairs calls for radical change.

The principal trouble seems to lie with the chief of police—it seems impossible to make him grasp the duties or responsibilities of his position. It is not enough for him to sit in his office and say to those who wish a disorderly house removed from their neighbourhood "bring me your evidence, make the case," he should be made to understand that it is his duty to investigate, and if necessary, use the whole of his detective force to help any citizen to protect the virtue and honor of his household by keeping them free from contamination. The stake at issue is far greater than if a gold watch were stolen, that can be replaced, but the contamination of a son or daughter, never.

The rich man can and does protect himself by employing detective and lawyer, but the poor man must look to the police.

The chief should protect all citizens without favour, if he does not, the people through their representatives the aldermen, should know the reason why.

The total Dominion revenue from the liquor traffic last year was \$7,057,755. Over a million of dollars is paid annually to revenue officials, detectives, customs officers, etc. Canada imports 1,759,794 gallons of liquor yearly, at a cost of \$3,769,137. Imports and home manufactures amount to 21,058,183 gallons, which, with the home made wines and cider, and the quantity of smuggled liquors, make a yearly supply of over half a million hogheads, at a cost of over \$32,000,000, \$15,368,953 are invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada.

MONTREAL'S DRINK BILL.

What the liquor traffic diverts from legitimate trade.

Few persons have any idea what a drain upon the finances of the community the liquor traffic really is.

Take for instance the district of Montreal. Last year there was taken from this district by the provincial government \$398,771.30 in license fees and fines from the liquor sellers, every cent of this came from the hard-earned money of the sons of toil in our midst, who, while their families may have to go with but scant food and clothing, regard as a debt of honor the money due to the saloon-keeper and for which he received nothing of value.

It may be said that this, nearly four hundred thousand dollars was paid by the liquor sellers.

True they handed it to the government but from whom or where did they get it, but from the poor dupes who patronize their places?

The above amount is only what the government got as their share of this horrid traffic. How much more passed into the hands of the liquor sellers?

There were 1,293 licenses granted by the collector of Provincial Revenue for the Montreal district alone. Now each one of the parties holding a license has to pay which is estimated at the low figure of \$500 per annum would amount to \$647,500. Then each has to give, and in most cases support a family, and it is a well known fact that as a rule liquor sellers "live sumptuously every day" so that their living expenses cannot be estimated at less than a thousand dollars a year, amounting to \$1,293,000 more. Assistants, bar tenders, and clerks salaries, not less than two for each place at say \$400 would be \$1,035,200. To this low estimate no reference has been made to extravagancies such as fast horses, jew-elry, diamonds, and the many others which are usually the indulgences of the licensed victuallers, nor for his profit which is known to be enormous oftentimes.

Simply to run the business three million five hundred and seventy two thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Think of it, three and a half millions to run a business which instead of benefiting the community is inflicting evils, which no human hand could possibly depict.

If this business was wiped out and this money directed into legitimate trade, what an impetus would be given to every branch of industry, and what gladness would come into thousands of homes in this city. Is it not worth considering from a purely business point of view, Does it pay to continue the liquor traffic?

INTEMPERANCE.

It is a wasting consumption, fastening upon the vitals of society; a benumbing palsy, extending to the extremities of the body, a deep and rapid torrent, bearing the wreck of nations in its course, and undermining rapidly the foundations of our own. *Rev. Lyman Beecher in 1812.*

According to statistics collected at Washington, \$700,000,000 are annually expended in the United States of America for malt and spirituous liquors. In Chicago the estimate is one baker for every four hundred and seventy families, one grocer for every eighty nine families, and one liquor saloon for every thirty five families.

During six years the population of Chicago increased twenty five per cent. During the same time the consumption of beer in that city increased ninety seven per cent, and arrests increased thirty eight per cent.

"I am so horrified at intemperance and the consumption of alcohol in this country (England), that sometimes I feel like giving up everything, and going forth in a holy crusade, preaching to all men. Beware of the enemy of the race." *Dr. Andrew Clarke, Physician in ordinary to the Queen.*

The distilleries of Edinburgh, Scotland, produce annually over 4,000,000 gallons of whiskey.

The *London Christian* commenting upon "Ireland's Drink Bill" says, "It is rather a startling fact that the poorest country in the world should be spending annually eleven million pounds (entering) upon an absolutely unproductive luxury."

It is estimated that for every missionary who goes to Africa, seven to five thousand gallons of liquor are sent to that country.

"The tax on brandy forms the most important item in the revenue of Russia it amounts to more than fifty millions of roubles." *Wm. Hewitt.*

"Drunkenness is the beginning and ending of life in the great French industrial centres. Against this vice what can the salaries of women and children do? The woman's labours help the husband on the road to ruin. The child is born with disease in his bones, and with evil example before him. There are manufacturing towns (Lille for instance) where the women have followed the example of the men, and have added drunkenness to their other vices. It is estimated that at Lille, twenty five per cent of the men and twelve per cent of the women are confirmed drunkards." *French Worked day Worker.*

Purity of heart depends on purity of mind, and the only way to secure the first is by cultivation of the second.

JUDGE NOE.

Rev. James McGregor, D.D., of St. Catharines, Edinburgh, uses in one of his excellent sermons, words which may well be carefully pondered by all having to do with the inebriate or fallen. They are as follows:—"While we are entitled to call things by their right names, and severely to condemn conduct which is base, to call evil evil, and a lie a lie, and dishonesty mean and cowardly; whilst we have no right to palliate or excuse in young or old grave sins against God, and against society, let us remember at the same time that the wrong doing and the erring can be judged by One alone. Instead of casting stones let us pity him and be humbly thankful that our own feet have been kept from falling, for we can never be sure that if we had not been subjected to his temptation we should not have fallen further still. As we get older and wiser, as we come to know ourselves and others better, if the grace of God is in us at all, we get gentler in our judgments, and learn to pity rather than to blame them who have gone far astray, and we rejoice in the thought that there is One above who knows all, and who will judge righteous judgments. That is ones hope when one hears of the young struck down in their sin. That is ones hope coming away from that most awful spectacle on earth, a sinners dying bed, when perhaps a young and wasted life which gave early promise of beauty and of usefulness is passing in despair and, fearful to the future, embittered by memories of the past, and conscious that he is leaving broken hearts behind him; none but God knows it, none but He knows the nature of that dying man, the fury of the impulses which led him astray, of the temptations with which he wrestled long but in vain, of the misery which he inflicted on himself as well as others, of the weariness of the life which thus sadly ends. No: e

but God knows. "The Lord Reigneth." "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" It is pitiful to think of the harsh and bitter judgments pronounced on such a life and on such an end by those, who, inheriting a passionless nature with ample store of this world's good things, blessings for which it never occurs to them; they have not themselves to thank, and knowing little of temptation except by hearsay, luxuriate in the pleasing conviction that they are not like other men. Oh! my holy and censorious friend, whose weak nature had never strength to drive thee far astray, but only strength to condemn those who have gone wrong, take good heed unto thyself lest it be more tolerable in the day of judgment for them than for thee."

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSIONS.

What is the attitude which we ought to take as beings who are all of us born under and subject to the law of hereditary transmission, and who have all of us inherited tendencies to evil in one form or another? What are we to do in relation to it? Are we weakly to yield to the evil whatever it may be, or bravely with God's help to fight against it, and conquer it? Are we to master it, or to be mastered by it? This is a question which we have all to answer before the tribunal of our conscience and in the sight of God. One of the highest ends of life is to solve that question right. A battle it is, and must be anyway we take it, and the sword of all battles, for them who are noble, valiant and weak moral standing meet it a very unequal contest. Remember, that with whatever fatal inheritance have come down on you, in the vast majority of cases, there has been infinitely more of good than of evil. And there is one divine gift which has been bestowed upon us all, and of which nothing but our own hands can ever strip us, our heaven born freedom of will. We dare say of no man, however evil his inclinations are, that he is absolutely powerless in the grasp of the enemy, if such a man there ever was, that man would be irresponsible for his acts as a madman or a brute. And along with our freedom of will we have all the influences of a christian civilization on our side; we have the example of the good and upright around us, and, better far, we have the sympathy of a once tempted Saviour and the ever-present help of His Holy Spirit to aid us in all our struggles with the world, or the devil, or the flesh.

This subject is full of warning to us all, and especially to the young. The warning is this: let us diligently study to know ourselves, and to learn, as we can easily do, what are our special proclivities to evil, what are our too easily besetting sins, and let us set ourselves, with the help of God's Holy Spirit, resolutely to watch against, and to fight with, and to conquer these. There is none of them that is not more or less conquerable. We may never eradicate a tendency, especially if it is congenital, but we may so crush it, so strengthen our will against it, so learn to detest and dread it, and so keep out of its way, as to make it powerless for injury. There are certain natures, for instance, on which the effects of stimulants are as certain as the effects of fire on gunpowder. The rule of safety is as simple in one case as in the other; keep the gunpowder away from fire, keep the stimulants away from such natures. There is no other rule of safety in such cases than rigid, total, and everlasting abstinence, and let us not forget the tremendous fact that acquired habits, and acquired qualities are certainly transmissible.

Rev. JAMES MCGREGOR, D.D.

LOST DAYS.

The lost days of my life until to-day,
What were they, could I see them on the street,
Lie as they fell? would they be cars of wheat
Sown once for food, but trodden into clay?
Or golden coins squandered, and still to pay?
Or drops of blood dabbling the guilty feet?
Or such spilt waters as in dreams must cheat
The undying throats of Hell, at first alway?

I do not see them here, but after death
God knows I know the faces I shall see,
Each one a murdered self with low last breath,
"I am thyself—what hast thou done to me?"
"And I—and I—thyself" (he! each one saith),
"And thou thyself to all eternity."
From Messrs. Ellis & Elvey's Dante's "Inferno."

QUEBEC W.C.T.U.

The Provincial Union meet at Danville.

Stirring words from earnest hearts.

The members encouraged to work, and hope and pray.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec W.C.T.U. was held in the Congregational Church, Danville, on Tuesday, October 24th. The president of the society, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mrs. Middleton, Quebec; Mrs. S. W. Lister, Knowlton; Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal; Miss S. E. Bliss, Compton; Mrs. S. P. Leet, Montreal; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Knowlton; Mrs. D. Morrison, Ormstown; Mrs. J. A. Tomkins, Granby; Miss Barber, Montreal; Mrs. J. Dickson, Trenholme; Mrs. Stobo, Quebec; Mrs. G. E. McIndoe, Granby; Mrs. Metcalfe, Thurso; Mrs. Ure, Montreal; Mrs. Nunnis, Coaticook; Mrs. J. Ewing, Richmond.

The convention was opened by devotional exercises led by Miss Barber, committees on credentials, plan of work, resolutions, finance and courtesies all met.

Mrs. Sanderson presented the report of the committee of conference with influential bodies. It showed that much work had been done this year in connection with the anti-tobacco petition, and the presentation thereof to the Quebec Legislature. Correspondence had taken place with the Provincial Legislature, the Quebec and Montreal Presbyteries, the Protestant Ministerial Association, the Methodist Association of Montreal, the Royal Templars, and Good Templars, asking co-operation. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau had also been asked, and had replied by sending the following petition to the Legislature.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU AIDS.

The Petition of His Eminence Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, respectfully shoveth as follows:—

Whereas the Association, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union," has presented a petition praying for a law to prevent the sale or use of tobacco, or of opium, to and by minors.

Wherefore, your petitioner urgently begs Your Honorable House to pass such a law as demanded by those ladies.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

E. A. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

Quebec, Feb. 21, 1893.

It was suggested that the Committee on resolutions place on record the appreciation of the union of the sympathy shown by so many with the attempt to build a wall of legal enactment between the youth of our land and the tobacco habit.

The department of Heredity also reported showing that considerable work had been done in this respect during the year, and acknowledging the valuable work done by Dr. Minnie Leavitt, of Stanstead. It also contained an interesting report of work done amongst the lumbermen, and an encouraging Sunday School report.

Mrs. Ure presented the influencing of the press report as follows:—

' Mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans.'

Ours is not only to rate it at its true value, but so to use it that the cause of all that is pure and good will be advanced through its agency. This is best done through the newspaper. Professionally official organs are invaluable, but their circulation is confined mainly to those already interested in the cause advocated,

while the newspaper goes into every home. The reports of the county presidents show that in nine counties there are press superintendents. All reported that they contributed temperance articles to local papers, sent items of W.C.T.U. news to the "Woman's Journal," "Witness," "Gazette," and "Star." These papers are always willing to insert temperance news. There is comfort in the thought that the tone of the press generally has undergone a marked change for the better in regard to temperance matters, and that the higher class of papers and magazines, especially those dealing with the great social and scientific problems of the day, are giving serious attention to what has been called the burning question of alcoholism.

Mrs. C. O. Miller, of Birchton, conducted the devotional hour.

After devotional exercises by Mrs. Metcalfe, Thurso, came

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Sanderson said:—Dear sisters and friends,—The beautiful motto chosen for the official call this year is very suggestive: "Take heed to the ministry that thou hast received in the Lord that thou fulfil it." Have we been accustomed to so regard the work undertaken by us? Have we thought of it as a service received directly from the Lord? That he knows the name of each member, and that the record of the year's work lies before him in perfect detail? We are sure that every spoken and unspoken prayer, every word or act done in the noble endeavor to fulfil this ministry has been noted and approved by him.

But there are many blank spaces in the record. Sometimes, because of the multiplicity of other engagements, we forget the service received from him. May we never have to say to our Master, while thy servant was busy here and there, thy enemy, which thou hadst devoted to destruction, escaped out of my hand.

Perhaps some will say, I am only a private member. I have no ministry. Take heed that thou fulfil it, by regular attendance at the meetings of your Union—by entering with cheerful readiness into every plan for its increased usefulness—by making it your duty to become acquainted with department work, through the annual report and "Woman's Journal," that you may be able to co-operate with the local and provincial superintendents. Some departments may seem more important than others, but they are all needed. If it is incumbent upon us to provide for the physical and mental needs of our children, it is still more necessary that we protect them.

We need righteous laws in reference to alcohol, narcotics, and social purity, and must do our part towards securing their enactment by the use of the franchise or petitions. Let us take heed to the ministry begun last year for our sisters in heathen lands. The letters of our temperance missionaries, Leavitt, Ackerman and West, reveal a condition of things that are perfectly appalling in connection with the sale of alcoholic drinks. Two missionaries and 60,000 gallons of rum is about the average proportion in which the work of Christ and the work of Satan is represented commercially in our trade relations with uncivilized nations.

WORK IN INDIA

The recent letters of Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Bushnell are of especial interest, showing the cruel bondage in which the women of India are held, by what is known as the C. D. Act. Lack of time prevents telling the story here. You will find it in the 'Union Signal.' If the work of the Union is to become far-reaching in its influence, close attention must be given to county and provincial conventions. Their value as an educating and stimulating force can hardly be overestimated. They are the fountain-head from which comes the enthusiasm which inspires a great enterprise—the Corliss engine which runs the great and varied machinery of the movement. That they are, as a rule, more difficult to sustain than the conventions of others societies, we sorrowfully admit, which only prove that few people, comparatively, are interested in the over-throw of the liquor traffic. We are but a voice in the wilderness of interest that occupy people's minds, crying, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord.' Instead of fewer meetings we need more.

Let us be loyal to this great ministry received in the Lord. 'There are many good things that we could do, but it is

for this work that he has called us, and no other service can be substituted for it, however vast its importance, or promising in its results.'

That our politicians are still blinded by the license fees and excise duties to the evils of the liquor traffic, is seen by the substitutes they offer us in lieu of prohibition—commissions and plebiscites—but we are too nearly grown up to mistake stones for bread, and shall not be turned aside from our purpose by any flag of truce. God makes no compromise with this sin, whether in the form of the four percent beer or pure liquor, neither by license, high or low.

This battle against this evil is not ours, but God's; 121 times in his Word he speaks against intoxicating drink with warning; 71 times with warning and and reproof; 12 times it is pronounced poisonous and venomous, and five times he totally prohibits it. The indignation we feel at the cruelty and crime it causes all over the world, is but a faint reflection of his own.

We have reached the tenth mile-stone of our journey as a Provincial Union, and feel it to be great privilege to set up our banners in a county unpolluted by the open sale of alcoholic poison. This is a forest—of the grapes from the cluster, in which the whole nation shall share when we have taken full possession of the Promised Land. Some of Caleb's and Joshua's descendants are still living, and they have fought and conquered the sons of Anak in Richmond County. We are glad that Brome County has some of the lineal descendants within her borders, and that they put Ahiman Sheshal and Talmal to flight last June. It was a disappointment that Mr. Cook's Anti-Tobacco Bill, in which we felt so much interest, was killed in the Senate after it had passed its third reading in the Legislature. We will send in our petition again this year, and keep on sending until we succeed.

ENCOURAGING NEWS

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read the report of the corresponding secretary. It showed that there are seventy-nine unions in the Province, with a membership of 2,296. During the year six new unions had been formed, viz: Waterloo Y.; Bolton, Mansenville, Wakefield Y.; Beebe, Plain, and Ways Mills. There had been 119 removals by death, and 127 new members had joined during the year.

Mrs. J. P. Leet presented the financial statement showing receipts \$756.15, disbursements 721.15.

Miss Barber, superintendent of evangelistic work, social purity and mothers' meetings, was listened to with very much interest. The reports of work done in the counties has been most encouraging, special interest was felt in the work in Montreal in connection with the Sheltering Home, in which, during the year, there had been 347 admissions, 316 of these being women and girls and 31 children; 24 of these have been maternity cases, most of whom have been servants. Seventy times have the doors been opened to receive discharged prisoners, girls from the street and from the hospital who had been discharged before they were able to work. Forty-seven have been passed on to other institutions, 91 have had situations obtained for them, a few had been sent to England, and 103 had left to go to situations or to return to friends. Evangelistic services are held in the Home three or four evenings in the week and a Bible-class on Sunday afternoons. The Evangelistic Hall and Reading Room for girls, on St. Catherine street, now in its eighth year, continues to prove a blessing to the girls who frequent the rooms. During the winter a training class was held for young Christian workers, also a weekly workers' prayer meeting. A circle of King's Daughters has been organized called the 'What we can Circle,' with the motto, 'What we thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' All the members sign the temperance and purity pledges. A weekly Bible-class is held. Monthly socials and the industrial and educational classes, have been largely attended this year 3,257 books have been taken from the girl's free library. The Woman's Industrial Exchange has, as usual, members from all parts of the Dominion, and has helped many a weary bread-winner over some of the hard places in life. The Bible woman, under a visiting committee, has made 3,129 visits among the poor, sick and intemperate, has distributed 4,530 tracts and papers and held 38 deeply interesting cottage meetings.

THE VISITORS WELCOMED

The evening session was crowded.

On the platform were Mrs. (Rev. J. D.) Sanderson, provincial president, in the chair, the Mayor of Danville, Mr. G. K. Foster, the Rev. J. D. Sanderson, pastor of the Congregational Church; the Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Advent Church; the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Gibson, of Danville; Mrs. Foster, Knowlton; Mrs. McIndoe, of Granby; Mrs. Leet, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, secretary, and Miss Barber, Montreal.

The Mayor of Danville, Mr. G. K. Foster, on behalf of the citizens, extended the convention a cordial welcome. He hoped that they would go away feeling that they had accomplished some good.

Several short addresses were given amongst them being one by Rev. Henderson of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Joseph Gibson gave the address of welcome. They were, she said, a union of women bound by one common tie to protect all they held dear from a common enemy, and going forward in the strength of Christ they should have no thought of discouragement. She laid special stress on the importance of these conventions in forming public opinion. Their great aim in view was total prohibition. They had proved in Richmond County that the good old Dunkin Act could be enforced, and if it could be enforced in a county why not in a nation? Yet many people present could remember that when the first petition on behalf of temperance was drafted in Danville only nine men were found brave enough to sign it. At two different times strong efforts had been made to repeal the act, and it still required strong persistent effort to enforce it. But they knew where to get strength for their needs.

Another point of the gravest importance was the education of the children. If they had been able to accomplish what they had with so little training what might they not expect from those growing up under our better methods of temperance instruction.

To the women she specially urged that they go on as did Nehemiah of old, with one hand building up the wall of strong temperance sentiment around our children and with the other defending them from strong drink and impurity, the while making their cry to God, who has said, 'Have I not commanded thee, be strong and of a good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.'

Miss McFadden of Point St. Charles, dwelling on the importance of the meetings, said:—

Those who were enjoying it for the first time were beginning already to realize what they had lost and regret in the wail of 'Glory McWkirk.' 'Such lots of good times in the world, and I ain't to 'em.' In touching upon their working forces, Miss McFadden paid a strong tribute to that great educator of public opinion, that greatest single force in society to-day, the public press! 'As a man readeth in his newspaper so he is,' was one of Miss Willard's concise sayings, and after listening to the report of the Superintendent of Press Work, they could not fail to see how necessary it was that this great power be used more than ever before to bring the principles for which they were contending more directly before the public. But there was a force to be sought by them, more powerful than the natural growth of public sentiment, and their success would be just in proportion to their measure of faith and obedience to the will of God.

The meeting then adjourned till the Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

On the union re-assembling on Wednesday, one of the first acts was to secure a room in the Royal Victoria Hospital, to be known as the Elizabeth Middleton room, in perpetual memory of the revered honorary president of the Union. This course was adopted in preference to the placing of a tablet in the Willard Hall of the Temperance Temple, Chicago.

Miss Barber drew attention to a letter from a Montreal newspaper containing a sad warning to young girls in the city from one of themselves, not yet twenty years of age. Two years ago, young, fresh, and innocent, she had entered the office of a respected Montreal business man, as a type-writer. Press of business was made the pretext for enticing her back to the office at night, and at length he accomplished her ruin.

PROTECT YOUR DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Stobo, of Quebec, said that as a mother of daughters, this terrible story touched her very deeply. Girls must go out into the world; their mothers could not keep them always at home, but she strongly urged mothers to forearm their daughters by gaining their complete confidence.

Miss Barber spoke with the strongest feeling of the importance of mothers' meetings, and urged that they be organized in connection with every local union.

Mrs. Stobo said the trouble was that so many mothers were slow to acknowledge that there could be any possible danger for their own daughters.

Mrs. Sanderson thought that girls could not be too carefully taught that no man should be trusted simply because of his position. She would have them allow no more liberties from a minister than from the man who swept her doorstep. The preventive work must begin with the young mothers. It was hard to hold mothers' meetings, because so few people knew how, and she strongly urged every local union to secure from the literature department the valuable leaflets which they had on the subject. She, herself, would have given much to have had them when she was younger.

Mrs. Middleton also spoke very earnestly on the subject. At the same time they must remember that every woman blessed with a good husband must feel that he must not be so judged. But while multitudes of wives had every confidence in their godly husbands, still the warning of the president was needed. They had a lamentable case at her home, where a church was almost wrecked by the conduct of its minister. It was no insult to good men, no insult to the memory of her own sainted husband, to warn girls of possible danger.

Mrs. Leders felt that in the case in question the mother was much more to blame than the daughter.

Mrs. Miller urged that

IGNORANCE WAS NOT INNOCENCE.

Don't suppress your little ones, she said. Explain and teach them to talk freely to mother but to no one else. Do not leave them unarmcd to the talk they are sure to hear from their school-fellows. Mothers, go out more with your growing girls, she said. The house may look very attractive to you in the evening, when you are tired, but your girls need you. Go with them to their lodges and places of amusement, make them your companions, and they will be safe.

Mrs. Dixon, of Trenholmeville, emphasized the importance of early temperance training to fortify them against temptations away from home.

MISS BARBER SAID.

Mothers, take your girls, and tell them all they have got to know—all they will know—and your boys, too. Take them alone, teach them, and kneel with them in prayer to God, and when they go to school and mix with their fellows they will remember your prayer and your trembling hand on their head and will keep themselves pure. I am not a mother, but I have acted the part of a mother to hundreds of sorrowing ones, and have again and again been laid on a sick bed through the weight of their sorrows. And, oh, if you could know what I know, you would at least protect your own.

Next in importance to the work by the mothers was that which might be done by young men in forming White Cross Societies among the small boys.

The devotional hour was presided over by Mrs. Ewing, and Mrs. Middleton led in the noontide prayer.

EXERCISE YOUR VOTES.

Miss J. E. Bliss of Compton opened the afternoon meeting with a report of the "Y's" work giving a detailed account of the work of each society. After which a long discussion ensued.

Mrs. Henderson of Danville, representing the Quebec Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., was introduced to the meeting.

Mrs. Judge Foster spoke earnestly of the importance of the women of the province using the franchise as far as it had been extended to them. Widows and spinsters had now the right to vote in municipal matters and for school boards, but so far few had taken advantage of it, and she feared that unless more did so the power would be withdrawn. There remained only two months in which to secure the votes of women at the next municipal elections, and they could not afford to waste any time. "Do not put it

off," she urged, "because your Council is now good enough. It may not always be so. In our village last year two of our good temperance men went out of the Council, and lost re-election because the women did not vote. And now, as a consequence, our Council is recommending the Legislature at Quebec to grant a liquor license where there has been none before for years. I am going home from here to canvas every widow and spinster in the municipality, and I want you to go and do the same. If you choose you can

REGENERATE YOUR COUNCIL

in three years. See that every woman entitled to vote has her name on the voters' list. You will meet with opposition in this but do not let that deter you. Have a head centre where the women can go. Let every W. C. T. U. organize a committee which will, on polling day, gather the women in groups and take them to the polls—They will not go alone. Look out for your school committees too, and get the right men on them."

Mrs. Putney, of East Hatley, urged the necessity of women having their names registered on the voters' lists. One man in Stanstead had refused to put down the names of single women. She had got the names of all the single women in Hatley, and found that he had not half of them on his list. They must not wait for the men to help them in this. Every woman must stand upon her own feet. Some women thought it unwomanly to vote, but every year she saw those same women go to fairs and horse trots and sit upon a high stand and clap their hands for the winning horse. Personally she did not approve of horse-racing, but she thought it a noble work to vote for a good man. Many women yet needed to be educated up to their privileges. She did not think there was any danger of the present privileges being withdrawn, but she was sure that if they did not use what they had they would get nothing further. But their aim for the future was full franchise, and they intended to have it.

Mrs. Middleton led the closing hour, devoted to a memorial service for those who had died during the year.

THE "Y'S" EVENING.

The evening meeting was devoted to the "Y's" who provided an excellent programme interspersed with good musical selections.

Dr. Minnie Leavitt, of East Hatley, gave a bright address on "What the Y's are doing." The chief work being done by the young women, Dr. Leavitt said, was training the children in temperance principles by teaching them the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human body. "See these charts," she said, "they show in a moment what otherwise would take days to teach as well. See how alcohol dries up the tissues, see the irritation and often cancer of the stomach which it so often induces, and the 'drunkard's eye,' that sign being out in the windows of the body to tell what is going on inside, see the drunkard's consumption, the fatty degeneration of the heart and liver and many other organs. All through our public schools where so many of our 'Y's' are teachers, these things are being taught to our little ones as regularly as their other lessons. Think you, when these boys grow to manhood that they will cast their first vote for any but a temperance man? These little fellows fought battles she assured them, just as brave as any of their elders. Never could she forget one boy of only eight, who was being teased by a young man to smoke. He bore it patiently for some time, then his eyes filled with tears and he stamped his foot angrily as he again and again said no, and at last, unable to stand more he ran sobbing to his mother, crying, 'Mamma, kiss me, quick!' for he had been taught that only lips untouched by tobacco and liquor were pure enough for his mother to kiss.

Look at that long black line, you all know it. Is it not a disgrace that the United States allow every year twice as

WASTED ON LIQUOR

as is spent on bread? The Government gets a big revenue from it! Of course it does. But what has it to do with that revenue? Support in its jails and penitentiaries and asylums the victims made by that money so spent. What were the Christian churches doing? When would men vote for principle instead of for party? Wooden men would be infinitely better than some of the men now in that Government gin palace. They would at least do no harm. What were the girls

doing? Years ago the funny papers used to employ themselves with sketches of 'the girl of the period.' That time had passed. The girl of the period now was doing pretty much the same work as the man of the period. To be sure she was getting just about half the pay that the men were getting for it—Give the women the franchise, men, she urged. Don't continue to class them with Indians, infants and idiots.

After a song by Mrs. Ewing, Miss Isa Monk, of Montreal, read a paper of much interest, written by Miss Capel, of Montreal, on the work of the

"GOODWILL CLUB,"

of that city. Some of the attractions of the Club last winter were the tri-weekly meetings and the practical talks then given. One series on "The Home," started from the commencement, when John and Mary furnished on \$84; and the interest reached its climax when a real live baby was washed and dressed before about forty future mothers of Canada, the baby's reward, or rather the mother's, being a complete new outfit. The Domestic Circle was composed of the married members of the Club. There are now fifty members of the King's Daughters in connection with the Club, and during the absence of the officers in the summer, a committee carried on the little evangelistic services held every Monday evening.

On June 17, the famous Holiday House at Berthier was opened. It was furnished by different societies and groups of girls. Others went down to put and paper and upholster. The forty guests who were entertained there from time to time last summer, spent the happiest of holidays, at the smallest expense. A boat was bought. The house was closed in September without a hitch, the furniture stored and insured and paid, a balance declared over, and all without asking anyone to contribute a cent. This is a lesson in household science and trust in God that will come amiss to none.

Miss Bliss, the Superintendent of the 'Y's,' read an excellent paper on thoughts of '94,' after which Mrs. Middleton in a few earnest motherly remarks urged all young women to join the 'Y's,' and build up the future homes of Canada on sound temperance principles.

CLOSING SCENES.

On Thursday morning, on the re-assembling of the members, Mrs. Stockwell and Mrs. Macdonald bearing greetings from Ernest Lodge, I.O.G.T., were introduced.

Mrs. Middleton said they were meeting in the best prohibition spot in a prohibition county. The best work had been done in Danville.

Mrs. Sanderson said this honor must be reflected back on Mrs. Middleton, who had stood in the breach when no one else would. When no one could be found to prosecute, Mrs. Middleton had signed her name to seventy-five complaints.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Honorary President: Mrs. Middleton.
President: Mrs. (Rev.) J. G. Sanderson, Danville.

Vice-President-at-large: Mrs. S. W. Foster, Knowlton.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. R. W. McLaughlan, Montreal.

Recording Secretary: Miss Meikeljohn, Knowlton.

Treasurer: Mrs. S. P. Leet, Montreal.

Mrs. R. C. Smith superintendent of the purity in art literature and fashion department, presented a lengthy report, the adoption of which closed the proceedings.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. McIndoe presented the report of the Flower Mission workers, after which an able paper was read on the 'World's Temperance Missionary Cause,' by Mrs. (Dr.) Kellock, of Richmond.

Mrs. Lathom, of Point St. Charles, superintendent of the work amongst the railway employees gave an interesting report.

THE EVENING MEETING

was held in the Town Hall, Mrs. S. W. Putney, of East Hatley, read an excellent paper on 'Woman Suffrage,' and Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, wife of Judge Foster, President of the Dominion W.C.T.U. gave a graphic account of the World's W.C.T.U. at Chicago, at which she had been a delegate.

Friday saw the close of the conference, when at the morning meeting several resolutions were passed, including one in favor of the prohibition of the sale of stimulants and narcotics to juveniles.

The next convention will be held at Point St. Charles.

THE

"GOLDEN
CRUSADER"

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

Mr. Geo. C. Huttemeyer, proprietor and publisher of the GOLDEN CRUSADER has a fully equipped job printing plant, and is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of printing and execute the same with neatness and despatch. Quotations given for all kinds of job printing.

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Printer, Advertising Contractor and Publisher

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601 ST. URBAIN ST.

Montreal.

Ontario's drink bills, as given from various official blue books by Thomas W. Casey in the 'Christian Guardian' of September 13, are as follows: Ontario's total revenue during last year from licenses and fines was \$965,684. Total number of licenses issued, 3,464. Less than two or three previous years. In the prisons of Ontario there are 11,144 prisoners. These figures do not include the large number of lock-ups and police cells. Ontario's prisons cost annually over \$404,721. The cost of hospitals, charities, asylums and the administration of justice is \$805,224. Inspectors' salaries, expenses of license commissioners, etc., amount to \$75,517. Where then is the profit from revenue? And Sir Oliver Mowat says that fully three-fourths of the poverty, crime and wretchedness throughout our land arises from the licensed drink traffic.

THE GOLDEN CRUSADER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Temperance Topics.

Guaranteed Circulation 10,000 Copies.

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The Golden Crusader is published by G. C. Hattmeyer, Prop., 601 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is almost unnecessary at this date to draw the attention of business men to the advantages of advertising in the Golden Crusader. The journal is published weekly, and its circulation is over 10,000 copies. It is given free of charge to all who advertise in it. The rates are low, and the results are sure. The Golden Crusader is the best place to advertise in. It is read by all who are interested in the temperance cause. It is the best place to advertise in. It is read by all who are interested in the temperance cause.

WE ARE TO BLAME.

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

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

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

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

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

CAN A PROVINCE PROHIBIT.

The question made a reference to the Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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

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

STORMONT CONVENTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO THOROUGHFARE.

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

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

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

I MUST PROTEST

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

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

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

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

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

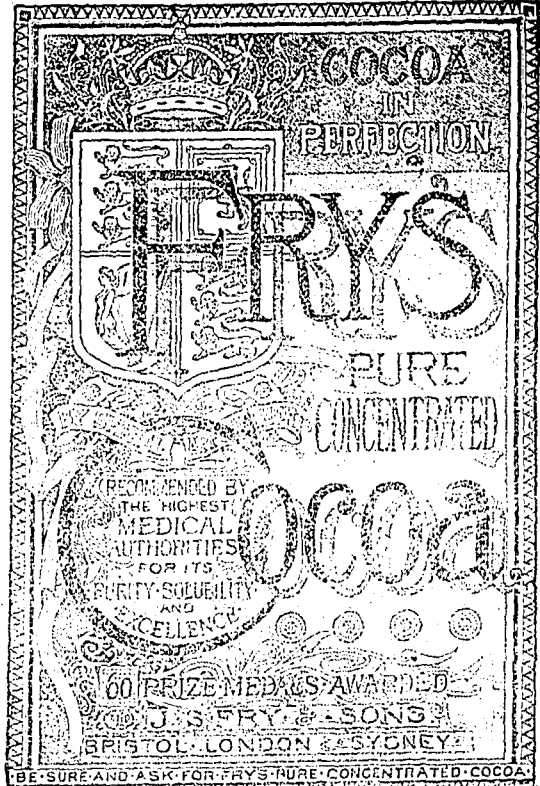
Dr. McLeod—'I asked him to give me a brief sketch of what he knew of the history of the prohibitory law in the North-West and he has been giving it in a most lucid and condensed way.'

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

DECISION OF THE MAJORITY

of the Commission?'

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



Agents G. Mackay & Co., Montreal.

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

WORDS OF WISDOM.

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

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

STAR OF THE EAST TEMPLE.

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

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

OBITUARY.

With the deepest sorrow the all too soon and sudden death of Dr. Arthur DeBlois, at the Father Murphy Institute in Quebec, on Saturday morning Oct. 21st is chronicled.

Though his death was relatively speaking sudden, it was not entirely without warning, as the nature of his sickness was such as to indicate even to himself for some hours before the termination of his young and beautiful life, that the end was near.

He went away peaceably, gently, and painlessly, as his own, gentle guileless, spirit that sped away on that beautiful October morning while the rising sun was glorifying the myriad tints, of the autumn. His life went out too, by a mysterious coincidence on the same month and almost on the same day of the month in which three years previously, his worshipped wife and babe had died.

He has joined those loved ones now, in the new Jerusalem, where innocence and love, are bonds of eternal communion and everlasting peace becomes the fruition of supernal wedlock.

His manhood was not perfect, he knew repentance but we never knew a more guileless man. Childlike in disposition great and generous of heart, he pitied and helped God's poor. Many a burning tear was shed at his bier, by those whom he cheerfully at all hours ministered unto, without any pecuniary reward but he has his measure now, and we hope it is full; for as long as ye have done it unto one of these ye have done it unto me.

Laval in his demise has lost its youngest and most promising professor, and right loyally did Laval give expression to its loss, in the sorrowful pageant displayed over his obsequies.

He was buried by Laval as one of her promising great ones, and Laval honored herself in this painful triumph.

The bereaved mother, a noble woman by nature, and made grandly sorrow, for she has closed the eyes in death of eleven of her children, must have a sweet consolation in this dark hour, by knowing that her loved ones, are not lost, but await beyond the skies, the final triumph of her own very full and saintly life.

MR. CARROLL RYAN.

An excellent photographic cut of Captain Carroll Ryan, now manager of Father Murphy's Gold Cure Institute Halifax, N. S. is presented this month.

A nobleman in stature, Mr. Ryan is grandly nobler in character. His is a remarkably sweet countenance, but he has a grandly sweeter soul.

Few Canadians are more widely and popularly known than Mr. Ryan. Born in Toronto upwards of fifty years ago, he is thoroughly Canadian in its truest and most progressive sense. Like many of Canada's noblest and best citizens, Mr. Ryan is a self made man. He had to struggle in his youth but this very struggle developed the latent energies of a superb mind, which later on blossomed with unique and varied intellectual attainments. He is one of the oldest and best journalists in Canada. For nearly forty years he has mingled in the closest intimacy with the men whose lives like his own, constitute a considerable portion of her history for the last half century.

It is not to be wondered at then that Mr. Ryan's acquaintanceship is coveted, not only for his whole-souled and genial ways, but also for the priceless information that he can impart on the mixed and vexed questions of history, and this too by those best able to appreciate its worth.

As a soldier Mr. Ryan won many distinctions for his bravery on the battlefield. As a poet he will be always remembered as a sublimely sweet sad singer. Many of his poems are struck on a plaintive key, perhaps portraying the tinges of sadness that were brushed on his own soul by the circumstances of a not unchequered life, for the life of a soldier and literary man is by no means serene though always grand. Mr. Ryan has written for all the prominent newspapers of Canada on almost every known subject of interest to the public. His articles, on the great questions of the age, have been extensively read and highly appreciated. In his journalistic career he is as formidable to a literary foe or a political antagonist as he was in his military valor to the Russians. Many a vanquished knight of the quill has regretted his temerity in conflicting with this Canadian Dana of journalism. Once the battle is over

kindness and brotherhood are Mr. Ryan's ministering angels to bind up the bruised wounds of his literary antagonists. A brilliant wife, a remarkably intellectual family, a bright and cheerful home, combine in glorifying the beautiful autumn of his fully useful life.

Though Mr. Ryan's life of a soldier was valorous and his literary labors crowned with triumph, it is in his later capacity as the heroic crusader of total abstinence that he divinely aureoles all his magnificent victories. As the blossom is the glory of the flower, so the grandly beneficent mission of redeeming humanity from the slavery of strong drink becomes Mr. Ryan's crowning glory.

Inspired by God over a year ago, Mr. Ryan joined Rev. Father Murphy in the city of Montreal, in his crusade against the liquor traffic, and ever since he has continued to heroically champion the glorious cause of total abstinence and humanity by the practical methods introduced and now practically operated by Father Murphy throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Eight thousand souls redeemed from drink and as many homes made radiant and happy are the rewards of his unre-

personal experience of the good which had been done by the Murphy Institute, introduced the lecturer of the evening, Rev. Father Murphy.

STRAIGHT, PLAIN TALK.

Father Murphy, although suffering from a slight cold, which at times made it difficult for him to speak, delivered an able and eloquent address, portions of which rose to the highest form of oratory and called forth frequent and hearty applause. He scarcely alluded to the Gold Cure treatment, but dwelt almost entirely with the broad question of temperance and the abolition of alcoholism. He boldly attacked those clergymen and priests who preached total abstinence on Sundays. He contended that the clergy should practice total abstinence before they preached it. It was a deplorable thing that high dignitaries of the church should be seen drunk in public places, as had, unfortunately, been the case recently. He did not agree with those who attacked the saloon keeper. The saloon keeper was a necessity as long as people continued to drink; and people would continue to drink as long as their spiritual leaders set them a bad example.



MR. CARROLL RYAN.

mitting labors. In Ottawa, where he was stationed for some months, he was beloved by all the Gold Cure graduates there, and it was with the deepest impression of sorrow that they parted with him, when he left to preach the gospel of the new temperance dispensation to the good people of Nova Scotia.

Though in Halifax only a short time, Mr. Ryan's grand and beneficent labors there for the sacred cause of total abstinence have awakened such public interest that he is regarded there and throughout Nova Scotia as a public benefactor by leading citizens. Such he is, such will be his epitaph.

A Gold Cure Entertainment.

The evening of Thursday October 19th, was a day long to be remembered in connection with the Ottawa Murphy Gold Cure Club. On that evening the graduates gave an "at home" in St. James Hall, of which the following is an account.

St. James Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last evening with a remarkably respectable and intelligent audience, amongst whom were a number of leading clergymen, doctors and prominent temperance workers, while several letters of regret were read from others who were unable to attend, but who expressed sympathy with Father Murphy's work. The first part of the entertainment consisted of two part songs, "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "The Old Church Bells" excellently rendered by the Gold Cure Club Quartette; a piano solo "Oberon" by Miss Lacoste, who kindly volunteered her services, and whose splendid rendition of the different music showed her to be an artist of far more than ordinary ability; a comic song, "It used to be the caper but it don't go now," and a humorous recitation, "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell." This closed the concert portion of the entertainment. In the absence of Mayor Durocher, who had promised to preside, but was prevented from attending, Dr. St. Jean took the chair, and in a few well chosen words, in which he spoke from

He advocated prohibition, but it should commence by the clergy prohibiting the use of alcoholic stimulants in their own houses. He eulogised the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quebec, and their action in addressing Lady Aberdeen, and thought it was greatly to be regretted that the first lady in the land had found it necessary to say that while she sympathized with the W.C.T.U. and its aims and objects, she and her household were not total abstainers. He pointed to ex-president and Mrs. Hayes as noble examples of those in high places who had the courage to practice total abstinence while filling the highest position in the land, and hoped that Lord and Lady Aberdeen might see that it would be a graceful acknowledgment of the strongly growing temperance sentiment in Canada if they banished wine from their table. He did not place much confidence in what politicians said about prohibition. They wanted to trim their sails so as to catch the popular breeze. Let the people themselves take the matter in hand and elect only candidates pledged to prohibition, and if the majority of the people wanted prohibition, the politicians would give it to them quick enough. He was not frightened at the cry about the loss of revenue by the abolition of the taxes on whiskey. Let the politicians learn to be economical and squander less money; let them increase the taxes on the rich and decrease those on the poor and they could get all the money they wanted for legitimate purposes without taking it out of the hearts blood of the poor which was what the whiskey tax really did.

THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

Mr. Taylor, manager of the Institute, gave some brief but valuable statistics as to the work done since the opening of the Institute on 5th April last. The total number of applicants for admission had been 357; of whom 108 had been refused for various causes. Of the 249 who had commenced treatment 26 had been dismissed during treatment for not complying with the rules of the establishment, and

four more were suspected of not taking the treatment properly, but there was not sufficient proof of their neglect to warrant their dismissal. Of the 223 who had taken the treatment properly he knew of 11 who had tried, from curiosity, to see whether they could drink again, but who had returned to the Institute for a few days and recovered, and were now leading sober lives. Out of the whole number he only knew of six—or not 2-1-2 per cent—who had gone back to their former drinking habits. With regard to the statements frequently made that the Gold Cure was only a money making fake. Mr. Taylor gave statistics to show the number who had paid for their treatment in advance (only 2), those who had paid in full before treatment was completed; (only 8), those who had paid, and were paying by installments, and those who had not paid anything at all. There have been no less than 49 cases of persons who had no money or friends, who had been treated just as well as the best paying patients, and most of whom were now sober, respectable citizens, able to support themselves. He said that what may be regarded as the charity account of the institute now amounted to \$4,730; and if anybody thought there was a fortune in the gold cure business he was welcome to take his place or that of Father Murphy.

The singing of God save the Queen by the quartette brought a very enjoyable evening to a close shortly before ten.

Noble work at Father Murphy's Home.

A Deserved Appreciation of His Humanitarian Service.

The following is translated from *L'Evenement*, of Quebec, dated August 2nd.

Parochial Residence,
St. Sauveur.

To Dr. Arthur DeBois of F. M.'s Gold Cure Institute:

Dear Doctor.—Since you have opened your institute at St. Sauveur, we have only congratulations to offer you on the success which has attended your treatment for the cure of alcoholism. Your successes have surpassed our hope, and are really consoling. The other day one of your patients said to one of our fathers that since the few days he was under your care, he had economized the sum of \$8, whilst before that he could never save a cent. Others say, "Now, I save \$2.50, \$3, and even \$5 per week, and this I owe to the treatment which I have received." One in particular declared publicly that since he is under your charge he has not had the slightest desire or craving for drink, not any more than he had at the age of six years. You have done well, dear doctor, to place your cure within reach of every man, rich and poor, as already you have restored happiness to more than 53 families. Every Sunday we exhort our parishioners who need your treatment, not to delay in placing themselves under your care. Unfortunately the demon of drunkenness leaves nothing undone to prevent the afflicted from taking the treatment. He whispers into their ears such words as these: "Where is the use of taking the treatment since you are not certain to never fall again." From this manner of reasoning one would conclude that there is no need of physicians.

Is there any use of being treated for cholera, typhus fever, small pox, or any other disease since you cannot be assured of never contracting these maladies again? Hence it is that this feeble manner of reasoning does more harm to the unfortunate drunkard than even his tyrannical passion. Let us hope that with God's help and by showing them the falsity of such arguments we shall succeed in opening their eyes to the truth. Please remember, dear doctor, to strongly advise these unfortunate creatures to immediately approach the sacraments, and shun the occasion of this infamous vice, for as you know, he who loves the danger shall perish therein.

I hope, dear doctor, that you and your confrere, Dr. Dr. MacKay, will continue your efficacious work in our parish, and in return we promise you our entire cooperation to assure the success of your deserving enterprise.

Yours devotedly in J.C.,

C. GRENIER,
Supt. of the Oblates,
St. Sauveur.

COFFEE HOUSES.

Dr Dayler, in his speech before the Temperance Congress at the Worlds Fair, spoke very strongly on the subject of temperance coffee houses. He said: 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."

Montreal has plenty of saloons, and should have a number of good coffee houses. The coffee house should be as attractive as the saloon. The working man without a home, should be able to open a comfortable home, read his paper, and enjoy games not intrinsically evil. Such places, clean, and lighted, provided with games and a good smoke room, would be of great educational value in spreading temperance principles. Many men, who do not care for saloons, who have a natural innate distaste to the style of saloon talk, drift into them, because they have no where else to go, and being there are not strong enough to swim against the tide. "Perpetual dropping wears away the stone." So it is with many an innocent lad. In this matter we are our brothers' keeper, and are ourselves responsible for not acting up to the light that we have, and doing that which we know to be right.

The Institute at 875 Dorchester Street is always full of patients, and is specially attractive, as Father Murphy himself is there when at home. The number of patients who go through this institute each month is very great. One particular case, of combined liquor, and morphine habit that had been given up, by the doctors as incurable has recently afforded much interest. The patient has gone home to his friends at a distance completely cured.

Father Murphy intends starting presently on a prolonged lecturing trip. He will commence in Cornwall about the end of this month.

Of the total crime of Great Britain, about one-third is committed in the metropolis. 'Abolish the drink,' says the Rev. J. W. Horsley, at one time chaplain of the Clerkenwell Prison, 'and all the police courts but one in the metropolis may be closed.'

Police statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness in London are at the annual rate of one to every 175 inhabitants; in Birmingham, one to every 153; in Manchester, one to 71, and in Liverpool, one to 50. The people of London drink 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquors every year.

In the United States there are 36,000 more saloons than public schools.



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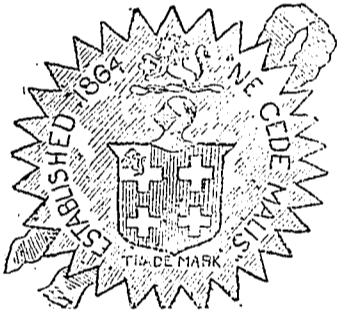
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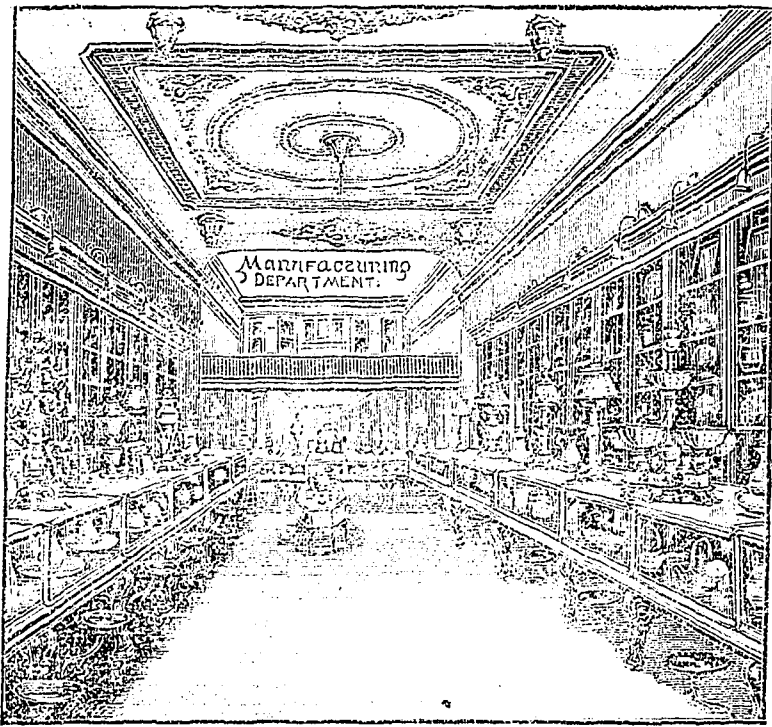
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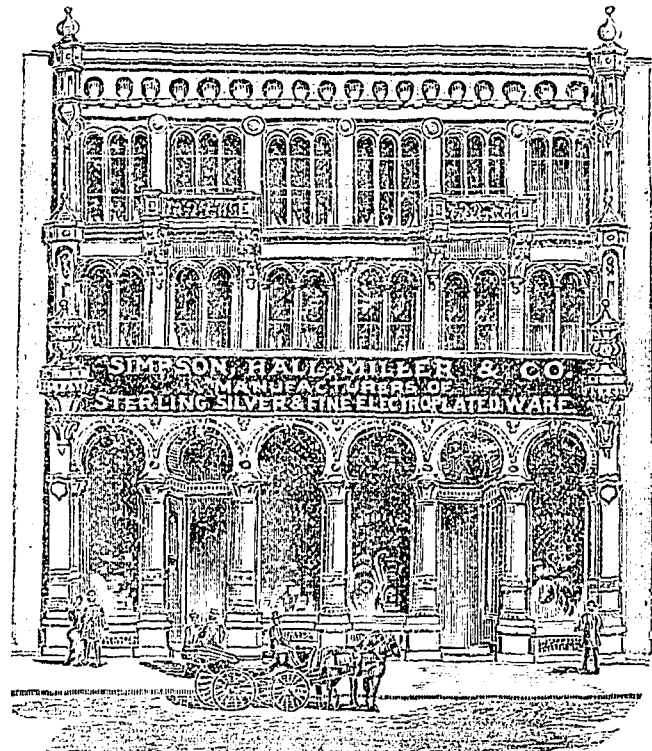
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