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NO. 31.

THE ROAD LAW.

A Matter About Whith Percy Cutters

Should Be about the property of the bound of the public and public general property of the bound of the public general property Provided, That such overseer may appoint by chaingang not more than ten nor less some suitable person liable to road duty on his road a warner, and such person Sec. 6. That in case any person shall

shall be exempt from road duty for the time he acts as warner.

Sec. 3. The roadbed shall be not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet wide, exclusive of ditches, roots and runners, unless so ordered by the county board of commissioners. The county board of commissioners of the several counties of the State are hereby authorized and empowered to change the location of any of the public roads in any of the counties of this State, where in their judgment steep in the amount therein specified. this State, where in their judgment steep the amount therein specified. bills and rough places in said roads can be avoided by so doing, and where such change would be to the material interest change would be to the material interest of the traveling public, and in like man-ner condemn abandoned bridge and fer-ry sites, and assess damages therefor as herein provided: Provided, that the county board of commissioners shall grant the persons owning the land where such alteration is to be made, and interested in such change or alteration, notice of the day on which the matter of the change or alteration of such road shall be consider-Such person shall have the right to be heard for or against such change or al-teration, and offer testimony for or against person shall be held to be where he boards teration, and offer testimony for or against the same. For the purpose of relocating such roads they shall have the power to call to their assistance a surveyor, who shall survey and lay off such roads, under their direction, so the grade shall not exceed seven and a-half inches to the road wherever practicable. The said compositions shall be held to be where he boards to be where he boards or may be found. All tramps or persons not having any visible means of obtaining a livelihood shall be subject to road duty. Sec. 9. And every overseer is hereby required to account to the board of township commissioners at their annual settlement for all tools received, material used or founds expended, under oath, under this missioners shall have the power to condemn the land so laid off. If the owner or owners of such land, shall signify his or their refusal to the opening of a high-way through such lands without previous compensation, the county board of commissioners requiring such right of way shall give ten days' notice in writing to the person or persons through whose lands such right of way is required, of their intention to establish such right of way. naming in such notice a person who same, and shall by oath attest the correctway, naming in such notice a person who same, and shall by oath attest the correct-will act as referee for them in the locawill act as referee for them in the location thereof, such owner or owners shall, within ten days thereafter, appoint a referee for the same purpose. The referee so appointed shall, within ten days, thereafter, meet at some convenient place and appoint a third referee, and the three referees so appointed shall constitute a board of referees for the location of such highway, and to determine the compensation and damages for the same. From the decision of the board an appeal shall be allowed to the circuit court for the county in which said road is proposed to be opened, where the trial shall be denove before a jury, and the judgments so obtained shall be paid by the county board of commissioners as other claims against the county are paid: Provided, That no road be established as set forth in this act shall be so established as to run within 50 vards of a dualling house with the formation of such interest the correct ones of each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and of forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and of foreitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so kept; and all fines and forfeitures used for and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so det the provisions of this act shall be paid to each list so derived under the provisions of this act shall be pai against the county are paid: Provided, the prosecution of the suits by the over-that no road be established as set forth in this act shall be so established as to run within 50 yards of a dwelling house without the consent of the owner of said dwell-the consent of the owner of said dwell-the township may require. ing, and it shall be the duty of each and every overseer to work the roads under his charge thoroughly as he goes, arching the same to centre, with drain on each side to convey the water, and when neces sary to protect such drains from washing by placing in stone gravel, or other sub-stance. Whenever it is necessary to convey water to or provide for it to cross any road, he shall have the drains across such roads laid in stone, gravel, or other hard substance, and of such width as to afford an easy crossing where a bridge may not be necessary, and he shall protect the roads by suitable drains from interfer-ence by cultivation or otherwise; to open or cause to be opened all public roads and highways which shall have been or may hereafter be laid out and established in his road district, the same to be kept in repair, and remove or cause to be removed all obstructions that may from time to time be found therein: for which purpose the supervisors are hereby authorized to enter upon any uncultivated lands or improved lands unencumbered by crops near to or adjoining such roads, to cut and

carry away timber, except trees or groves on improved lands planted or left for or-

some suitable person liable to load as on his road a warner, and such person shall be exempt from road duty for the shall be exempt from road duty for the from one township in the same county,

Sec. 7. That any person warned to per-Sec. 7. That any person warned to perform any labor upon the public roads and highways under the provisions of this act shall by himself or a suitable substitute, who shall not be under the age of 16 years, appear at the time and place appointed by the overseer at the hour of 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall bring with him such necessary tools and implements used on a

farm as the overseer may direct.

Sec. 8. That for the purpose provided for in the preceding section of this act, the residence of any person who has a family shall be held to be where his family and a-half inches to the rod practicable. The said commissioners at their annual settlement for all tools received, material used or funds so laid off. If the owner act, and they shall also return a full such land, shall signify his

> Sec. 10. That all property that may remain in the hands of the overseer at the time of the annual settlement with the time of the annual settlement with the township board of commissioners shall be turned over to his successor in office as soon as such successor shall be elected and qualified, taking a receipt therefor, and deposit said receipt with the township commissioners. It shall be lawful for any overseer to sue out executions on any judgment that remains unpaid within his proper district at any time when, in his proper district at any time when, in his opinion, the same can be collected, and the money so received and collected shall be paid over to county treasurer as provided in the foregoing section by the magistrate

so collecting.

Sec. 11. That the county supervisor of roads and highways within the county be, and is hereby, authorized to have the over-

and is hereby, authorized to have the over-seer to construct footpaths or bridges over streams, swamps, marshes, and along the highways of his county.

Sec. 12. That each overseer within his district may erect and keep up, at the ex-pense of the county, at the forks and crossroads, a post and guide board, or fin-gerboard, containing an inscription in legible letters directing the way and distance to the town or towns, or public place or places, situated on each road, respec-

be dug and carried away any earth, gravel, sand, or stone which may be necesgravel, sand, or stone which may be neces-nary to make, improve, or repair said road, for which compensation shall be made, and to enter on any lands adjoining or lying near the road, to make such drains or ditches through the same as he may

any railroad company snall obstruct unnecessarily any public road or highway by permitting any railroad car or cars or locomotive to remain upon or across any street, public roads or highways for a longer period than five minutes, after notice to remove said cars has been given to conductor, engineer, agent or such other person in charge of said train, or shall permit any timber, wood or other obstructions to remain upon or across any such street, road or highway, to the hindrance or inconvenience of travelers, or any person or persons passing along or upon such street, road, or highway, every person or corporation so offending shall forfeit any pay for every such offense any sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, and shall be liable for all damages arising to any person from such obstruction or injury to such road or highway, to be recovered by an action at the suit of the township board of commissioners in which such offence shall have been committed, or any person suling for the same, bein which such offence shall have been committed, or any person suing for the same, before any magistrate within the county where such offense shall have been committed, or by indictment in the court of general sessions or suit in the court of commom pleas. And all fines so accruing under the provisions of this section, when collected, shall be paid over by the magistrate to the county treasurer for the district in which such offense was committed. And every twenty-four hours such corporation, person or persons, as aforesaid, after being notified, shall suffersuch obstructions, to the hindrance or inconvenience of travelers or any person going along or upon such road or highway, shall be deemed an additional offence against the provisions of this act.

act.

Sec. 20. That every railroad company or other corporation, the servant or servants, agent or agents, employee or employees, of which shall in any manner obstruct any street, public road or highway, shall be liable to pay all fines which may be assessed against such servant or servants, agent or agents, employee or employees, for so obstructing any such street, public road or highway, and such liability as may be enforced by execution against said railroad company or other corporation on the judgment rendered against such servant or servants, agent or agents, employee or employees, for so obstructing such street, public road or highway.

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to obstruct the drainage of any

street, public road or highway.
Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to obstruct the drainage of any public road or highway by its roadbed or otherwise, or empty the water from its ditches into any public road or highway, to the injury of said highway; and if any railroad company, being warned by the overseer of the proper district by leaving a written notice with any agent, or informing any station agent of said railroad company personally, shall refuse or neglect to remedy the same to the acceptance of the overseer, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$20 to be recovered by an action at the suit of the township board of commissioners before any magistrate; and every ten days such railroad company, after being notified, shall neglect or refuse to remedy such offence shall be deemed an additional offence against the provisions of this act; and the money so collected shall be paid by the magistrate so collecting to the county treasurer, and the money so paid over shall become a part of the county road fand.

Sec. 22. It shall be the further duty of such overseer to cause each railroad company to construct and keep in good repair the roadbed.

Sec. 22. It shall be the further duty of such overseer to cause each railroad company to construct and keep in good repair the roadbed of all public roads across the roadbed of all public roads across the roadbed of said railroad company; and if any railroad company, being duly warned by the overseer of the proper district, by leaving a written notice with any station agent, or by informing any station agent of said railroad company personally, shall neglect or refuse to construct or repair such roadbed to the acceptance of the overseer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$30, to be recovered by an action at the suit of the township board of commissioners before a magistrate of the county, and the money so paid over shall become a part of the county road fund; and every five days such railroad company, after being duly notified, shall neglect or refuse to construct or repair said road, shall be deemed an additional offence against the provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. The supervisor shall furnish each

nis act. Sec. 23. The supervisor shall furnish each number of the township board of commis Sec. 23. The supervisor shall furnish each member of the township board of commissioners with a sufficient number of printed copies of this act for the use of the overseer and township board of commissioners, and the county board of commissioners shall furnish the necessary books and blanks for the use of the township and the township board and overseer. The township board of commissioners shall not lay off any portion of any incorporated city, town or village in any road district.

orated city, town of istrict. Sec. 24. That the passage of this act shall have altered or changed any

Sec. 24. That the passage of this act shall not be held to have altered or changed any actions which may have occurred to any one under an act entitled "An act to regulate the roads and highways of Barnwell county." The roads, bridges and highways of the counties adopting the contract system shall be worked as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 25. That if the county board of commissioners conclude to adopt the contract system for working, mainfaining and operating the several sections of the highways, roads, bridges, and ferries in the several townships in their respective counties, or any part thereof, the county supervisor, as soon as practicable thereafter, may advertise in the newspaper

may be agreed upon by contractors and the county board of commissioners, and said the county board of commissioners, and said the county bard of commissioners and the county bard the said board as hereinbefore provided; any person assigned to work under a contractor as herein provided and refusing or falling to do so shall be guilty of a misdemenor, and fined in a sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or sentenced for the same period on chaingang.

Sec. 29. The county board of commissioners are hereby authorized to work the highways in their counties, or any part thereof, by cheingang, without regard to the system or systems used in other portions of their counties.

Sec. 30. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

tent with this act be, and are hereby, repealed Sec. 31. That this act shall go into effect or its approval by the governor. Approved the 23d day of March, A. D., 1896.

LONG-SIGHTED BUSHMEN.

The Men of the African Woods Have Telescopic Eyes.

There is a race of men who can see as far with the naked eye as an ordinary man can with a telescope. They live in a wild state in the south of Africa, among the tribes of bushmen. The name "Bushmen" is an Auglicism of the Dutch word "Bjoseman,," meaning "man of the woods." These human of his voice. When a young man, he telescopes have derived their extraordinary power of vision, according to spring that gushed from under a rugged Mr. Herbert Spencer, through necessi-

have long ago become extinct. They and his wife had spent many a year of are remarkably small in stature for wild men, and they offer an easy prey for the large fierce beasts that infest certain parts of Southern Africa. And on account of their diminutive size, they are not equal to fight on equal

terms with their warlike and larger proportioned neighbors. Travelers in the region of the longsighted bushmen have reported some truly remarkable feats with the eyes. One day while a European was walking in company with a friendly bushman, the latter suddenly stopped, and pointing ahead in some alarm, exclaimed, "A lion." The white man stared until his eyes ached, but he could make out nothing. Thinking not a cloud could she see in her serene take, he insisted on going forward, the yard, singing. Everything seemed though his companion urged him to retreat. When they had advanced a little farther the bushman came to a halt and absulutely refused to go another step, for, as he explained, he could distinguish not only a lion, but a number of cubs. It would be dangerous, he said, to tamper with a lioness while nursing her little ones. The European, however, still unable to see a lion, much less the cups, pushed on boldly. When he had advanced a quarter of a mile he saw an object moving slowly along in the distance at the point to which the bushman had directed his gaze. Still doubting that a human being could possess such marvelous power of vision, he approached nearer, and finally distinguished the form of a lioness making leisurely for a line of forest. The limit of a man's power of vision is established by necessity. If our existence depended on I reckon. You trust in the Saviour, our abibity to see twice as far as we don't you?" do, this additional power would be acquired by practice.

sonl. Go on back to the house now and There are two sides to every rest easy." If one of these supplicating visits question, a right side and a wrong. It should happen to be near the noon hour, is hardly necessary to say that the wrong side is not the side upon which the old fellow would slyly hint that he you are looking.

CHAPTER I. safe, not even a sitting goose, whenever An old man and an old woman, a suppody chanced to "drap in." Once, pale young fellow and a girl, sat at a when she was delirious with fever, her

said the old man, craning his neck and squawl, and then he found her in the tain a better view, and the woman, with cheerfully agreed to take pot luck, even with a woman's quickness to discover fatal words, "norate it around," seem-See, pap?" clutching the old man's woman's mind during the meal, but arm. "He's goin to come in at the big after dinner, when they sat in the "big

"He's not goin to do no sich of a she wondered how so good natured a

The horseman who had thus turned a slightly leaning back, looked toward the quiet noon hour into a speculation of fence. "I didn't reckon you wanted to go any farther this eyenin. "Git down and come in," the old day and am somewhat tired." table and was advancing to meet the Let's see, what is yo' name?"

"A fiddle ain't no whar to him," the ooy answered.

"Little Dave," the old man called, why don't you and Miss Madam come along here now and finish eatin yo' din-

ner? "Don't want no mo'." The visitor looked up, and the girl

and young fellow dodged out of sight. In some parts of the country this would have been regarded as an odd family, but in a certain wild region of Kentucky old man Bradshaw's "folks" make no difference nohow. What I was were quite conventional. The head of the household was somewhat of a neighborhoood character. He was tall and gaunt, with a large, pioneer sort of nose, and with an uneven, grayish beard. He had a backwoodsman's ideas of the ludicrons, that broad estimate of fun which, when refined, but not too much toned down, approaches the establishment of a distinctive class of American humor, and emphasizing his conception of the ridiculous, as though an atonement must be offered, there was a pathetic note somewhere in the gamut had built a house on a hillside, near a bluff, green the year round-eternity's ty. If it were not for this they must moss covering the rock of ages. Here he toil, and it was here, in an old orchard,

that they expected to be buried. The woman, too, was, in her way, type. She had two great fears-one that she might not possibly have received enough of the Spirit when, years ago, she had sprung up from the mourners bench and shouted in the almost frenzied ecstasy of her soul's deliverance from torment. She was supremely, she thought divinely, happy for months afterward, but gradually she began to fear that her conversion had been too vio lent, and that satan must either have had a hand in the work or had at least thrown in a suggestion or two. Sometimes her faith would be perfect, and to inspire her, and new songs came to her as she stood, with her arms resting on the fence, gazing down the lonely road. The breeze that stirred her hair was a whisper of love, and the sunlight that fell in the lane was a smile of encouragement. Suddenly, and without a warning gradation from this mount of assured paradise, she would sink into the valley of doubt. The breeze that stirred her hair was harsh with reproach, and the sunlight that fell in the lane was a threatening flame. Then she would hasten to the field where her husband was at work. "Pap, I jest know I ain't elected." "How do you know? You ain't seen

all the votes yet, have you?" "For mussy sake, don't talk that way

"Oh, yes, with all my soul."

"Waal, then, nothin can't hurt yo'

bite to est would help him mightily,

when a body is in sich distress. Oh, I have done the best I can, the Lord "Waal, if you have, you are all right,

"Waal, 'Lizabuth, I sholy didn't mean no harm, for I had an old uncle in No'th Klina that never done no work, and he was a putty good sort of a fellow, too, I'll tell you."

The visitor laughed in so good nawhat's the matter with you and Little

Dave out thar?" she asked. "Can't you behave yo'selfs and not dodge about a-gigglin like a lot of geese?" "Geese don't giggle. They squawks,"

came from the outside. "Let 'em alone, 'Lizabuth," said the old man, smiling. "Let 'em enjoy themselves while they can."

"They are your children, I suppose," the visitor remarked.

Mrs. Bradshaw's other fear was that people who visited her house might go

away and "norate it around" that they

didn't get enough to eat while there,

and she had been known to slip out at

night and kill a chicken to keep down the possibility of slander. The old man

often said that nothing on the place was

husband awoke at night and found that

she was gone. He heard a chicken

henhouse, reaching up and tugging at

With regard to the comer who had so

though he was courteous and cordial,

there grose grave suspicions, and those

ed to whisper themselves into the

woman's mind during the meal, but

room," talking with pleasant freedom,

man could possibly "slander a body."

"I have had yo' hoss put up and fed,"

"No; if you don't mind my staying

"You are mo' than welcome, suh.

"Any kin to Pete Andrews, over in

"Waal, you needn't be ashamed to

claim kin with him, for he's much of a

man. Seen him tie a feller bigger'n him one day at Boyd's mill. Jest

snatched a hold of him, suh, and nach-

"Pap, I tell you it was Liza Perdue."

gunter talk about eatin, and John San-

derson, the one that married Sis Per-

"He married Liza Perdue," Mrs.

"The one that married Sis Perdue,"

"Pap, I tell you it was Liza Per-

due, for I recolleck mighty well the

day they was married. I was standin at

the big gate, and here come Sam Har-

giss on the old mar' that he afterward

swopped to Sol Faldin and 'lowed, he

did, that Jeff Hawkins had split his

foot open with an ax and that John

Sanderson had jest married Liza Per-

due. I recolleck it jest like it was yis-

"All right," said the old man.

"Have it yo' own way, for it don't

Bradshaw mildly suggested.

tidy."

ully tied him. And eat! Let me tell you. One time a passul of us at a log rollin

all night. I have ridden pretty hard to-

"Andrews."

Hackett county?" "I think not."

the old man remarked when the visitor,

the feet of an old Shanghai rooster.

"Waal-that is to say-partly," the old man answered. "Miss Madam is our daughter-the only child we ever had except Jedge, that the guerrillas killed durin the war-but Little Dave ain't no kin to us. We took him to raise befo' Miss Madam was borned, cause he was a little bit of a crippled thing that nobody didn't want, but he always was a mighty peart child, and, bless you, he can do a power of good with a hoe now. He's crowdin 20 putty close, and Miss Madam is goin on 17."

"Why do you call her Miss Madam?" "I reckon that name do sound strange to folks that don't understand it, and I'll tell you exactly how it come about: A long time ago, when me and wife was movin out here, our hoss—the one we had-drapped down in the road and died. Laws amussy, how we was troubled, for we didn't know what to do, not havin but a few dimes, and we know'd that thar wan't no use in tryin to go on without a hoss, as we couldn't do nothin arter we got thar toward raisin a crap. While we was standin thar, mournin, along come a carriage, and right close to it come a man on a hoss. The carriage was as bright as a new dollar, and the man looked like a governor. Waal, when they got up to whar we was, they stopped, and the man asked, 'What's the matter with yo' hoss?' 'Nothin's the matter with him now, suh, 'I said. 'He might have been powerful sick a few minits ago, but he's dead now.' 'Is that the only hoss you've got?' he asked. 'Yes,' said I, 'and I ain't got him now, and the Lord only knows how I'm goin to make a crap.' Jest then the sweetest face I ever seen—the face of a woman—showed at the winder of the carriage. The dogwood blossoms and the redbud bloom had give her their color, and the dewdraps from the grapevines had fell in her eyes. When she seen my wife a-standin thar a-cryin, she asked, 'And

is that really the only hoes you had?' "'Yes, mam,' my wife answered, wringin her hands. "'And you say you can't make a

orap?'
"'We can't do nothin now that the hoss is dead, and we mout as well die

"Then the woman sorter leaned out of the carriage, and, with a smile that put me in mind of a mornin in spring

after a rain had fell the night befo', said, 'Jedge, get down' and give them yo' hoss!' " 'Madam,' said he, 'it shall be jest as you say,' and, befo' I knowed what was bein done, I was so astonished, the bridle rein was in my hand, my wife was on her knees, and the carriage was gone. We never could find out thar names. All we knowed was Jedge and Madam. So when our boy was borned

-the one that was killed-we called him Jedge, and when the little girl come we called her Madam, but bein such a little bit of a thing, and Madam soundin most too big for her, we added the Miss. 'Lizabuth, step thar to the do' and tell the children we won't go out to the field agin this evenin." TO BE COPTINUED.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

Bible Prophecies.

of the Bible prophecies in regard to

A prominent minister who is com-

"We are not classed as cranks: but

mitted to the doctrine that will be

hold a doctrine which is gaining

rapidy. It is asserted by one of the

leading ministers of the Presbyterian

ministers committed to this interpre-

the second coming of Christ.

under consideration, said:

Arrangements are being made for a

goin to say is this: A passul of us gunter talk about eatin, and John Sanderson"-"The one that married Liza Perdue," Mrs. Bradshaw observed, slightly in-A Convention of Ministers to Discuss the

clining her head toward the visitor. "Waal, ding it all, the one that married Liza Ann Perdue"convention in Pittsburg for the study

"Her name wan't Liza Ann, pap. It wan't nothin but Liza. You are thinkin bont Lizzie Ann, the one next to the voungest."

The old man was silent for a few moments, and then, stroking his beard, said: "I wish I may die if I ever seen the like. Confound the Perdue family anyhow! The old man borrowed a bull tongue plow from me once, and I wish I may never stir agin if he didn't swop church that there are at present five it for a shuck collar and a pair of hames. But," he added, nodding at the tation of the prophecies where there visitor, "what I wanted to git at is was one ten years ago. Some of the this: A passul of us was at a log rollin, greatest minds of the country are in and the question of who could eat the line on this subject, and we will show most come up, and John Sanderson this in the convention which will lowed in a sort of offhand way that he doubtless be held. did reckon he could eat mo' roasted goose eggs when he was right at himself thousand years before the final judgthan any man he ever seen. Now this ment Christ will come personally to was a leetle grain mo' than Pete An- the earth and inaugurate his kingdom drews could stand, bein a high strung sort of feller, and he spit his tobacker out of his mouth, he did, and says, 'Are you right at yo'self today?' And then John Sanderson sort of felt of himself and studied awhile and 'lowed that he reckoned he was. 'Well, then,' said the Lord will remain on the earth Pete, 'about how many do you think during the millennial period we do you can chamber?' John studied awhile and 'lowed that he didn't know exactly how many he could chamber, but that he would eat agin Pete and have an understandin that the one that eat the least had to pay for all. Waal, they know-at least at this time we cannot pitched in, and Sanderson swallowed 11, but Andrews he raised a great shout of victory by swallowin 13. I tell you he wan't no common man even in them days, when great men was a heap mo' plentiful than they are now. So you

"No; I have no relatives in this state." "You live away off yander some whar, I reckon?"

wan't no kin to him?"

"Yes; a long ways." "Don't look like you been uster doin much work?"

"Pap," the woman interposed 'don't talk thater way. Everybody don't have to work themselves to death

tured a way that the man laughed, and then from the outside there came a tittering that caused the old woman to hasten to the door. "Miss Madam,

"What we believe is simply this: A of righteousness. At that time there will be a resurrection of all the righteous dead. The resurrection of the wicked will not take place until the end of the 1,000 years, and then the final judgment will be held. Whether not pretend to say."

When asked what was held in regard to the final abode of the righteous and the eternal habitation of the wicked, he said : "We do not understand what is written on these points. That is one purpose of our meeting, to try to throw some light upon what is now comparatively dark to us. However, we are all clear as to the correctness of the position on which we have declared ourselves."-Pittsburg Dispatch to Philadelphia

BUILD ONE ANOTHER HOMES .- A novel co-operation system has lately been started among the carpenters and painters of San Francisco, through which the individual workmen are becoming owners of homes of their own without any cost for construction. As soon as any member of the local organization has saved enough money to buy a lot and the necessary lumber, all his fellow workmen turn out the next Sunday and build the house for him. In one of the suburban additions of the city a little colony of these "Sunday homes" has already grown up. The houses are not pretentious, but are solidly built and comfortable.—Chicago Chronicle.