

A Great Contrast.

The true moral of the lives of the two brothers, Jacob and Esau, lies on the surface. In the elder we see how the finest disposition, if unsupported by steady habits and fixed religious principles, is no safeguard against moral degeneracy and utter failure in all the nobler purposes of existence. In the younger, the refining and dignifying influence of solid worth, even when it has to struggle against the weaknesses and temptations of a meaner nature, is shown no less clearly. The one shines before us in his youth, only to darken and lose his glory ere he dies; the other rises amidst clouds and mists, but breaks through them after a time, till, at his setting, the very clouds that darkened around him at first heighten his glory as he disappears."—Geikie.

Reading the life of the late Cardinal Newman, says "Horatius Hope in the London Presbyterian," we notice how early he assumed the motto which was to be the mainspring of his life. He learned it from a commentary; and it seems to have burned itself into his heart. It was "Holiness before peace." It was prophetic of the storms of his after career, and it must have nerve him to fight manfully when often he may have been inclined to sacrifice his convictions to the pressure of opposition. It is not a bad motto for any man to assume. Holiness before money, ease, pleasure, vice, or whatever else may be your besetting sin.

Solitude arises to immensity when we bear our burdens alone.

Literary Notes.

The Cosmopolitan for June contains many interesting articles, an illustrated one by Gustav Cobbe on "The Artist and His Model" being one of the most readable. "A Girl's College Life" is also well illustrated. This number is practically strong in fiction, containing stories by Ian McLaren, Tudor Jenks, and other equally good writers. Richard Le Gallienne writes of the beautiful old French Romance, "Aucassin and Nicolette."

Table Talk for June opens with an illustrated article on "Table Decorations," which presents the newest designs and features in floral decorations. "Staying in Town in Summer," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, is a most interesting article. "A Little Chapter on Mushrooms" is seasonable. The illustrated pages of cooking are always practical, while the daily menus with complete instructions for following them are of great assistance to the house keeper.

The June number of Harper's Magazine gives a prominent place to fiction. The short stories in this magazine are always a specially attractive feature. This month Thomas Bailey Aldrich has a clever tale entitled "A Sea Turn," which is illustrated with paintings by W. T. Smedley reproduced in color; while Cyrus Townsend Brady writes of the West in "A Whirlwind Wooing." The two serials, Mary Wilkins' "The Portion of Labor" and Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way," each containing some of the writer's best work, are continued. Outside of the fiction mentioned, which is only a small part of the whole, Pauline Bigelow has an illustrated sketch, "Wrecked on the Shores of Japan," and Brander Matthews an article on "The English Language; its Debt to King Alfred." Harper & Brothers, New York.

Our Young People

General Topic for a Temperance Meeting—How Temperance Would Help Transform the Earth.

Rev. 21 : 1-7.

BY REV. W. A. STEWART, M. A.

Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England left the following on record: "The places of Judicature I have long held in this Kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots, tumults and other outrages that have happened in that time were divided with five parts, four of them have been the issues and products of excessive drinking."

Gadstone subscribes this statement: It has been said that greater calamities—greater because more continual—have been inflicted upon mankind by intemperance than by the three historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined. This is true and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace.

Again, Ruskin has the following: "Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, it is crime; and the encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of profit on the sale of drink is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money ever adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

For fifths of the world's crime due to intemperance; calamities greater than war, famine and pestilence combined and participation in it on our part the most barbaric of all methods of assassination. What a giant evil this Intemperance is! There is none other like to it. To be a temperance reformer one need not be a philanthropist; surely it is enough to be merely human.

Can we picture to ourselves what a glorious transformation would result from the disappearance of Intemperance? How beautiful would this fair world be, minus five fifths of its present sin, sorrow and suffering! What a check there would be upon remaining forms of wickedness; what an impulse would be given to morality and religion to well doing and well being! Here is a subject sufficiently grand and worthy of our sympathy and of our very best endeavors; for the vision is not visionary but eminently real and practical, and our good efforts will do much towards making universal temperance an accomplished fact.

How are we to proceed? Consider carefully the grand source of this evil. It does not lie in the natural craving for liquor but in the fidelity with which that temptation may be gratified. Who does not know that the impulse of a temptation is strengthened oftentimes a hundred fold by a suitable opportunity presenting itself at the same time for its gratification.

How powerless even the strongest seem to be when, passion sweeping over their souls like a storm, finds its perfect opportunity just at hand. God help us all then and let him that thinks he stands take heed lest he fall. Should not all be saved from the perils of a situation so awful? Remove the obtrusive opportunity and in due time with

most of us the temptation passes away leaving the soul but little disturbed after all.

The removal then of the obtrusive opportunity in a thoroughgoing and effective manner is what is to be aimed at. And perhaps that is about all that can safely be done—at least in the meantime.

How would eliminating the element of personal profit in the sale of intoxicating liquors accomplish this object?

L'Amable.

For Daily Reading.

- Mon., June 17.—The iniquity of intemperance.
Job, 15 : 12-23
Tues., June 18.—Remembering the future.
Jer. 32 : 16-19
Wed., June 19.—The call of the individual.
Rom. 14 : 7-13
Thurs., June 20.—Temperance secures life.
Titus 2 : 1-12
Fri., June 21.—Transformed by the word.
Ps. 119 : 9-16
Sat., June 22.—The new earth.
Isa. 65 : 17-19; Rev. 3 : 10-12
Sun., June 23.—Topic: *How temperance would help transform the earth.* Rev. 21 : 1-7 (Temperance meeting.)

Few persons realize in what a subtle, all-pervasive way the liquor traffic lowers the tone of newspapers. The editor does not dare print anything that would offend these liberal advertisers; and almost any righteous condemnation of sin would offend them.

An infidel lecturer once gave opportunity for any one in the audience to ask questions. A plain woman rose and said: "Sir, allow me to ask, What has your belief done for you? My belief has saved my husband from a drunkard's grave and made me a happy woman. What has your belief done for you?"

Japan, with practically the same poor laws as Great Britain, has only 24,000 paupers, while Great Britain has 100,000. A Japanese statesman, being asked to explain, replied, "The Japanese drink tea; the British drink alcohol."

Lord Roberts says that the one-third of the British army in India that were abstainers furnished 2,000 more effective troops than the two thirds that were not abstainers.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Saturday, June 22nd 1901, inclusively for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent of amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or be fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JOS. E. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 6th 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.