cics Injure Studies.

B, Professor Ira N. Hollis.

T does not stand to reason that a student in intercollegiate athletics can do as much work as one who devotes all his time to study. The athletic season of football, for example, last six weeks in the fall, and so far as classroom work is concerned, the time is practically thrown away. The members of the team attend lectures regularly; they are obliged to; but their minds are on signals and plays for the next game or practice. As a consequence one-fifth of the year is lost, and the players have to do as much work in the remaining four-

fifths as others do in the five-tifths. With average students it will not be done. The physical training which the football men have gone though cannot under favorable circumstances increase their efficiency enough to make good the difference. Then, as a rule, their participation in athletics has made them natural leaders in the social life of the college, and so they lose still more time. The only point that may be regarded as established by the records is that few students admitted to the teams are subsequently thrown off for poor scholarship. This proves that most athletes can usually do enough work to remain satisfactory in their studies. Of late years a good player has lost caste if he permits himself to be disqualified through any fault of his own.-The Atlantic,

* * * * * * It is Easy to Be a "Nobody."

By O. S. Marden.

T is the easiest thing in the world to be a "nobedy." All that is nectscary is to do nothing, do to be like the boy who, when questioned by his father as to why he had resigned his pacition as clerk in a store, replied: "The work was too hard: 1

am looking for something easy." Look for a "soft snap." Don't get up in the morning until you feel like it. Don't go to work until you are obliged to. Don't put yourself out to meet engagements. Never mind if you miss a train, or if you are half an hour late at your work.

If you are at school, don't trouble about preparing your lessons. "Crib" whenever you can, cheat as often as possible, and get the best of your teacher whenever you see a chance, and your progress in the desired direction will be assured.

If you are in college, never mind about a scholarship; the main thing is to slide through. You can employ a tutor at the close of each term and "eraua" for the examination. Have "a good time," and never bother about results; they will take care of themselves.

Do not try to do things as well as you can; any way will do. If you are sawing a board, do not exert yourself to saw it straight. If you start to make a sled or a bookcase, never mind about completing it: or, if you do, put It together anyhow. Half done, botched work is just the thing for "nobodies."

* * * * * * Education by the Way.

By Hamilton Wright Mabie.



ENRY WARD BEECHER was once asked how he had acquired the knowledge of the processes of all kinds which enabled him to draw so freely on the whole range of devices, methods, and machines used in manufacturing of every variety. He replied that, whenever he found himself in the neighborhood of a factory and had a little time to spare, he made it a practice to go through the establishment, ask questions, and try to understand everything he saw. In this way, without any special exertion, simply by using his eyes, his mind, and his time, he had come to know a great deal about many

kinds of manufacturing, and this knowledge supplied him with a great fund of metaphors and illustrations, often of a very striking character. In like manner, whenever he was thrown with anyone of a different occupation, he made It a point to induce his companion to talk about his work, his habits, his skill. The great preacher went out of his way to secure a box seat on a stagecoach, in order that he might talk with the driver, watch his ways, learn his language and get his point of view. If he was to make a journey on a steamboat, he asked permission to go into the pilot house, and drew the pilot into talk about piloting boats, and life on the river or lake. In this way he came to have a very wide knowledge of men, of their different points of view, their various skills, and the things for which they cared most. He took the attitude of a learner, and was able to pour out such a flood of thought because he continually actled to his own store of knowledge.-Success.

* * * * * * * Mechanics and the Soil.

By Dr. George G. Groff, Lewisburg, Penn.



OME years ago, when erecting my home, attention was called to the different financial condition of the mechanics who lived in the town and those living in the country. The town mechanic,

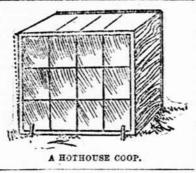


Contraction of the contraction o Bleaching Old Combs

Old combs that have had brood reared in them for any length of time become very dark colored, and honey, no matter how clear it be, will become stained if stored in them. But these old combs are tough and make the best of extracting combs if properly treated. Lay them out in a rain, turning occasionally to get each side filled, and let them soak for awhile. Place them on a division board one at a time, and give a quick, downward motion, which will throw nearly all the water out of the upper side. Turn the comb over and repeat. The water will be very dark and strong. Continue this operation of filling and soaking until the water runs clear. Use pure, soft water to pour on the combs if it does not rain.

A Warm Coop.

When the chicks are about twentyfour hours old. I put twenty with one hen and place them in a dry goods box which has an old window for the front so that in stormy weather they



can be shut up with just a crack for air. It has a good floor which is necessary for early chicks. In bright days I let them out in the middle of the day. The chicks are not fed before twenty-four hours old. Then they are given meal mixed with sour milk or water. Meal is never fed as soon as mixed, but is allowed some time to swell and is then fed warm. Chicks are fed four times a day until they weigh two pounds, and after they are a few weeks old cracked corn is fed at night. The accompanying illustration shows a picture of the coop.-Adaline W. James, in New England Homestead.

Photography on the Farm.

We are only just coming to understand the value of photography on the farm. For the young folks it has the highest interest, affording them a way of passing the time when other means of recreation fail. It is by no means wasted time and money to develop the artistic talent of the boys and girls in this way. Then, too, they are able to get representations of the farm buildings, the stock and the scenery about the old home which will prove of marked value in days to come.

But photography has still another form of worth to the farmer. A man near our home asked through the telephone the other day if we could spare one of our boys long enough to get the picture of some choice pigs he had for sale. A in in a distant part of the State wanted to buy one of them, but desired to see the markings before he decided whether to buy or not. The bwner wished to send such a picture. Here is opened up a new value for the camera. If we have a cow or a horse or a calf or a lamb to sell, provided it be of some desirable stock, we may advertise it in the farm paper and follow the advertisement up with pictures of the animal we wish to dispose of. Such a picture might even be the means of selling still other stock than that particularly offered, for such advertisements pass through many hands and grow in value the further they go. Good outfits may now be procured at reasonable figures, and we look for a constantly increasing use of them as an adjunct to the farm equipment .-E. L. Vincent, in New York Tribune catches, and it will then swing on the Farmer.

tested would at least take the question of soil robbing by more vigorous roots out of the test.-Boston Cultivator.

Seed Potatoes.

So far as known, the fungus which causes the common "rust" or late blight and rot of potatoes, lives over winter only in the potato tubers. It is, of course, possible that it may exist in a resting stage in the soil or the blighted vines or decayed tubers, but most persistent search has failed to discover this. If this belief is correct, and the only place where the fungus lives through the winter is in the infected tubers, then the development of the disease each succeeding year is a direct result of the planting of some such infected tubers. All observations are in harmony with this explanation.

The unusually early and general derelopment of the fungus the past summer is thus explained, for there was enough of the rot in the autumn of 1901 to cause the widespread infection of the tubers from which the seed of 1902 was selected. It follows that the still worse development of rot this season is prophetic of a disastrous occurrence of this disease in 1903, providing soil and weather conditions next summer are at all favorable.

The practical question is, what can be done to lessen this danger? There is no method known of disinfecting such diseased seed. Surface washes are useless, for the fungus is safely housed in the depths of the living potato tissue-and any known means of killing the fungus by chemicals will kill the potato also.

It has been suggested that heating the seed potatoes six hours or longer at 10S degrees F., or thereabouts, dry heat, would kill the fungus without injury to the potato. This has not been fully demonstrated, and would not prove practical to most farmers in case it is reliable.

The Vermont Experiment Station authorities can only recommend two things as practical. The first is that unusual pains be taken this autumn to secure and preserve for next year's seed purposes, early-planted potatoes grown on light, well-drained soil, which escaped the blight, or else those from fields so well sprayed as to be protected. The second is that next summer every potato grower be prepared beforehand with spraying outfit and chemicals ready for prompt application of the bordeaux mixture when needed. Even in so discouraging a season as the last one this remedy has proved perfectly effective when used promptly and thoroughly. In the well-sprayed fields at the Vermont Station at Burlington, a considerable portion of the

Farm Gates That Will Not Sag.

The tendency to sag may be overcome in a great measure if the weight of the gate is made to rest evenly upon both posts. The accompanying illustration shows a gate of this character. It has two latches, one near the top and one near the bottom, which gives it greater firmness and security against all kinds of farm stock. Its one important feature is the latches are im-

CONFERENCE ASSIGNMENTS

Where the Methodist flinisters Will Work Next Year.

Special .- The

Newberry, South Carolina conference, Methodist Epis-copal church, South, adjourned Monday. The appointments for next year as arranged by Bishop W. W. Duncan, are as follows:

Charleston District, H. W. Bays, presiding Elder-Allendale, W. C. Kirkland; Beaufort, W. S. Stokes; Black Swamp, A. E. Holler; Charles-ton, Trinity, J. W. Daniel, Bethel, E. O. Watson, Spring Street, J. C. Roper, Cumberland and Mt. Pleasant, J. L Harley; Cordesville, C. W. Ray; Cypress. C. W. Burgess; Ehrhardt, E. M. McKissick; Hampton, W. A. Betts; Grover, W. S. Goodwin, Harley ville; S. D. Vaughn; Hendersonville, E. P. Hutson; McClellanville, O. N. Rountree; Pinopolis, W. T. Patrick; Port Royal. P. C. Garris; Ridgeland, W. R. Buthanan; Ridgeville, J. W. Humbert; Round O. J. C. Davis; Sum-merville, J. L. Daniel; St. George, P. L. Kirton; Walterboro Staticn, P. L. Kirton; Walterboro Staticn, Henry Stokes; Walterboro Circuit, W.

H. Murray; Charleston Port Society P. A. Murray, chaplain.

Cokesbury District, John O. Wilson, P. E.-Abbeville, P. B. Wells; Antreville, J. A. Peeler; Butler, J. C. Counts; Cokesbury, C W. Creighton; Donnalds. J. W. Elkins; Greenwood Station, W. A. Massebeau: Greenwood and Abbeville Mills, J. H. Graves; Kinards, J. R. Copeland; Lowndesville, R. W. Barber; McCormick, S. T. Blackman; Mt. Carmel, R. C. Boul-ware; Ninety Six, M. M. Bradham; Newverry, Central, S. H. Zimmerman, O'Neall Street, G. E. Edwards; New-berry Circuit, D. P. Boyd; Parksville, J. T. Miller; Phoenix, R. W. Humphreys; Princeton, S. W. Henry; Prosperity, G. R. Shaffer; Saluda, H W. Whitaker; Verdery, E. W. Mason; Materloo, A. S. Leslie. Columbia District, J. S. Beasley, pre-

siding elder-Aiken, B. R. Turnipseed; Batesburg, E. T. Hodges; Co-lumbia Washington Street, M. L. lumbia, Washington Street, M. L. Carlisle; Main Street, W. I. Herbert, Green Street, R. S. Truesdale, Granby, A. R. Phillips; Brookland, F. Speer; Edgewood, J. L. Mullinix; Edgefield, G. W. Davis; Fairfield, W. W. Wil-liams; Fort Motte, M. M. Byrd; supply; Graniteville, C D. Mann; Johnston, W. S. Martin; Langley, J. E. Strickland; Leesville, W. B. Justus; Lewiedale, W. S. Henry; Lexington, W. E. Barre; Lexington Fork, J. L. Ray; North Augusta, W. A. Kelley; Ridgeway, M. F. Dukes; St. Mathews J. E. Mahaffey; Winnsboro, J. R. Campbell; Epworth Orphanage, W. B Wharton; Superintendent Paine and Lane, Geo. W. Walker; president Columbia Female College, W. W. Daniel.

Florence District, A. J. Stokes, pre-siding elder-Cades. Wm, Ruff; Cartersville, J. E. Carter; Cheraw Station, W. L. Wait; Cheraw Circuit, O. L. W. L. Walt; Cheraw Chera, G. Durant; Clyde, J. A. White; Darling-ton. Trinity, P. F. Kilgo, Epworth and Lumber, W. C. Kelly; Darlington Circuit, T. J. Clyde; Florence Station. G. Beckwith: Georgetown, W. M.

W. C. Duncan: Georgetown Mission, Smith; Greeleyville, L. L. Inabinet; Harpers, H. L. Singleton; Hartsville, J. J. Stevenson; Johnsonville, T. E. Owen; Kingstree Station, H. J. Cauthen; Lake City, J. E. Rushton; Lamar, J. R. Traywick; Liberty, R. W. Speigener; Rome, J. F. Way; Salters, J. B. Weldor; Sampit, W. M. Hardin; Scranton, J. O. Carraway, supply; South Florence, L. P. McGhee Greenville District, R. A. Childs, pre-

siding elder-Anderson, St. John's M. movable. The catches, which are of B. Kelley; Orrville, B. M. Robertson; hard wood and are firmly spiked to Bethesha, W. E. Wiggins; Fountain Inn. R. R. Dagnall, Greenville, Buncomb Street, C. B. Smith; Hampton Avenue, J. W. Speak; St. Paul's and West Greenville, T. G. Herbert and G. T. Harmon, Jr.; Greenville circuit. T. J. White; Greer's, G. T. Harmon; Liberty, D. A. Lewis; McClure, R. G. Martin; North Pickens, C. L. McCain, J. P. Attaway, supp'ny; Pelzer, T. B. Raynolds; Pendleton, J. E. Beard; Pickens, O. M. Abney; Piedmont, Peter stokes; Reidville, J. W. Sheil, Seneca and Walhalla, G. F. Clarkson; Starr and Iva, J. W. Bailey; Lowndesville M. L. Prince; Travelers Rest, J. R. Sojourner; Victor and Batesville, A. E. Driggers; Walhalla Circuit, J. 1. Spinks; Westminster, R. M. Dubose: other. To open it the end must be Williamston and Belton, A. J. Cauthen, lifted a little, which will release both Jr., Williamston circuit, J. M. Rogers; Williamston Female college, S. Lauder, president. Marion District, E. P. Taylor, presiding elder-Eayboro, I. N. Stone; Bennettsville station, A. B. Watson; Bennettsville circuit. J. W. Ariail; Brownsville, S. J. Bethea: East Blenheim, W. B. Baker; Brightsville, F. H. Shuler; Britton's Neck, J'. N. Wright; Bucksville, F. E. Hodges; Centenary, A. Graham; Clio and Beulah, A. T Dunlap; Conway, Jno. E. Carlisle; Conway and Cool Springs, Jno. Manning; Dillon Station, J. D. Crout; Dillion mills, J. M. Gasque; Latta, D. Tiller; Little Rock, G. C. Leonard; Loris, J. McConnell; Marion station, R. E. Stackhouse: East Marion circuit, W.

St. John, W. T. Duncan; Laurel Street and Highland Park, M. Auld; Manchester and Mount Holly, E. A. Wlikes; Van Wyck, J. R. Noland; Yorkville J. L. Stokes, C. A. Weber, supn'y; York circuit, O. A. Jeffcoat; York Mills, L.

T. Ligon. Spartanburg District, J. W. Kilgo, Clifton and Cowpens, W. J. Snyder; Cherokee, J. N. Ison; Clinton, G. M. Boyd; Campobello, J. C. Fowler; Enoree, C. B. Burns; Gaffney, J. M. Steadman; Gaffney circuit, J. B. Wilson; Jonesville, D. Hucks; Kelton, A. H. Best: Laurens, first church, W. B. Duncan; Laurens Mills, J. G. Huggins; Monarch, North Laurens, J. K. McCain; Pacolet Mills, S. T. Creech; Pacolet circuit, J. D. Frierson; Santuc, E. M. Merritt; Spartanburg, central, J. E. Grier; Duncan, M. L. Banks; East Spartanburg, R. L. Holroyd; Union, Grace church, T. E. Morris; W. H. Miller supn'y; Union and Buffalo, E. S. Jones and L. L. Wagnon; Whitmire, J. F. Anderson and W. L. Gault.

Southern Christian Advocate, W. B Richardson, editor; G. H. Waddell, assistant editor; financial secretary Wofford college, W. A. Rogers.

Sumter District, H. B. Browne, presiding elder-Bethany, C. D. Bailey; Bishopville, A. C. Walker; Camden, A. B. Earle; Camden circuit, G. A. Penney; Foreston, G. H. Pooser: Jafferson, T. F. Gibson; Jordan, E. K. Mcore; Chesterfield, N. L. Wiggins; Lynchburg, T. M. Dent; Manning, A. N. Brunson; New Zion, G. R. Whitaker; Oswego and Magnolia, J. H. Thacker: Pinewood, S. O. Cantey; Richland, S. M. Jones; Santee, C. C. Herbert; Sum-ter, R. H. Jones; Sumter circuit, W. C. Gleaton; St. John's and Rembert's, L. L. Bedenbaugh; Wateree, R. E. Mood. Secretary of education, J. W. Kilgo; assistant Sunday school editor, Beatty: transferred, E. T. Adams, transferred to Southwest Missouri conference; Jno. A. Rice, transferred. to Alabama conference; W. H. Kirton, to North Carolina conference.

FABLE OF SPRINTING ROACH

How the Ant Played Upon His Weakness and Won.

Once upon a time there was a roach lived in a hole in the wall next door to a wise old ant. Now it happened that the ant did not like the roach and would gladly have murdered him but for the roach's size and great strength, which made the ant no match for him in a contest of strength.

The ant placed poison at the roach's door, but the roach was wary and ate it not. One evening, when the lady of the house came into the room to look for roaches, the ant called upon the roach to come out of his hole, hoping the lady would kill him, but the roach heard her footsteps and kept close. Next the ant tried to compass the destruction of the roach by daring him to climb up the side of the wall, hoping that the roach would fall from a great height and break his neck. The roach, however, refused to climb.

Now it happened that the roach was a great sprinter and was very proud of his ability to get over the ground in a hurry. The ant chanced to think of this, and, going to the roach, challenged him to a foot race. The roach accepted the challenge at once and stated that he could run faster with his front feet tied than any bandylegged ant in the whole house. The ant selected the spot where the foot race was to be run, which was across a yellow sheet of paper on the window sill. Hither both ant and the roach

if he works by the day, is ordinarily, as here observed, always poor. If he becomes a master workman and a contractor he may accumulate some property, but not if he continues to work for others.

But should he place his family in the country, the case at once becomes different. A home is secured. The children are educated and take higher positions in life than the parents, and altogether the condition of the family is improved. Near small towns, from ten to twenty acres of land, with buildings, may be secured for the same or less money than would purchase a very modest home in the town, with a lot large enough only for a house and a very small garden. ' In the corntry a cow furnishes milk and butter; poultry give eggs and meat; a garden, vegetables; one or more pigs, the family meat and lard. The orchard gives fruit for all the year. On the days when he has no work at his trade the man can work on the place. As the children grow older they attend the garden, the cow and the poultry.

These homes can be secured so near towns that the children may attend the town schools if this is desirable. That the plan here suggested is feasible is proven by the numerous illustrations where it is a living success to-day and it can be a success in all cases where the persons concerned believe in and love an independent, wholesome life. It is far better for children to grow up in the country, where they may become acquainted with plants and animals, both wild and domesticated, than in the town, where commonly all knowledge of nature is at a discount.

The writer has in mind several carpenters who, following the plan here suggested, have given up their trades and become successful farmers. The same is true of stone masons, plasterers and painters. All have been seen to leave the narrow life of the town for the broader one of the country .- New York Tribene.

* * * * * * Test of Good Citizenship lhe

By Henry Cabot Lodge.

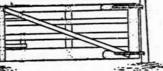
******* O man can hope to be a useful citizen in the broadest sense, in the United States, unless he takes a continuous and intel-N the output of the point of th

ate private interest may be valid. But it would be well if every man could have, for a short period, at least, some experience in the actual work of government in his city, State, or Nation, even if he has no idea of following a political career. Such an experience does more to broaden a man's knowledge of the difficulties of public administration than anything else. It helps him to understand how he can practically attain that which he thinks is best for the State, and, most important of all, it enables him to act with other men and to judge justly those who are doing the work of public life.

The man of business who devotes his surplus wealth to the promotion of education or of art, or to the alleviation of suffering, is doing public service. So, too, among business men and lawyers and journalists, among the men engaged in the most energetic and active pursuits, we find those who are always ready to serve on committees to raise money for charitable or public purposes, to advance important measures of legislation, and to reform the evils which are especially rife in great municipalities. To do this they give their money, as well as their time and strength, which are of more value than money, to objects wholly outside the labors by which they support themselves or their families or gratify their own tastes or ambitions. Thus they meet the test of what constitutes usefulness in a citizen by rendering to the country, to the public, and to their fellow citizens, service which has no personal reward in it, but which advances the good of others and contributes to the welfare of the community .- Success.

Testing Fertilizers.

It is a common practice for those who wish to test the question of whether it is profitable to use a commercial fertilizer or not, to try the experiment of planting or sowing equal strips of the same width, one with the fertilizer and the other without. We have seen many a field of wheat where the fertilizer had been sown with the seed going one way, and had been shut off in going the other way, thus leaving two strips of equal width, one with and the other without the fertilizer. In almost, if not quite, every case there was gain enough to show a profit after paying the cost of the fertilizer. This test suited the fertilizer manufacturers and their agents very well. It looked like a fair trial, and usually resulted in an increased demand for the fertilizer another season. But it was not a fair test for all that. We will assume that the fertilizer stimulated the growth of both stalk and root where it was used, as we should expect it to do. The greater root growth has the power to reach out into the other territory and rob the other plants of the natural resources of the soil. The greater stalk growth may overshadow it while heading out, and the crop on the unfertilized soil did not come up to the usual capacity of that land for production, and could not. A fairer test would be to take from five to seven bouts of the drill or rows in other crops, with the fertilizer and the same number without, and then compare the results on the three centre rows or strips in each plat. We have little doubt but that the results even then would show a profit in using the fertilizer, but it would give a better and more accurate answer to the question, "How much increase is due to the use of the fertilizer?" The strips left un- cannot stand it in this world."



the post, are not deep; that is, the notch which receives the latch is not over an inch deep. When the gate is closed the spring of the gate, with the slight play in the hinges, permits the end to rise sufficiently for the latches to drop into their place. In this way the weight of the gate is supported equally on both posts and there is no tendency to drag one over toward the hinges.

The gate itself may be made in the barn, and will furnish good employment for a rainy day. I use undressed pine or spruce for the purpose, making bottom board ten inches wide and the others five inches. The end battens should be double; that is, there should be one on each side, holding the horizontal boards between them. The middle batten and the brace may be single. the latter being notched into the ends as shown. Small bolts may be purchased very cheaply now, if bought by the package, and it is better to use them freely than to trust to nailing the gate together. I use for the purpose one-fourth-inch carriage bolts, placing a washer under each nut and drawing the nuts down snugly. It keeps a gate in good condition much longer than nails will. The latches must be of oak or other strong wood, for they support half the weight, and if it chances to blow to, they get the banging. The gate itself is four feet wide and eleven feet long, which is a convenient proportion for ordinary purposes. For posts I use chestnut, cut in the winter, peeled in the spring and thoroughly seasoned in the sun before being set. I ought perhaps to add that with all this precaution against sagging, it is still best to set the posts very deep and tamp the earth about them as solidly as possible. A gate post cannot be too well set .- Charles E. Benton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Horace Greeley and Coffee.

On one occasion, when Dr. Cuyler was pastor of a church in Trenton, N. J., he had as guest at table Horace Greeley, who had come over to make a speech at a political convention. In the course of the meal Mrs. Cuyler

Power: Marion circuit and mills, E. Scroggings; McColl and Bennettsmills, J. C. Welch; Mullins, F. C. O'Dell; North Marlboro, T. L. Belvin; North Mullins, B. J. Guess; Waccamaw, G. W. Gatling.

Orangeburg District, Marion Dargon presiding elder—Bamberg, M. W. Hook: Barnwell, K. S. Enochs; Barnwell, K. S. Hook: Branchville, S. A. Nettles; Cameron, J. C. Yongue; Denmark, E. H. Beckham W. H. Wroton, suppn'y; Edisto, A. J. Cauthen, Sr.; Elloree, J. L. Tyler; Norway, W. H. Thrower; Orangeburg, St. Paul, J. A. Clifton; Orangeburg circuit. W. A. Pitts; Orange, B. H. Rawls; Providence, B. M. Grier; Rowesville and Orangeburg city mission, D. A. Phillips; Smoaks, J. T. Macafarlane; Springfield, R. A. Yongue, M. M. Ferguson, supn'y; Swansea, G. W.

Dukes; South Aiken, J. K. Inabinet;

Dukes; South Alken, J. K. Inabluet, Wagener, J. C. Holley. Rock Hill District, W. P. Meadors, presiding elder-Blacksburg, N. B. Clarkson; Blackstock, W. A. Fairey; Chester, Bethel, B. G. Murphy; Ches-and New Bethel, B. G. Murphy; Chester circuit, J. M. Friday; East Chester, J. W. Neeley; East Lancaster, W. C. Winn; Fort Mill, W. A. Wright; Hickory Grove, P. B. Ingram; Heath Springs, J. C. Chandler; Kershaw, R. asked the editor if he would take cof-fee. His droll reply was: "I hope to drink coffee, madam, in heaven, but I Bichbury D. C. Chandler, Kersnaw, K. E. Turnipsed; Lancaster, W. H. Hodges; Lancaster circuit, J. M. Law-son; North Rock Hill, W. H. Aralal, Bichbury D. M. H. Richburg, D. M. McLeod; Rock Hilli, practice medicine in his native land.

went and halted at the edge of the sheet of paper.

"Are you ready?" cried the roach. "I am!" shouted the ant.

"Go!" yelled the roach, and with that started across the sheet of paper. at a dreadful pace, only to fall down and stick fast in a nauseous mire ere he had gone two inches. The ant did not start at all, for well he knew that the race course was across a sheet of flypaper.

Moral-There is a weak spot in every man's armor if you can but find it .- Ohio State Journal.

IN THE TREASURE ROOM.

Incident That Startled Bank of England Directors.

Years ago the directors of the Bank of England were startled by an invitation sent by mail to meet an unknown man in the strong room of the bank at midnight among the money chests. "I have been inside the bank the last two nights," wrote the man, "but I am not a thie!; so meet me in the great square room with all the money at 12 to-night." Though the letter was regarded as a hoax, the police were notified, and they guarded the strong room that night. Nothing happened. A few days later aheavy chest of papers and securities taken from the strong room arrived at the bank, with a letter complaining that the directors had set the police upon the writer and that therefore he had not appeared as he promised; but to prove that he was neither a thief nor a fool he sent a chest of papers he had taken from the bank. Let a few gentlemen be a lone in the room and he would join them at mid night, said the writer. This time his instructions were obeyed. Then a man with a dark 'antern burst into the strong room of the bank at midnight after calling from behind the stone walls for the directors to put out the lights. He was one of a strange class of men who gained a living by searching the sewers at night and through an opening from a sewer he had found his way into the richest room in the world.

Zulu in American University.

Pixley Ka Isaaka Seme, the first Zulu to enter an American university. has succeeded in passing the severe entrance examinations at Columbia, and has matriculated for an eight years' course in medicine and surgery. He has been in this country since 1898 and is 21 years old. His purpose is to