

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1879.

VOL. XV-NO.7.

A Southern Exile's Career.

A few days ago, in an article on the

complaint.
III. "That pursuant to said petition the plaintiffs took charge of the same, and granted said petition, and, among other things, adjudged that the blasting out and removing of the shoal, known as Enoch Majors' Shoal, and the removal of other obstructions between said shoal and the bridge above, in such places as there are no lands to be benefited, be done, and the expenses thereof be borne by the landowners along said streams in the ratio of the number of acres of bottom land each one has along said streams to be benefited by drainage.
IV. "That thereupon the plaintiffs contracted to have said work done, and entered into a contract with Joseph B. Moore to blast out the rock obstruction at said Majors' Shoal, on said Rocky River, below defendants' lands, the expense of which was twenty-three hundred and four thirty-seventh-hundredths dollars, (\$2,304.37,) which being assessed on the landowners according to the number of acres of basing to each, made the suin of one hundred and sixty-five forty-five-hundredths dollars (\$165.45) due by the defendant, R. S. Bailey, on fifty-eight (58) acres of land, which amount was duly assessed against him.

Against him. V. "That the said work of blasting has been completed, and the plaintiffs are now entitled to said assessment against said defendant to pay their obligation for said work. Wherefore, plaintiffs demand judgment " for judgment," &c. The complaints filed as to the other

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appear of the Court next ensuing, whose decision in the matter shall be final."
The complaint and answers were there-fore considered only as serving to exhibit, respectively, the judgment of the County Commissioners in the premises, and the reasons given therefor, and the grounds of appeal from said judgment.
The learned counsel on behalf of the defendants assail the constitutionality of the Act empowering the County Commissioners to levy the assessment complained of on the following grounds:
First : That it violates Sec. 23, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "private property shall not be taken or applid for public use, or for the use of corporations, or for private use, without the consent of the dender that "no subsidy, charge, impose tax or duties shall be established, fixed, laid or the respectantives lawfully assembled."
Third : That it violates Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which declares the representatives lawfully assembled."
Third : That it violates Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "no subsidy, charge, impose tax or their representatives lawfully assembled."
Third : That it violates Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "no subsidy charge, impose tax or their representatives lawfully assembled."
Third : That it violates Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be arrested, imprison declares that "no person shall be arrested, imprison ond, despoiled or dispossessed of his propertylimmunities or privileges, put

judgment," &c.
The complaints filed as to the other defendants herein contain the same alle-gations as the foregoing, except as to "the number of acres to be benefited," and the amount assessed on their lands respectively: J. A. Keown being as-sessed for \$126.30, on 444 acres; W. D. Evins, \$171.95, on 604 acres; and Mary Warnock, \$262.55 on 92 acres.
The petition of landowners referred to in the above cited complaint is as fol-lows:
"The STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA."
"The County commissioners of Maderson County, and State aforesaid, being at least, one-third of the landowners for a distance of not less than five miles up and down Rocky River and Beavedam, respectfully show unto your honcrable
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and charge of the work, tous link of the mathematical interval in a set of a set of maining effected by the excaves and than a boox the short and more a set of maining effected by the excaves and the set of the ord set

Intelligencer.

ster or Olay. He was tean other web-ster or Olay. He was teen in the obser-vation of whatevor was minute. He was attracted by the lofty and ideal. Simi-larity, resemblance, pictures and analy-sis caught his eye. They were seized and secured and thrown down upon his page in gorgeous groups and splendid coloring. His logic was compressed and concraled; the train of reasoning he seemed to be pursuing might be clear and continuous to his own mind; all its facts logically articulated from end to end; but it was like a stream of water, working its way under ground, that showed itself now and then, or by a succession of openings and jets, the one apparently deep, the other light and sparkling. He was distinguished for his power of con-densation. Metaphors, tropes and fig-ures of all kinds were never found in his speeches. His eloquence and logic set war, and a constant stream of emigrants to fill up the depleted ranks of your arto fill up the depicted ranks of your ar-mies. The numbers against us were enormous. The population of the South was never more than seven millions. With five to one against them the Southerners performed a mighty work and made a gigantic step towards their in-dowards. dependence. "Another cause lay in the vanity o many of our people. The first battles of the war being favorable to us, the South was wild with confidence and the whole country was thrown into a ferment of ex citement. It was doubtful, indeed whether one in a thousand of our people supposed for a moment that there was any doubt of an immediate and a suc-cessful termination of the struggle. The public meetings were in every case too enthusiastic. The people were caras "politicians," and "they," said he, "brought on the war." He wont on to say: "I was opposed to the war at the outset. I wept when I heard of the bom-bardment of Fort Sumter! I sought re-tirement so that I might not hear or see any of the political headers the mest and ried away by acclamation. The cheer-ing proved to be our folly. This excess of confidence lost us New Orleans and many other cities. "A much more serious difficulty arose from the mistaken view of the Southern cause by the Philanthrenits of the Old any of the political leaders, the great end and aim of whose statesmanship was to precipitate the havoc that subsequently swept their fields and cities. But when Virginia, my native State, secended, there was only one course for me to pursue, usaming to follow har fortness? Cause by the Philanthropists of the Old World. They were led to believe that we were fighting for the perpetuity of slavery, and that the establishment of The statistics for the persentity of the Confederacy would be the responsing of the African shave trade. This opinion show the faith of great and good men to have a confederacy would be the responsing of the African shave trade. This opinion show the construction the construction of the trade of the confederacy is the confederacy in the denth of great shows the confederacy in the construction of the trade of the state of the confederacy is the confederacy in the denth of great shows the confederacy in the denth of great shows the confederacy in the denth of great shows the confederacy in the denth of the second dent and the second dent and the second dent and the second denth of the s namely, to follow her fortunes." STONEWALL JACKSON.

erners contending for independence and equality of rights." I suggested that the soldiers of Irish origin in our armies trishmen who for centuries had gallantly contended for the freedom of the Celts could be so inconsistent and recreant to every principle of rights as to be engaged in a war for a Govornment whose corn-eistone was alavery. Besides that though Irishmen were revolutionists at home, they were conservatives in the interest of oppression and one in favor of the oppressed. Adverting to the character of the Irish as soldiers the General was very enthu-siastic, saying that they played a promi-nent that the was of the would have crowned his career had his life been spared. A Southern Extleds Career

interest of oppression and one in favor of the oppressed. Adverting to the character of the Irish as soldiers the General was very enthu-sinstic, saying that they played a promi-nent part in all the wars of the world for the last three centuries—now ca one side, now on the other. "The Irish sol-dier fights not so much for lucre as through the reckless love of adventure, and, moreover, with a chivalrous devotion to the cause he espouses for the time being. Cleburne, on our side, in arited the intrepidity of his race. On a field of battle he shone like a meteor on a cloudy sky! As a dashing military man he was all virtue; a single vice does not stain him as a warrior. His generosity the last three centuries—now on one dier fights not so much for lucro as through the reckless love of adventure, and, moreover, with a chivalrous devotion to the cause he espouses for the time being. Cloburne, on our eide, inderited the intrepidity of his race. On a field of battle he shone like a meteor on a cloudy skyl As a dashing military man he was all virtue; a single vice does not to field end the contest and the confederate states. The contents consisted of Tehuantepee bonds, and the Confederate states. The contents consisted of Tehuantepee bonds, and the Confederate secretary, when informed of Butler's exultation over his capture, remarked with a smile that with the loss of those bonds he world. This confeesion was made at a dinner at which a diah of runty bacom, cooked with cow-peas and washed down with corn coffee, composed the whole menu. A ventleman over fifty, who had for thirty years enjoyed and income of \$20,000 per annum, was reduced to this condition in two years by his devotion to duty, to principle and the admont of statich his soldiers. The gallaut stand which his bold brigade made on the heights of Fredericksburg is well known. Never were men to brave. They enno-bled their race by their splendid gallen-try on that desperate occasion. Though for ally routed they reaped harvesto of glory. Their brilliant though hopelesa measults on our lines excited the heatty

"Meagher on your side, though not Cleburne's equal in military genius, rivalled him in bravery and in the affec-tions of his soldiers. The gallant stand which his bold brigade made on the heights of Fredericksburg is well known. Never were men to brave. They enno-bled their race by their splendid gallen-try on that desperate occasion. Though totally routed they reaped harvests of glory. Their brilliant though hopeless assaults on our lines excited the hearty applause of my officers and soldiers, and Gen. Hill exclaimed, "The: a are those green flags again.""

HIS ESTIMATE OF WEBSTER, CLAY AND CALHOUN.

Then as we talked of the causes of the war we drifted to the old statemen. Gen. Lee referred despondingly to the nation's lack of statesmen. Speaking of Webster he said: "I never saw a more striking object than Webster in the Sonate. The effect of his fine figure and princely air, when speaking, was like that of a vivid flash in the midst of darkness. What Paganiai was in music that Webster was in oratory; the one charmed Europe with one string, the other electrified mul-titudes with his eloquence. He once complained to me of the wrongs done him by the reporters, but in vain; the world would read whatever hore his hon-ored name, and the grub worms were ever Then as we talked of the causes of the

have been so grossly maligned as inter-ested and designing politicians in the late war. In 1865 the impoverished Secretary of State of the late Confederacy, after the downfall of the Confederacy, after the downfall of the Confederacy, after the downfall of the Confederacy, and the dis-persion of its government, tramped on foot from Central Georgis, and escaped in an open boat to Nassau, with a single ten-dollar gold piece in his pocket, which he igave to the negro who rowed the small boat that so safely sarried him be-yond the reach of the pursuing foc. In 1879, fourteen years afterward, this fugi-tive becomes the recognized heat of an institution of all others the most exclu-sive and difficult in which to attain prominence and success—the bar of Eng-land. One gratifying proof of the reali-ty of this achievement is furnished by the fact, which we learn authentically, that Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Quee J's coun-sal, recently purchased a vary elegant residence in Faris, giving therefor 300,-uou frances caan. It is added that this large sum does not exceed one-half of his yearly income from his practice in the highest courts of Grat Britain. To A statistic province of provinces of military provinces of province the greater gravity and precision of his utterance, and in the restraint of a vi-vacity which, in his middle age, might be properly described as boyish in its freedom and gayety,—Zero Orleans Dem-ocrai crat.

respectfully show unto your honorable body that the general health of a consid-erable portion of the citizens of Ander-son County in said Rocky River and Lit-the Rowards in the general activity of the second son County in said Rocky River and Dit-tle Beaverdam is seriously affected by the sluggish and filthy condition of said streams, and that there is a large scope of bottom lands along said river and creek which are utterly worthless, and that the same cannot be remedied, in the annual of your patitioners without said opinion of your petitioners, without said streams are ditched from Enoch Majors' Shoals, below the bridge, on R. Q. An-derson's land, to the upper line of L. D. Stringer, on Little Beaverdam creek, being a distance of over five miles. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body shall ascertain the facts stated above, and, if satisfactory, shall have an estimate made of the cost of said have an estimate made of the cost of said proposed drainage in said river, creek and tributary streams, and proceed to have such water courses ditched, and shoals blasted out, and drained, accord-ing to the true intent and meaning of the statute, on such subject made and pro-vided, approved March 14, 1874." This petition bears date July 19th, 1875, and the names of the defendants herein are attached thereto; the defen-dant Mary Warnock denies in her answer that she signed the said petition, and

that she signed the said petition, and further denies that she authorized any person to sign her name thereto. It appears from the testimony that her name was attached to the petition by her eldest son, J. D. Warnock, and, although he acted in good faith in the premises, he

acted in good faith in the premises, he had no authority to sign his mother's mame to the said petition, and she refused to ratify his action therein. In the view, however, that I have taken of the case, I do not regard this point as material. The defendants answering, severally, deny that their properties have been ben-efited by the work done by the plaintiffs, alleging that no part of their respective lands has been drained thereby. They further allege that the Act of the General Assembly, under which the said work was done, and the assessment upon their was done, and the assessment upon their property levied, is unconstitutional and void.

It appears from the documentary evi-It appears from the documentary evi-dence submitted on behalf of the plains tiffs, that after having duly considered and determined to grant the petition herein; they, on the testimony of a com-petent enginesr, entered into a contract with Joseph B. Moore, on the — day of — 1875, based upon proposale sub-mitted by the said contractor, wherein it was stipulated that he should open a channel for the Bocky River, at the lower and upper Majors' Shoals, and that he should be paid therefor by the plaintiffs, according to the number of cubic yards of excavation at the following rates: Earth excavation per cubic yard, 124 cents; loose rock excavation per cubic

This case presents no feature that makes the first objection to the constitutionality of the Act at all pertinent. No private property has been taken either for public use, or for the use of a corporation, or for private use. The clause of the Constitution cited in

support of this objection is a restriction upon the State government in the exer-cise of the right of eminent domain. In he interest of the citizen it imposes a imitation upon the sovereignty of the

The right of eminent domain is that The fight of eminent domain is that supreme right of property, inherent in the sovereignty by which the private property of the citizen, acquired under its protection, may be taken or controled for the benefit of the public against the will of its owner. Pollards Lessee vs. Hogan, 3 Howard

In the exercise of this right the Stat

In the exercise of this right the State compels the citizen to surrender some-thing beyond his due proportion for the public benefit, for which he is entitled to claim special compensation; while in the exercise of the power of faxation, the State requires the citizen to contribute only his due proportion in money for the support of its government at a rate fixed by law, which must be uniform and ac-cording to value. In the latter case the citizen receives no special remuneration. ment."

that "all assessments shall be on property at its cash value. The Supreme Court of that State, however, held that a local tax, levied in the city of Detroit to meet the citizen receives no special remuneration, but shares only in the general benefit rebut shares only in the general benefit re-flected back upon the community by the just application of the whole proceeds derived from taxation. To exercise the righ or eminent domain there must be a taking of property from its owner by the power of the State. To constitute a tak-ing the owner must be dispossessed of his property or be deprived in some form of its use, to which he is solely entitled. Until he is disturbed in the possession expense of having a public street, al-though levied net in proportion to value but according to an arbitrary scale of supposed benefit, was not invalid under the constitutional provision. (Williams vs. Detroit, 2 Mich. 560.)

In the case of Weeks vs. Milwaukie, 10 Wisconsin 242, the Court held that these local burdens are generally imposed under the name of assessments instead of taxes, and that therefore they are not covered by the general provision in the constitution of the State on the subject Its use, to, which he is solely entitled. Until he is disturbed in the possession, or free use and enjoyment of his proper-ty, there is no taking, and he has no right of action, and is not entitled to compen-sation under this clause of the Constitu-tion

Gould vs. Hudson River B. R. Co., Barb. 616; Radcliff vs. Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, 4 N. Y.; Fuller vs. Eddings, 11 Rich. Law 239; Cooley's Con. Lim.,

11 Alen. Law 235; Cooley's Cou. Lan., 541 et. seq. The defendants herein do not even allege that they have been dispossessed of any portion of their property or that any injury has been inflicted thereon. They do not complain that they have been in-jured, but only deny that they have been

benefited. In support of the second objection it was urged, arguendo, that Section 87, Article 1, of the Constitution above cited forbids the Legislature from delegating to the County Commissioners the powers of assessment and taxation vested in them by this Act. It does not appear that this Section of the Constitution was intended to inhibit the Legislature from delegating its powers of taxation in the then by this Act. It does not appear cents; loose rock excavation per cubic yard, 75 cents; solid rock excavation per cubic yard, 75 cents; solid rock excavation per cubic yard, 75 cents; solid rock excavation per cubic the excavation was "to be twelve feet at bottor's, with a slope of six inches hori." the County Commissioners the county Commissioners the excavation was solid rock or gravel and pave, or Macadamize, with the excavation per cubic yard, 75 cents; solid rock excavation per cubic the excavation was "to be twelve feet at bottor's, with a slope of six inches hori." the County Commissioners the proper assessment upon the very terms is and and pave, or Macadamize, with the degating its power of taxation in the inits thereof, with the assent of two-sideration. If the County Commissioners the county commissioners the proper assessment upon the very terms is and to interval to the taxation in the inits thereof, with the assent of two-sideration. If the County Commissioners the county Commissioners the state of the landowners through whose is a most that are used were as pure and healthful as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, we

provision similar to this has been incor-porated into the Constitution of every American State, and it has received judi-cial exposition in a long line of authori-tative decisions. It may be now safely held that the constitutional requirement, that property shall be taxed in propor-tion to its value, relates only to the gen-eral tax levied to defray the ordinary charges of the State government, and does not prohibit the ievying of an as-sessment or tax for local improvements, based upon the special benefit conferred upon the owner of the property, the value of which is enhanced by such improve-ment. Indeed, this is in effect a tax ac-cording to value, for it is presumed that

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"it would seem that the constitutional requirements that taxation upon proper-ty shall be according to value do not in-clude every species of taxation. Assess-ments for the opening, making, improv-ing or repairing of streets, the drainage of swamps, and the like local works, have been generally made upon property with some reference to the supposed benefits which the property would receive there-from. Instead, therefore, of making the assessment include all the property of the municipal organization in which the improvement is made, a new and special taxing district is created, whose bounds are confined to the limits within which property receives a special and peculiar

property receives a special and peculiar benefit in consequence of the improve-The Constitution of Michigan provides

In the case of Wceks vs. Milwaukie

The general principle laid down in the

The following case is cited as nearly on all fours with that under consideration. A small suburban community was incor-porated by the Legislature of Kentucky in the vicinity of a city by the title of "The District of Highlands." The Act of incorporation authorized its trustees "to grade and pave, or Macadamize, with rock or graves any willia read partice

and autl. rized thereto by Defendants' petition, and that the Defendants thereby contracted with these Plaintiffs to pay the assessments necessary to defray the cost of said work, the same having been executed in pursuance of their said peti-tion. It does not appear to me that this nation is transle. The film of the position is tenable. The filing of the petition was simply a part of the machinery of the Act. The condition precedent on which the County Commissioners were "empowered to make contracts for such "empowered to make contracts for such drainage." What the terms and condi-tions of such contracts should be, or whether they should contract at all, was a matter confided by the statute to the judgment of the County Commissioners. That judgment the Defendants had no power to control. While expressing the "opinion" in their petition that the blast-ing out of the lower and upper Mained

ig out of the lower and upper Majors hoals would effect the desired drainage they remit the whole matter to the judg ment of the County Commissioners ment of the County Commissioners. This clearly appears from the closing paragraph of their petition, which is in the following words:

the following words: "Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable body shall accrtain the facts stated above, and, if satisfactory, shall have an estimate made of the cost of said proposed drainage in said river, creek and tributary streams, and proceed to have such water courses ditched and body heat of the too of the start of the s to have such water courses ditched and shoals blasted out and drained, according to the true intent and meaning of the statute on such subject made and prò-vided."

But the Commissioners had no "esti But the Commissioners had no con-mate made of the proposed drainage," for they simply entered into a contract to have an excavation made in Majors Shoals, for which they were to pay i

Shoald, for which they were to pay a specific sum per cubic yard, the number of cubic yards being left undetermined. The cost of the work was therefore an unknown quantity at the date of the contract for excavating. The Defendants cannot in any legal sense be held to have entered into a contract with the Commisentered into a contract with the Commi sioners to pay for the proposed work without regard to its beneficial results. It is of the essence of a contract that it shall, for a legal consideration, bind

mutual. It is an essential incident of every contract that the party who justly complains of a breach of its terms shall have a right of action to enforce it. But the Defendants could not, under the statute, have enforced a demand that the Commissioners should grant their peti-tion, or compelled them by any legal proceeding to execute the proposed drainage after they had decided to grant the petition, and had informed the De-fendants that they had rendered a favor-able judgment therean. The analy Habil.

constitution of the State on the subject of taxation. Hence, an exemption of church property from taxation has been held not to preclude its being assessed for improving streets in front of it. (Lockwood vs. St. Louis, 24 Missouri 20; Le Fever vs. Detroit, 2 Michigan 586.) able indgment thereon. The only liabil-ity that the Defendants could incur by their petition was fixed by the statute, the beneficial provisions of which they thus invoked. It was a liability to an assessment for drainage, to be imposed upon their property benefited by the

above cited cases is also strongly support-ed in Sharp vs. Spier, 4 Hill 76; and Cruikshanks vs. City Council, 1 McCord This is the manifest meaning and in-

This is the manifest meaning and in-tent of the statute. Its lan, mage is as follows: "That in cases when one-third of the landowners upon any water course for a distance of not less than five miles up and down the stream in said County shall desire to drain the lands upon such water course, the County Commissioners shall, upon petition, personal service, and the testimony of one or more competent engineers, be empowered to make con-gracts for such drainage, and impose the proper assessment upon the various prop-

lants and the respondents herein, do each psy their own costs. T. J. MACKEY,

August 16th, 1879.

HOME MADE FERTILIZER .- Judge R F. Moore, one of the most successful farmers of our county, hands us the fol-lowing formula for composting homa-made fertitizer, which, the Judge claims, is as good as any of the standard com-mercial fertilizers in the market, and cheap because it costs nothing except a little labor. The formula for one ton of the fertili-

zer is as follows : One thousand pounds of rich loam earth (procured from the fence corners, or wash places, or surface dirt from the woods,) and fiftcen bushels of cotton seeds; put into the stables of a or cotton seeds; put into the stables of a horse or cow, cover with a sufficient amount of leaves or straw to prevent the stall from becoming muddy or dirty. Let it be tramped twenty or thirty days, when it may be put in a pen and another supply in the stable. By this method, Judge Moore says that a ton of forther stable.

that a ton of fert uzer for each horse or cow can be made, equal to the best fer-tilizer offered in the market, which is distilizer offered in the market, which is dis-tributed in the same way, and in the same quantities as guano. All who know Judge Moore, know that he has succeeded as a farmer and he is no cas-tle builder. We hope our farmers will give this manure a fair test, and save themselves the thousands of dollars paid to fortilizer manufacturers - Georgia to fertilizer manufacturers .- Georgia

Democrat.

A RELIC OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.— While excavating for a spring for reun-ion purposes to-day on the lands of Rev. W. H. McFarland, near this place, John S. Gallup came in contact with what ap-peared to be a smooth cut stone and dug down to the foot of the third step, where he found a basin made in the solid rock that will contain fifty barrels or more of water. It was cleaned out and a stream

complains of a breach of its terms shall thave a right of action to enforce it. But complains of a breach of its terms shall thave a right of action to enforce it. But the Defendants could not, under the statute, have enforced a demand that the commissioners should grant their peti-tion, or compelled them by any legal proceeding to execute the proposed Cincinnati Commercial.

-A Georgia negro girl who went to Liberia in 1877 has returned. She does not give a very cheerful account of her experiences: in that free republic.-Among other things, she says that "the natives season everything very highly with pepper, and when a child is born among them they staff its r.ath with - A Georgia negro girl who went to among them they stuff its roath with red pepper and grael, and lay it in the sun for an hour. They say it will make it strong and healthy." Also she says, "the natives are very hard on our people when they commit crime." She mea-tions the case of one Reuben Caybo, who stole something from one of them, and they caught him, tied a big rock around his neck and threw him in the river.

river.

OUR DAILY FOOD-Adulteration pro

HOW TO INCREASE EGG PRODUCTS. speeches. His eloquence and logic set on fire. I heard him in one of his alteron me. I heard him in one of his alter-cations with Clay. I was surprised that Mr. Calhoun's eloquence did not produce the least reply. It fell like a thunderbolt upon an iceberg, glanced along, hissed and was extinguished." Jefferson Davis, Yancey, Breckenridge and Toombs, whose names hementioned, as well as a set of equally prominent men in the North, Gen. Lee characterized as "politicians" and "they" wid he

How TO INCREASE EoG PRODUCTS.— If an increase of eggs to desired in the poultry yard, before large suits of meney are expended in the purchase of aren-lasting layers, we would recommond the system of keeping no hans after the first, or at the most, their second year. Ear 'y pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people persist as they do in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop three, instead of laying three days and stopping one. In some parts of England it is the invariable rule to keep the pul-lets only one year. Feeding will do a presi deal—a surprising work indeed— in the production of eggs; but not when old hens are concerned; they may put on fat, but they cannot put down eggs. The tale is told, their work is over; nothing remains to be done with them but to give them a smell of the kitchen fire, and the somer they get that the better. Of course there are some old fa-vorites whose lives and, to be a need a long as they can send forth their reprevorites whose lives ongle to be a soviel as long as they can send forth their repre-sentatives. Judicious mating, by which we mean the advantage of a compara-tively youthful cockered, may be the means of even exhibition poultry making their appearance from the eggs of the good hen, and here we have the excep-tion of the rule upon which we insist.

A RELIC OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.