

## The Quiet Hour

FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

A Harvest Song.  
(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

After the plowing and sowing,  
After the burdens and heat,  
After the seasons of striving,  
Cometh reward that is sweet,  
Cometh the rest-time we merit,  
When labor is not in vain,  
A time to laugh and be merry,  
Singing the harvest refrain.

After the battle of effort,  
After the sweat and the tear,  
After the watching and waiting,  
The time of reaping is near;  
When the deeds and seeds bear fruitage,  
Cometh a time to be glad;  
After the trouble is over,  
Time to forget we were sad.

After the planting and tending—  
Long after the fruits mature,  
Cometh sweet rest for the weary  
And peace for those who endure;  
A time for rejoicing cometh,  
Then laugh, and thy mirth prolong—  
Thine recompense is in reaping,  
When cometh sweet rest and song.

### Prayer.

Our Father in Heaven, we thank Thee that Thou hast committed to Thy Church the sacred trust of extending the kingdom of Thy Son upon the earth, and that we have not only the command to carry the evangel to the ends of the earth, but the assurance of His abiding presence with us. Enable us to be true to the great commission and to lay hold of the true source of power. May the Spirit be poured forth in all fulness upon the missionaries of the cross in our own land and in those lands yet shadowed by heathenism. Give all wisdom and grace and strength, so that the work may be owned and blessed by Thee, and that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done on earth. Give to each one of us more and more the true missionary spirit which is the Spirit of Christ. Amen.

### An All-Powerful Helper.

What a precious word for the weary is this: "Cast your care upon Him, for He careth for you." I need hardly inform intelligent readers that this verse literally reads: "For He has you on His heart." He who piloted the patriarch through the deluge, and fed the prophet by the brook, and supplied the widow's cruse, and watched over the imprisoned apostle, and numbers every hair of our heads, and knows every one of us in His great, almighty heart; what fools we are to try to outwit ourselves and break ourselves down, while such an all-powerful helper is close by our side! Suppose that a weary overtasked by a wagon, whose owner kindly said to him: "My friend, you look tired; throw that knapsack into my wagon; it will rest you, and I will see that it is safe." Imagine the foolish pedestrian eyeing him suspiciously, and blurring out the childish reply: "I can't trust you, sir; drive along; I'll carry my own luggage." But this is the way that tens of thousands of Christians treat God!—Dr. Cuyler.

### The Bases of Prayer.

"Say not that we from heaven are far,  
When holy thoughts thereto may run,  
Say not that life is dark or lone,  
That here unseen, unheard, we lie,  
Say, rather, God and heaven are near,  
And we by golden links of prayer  
Are bound to Him in holiest sphere."

There is the basis of need. "In my distress I called upon God." This is the initial, disturbed, alarmed, tentative. The articulation of the sense freed. His low, greedy, impatient, selfish; others are disregarded and shoved aside if only you can get relief; a scramble for life towards the gateway on board the sinking ship. Vision is done, but the alien, if only you are delivered. There is the basis of arguments. Some must see the logical connection. Old divines used to look for a guarantee, and sue God on His own bond. They are in court, they must argue, they want a plea and plead. A man who pleads his own cause comes to grief.

"Thy promise is my only plea,  
With this I venture right;  
Then callst thou burdened souls to Thee,  
And such, O Lord, am I."

Look at that man in the mountain region; he is weary, he enters a cavern, a serpent may be coiled up; it may be a lion's lair; he must creep with caution; a thousand fears rush through his soul, and his mind is burdened. How many are represented by this attitude? There is the basis of salutation. If the traveller in the cave could have heard a human voice what fears would have rolled away. Salutation comes through the avenues of vision. There is a transmission to transfiguration. A beauty and a divinity and a compelling power which brings us near; an expulsive power which drives out fear. O listen, when Jesus is seen in His beauty for the first time. He ravishes the soul, is altogether lovely. There is the avenue of hearing. "Surely Thou didst call me. Speak, for Thy servant heareth." He opens the ear, then He fills it with the music of His voice. I stay, I listen. I am a friend; I am a free-born child; I am at home. Legal forms, arguments, precedents, I know nothing of. I am a child in my father's house. I have rights without definition, pleasures without permission. "Son, thou art ever with me and I am at rest." The pathway to heaven is lined with promises. Many a day I have enjoyed them, and now they are past. I feed not on promises, but on performances. I see, I hear, I enjoy. I am dumb, not with despair, but with delight. I ask for nothing for myself. I come, I stay, I listen. I receive, I reflect, I respond! When I report I enter the region of intercession, which is another branch of industry too long to make mention of here. It belongs to the night, to God and chosen souls.

Hail! Mount of Olives in the night;  
The welcome stars beam out a holy light.  
I breathe an atmosphere both high and rare,  
Light comes to the soul with waves of prayer;  
Men how return from toil and care,  
Jesus begins anew the lift of prayer,  
And through the night as planets roll along  
I catch the theme of intercession's song.  
It is not what I beg, but what I bring,  
Which constitutes the burden which I sing.

## TRY YOUR TONGUE

On These Verbal Twisters of the Funny Men.

Back in the New England country school districts the youngsters used to stump one another to say rapidly such tongue twisters as "A skunk jumped over a stump into a skunk hole," and "What sort of a noise annoys an oyster?" A noisy noise annoys an oyster!

The girls could beat the boys at that game because they could talk faster. "A woman's tongue," says an old Yankee proverb, "is hung in the middle and runs at both ends," and the girls certainly were able to rattle off at a great rate these mentioned phrases, as well as the riddle "If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick, as well as Dr. John Wallis' immortal verses, dated 1653, which begin: "When a twister, a-twisting, wilt twist him a twist."

For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth twist," etc.

Various ingenious wights have concocted phrases difficult to say "tippingly with the tongue." Perhaps the three that here follow are the hardest to repeat:

"Flesh of freshly fried flying fish."  
"A glowing gleam glowing glee."  
"The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms."

Alliteration is not always necessary to make a sentence a tongue twister, though most brief examples show that peculiarity. Here is a longer sentence that exhibits about as unhappy a collection of syllables as can be brought together in the English language:

"She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fishscale shop welcoming him in."

"There is a beautiful lake near Webster, Mass., the Indian name of which is the length of an old-fashioned harp and as hard to pronounce quickly as many of these carefully thought out phrases. The aborigine called the lake Choc-a-ga-gog-man-choc-a-gog-chai-bun-a-gun-g-mang—then he caught his breath. The meaning of the thing in English would probably be as long and involved as the introductory sentence of Ruskin's 'Modern Painters.'"

Here are a few more of the phrases calling for linguistic acrobats:

"Six thick little sticks."

"Two toads tried to trot to Tedbury."

"Give Grimes Jim's great gig gig whip."

"A special sale of selected shopworn satin slippers."

"Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly, silly snakes."

## NERVOUS DISORDERS

Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, remember that this is a sure and early sign of your nervous system being at fault. The mischief may develop slowly to a worse stage. You feel unaccountably weak and weary after exertion; you lose flesh; you turn against food and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. At times you are intensely irritable, greatly depressed and easily worried. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs and probably neuralgia roos you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If these troubles are not cured they result in complete nervous collapse and possibly paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation by curing all forms of nervous disease. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment; when the blood is thin and weak the nerves are affected as described. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of good red blood, feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enable them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ward, of Rockville, N. B., says: "About two years ago I suffered so much from nervous prostration that I was little better than a helpless wreck. I suffered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite, and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about the house and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable condition. As the medicine I had been taking seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the Pills for a couple of weeks, when I seemed to feel somewhat better, and this encouraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradually but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own housework and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained in good health, and feel that I owe my good health to the healing power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every other weak, sickly, worn out, nervous person should follow the example of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These Pills will send new blood coursing through the veins and bring brightness and energy to the weak and despondent. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

American Phones for China. The new telephone system which is to be installed in the city of Peking by an American firm, contemplates the erection of two switchboards, one at either end of the city, to cost approximately \$150,000. The selection of American apparatus was made upon the recommendation of a commission which made a tour of the world and investigated the systems in use in all the large cities. The installation must be delivered early next year and the work will be done under American supervision until the Chinese operators have mastered the work.

Electrolysis of Water Mains. Electrolysis in water mains at Winnipeg has been investigated by Prof. L. A. Herd, of McGill University, who reports that the soil there has a very low electrical resistance, and only a very small difference of potential can be allowed in rail returns. He states that all bonds whose resistance is greater than that of 4 1/2 feet of rail must be improved.

The astronomer takes almost as much delight in discovering a new star as the theatrical manager.

## The Sunday School Lesson

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 18, 1909.  
Review.—Read I Cor. 13: 1-10.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The progress of missions. Places: From Antioch to Syria through Asia Minor to Philippi in Europe. Paul and Silas journeyed throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia; at Troas a vision appeared to Paul in the night; in the vision Paul saw a man of Macedonia, who besought him, saying, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us." Paul and Silas went to Philippi, which was the chief city of that part of Macedonia; on the Sabbath they went out of the city to the river side, where prayer services were held; there they taught the word; Lydia, from Thyatira, gave heed to the things Paul spoke; she and her household were baptized; she urged the apostles to abide at her house.

II. Topic: The tumult at Philippi. Place: Philippi. Paul and Silas were followed by a fortune-teller, who cried after them; Paul was grieved and commanded the evil spirit to come out of her; when the girl's masters saw the hope of their gain was gone, they were angry; they had Paul and Silas arrested; a mob rose up; the missionaries were beaten and cast into prison; at midnight they prayed and sang praises; suddenly there was a great earthquake; the prison doors were opened and the prisoners' bands were loosed; the jailer drew his sword; Paul called to him; the jailer was converted; Paul and Silas were cared for.

III. Topic: The power of envy. Places: From Thessalonica to Berea and Athens. Paul and his companions, except Luke, left Philippi and went to Thessalonica; Paul entered the synagogue and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures, proving that Jesus was the Christ; some of the Jews believed and joined themselves to the apostles, but of the Gentiles, "a great multitude" became Christians; the unbelieving Jews gathered a mob, set the city in an uproar and assaulted the house of Jason; Paul and Silas were sent to Berea by night at once began to preach in the synagogue in that city; the Bereans searched the scriptures daily; the unbelieving Jews stirred up the people; Paul went to Athens.

IV. Topic: The gospel in Athens. Place: Athens. Paul addressed the philosophers on Mars' hill; commended them for being religious; called attention to an altar "To an Unknown God"; told them of the God of Heaven who created all things; firmly ignored created, but now all men should repent; spoke of the judgment and resurrection; some mocked; a few believed, among whom were Dionysius and a woman named Damaris.

V. Topic: A rich harvest-field. Place: Corinth. Paul met Aquila and Priscilla, who had lately come from Italy; he abode with them as they worked at the same trade as himself; Paul reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath; Silas and Timothy came from Macedonia; Paul preached Christ to the Jews; they blasphemed and Paul turned to the Gentiles; Paul entered the house of Justus and taught; Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed, and many of the Corinthians; Paul was encouraged by a vision.

VI. Topic: Pastoral admonitions. Place: Corinth. In Corinth, the letter to the Thessalonians was written. A. D. 52. They had misunderstood Paul's teaching on the second coming of Christ. In this letter Paul gives them various exhortations and directions. They are told to admonish the disorderly; to encourage and support the weak; to always do good; to constantly rejoice; to give thanks; not to quench the Spirit or despise prophecies; to prove all things; to hold fast the good; to abstain from evil; they are called to entire sanctification.

VII. Topic: The gospel in Ephesus. Place: Ephesus. Paul preached the gospel boldly in the synagogue for three months; the unbelieving Jews reviled and blasphemed publicly; Paul withdrew from the synagogue and preached in the school of Tyrannus; Paul wrought many miracles in Ephesus and many were healed of their diseases; certain vagabond Jews sought to imitate Paul and cast out evil spirits; the man in the evil spirit was leaped on them and because Paul and his companions were despised, they practised sleight of hand burned their books; the word of God grew mightily and prevailed.

VIII. Topic: The uproar at Ephesus. Place: Ephesus. Demetrius caused a tumult; he declared their business was in danger of being brought into disrepute; he gathered a mob; the goddess of the Ephesians; Paul's companions were seized and might have been killed had not the town clerk intervened.

IX. Topic: The psalm of love. Place: Written at Ephesus. Love is declared to be superior to gifts; eloquence, knowledge, and self-denial; these are counted to nothing without love; love is the principal thing; it suffereth long; is kind; envieth not; vaunteth not; is not puffed up; behaves properly; is unselfish; is not provoked; does not think or meditate upon evil; rejoiceth in the truth; heareth, believeth, hopeth and endureth all things.

X. Topic: The record of a holy life. Place: Miletus. Paul sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church; he addressed them; he showed that his ministry had been one of faithful service; that he had taught publicly and from house to house; he had preached repentance toward God and faith toward Jesus Christ.

XI. Topic: Paul's shadowed pathway. Places: By ship from Miletus to Ptolemais; by land to Caesarea and Jerusalem. Paul and his company landed at Tyre; they found disciples and tarried there seven days; Paul was urged not to go to Jerusalem; Agabus prophesied that the Jews would bind Paul and deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. I. The word studied. The Bereans were noted because they searched the scriptures. Prayerful study of the word of God brings the consciousness of the presence of God. A man who did not believe in the second coming of Christ and who had no real, conscious assurance of salvation was induced by his pastor to systematically and honestly investigate the subject by a personal study of the Bible. When next his pastor met him his face was aglow with light. He said, "The truth has made a new man of me. I have no doubt now of my acceptance with God nor of his coming again to reign."

II. Paul counselling. "Prove all things" (Thess. 5:21). "Every promise of God is built on four pillars: God's holiness, goodness, truth and power." In every hour of difficulty, need or longing, let us search out a promise of God and prove it; then shall we esteem these "words of his mouth more than our necessary food" (Job 23:12), and "rejoice in his testimonies as much as in all riches" (Psa. 119:14), and be able to say, "There failed not ought of any good thing the Lord had spoken" (Josh. 21:46).

III. Christian love. Every virtue is but the expression of the divine love flowing through us. "Love suffereth long." Love is patient; waits; never gives up; never gives out. "Kind, benevolent, tender. Love serves (I Cor. 13:21, 23), which finds happiness, not in getting and saving, but in giving and serving. "Not puffed up" love builds; cares more to be good than to be praised. Knowledge puffs up; love builds up, denies self and lives for others (I Cor. 8:13); does not stand out for her rights. One day I sent a little niece two satin badges; one for her and one for her cousin. She said to her mother: "The red is the prettier; I will give that to Roy, because he didn't have them sent to his house." She waived a right; she gained a privilege. "Not provoked"; sweet-tempered. Love restrains; bears and forbears; is never in a hurry; never blue, nor dumpy, nor despondent. "Thinketh no evil," guileless (Zech. 1:10). Refuses to take evil on credit without positive proof. "Whatsoever things are lovely," we are bidden to "think on" (Phil. 4:8).

IV. Jesus magnified. "The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified" (Acts 19:17). The apostles loved the name of Jesus. They delighted to preach this name. Peter, knowing our Lord on earth, as the humble One exalted, speaks of him as Jesus Christ. Paul, seeing him in the third heaven as the exalted One who has been humbled, writes of him as Christ Jesus. His divine title of stepped in and quieted the mob. The personal glory of Jesus of God; his human title of earthly glory is Son of man; his kingly title of Judaic glory is Son of David. He is called Christ, because he was anointed to be prophet, priest and king; Lord, because God has exalted his name above every name; Jesus, because he shall save the people. The personal name, Jesus, is the dearest of all, occurring seven hundred times in the New Testament.

V. Paul comforted. "The whole city was in confusion" (Acts 19:29), but Paul was calm. At Corinth he had been detected, discouraged and almost driven out. Lord came to him in a vision by night and comforted him and the comfort remained. Nothing can hurt God's children without his knowledge and his will. Our worst enemies can only "kill the body, but after that have nothing more to do with our souls" (Lam. 3:4). And God will miraculously interpose to save our lives, if it be for our good and his glory.—A. C. M.

## IN EVERY SEA

(Montreal Witness.)

Eastport in Maine is the great sardine canning town. The North Atlantic, where they "put up" sardines, or small herring, by the myriad, in oil and mustard. Most of these small fish are caught in Canadian waters, on Passamaquoddy Bay and the neighborhood, and it is a sight worth while to see these fish netted in the weirs, masses of moving silver, and taken by express by means of motor boats to the canning factories. What makes the catching so accurate to the sight the most is the enormous prodigality of nature, the unthinkable number of these perfect little creatures that are day by day and year by year caught and canned and eaten. But such personal observation as this, and some acquaintance with the mature herring, in several seas, give but little idea after all of the prevalence of herring in the water of the world. Mr. Hugh M. Smith, United States Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, states, for instance, in the "National Geographic Magazine," that if every female herring laid twenty thousand eggs a conservative estimate, and that if more than two of the progeny escape destruction and spawn, more fish will be produced than are necessary to maintain the uncounted schools, while Huxley maintained that the entire annual take of the herring in Europe did not number more than a single one of many schools contained in the water of the world. Mr. Smith estimates the world's annual catch at about 2,400,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$36,000,000 at first hands; while the annual destruction by man, he thinks, exceeds 10,000,000,000, or seven hundred times to every person. More than 1,000,000,000 herring are caught annually in Canada, and as many as 20,000,000 small herrings, or sardines, have been known to be caught in one brush net during two months of the season.

Scotland, however, takes first place in the herring fishing industry, while England takes second place, and France, Norway and Sweden are fairly close competitors. The destruction wrought by all the fishermen and fisheries of the universe is, however, insignificant when compared to the annual destruction caused by the other enemies of the herring, such as whales, porpoises, seals, c.c.u., haddock, mackerel, sharks and other denizens of the deep. Man's toll is perhaps five per cent., but even so the "erring" contributes vastly more to his support than any other sort of fish. Herring fishing and curing is one of the oldest industries of the modern world, and at one time we read it was the custom at The Hague for the fishermen to take the first herring of the season to the king, for which he received a royal ceremonial and royal congratulations.

Before and since then the number of men and ships that have been employed in herring fishing and related industries would be startling if they could be counted, and the number of people who have lived on herrings almost wholly or in part would be the example of the butcher who said he always felt like taking off his hat when he met a pig—humanity may well make a thankful bow to the silver inexhaustible herring, which is tempting to the appetite, succulent, and life-sustaining, whether it be served as fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, canned, fried, baked, broiled or boiled, and with or without anchovy or other sauce. Lucullus never enjoyed a meal half as well as we have seen hard-working, hungry people enjoy a meal of herrings, bread and potatoes, washed down with nature's beverage, Adna's

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ale, or the cheering cup of China. Nor could Lucullus, with all his dainties, find anything of finer flavor than a good herring.

## THE MENACE OF ICEBERGS.

One Danger of the Sea Against Which Wireless is of Little Avail.

The fear of icebergs has been partly removed in recent years by wireless telegraphy, but their presence on the seas is still menacing enough to cause anxiety.

The Government every summer and fall makes out an iceberg guide. When some ship reports an iceberg in a certain latitude and longitude a file red dot is placed on the iceberg chart.

It is drifting in a southerly direction, and allowances are made for so many miles of advance every twenty-four hours. So the red dot is moved slowly forward. But adverse winds, seas and currents may change the course of the berg, and this sort of reckoning may prove all wrong.

Later another ship reports the same or another iceberg in a different place. More red dots appear on the chart, and as the season advances the danger points increase. These charts are issued as warnings to mariners. Ships sailing in certain northern latitudes must study the location of the icebergs, and for the sake of safety the captains provide themselves with duplicates of the charts.

Icebergs are dangerous obstructions to navigation on clear, dark nights as well as in times of fog. They carry no lights and they cannot be detected in the dark until close upon a ship.

Experienced sea captains possess a certain instinct for detecting the presence of icebergs. Some captains claim that they can smell an iceberg miles away. Something in the atmosphere warns them of the danger and they double the watch and reduce speed until out of the danger zone. Then again when near an iceberg the air grows suddenly cold and

chilly, and sometimes there is a drop of several degrees in the temperature.

Many unaccounted disappearances of ships and steamers are attributed to collisions with icebergs, ships and all on board going to the bottom without so much as a remnant left to tell the tale.

To this cause mariners and marine insurance companies attribute the mysterious vanishing of the City of Boston from the face of the ocean with all its passengers.

There is the unparalleled case of the steamer Portia in Notre Dame Bay. In clear daylight an iceberg was sighted, and passengers and crew begged the captain to approach nearer in order that they might inspect and photograph it. The Portia, therefore, was steered close to the towering sides of the mighty berg whose highest pinnacles glistened several hundred feet above the sea.

Then the unexpected happened. There was an explosion like the shock of a volcanic eruption and the mighty berg was riven asunder. One of the piers split apart, grew top heavy and toppled over, its base, far under water, catching the Portia and lifting her high and dry some ten or twelve feet above the sea.

The mighty overturning of the berg created enormous swells, and these huge waves were the only thing that saved the ship from destruction. The weight of the ship caught on its shelf of ice kept the berg from turning a complete somersault, and a huge swell picked up the vessel and launched her again, stern first, in the sea.

This sort of rough launching was not the kind a ship expects, and the force carried her so far down into the sea that the captain and crew never expected her to come up again. But she floated bravely for her equilibrium and finally righted herself and steamed away from the dangerous spot. The whole mishap had taken only a few minutes and before crew and passengers had time more than to catch their breath they had been into the jaws of death and out again.—Harper's Weekly.

### LOOKED LIKE

### INTENDED SUICIDE.

The citizen who was brandishing a fierce looking razor says it wasn't suicide but corns he was thinking about. Needless to say his wife bought him Putnam's Corn Extractor and hid the razor very wise, because Putnam's cures in 24 hours; try it.

It is the fellow who is prepared for the worst who generally gets the best of it.