

The paper is stopped at the expiration of time for which it is paid.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry.

Watchmaking and Jewelry.

EDWARD SCHOLTZ

(AT A. M. WICKER'S OLD STAND.)

ADD A NEW STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Thankful for the patronage conferred on him in the past...

Drugs & Fancy Articles.

BLUE GLASS!

If you wish a soft, pleasant light to read by...

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

We have just received a splendid assortment of HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES...

Our stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

For Medicinal purposes,

Is full and all recently purchased, which we will sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST...

POPE & WARDLAW,

No. 5, Mollohon Row.

DR. E. E. JACKSON,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

DAY, TANNAHILL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

CARRIAGES, WAGONS,

BUGGIES,

COACH MATERIAL, BELTING,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Children's Carriages.

HARNESS,

SADDLERY,

WHIPS, BUZZY UMBRELLAS,

TO THE FARMERS.

Segers' vs. Cincinnati Beer.

The Newberry Herald.

A Family Companion, Devoted to Literature, Miscellany, News, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

Vol. XIII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1877.

No. 46.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

P. W. & R. S. CHICK

Respectfully call attention to their full

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Domestic and Dress Goods--

Notions--Shawls--Skirts

--Blankets--Ladies'

and Gent's Underwear--

Shoes

Hats--Clothing--Saddlery,

Harness and Leather

Woodenware--Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

A full line of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting of Jeans, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Drilling, Checked and Striped Homespun, Bed Tickings, Linsey, Flannel, Alpaca, Prints, &c. Ladies' Worsteds Goods AT AND BELOW COST.

A full and well selected line of Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, Ladies' Shawls, Bonnet Skirts, White and Colored Blankets, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Laminated and Calumnetted Shirts, Umbrellas, Trunks, Clothing and Hats.

A full line of Men's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. We make a specialty of Table Screw Shoes, which is the best shoe for the money made in America.

A full line of Saddlery and Harness at factory prices. We have the agency for a large variety of FANCY GOODS in general, to which we invite the attention of all, more especially the ladies.

Our stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Is full and all recently purchased, which we will sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST, and upon reasonable terms.

POPE & WARDLAW,

No. 5, Mollohon Row.

DR. E. E. JACKSON,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

DAY, TANNAHILL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

CARRIAGES, WAGONS,

BUGGIES,

COACH MATERIAL, BELTING,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Children's Carriages.

HARNESS,

SADDLERY,

WHIPS, BUZZY UMBRELLAS,

TO THE FARMERS.

Segers' vs. Cincinnati Beer.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned announces to his friends the removal of his

Drug Store

to the new, commodious and well-appointed store room in the

"Crotwell Building,"

Opposite the old Hotel site. He will continue to keep, and will constantly make fresh additions to a large, varied and well-selected stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS,

Segars, Tobaccos,

Wines, Brandy, Liquors,

Lamps, Lamp Goods,

&c., &c.

And will be pleased as heretofore to serve the public with the BEST and PUREST Goods at

VERY LOWEST CASH FIGURES.

Buying for cash and dealing upon the same sound basis, bargains throughout the entire stock can be obtained at unprecedentedly LOW PRICES.

W. E. PELHAM,

"Iron-column Drug Store,"

Oct 17 42 ft

Greenville and Columbia Rail Road.

Fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina. To be held at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday, 13th, Wednesday, 14th, Thursday, 15th, and Friday, 16th of November, 1877.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be sold, commencing on Saturday, the 10th of November, and will be good for return on any day previous to or on the 10th. They will not be received after that date and persons holding them, in consideration of the low rate at which sold, will not be permitted to take over at any point between the point where purchased and Columbia and resume their trip on the same ticket.

PRICES OF ROUND TRIP TICKETS. To Go and Return from the several Stations on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Greenville, \$5.00; Ninety-Six, \$3.00; Golden Grove, \$5.00; Chappell's, \$3.00; Piedmont, \$5.00; Salsburg's, \$3.00; Williamston, \$5.00; Silver Street, \$3.00; Belton, \$5.00; Helena, \$3.00; Anderson, \$5.00; Newberry, \$3.00; Honea Path, \$5.00; Aikens, \$3.00; Abbeville, \$5.00; Pomaria, \$3.00; Donaldsonville, \$5.00; Littleton, \$3.00; Greenwood, \$5.00; Littleton, \$3.00; New Market, \$5.00; Frost's Mill, \$3.00; FROM STATIONS ON BLUE RIDGE RAIL ROAD. Walhalla, \$5.00; Perryville, \$5.00; Seneca City, \$5.00; Pendleton, \$5.00; FROM STATIONS ON LAURENS RAIL ROAD. Clinton, \$2.50; Kinross, \$2.50; Martin's, \$2.50; JALAPA, \$2.50.

Tickets must be purchased at the Ticket Office, except at Stations marked thus * where no tickets are sold. Conductors will not be authorized to issue tickets except from Stations where no tickets are sold. Children between the ages of six and twelve, Half Price.

THOMAS DODDMEAD, General Superintendent. JABEZ NORTON, Jr., General Ticket Agent. Nov. 7, 45-61.

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. H. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL, well known as one of the leading hotels of the South, offers to the travelling public special inducements this season, at popular rates--\$2.50, \$3 and \$4 per day, according to location of room. Nov. 7, 45-61.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

LONG & GILLILAND,

105 Main Street, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Book Binders, Stationers,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in All kinds of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY.

General News Dealers.

Fire Insurance.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of Elisha K. Schumpert, deceased, will present them, properly vouched, before the undersigned or his Attorneys, Moorman & Schumpert, at Newberry, S. C., within the time required by law. Also, all persons indebted in any way to said deceased, must pay the same on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1877, or suit will be entered to collect the same.

OSBORNE L. SCHUMPERT, Administrator, &c., of Elisha K. Schumpert, dec'd. Oct. 24, 1877-44-31.

Poetry.

THE EDITOR'S ROOM.

BY WILLIAM M. CARLETON.

The editor sat in his sanctum, his countenance furrowed with care. His mind at the bottom of his business, his feet at the top of his chair; His chair arm an elbow supporting, his right hand upholding his head, His eyes on the dusty old table, with different documents spread.

There were thirty long pages from Howler, with underlined capital stopped, And a short dissertation from Growler, re- quessing his newspaper dropped; There were lyrics from Gusher, the poet, concerning sweet food 'rets and zephyrs, And a stray gem from Plodder, the farmer, describing a couple of heifers;

There were billets from beautiful maidens, and bills from a grocer or two. And his best leader hitched to a letter, which inquired if he wrote it, or who?

There were raptures of praises from writers, of the smooth and mellifluous school, And one of his rival's last papers, which informed him that he was a fool.

There were several long resolutions, with names telling who they were by, Canonizing some harmless old brother, who had done nothing worse than to die;

There were long staring "ads" from the city, and money with never a one, Which added: "Please give this insertion and send in your bill when you're done";

There were letters from organizations--their meetings, their wants, and their laws-- Which said: "Can you print this announcement for--the good of our cause?"

There were tickets inviting his presence to festivals, parties, and shows, Wrapped in notes, with "Please give us a notice," demurely slipped in the close; In short, as his eyes took the table, and ran o'er his ink-spoiled trash, There was nothing he did not encounter, excepting perhaps it was cash.

Miscellaneous.

THE TRIAL OF CARDOZO.

The Argument of Counsel.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 5.--

The Court of General Sessions convened at 10 o'clock. A large crowd of spectators were present, and surged into the hall the moment the doors were opened.

Mr. Miles arose and addressed the jury. He said the case had taken such a wide range that it would be his aim to bring it back to the point. He restated the charge, and the law in relation to the offence. The object in this case was to defraud the State and rob the treasury. The means used were simple; it was by means of a fraudulent pay certificate. The indictment in this case sets forth the overt acts, the making and paying of the fraudulent certificate. The proof of a conspiracy is sometimes a matter of much difficulty, as it must be inferred from the actions of the parties. In this case it has been proved on the threshold of the case as a fact. The case was simply this, that at an extra session of the Legislature in 1873 there was an appropriation of \$75,000, which could only be drawn through the regular channel. When all the certificates had been drawn, it was found that four thousand dollars remained undrawn. At the invitation of the treasurer the officers of the two houses met the treasurer in his office, and there it was arranged that a certificate should be drawn for that amount and exchanged for a certificate of indebtedness to the Republican Printing Company. The fraud commenced just here. It is not necessary to prove that any of the conspirators got the money, or that the pay certificate was actually made out and signed. In the contemplation of the law the agreement to defraud constitutes the conspiracy. It is not necessary for the State to prove any overt acts, but the State has proved that each one did what he agreed to do. Gleaves and Lee signed as presiding officers, Woodruff and Jones attested as clerks, and Cardozo acted as treasurer. The conspiracy charged is to defraud by means of "false tokens." There are five defendants. One has fled, and thus virtually acknowledged his guilt; three have confessed on the witness stand, and it remains for you to say whether the remaining one on trial is guilty.

Lee and Woodruff have testified so absolutely to the facts that there is no way of escape except through breaking down their testimony. This may be done on several grounds: 1st. They were accomplices, and the evidence of an accomplice must always be taken with allowance. The opposing counsel will probably present this view to you. You will have to consider which is the baser, the criminal or the accomplice, the defendant or the repentant criminal. It is sometimes impossible to

convict without the evidence of accomplices. The jury are to determine their credibility. Such evidence being corroborated in some material issue, the jury may infer that all is true. The rule in South Carolina is that corroboration is a matter for the jury to consider, though the judge may advise them. The whole case is summed up in Lee's testimony, against which the defence has opposed nothing except the defendant's unsupported denial. Lee is confirmed by Woodruff in the matter of the exchange he made with Cardozo for the pay certificate for \$4,000 belonging to the Republican Printing Company. The manner of the exchange was very simple. Woodruff held the certificate for \$4,000. Cardozo held certificates of the Republican Printing Company to a large amount. Woodruff gave Cardozo a receipt for \$2,400 which he did not take from him, which \$2,400 was divided between Cardozo, Gleaves and Lee; the remaining \$1,600 being divided between Woodruff and Jones. Cardozo testified that on December 11th he issued \$105,800 certificates of indebtedness to the Republican Printing Company. That was where the \$1,600 came in. Lee's testimony is also confirmed by Woodruff's diary, which was a private record duly posted from day to day, and at a time when Woodruff could not anticipate the use now made of it in a court of law. The counsel on the other side have frequently and facetiously alluded to it as the "whirligig book," possibly like the whirligig of Time, it will be found to have brought about its revenges!

At the time this diary was written Woodruff and Cardozo were friends, and Woodruff is confirmed by the books of the Republican Printing Company. Lee's testimony is further confirmed by the books of the treasury. A certificate for \$4,000 is among the drafts on the \$75,000 appropriation, and without it the books would not balance.

The defence has tried to show that Cardozo could not have known there was an unexpended balance of \$4,000, as he did not know what warrants had been drawn by the Speaker or clerk. But the president of the Senate, the Speaker and treasurer had the books, and they knew how much had been drawn, and had it in their power to issue warrants of any kind. Whether Cardozo knew it first or whether Gleaves told him afterwards makes no difference; it is just as much a conspiracy.

Lee is further confirmed by the test set by the defence. The defence said Cardozo did not pay that certificate or any fraudulent certificates, and that denial established the State to bring the certificate in.

When going to Washington it was agreed by the committee to borrow Scott a pay certificate as security. That certificate was drawn just as the Frankfort certificate was, viz: in the name of a fictitious person, so arranged that by inverted initials they would know which person was intended. Mr. Scott did discount and pay it, and wrote that Mr. Cardozo promised to pay this out of the first money collected for taxes. This clearly shows Cardozo must have known and participated in conspiracy. The defence rests entirely upon the evidence of Cardozo himself, as his only other witness was simply corroborative, except so far as one of them attempts to contradict Woodruff. The practice of allowing defendants to testify is recent in this State. Woodruff said he offered a Cardozo a bribe, and that Cardozo did take it. He proved by the Merriam certificate. Cardozo said Woodruff brought the Merriam certificate to him for a present, and he (Cardozo) refused it with burning indignation, and made him sit down and write upon it, "cancelled, unused," and sign his name. Cardozo kept the certificate without any effort to prove his own good character! The introduction of that certificate in favor of Merriam by the defence opens the door for the State to introduce other certificates showing, beyond doubt, that the entire batch, from No. 143, were those intended to cover the fraudulent use of the \$20,000 which was divided among the conspirators, drawn in fictitious names, so that, in putting the Merriam certificate in as evidence of his good character, he opened the door to the overwhelming proof against himself, by the fact that all of those certificates were of the same character, same issue, and divided among themselves! In defending himself he makes the statement that it was no part of his duty to know whether the endorsement was genuine or fictitious--but that it was the duty of the presiding officers of the two houses--which is perfectly absurd, for the endorse-

ment is made after the warrant has passed out of the possession of the person whose duty it is to draw it. How could it be possible for the presiding officers to know the endorsement? It was the treasurer's duty, clearly, and when he asked who is C. L. Frankfort? and the answer was "don't know," he said "there is trouble in this, I will have nothing to do with it," thus showing that he did think it part of his official duty. Not only does he prove that he did think it his duty, by asking the question, but places himself on record in his report. Hardy Solomon overwhelmingly contradicts Cardozo. You must believe either that Hardy Solomon or Cardozo has perjured himself.

Cardozo, while in his high position, so hedged and defended himself against the possibility of exposure by bringing up the very law itself, but, thank God, it is not so here now. He has disgraced his State--has brought his race into shame and reproach. He has brought the morality and religion, of which he was so professed a supporter, into contempt, and he stands here before you today charged to answer for his shameful betrayal of his sacred trust. And I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, in the name of law, in the name of morality and justice, in the name of the pride you feel in your fair State, that you defend her from such disgrace and reproach, and true deliverance make, in the fear of the God that is above you, that your State, your race and your name be no longer tarnished with such stinging disgrace.

Judge Melton for the defence followed. He began with the usual appeal to the feelings of the jury, with a flowery and pathetic description of how history repeats itself, and that when one party goes up another goes down, and the rising party ever inscribe upon their banners "Retribution and Revenge." He alluded in amusing terms to the "whirligig book of poor shivering Joe Woodruff," which was like the conjurer's trick, "now you see it and now you don't see it." The learned counsel hoped to live to see the day when the host of thieves who were interested in the downfall of the leader of his party should be marshalled here and be placed where this innocent man is placed and let him become the witness against them. Nothing is so strong in proof of his (Cardozo's) entire innocence as the indisputable fact that when out of the jurisdiction of the Court, beyond the reach of the State's officers, he, this brave man, conscious of his innocence, comes willingly of his own accord, and bravely says: "May it please the Court, here am I! I demand to meet my accusers face to face, and am ready to make answer to the State for any charge she may have against me." The eloquent counsel fired a parting shot at the reputation of the witnesses against the defendant, who were already protected from the retribution so justly due them by the *nolle prosequi* and now, feeling free, were scattered around here and there, (pointing suggestively in the direction of persons among the audience.) He next attacked in a purely technical way the phraseology of the indictment, and gave a learned and technically correct definition of an indictment, pointing out some of what he was pleased to call its defects, and complimenting the prosecution by describing it as a "most beautifully and artistically drawn paper," which description raised quite a smile upon the usually sedate face of the Attorney-General (Conner), who quietly made a memorandum with his pencil, and the general impression was that it bodes no good to the accused. He continued with the general charge that the remainder of the angelic host of witnesses are three thousand times as guilty as the accused. He admitted that the defendant "may have stolen thousands upon thousands of dollars from the State," he "may even have gone and put his iron grasp upon a red-hot stove and gone away with it!" but that was nothing to do with the case. The jury were to decide whether Cardozo had conspired to rob the State by means of a certain false and fraudulent pay certificate described in this indictment. He admitted believing the witnesses in so far as at least as their testimony against themselves is concerned. He asked if any one had heard him say that there was never a fraudulent certificate paid by Cardozo? He never said it, that was not the issue. He had said again and again that these fraudulent certificates were issued and paid; but Cardozo did not know that they were fraudulent, and he was compelled to pay them upon the issue of Lee, Woodruff and Jones, and while protesting against them he paid them because he could not help it, and "I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, upon my reputation as a lawyer, that is

the law." It was impossible for him to know whether the endorsements were true. He could find out only by common rumor, for the instant Cardozo began making inquiries everybody hushed, but when there was something to show him that they were fraudulent then he promptly refused. They had never brought it home to him that he ever paid a fraudulent certificate, knowing it to be fraudulent. He has acquired the enmity of every man, both honest and thief, who had a certificate, fraudulent or not, for not paying claims when the appropriation was exhausted.

The eloquent counsel read from the printed reports to the effect that Cardozo had been compelled, in pursuance of law, to pay these claims, and read a tabulated statement containing hundreds of figures, sufficient in themselves to bewilder a jury composed of professors of mathematics in a German university, the general character of which was to show that Cardozo had paid such claims, and was completely disgusted with being compelled to do so. As an alternative he must either begin a wholesale prosecution against the perpetrators or resign his office. If he refused, then the result was that Moses, Lee, Woodruff and Jones would instantly cut off his official head and put a worse man in his place. The counsel admitted that Cardozo voted for Moses, and acknowledged that he would do it again in the same contingency, saying that our little Governor had many little pleasantries about him, and was above making money out of a little matter.

Judge Melton then attacked the testimony of the principal witnesses upon the general ground of their personal character, and upon the specific ground that it was inadmissible, as being the unsupported testimony of accomplices. There was abundant evidence of a conspiracy, but the prosecution had utterly failed to connect Cardozo with it. The defendant had powerfully supported a former attorney-general (Melton himself) in an attack on these very frauds. The defendant alone broke down the Solomon's Bank. He had refused large bribes and could not be guilty now. The counsel's argument, which lasted five hours, was powerful and brilliant, and surrounded his client with every barrier of defence known to the law.

Attorney-General Conner followed for the State. He began by saying that he had hoped to close this case without any allusion to politics or sympathetic influences. Taking up the career of Governor Moses, he dissected it thoroughly, and showed the shameful frauds that characterized his political administration. He reminded the jury that Cardozo was on trial for conspiring to defraud the State by the "C. L. Frankfort" certificates only, and warned them that if not guilty of that Cardozo must be acquitted. He commented upon the argument that Cardozo would not stoop to so small a bribe, and showed up the brilliant prospects and career of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, who passed from honor to oblivion for the insignificant sum of one thousand dollars. Colfax fell before the little black book of Ames, and Cardozo fell before the little book of Woodruff, whose little "curlicues" may squeal when thieves quarrel among themselves. The production of "C. L. Frankfort" would have cleared Cardozo instantly, but no one ever saw or heard of him. The attorney general then disposed of the charge that the evidence in this case was manufactured by Woodruff and Jones for this occasion as going too far, inasmuch as it included the honorable members of the investigating committee. He next attacked Cardozo's evidence, the only evidence in his favor, and contradicted in every essential particular by the testimony of Zealy and others and by his own letters. He compared Cardozo's way of paying checks, without inquiry into their genuineness, with the practice of banks. He quoted from the treasurer's report for '73-'74 a long list of statements, from which it appeared that, while hundreds of just claims of laborers and others were scaled from 50 to 75 per cent, all the fraudulent ones were paid in full. He instanced the Christopher and Frankfort matters, L. Cass Carpenter's claims, one of "M. F. Foreman," who Woodruff swears was F. J. Moses. He reviewed the testimony relative to the anti-Taxpayers' committee, and the certificate which was devised to pay their expenses to Washington. The state of affairs the Taxpayers' committee complained was fully exemplified, the public having been fraudulently charged with the private expenses of the thieves' committee. He closed with a most eloquent warning to the jury to do their whole duty.

Happiness is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square (one inch) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent. on above.

Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.

Special Notices in Local column 15 cents per line.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

JOB PRINTING

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

TERMS CASH.

MASONRY IN INDIANA.--A Masonic Lodge in Indiana was presided over by a Master who had an exaggerated notion of discipline. One night he met his lodge in called meeting (not a member absent) to instruct them in the work. Teaching them the use of the gavel, he had just called them up with three knocks, when he leaned too far back, fell through a window to the ground--four stories--and broke his neck. Picked up, next morning, he was buried decently, but not a Mason came to the funeral. More strange still, not a Mason appeared any more in that village. It was inexplicable. Forty women were left widows, two hundred and ten children left orphans, eighty-four merchants left in the lurch with unpaid bills. Twenty years after that somebody went into the fourth story, broke open the door, and beheld the lodge, a lodge of skeletons! Strange, but true, they had strictly obeyed the orders of the W. M., and, waiting for knocks to seat them, starved to death. Each was standing in an attitude of respectful attention, "looking to the East," and had no pitying citizens taken them down, they would have been standing there still.

HONEYMOON IN JAIL.--A strange case of marriage and of passing the honeymoon occurred in our county last week. On the 26th ultimo, one Miss Smith was arrested and tried before Trial Justice Watkins, of Pulaski Township, for petit larceny. She was convicted and sentenced to ten days in jail. On the same day one Mack McLatchett was arrested for petit larceny on a warrant issued by Trial Justice Gibson, of Walhalla. He was carried by the constable to the trial before Watkins and after the conviction of Miss Smith she was married by the Trial Justice to McLatchett. Both parties were kept by the constable until the next day and brought to Walhalla, one for trial the other to undergo sentence. McLatchett was tried and convicted and sentenced to ten days in jail, and the same constable took the newly-married couple and delivered them to the Sheriff under commitment, each for ten days. We don't brag about this, as it looks too much like a crop of young criminals was likely to proceed from this union. We never heard of a similar case.

WILL HE SUCCEED?--In nine cases out of ten, a man's life will not be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother have kept him from hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of his row, if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he stowed away all the time--in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk until shirking has become a habit, unless a miracle has been wrought, his life will not be half so much his as that of his weak and foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility, or to do work, whether or not it made his head ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing has become a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his choice, parents as they bid him good-by may dismiss their fear. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.