

Elizabeth Zane.

This dauntless pioneer maiden's name
Is inscribed in gold on the scroll of fame;
She was the lassie who knew no fear
When the tomahawk gleamed on the far
frontier.

If deeds of daring should win renown,
Let us honour this damsel of Wheeling town,
Who braved the savage with deep disdain,—
Bright-eyed, buxom, Elizabeth Zane.

'Twas more than a hundred years ago,
They were close beset by the dusky foe;
They had spent of powder their scanty store,
And who the gauntlet should run for more?
She sprang to the portal and shouted, "I;
'Tis better a girl than a man should die!
My loss would be but the garrison's gain.
Unbar the gate!" said Elizabeth Zane.

The powder was sixty yards away,
Around her the foemen in ambush lay;
As she darted from shelter they gazed with
awe,
Then wildly shouted, "A squaw!" "A
squaw!"

She neither swerved to the left nor right,
Swift as an antelope's was her flight.
"Quick! Open the door!" she cried, again,
"For a hope forlorn! 'Tis Elizabeth Zane!"

No time had she to waver or wait,
Back she must go ere it be too late;
She snatched from the table its cloth in
haste

And knotted it deftly about her waist,
Then filled it with powder—never, I ween,
Had powder so lovely a magazine;
Then, scorning the bullets, a deadly rain,
Like a startled fawn, fled Elizabeth Zane.
She gained the fort with her precious freight;
Strong hands fastened the oaken gate;
Brave men's eyes were suffused with tears
That had there been strangers for many
years.

From flint-lock rifles again there sped
'Gainst the skulking redskins a storm of lead,
And the war-whoop sounded that day in
vain,
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth Zane.

Talk not to me of Paul Revere,
A man, on horseback, with naught to fear;
Nor of old John Burns, with his bell-crowned
hat—

He'd an army to back him, so what of that?
Here's to the heroine, plump and brown,
Who ran the gauntlet in Wheeling town!
Hers is a record without a stain,—
Beautiful, buxom, Elizabeth Zane.

—John S. Adams, in *St. Nicholas* for July.

Sunday-School Lessons.

THE Sunday-schools have taken up
once more the study of the Old Testa-
ment. Recent discussions in Sunday-
school circles have brought out into
clearer light the spiritual value of Old
Testament study. It is a very imper-
fect view of the Gospel which finds it
only in the earlier portions of the New
Testament. Whatever makes known
to us God's ways and character makes
known to us His Gospel. And Old
Testament story is made up of parables
from real life, which vividly illustrate
"the Kingdom of God." That sin
brings ruin, that God is merciful, and
is able to save from ruin—these are the
lessons of the Old Testament narratives,
and in them is contained the Gospel,
though the phraseology be not that of
the latter eras of the unfolding of God's
plans.

The completion of the revision of the
Old Testament should add interest to
the study of Old Testament history.
The Sunday-school lessons are of neces-
sity fragmentary. They must be sup-
plemented by copious readings in the
adjacent chapters. A part can be under-
stood when a general view is obtained
of the whole. The new version, being
printed in paragraph form, is much
better adapted than the old to conse-
cutive perusal. There is no reason
why, under the paragraph form, the
Scriptures should not be read whole
books at a time, as one reads a hundred
pages of Macaulay's history at a sit-
ting. When the Old Testament story

is thus read, a view is gained of the
succession and connection of events
which makes the theme of the whole
more clear, and which adds to the
interest of the separate parts of the
narrative. Scholars and teachers should
be urged immediately to take extended
courses of reading in the revised Old
Testament in its paragraph form.

There has been much shallow do-
mination of "lesson leaves" Some
say that the scholar should always
have the entire Bible in his hands. To
be consistent, they should object to the
publication of the New Testament by
itself, and should never read the "Pil-
grim's Progress" except in connection
with an edition of Bunyan's complete
work. To read with profit the Sermon
on the Mount, it is not necessary to
have in hand the genealogies of the
Chronicles. But, nevertheless, it is a
great mistake to allow attention to be
confined to the separate lessons. A
general reading of the Scriptures should
be continually urged.—*Independent.*

The Senate and the Scott Act.

THE *Methodist Magazine* has incur-
red the adverse criticism of the *Week*
for its utterances on this subject. In
noticing the July number the *Week*
remarks:

"In poetry Janet Carnochan asks
and answers the question, 'Has Canada
a History?' in the current *Canadian*
Methodist Magazine. Mr. John Mac-
donald's 'Leaves from the Portfolio of
a Merchant,' read on three several
occasions, is reproduced in this num-
ber, and there are a number of other
valuable contributions from well-known
pens. 'Cowardly and treacherous' are
not the terms, however, which one
would expect to find applied by the
editor of a Christian magazine to those
who cannot see through the same
coloured spectacles as he uses. 'Cow-
ardly and treacherous,' however, are
the terms he applies to anti-Scott Act
senators."

The following is the article criticized.
And we appeal to our readers whether
we have shown the action of the sena-
tors to be both cowardly and treach-
erous:—

"One thing especially marked the
Conferences of this year, and that is the
strong, ringing protest which came
rolling up in tones of thunder from
Conference after Conference against
the cowardly and treacherous action of
the Dominion Senate in so mangling
the Scott Act as to render it, should
their amendment prevail in the Com-
mons, scarce worth the paper on which
it is written. Cowardly, we say—for
those unvenerable senators from their
coign of vantage can smite at the
liberties of the people and incur no
risk of being reached by popular in-
dignation; and treacherous—for they
betray the sacred rights of the people
—the rights of the vast majority of
the voters in the counties where the
Act has passed, to have the twice-con-
firmed enactment of Parliament for
the restraint of the liquor traffic main-
tained intact. The present writer was
in Ottawa while the debate was in pro-
gress. We heard three addresses
against the amendment by Senators
Videl, Billa Flint, and G. W. Allen—
clear, strong, cogent arguments against
tampering with an Act passed by such
large majorities, and sustained by the
moral sense of the community, and the
great moral forces of the age. But
although the weight of reason and of

righteousness was with the friends of
the Act, at the despotic command of
the hideous traffic in the bodies and
the souls of men, a servile majority
oversloughed and destroyed the rights
of the majority of the voters in the
Scott Act counties. It remains to be
seen whether the Commons will ven-
ture to confirm this atrocity. If it do,
we believe that it will raise such a
storm of indignation as will sweep into
oblivion nine-tenths of the men who
shall oppose the Act and present them-
selves for re-election. As Dr. Hunter
remarked in his eloquent speech on
this subject, even should a snatch
verdict go against us for the time, we
will not falter nor hate a jot of heart
and hope. The moral forces of the age
are with us in the conflict with one of
the most gigantic evils of the universe:

"For right is right, while God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Cricket Under the Rafter.

SING to me—sing to me, sad and low,
Cricket under the rafter;
Trill to me tenderly, mournfully—oh!
More sweet than the lark's loud laughter
Is thy plaintive voice in the evening's glow,
That follows the fierce hours after.

Sing to me—trill to me—ah! my heart
Lonely lies and forsaken
Drooping in sorrowful silence apart
By tremulous grief o'rtaken,
And the voice is thine that can sooth its
smart,
Its tenderest hopes awaken.

Sing to me—ah! for a heart like thine,
Cricket under the rafter!
Then could I make all my sorrows divine
That follow the fierce joys after;
I could sing—I could sing, and a song were
mine
More sweet than the wild lark's laughter.
—O. C. Airing, in *The Critic.*

More and More.

THE shameful outrages perpetrated a
short time ago at St. Catharines, show
clearly enough that the liquor party
made no idle threat when it talked of
a policy of incendiarism and assassina-
tion. The anti-Scott Act *Herald* some
time ago reprinted an article from the
St. Louis Free Lance, in which pro-
hibitionists were warned to "Look out
for the axe and torch of the avenger,"
and the statement was made that "If
ballots cannot defeat prohibition, it
will be defeated by bullets." At
Georgetown and Kincardine the vil-
lainous threats of arson have been
fulfilled; and now the promises of
personal violence are also being per-
formed. Unoffending citizens who
support the Scott Act are maltreated
by lawless scoundrels, and property is
injured or destroyed with deliberate
malevolence.

The practical result of this nefarious
conduct will simply be the opening of
the people's eyes to the real character
of the terrible drink traffic. For years
this awful curse has been sapping the
vitality of our nation, greedily enrich-
ing itself with the ill-gotten plunder
that means famishing babes and heart-
broken wives. The recent deeds of
open brutality are no more heartless
and cruel than is the systematic des-
poiling of homes, and the starvation
and abuse of helpless dependents, that
are the invariable result of the common
sale of strong drink, and through which
brewers and distillers have been grow-
ing powerful and rich.

It will not be for long. In its reck-
lessness and impudence the whiekey
business has dug its own grave. It

has forced an outraged people to rise
in self-defence, and they will not rest
till they have crushed forever the law-
less and ruffianly traffic in misery,
shame, and sin.—*Canada Critic.*

THE Christians of Canada have a
very pleasant custom, inaugurated a few
years ago, of exchanging fraternal greet-
ings, one denomination with another.
One year Christian salutations were
exchanged in Toronto between the
Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian
bodies. This year, a long and interest-
ing account is given of the reception of
a Methodist deputation by the Anglican
Synod of Toronto. Eroyost Body pre-
sented the delegation to the Bishop and
Synod, expressing his own hearty greet-
ings, and then the Bishop added warm
words of welcome and of appreciation of
the importance and work of the Methodist
body. He would not, he said, minimize
the differences between the two bodies,
but they were not strangers, and there
was ground sufficiently wide for them
to stand upon:

"They held in common the sacred
Scriptures as being of eternal obliga-
tion, and all-sufficient for their common
salvation. That was surely a platform
wide enough for both. While in the
eyes of the law they all stood on an
equality as regarded rights and privi-
leges as Churches, they should not
increase the differences by that unwise
policy of standing apart and viewing
each other from a distance, but they
should, as far as possible, work har-
moniously together. He trusted that
the old days of the *odium theologium*
would have passed away, and that
while they recognize their respective
standards, they should be able to join
together in promoting the cause of their
common Redeemer."

Other cordial expressions of Christian
regard were uttered on both sides, and
the deputation departed, taking and
leaving a delightful impression. Neither
Church sacrificed aught of belief or
principle in this interchange, and both
were benefited and encouraged. May
the day soon come when the custom
will be universal among the Evangelical
Churches; but that day will be a sad
day for unbelief and bigotry.—*The*
Independent.

We learn from a Western paper that
at the recent session of the London
Court of Revision, Messrs. Geo. Mac-
beth & Macfie appealed against the
assessment of the Carling Brewing Co.,
which was fixed at \$125,000 for real
estate, and \$40,000 personal. It was
stated the value of the Company's
property had been so depreciated by
the passing of the Scott Act that the
real estate was not worth more than 25
per cent. on the dollar of its original
value, and that the personal property
was worthless.

With the electors, the liquor men
argue that under the Scott Act there is
more liquor drunk than under license.
In the courts they plead that the liquor
manufacturing business is ruined.—
Citizen.

GERMAN statistics show that there
has been an almost unprecedented in-
crease of students during the last
decade, and at the present moment
Germany, with a population of 45-
250,000, has 25,000 students attending
her universities, while England, with a
population of 26,000,000, has only
5,500 students at Oxford and Cam-
bridge.