BY THOS. F. GRENEKER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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bargains.
N. B.—Overcoa's for Men, Youth and Boys as low as two dollars. WRIGHT & J. W. COPPOCK. Jan 4, 1-tf.

Miscellaneous.

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The Newberry Herald.



possibility of escape for the defend-

The detective scandals that are

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

Vol. XIX.

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1883.

No. 11.

Miscellaneous.

C. C. CHASE.

Proprietor,

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For sale at market rates for cash, time or J. N. ROBSON & SON, Jan. 11, 2-3mos

Boetry.

TACKLINGTHE WRONG TOM

A man be owned a terrier dog-A bob-tailed, ornery cuss. And that there pup got that there man In many an ugly muss,

For the man was on his muscle And the dog was on his bite; And to kick the dorg-goned animile Was sure to raise a fight. A woman owned a Thomas cat, That fit at fifteen pound; And other cats got up and slid When that there cat was round. The man and his dorg came along one day,

Where the woman she did dwell, And the pupp he growled ferociously, Then went for that cat pell-mell. He tried to chaw the neck of the cat, But the cat he wouldn't be chawed, So he lit on the back of that there dorg, And bit! and clawed! and clawed!

Oh! the hair it flew! and the purp he youlded! As the claws went into his hide. And chunks of flesh were peeled from his

Then he flummuxed, and kicked and died! The man he ripped, and cursed, and swore, As he gathered a big brick-bat, That he would be duraed essentially If he didn't kill that cat!

But the old woman allowed she'd be blessed if he did. And snatched up an old shot-gun. Which she fired and peppered his diaphragm With bird-shot number one.

They toted him home on a window-blind. And the doctor cured him up; But he was never known to fight again, Or own another purp, Folks may turn up their snoots at this here rhyme

All I want to show is, that fighting dogs May tackle the wrong Tom-cat.

don't care a cuss for that!

SUMMARY OF THE DUTIES **OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF** HIGHWAYS AND OVER-SEERS OF ROADS.

Miscellaneous.

Each Township constitutes a Highway District.

The County Commissioners shall annually appoint a Superintendent of Highways for each highway district, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed and liable to road duty. but exempt therefrom by reason of his office. He shall have general superintendence of highways in his district, under the direction of the County Commissioners, to whom he shall make a report once in three months, of the condition of the

Each Superintendent shall divide

roads in his district.

the highways in his district into mitable sections of not less than two, nor more than five miles, and appoint Overseers for each of said sections. He shall likewise divide all persons liable to road duty in his district into two companies or squads and assign a squad to each Overseer, as far as practicable, assigning the road hands to the nearest road, and shall require the Overseer to call out the hands to work the roads, repair and build bridges of same whenever he may deem it necessary, after twelve hours notice, and shall require each hand to bring with him a hoe, axe, mattock or other tool. He shall determine the number of days for each working and the tool to be brought, provided not more than twelve days work shall be required of any hand in a year. For refusing or neglecting to carry out any work required by the County Commissioners, or any of them, the Superintendent of Highways shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, before a Trial Justice, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. Overseers not less than \$5, nor more than \$20.

for neglecting to call out hands and work roads, when required by the Superintendent, upon conviction in Trial Justice Court, shall be fined Superintendents shall jointly divide a highway running along the line of two highway districts, and shall assign hands from their respective districts to work the same Overseers shall require their hands to do such work on bridges, as will preserve them in order, when it can be conveniently done. If bridges need such repairs as should These grades are rich in all the essentials be given out under contract. Superintendents shall report the same to

> When any highway shall become obstructed by storms or otherwise, the Overseer shall summon a suffi- for sale at this office.

cient number of hands to open and repair such highway. Any Overseer failing to call out hands, for the space of a day, after application Washington, D. C., March 4, 1883 made by any citizen, shall, unless he has sufficient excuse therefor, forfeit \$15, to be collected in an tection for its own sake whipped action in the name of the County into the party traces the low-tariff Commissioners. Any person liable republicans in the house and sucto work on highways and neglecting | ceeded in putting through the most to turn out, on su and repairing san highways, after rule by which the house might vote being summoned, shall be deemed to non-concur in the senate bill,

for the overplus. All able bodied male persons, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, are liable to road duty, except members of State and County Boards of Examiners, School Trustees, members of Boards of Asses- | sors, teachers and students at colleges, ministers of the gospel, millers engaged in grist or merchant mills, where they are kept open six days in the week, and the warner

for five days. The Overseer shall make a list for the warner, requiring him to give notice to each person of the kind of tool to be used, which notice shall be given twelve hours before the time fixed in the notice and shall also state the hour and place of working. If any person, after receiving such notice shall neglect to appear or refuse to work according to the direction of the Overseer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before a Trial Justice, shall be fined not less than \$5, nor more than \$10, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than five, nor more than twenty days. Any person notified to work can pay to the County Treasurer \$1 per day for the time he is required to work which shall be received in lieu thereof. Overseers shall allow two days labor for a man working one day and furnishing a horse and plow, or horse and cart, and three

one day and furnishing a wagon and two horses or mules or oxen. Overseers have power to cut down and use timber, or use any wood stone or earth, in or near the high way, bridge or causeway to be re paired, necessary for that purpose but the owner shall be entitled to compensation therefor if demanded But no Overseer shall authorize the cutting down of timber trees reserved by the owner, or planted for shade or ornament, either in the fields, around the spring, or about the dwelling house or appurtenanes, or the cutting of rail timber when other timber can be procured, or the taking of stone or earth from enclosed grounds, with-

days labor for any person working

out the owner's consent, Any person prohibiting or hinder ng an Overseer from cutting down and using timber, or from using wood, earth or stones, in or near roads or causeways for the purpose of making or repairing such road or causeways, or for making such repairs of bridges, or shall obstruct the passage of said roads, cause ways or bridges by gates, fences or ditches or any other obstruction, or shall hinder or threaten or forbic any traveller from travelling any public road, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conriction shall be fined not less than 5, nor more than \$10.

Any person removing from one ounty to another, who has, prior o such removal, performed road luty, shall, upon the production of the certificate, or receipt of the Overseer of the district where he last resided, showing the labor performed, be entitled to a complete discharge for the amount therein

Persons over whose lands any road, other than a public highway shall pass, may erect gates thereon, but shall be liable to be indicted for a nuisance, should they fail to keep them in good repair. Superintendents of Highways

each fork and for neglect of this duty, each is liable to a fine of \$10. Blank Liens for supplies and for rent.

shall cause roads to be posted and

numbered and a pointer placed at

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Protection wins the battle in this

Congress. The advocates of proextraordinary extraordinary rule ever known in a in opening legislative or deliberative body-a part of members of the jury to perform their clear duty. guilty of a misdemeanor and upon while it was not allowed to vote the conviction shall be fined \$3 per other way. Undoubtedly a majorbeing unearthed are about as ugly day. If any person shall perform ity would have voted for the bill as as could be imagined. In reading more days labor than is required it came from the Senate had the op- the revelations which daily appear by law, he shall be paid \$1 per day portunity been given, but by the in the prints it seems wonderful rule cooked up for that purpose it how anybody ever escaped burgwas sent to a packed conference larly and blackmail. There was committee, and the result is not a pefectly organized scheme of roba revision worth talking about. bing private residences, and al-Judge Kelley and those acting with though of course there is a chorus him preferred failure to the passage of, denial, the detective force apof any bill that affected the profits pears to have been as expert in of certain interests they are here to preventing recovery, except on the

payment of large rewards, as the protect and favor. The capitol has been exceedingly lively all the week-the final week belong to them. We even find of the dying Congress. The gal- that, as in the case of the Chrisleries have been packed, and an tiancy jewels, the detectives sugair of bustle and excitement has gested and planned robberies. The pervaded the whole building. The District commissioners are a good person should now kill an outlaw, evening sessions appeared to be deal stirred up over it, but so many especially interesting to visitors, judging from their eagerness in to have made up their minds that murder. swarming up the hill. The house during their incumbency the city draws best. There is more turwas not governed to any appreciable extent. The President has moil, tinging repartee, excitement, taken his time to find the other and spectacular oratory in the lower house than in the Senate. District commissioner, and is evi-The members enjoy the notice they dently doing like one of those receive on such occasions, and the old classic fellows did who went audiences enter fully into the spirit around with a lantern looking for of the proceedings. Altogether an honest man. If the President the show is better than a circus, would turn his eyes away from his "You will see a regular parrot and own "grand old party" he wouldn't monkey time from now on in the find the object of his search so diffihouse," was the information con- cult. Mr. Arthur's extraordinary told that it was, and he was senfided to your correspondent early procrastination in the matter of im. tenced and "executed on a gibbet us, but likewise with those who enn the week by a veteran house doorkeeper; and then he added. of much unfavorable comment, Whether it arises from cowardice About a hundred and fifty memand indecision, or from crafty bers are going out, perhaps never to return again to Congress, and motives, it is equally discreditable. nine tenths of them will have some pet life and death scheme to run through in the last three days. They will fight and cathaul in an interesting manner, you can depend on it, and the galleries will have fun enough to last a lifetime." He was right. The Senate did not do as much as usual in the way of laving out pleasure trips during the vacation. The proposition for a Yellowstone park trip appears to have fallen dead, there will be no more Mississippi river inquiries to make, and Senator Ingalls' railroad

commission project was not pressed.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, proposed

similar board, but a paragraph

was engrafted in the agricultural

appropriation bill directing the Com-

missioner of Agriculture to collate

the facts suggested by both Senator Ingalls and Mr. Anderson. The star-route defendants are whistling loudly to keep their spirits up, and bully Ingersoll is pretending to laugh at the evilence of co-conspirator Rerdell, but as a matter of fact they are osing courage rapidly, in spite of these vigorous efforts. On Monday was reported about town that Dorsey had "skipped," as they say out west, but this proved to be incorrect. Mr. Ingersoll is laboring to make it appear that Rerdell is the only man on trial, but the latter has admitted his guilt, and however bad the other defendants succeed in making him appear it cannot help them. He was their tool and trusted lieutenant, and of course he is a bad man, or he would not have answered their purpose; but he is now scared into telling the truth about the whole affair, and it makes things look very squally. He has described the books of the firm, the entries in them, and the check stubs etc., with minuteness of detail that carries conviction, and the defense refuses to produce the books to refute this evidence, though three times served with notices by the

impeach Rerdell in the least. The cent.

This rule is founded on the old maxim: "Ignorance of the law doth not excuse." And every man government to do so. The denial land he lives in. of Judge Belford that he ever had any dealings with the crowd, or ever had such a check as Rerdell promising to pay a sum of money pair to our place of business and lescribed, is the first ray of conso- with lawful interest, thinking that spend the day in trading on Yankee

fact that Belford's name was written into a stub or even into a check payable to bearer, could easily have been one of the tricks of the gang. The refusal of the defense to produce the books to discredit Rerdell is accepted as proof that in the

main, his memory regarding them is accurate. The opinion is now estate during his own life. almost universal here that the only ants is through some failure on the

back what he paid for them.

Mistakes of law in civil cases only cost money; but mistakes of the criminal law have more serious effects, in the loss of respectability and reputation. Here the plea of ignorance of the law will not be accepted. A criminal must suffer thieves were in taking what did not the penalty of his deed, though he thought it lawful when he committed it.

Formerly an outlaw might be slain by anybody; but if a private with the idea that he had a right to facts have come out that they seem do so, it would be punishable as

cruel laws are past, and penalties are now imposed to reform the offenders rather than to avenge the

THE LAW OF MISTAKES.

PHONO.

The source of almost every lawsuit is to be found in mistakes of law, says Youth's Companion. Experience has proved that the ablest men sometimes make blunders, and the law has decided that a real mistake of fact in an important part of a contract will excuse the party mistaken from performing

his part of agreement. For instance, a man made a con tract with one ice company and refused to deal with another. When the bill was presented he found that the latter company had supplied his ice. He refused to pay the bill, and it was decided that the mistake freed him from liability.

A horse was sold by a trader and paid for on the spot. While the trade was going on the horse died. The buyer brought suit for the money paid, and it was decided it should be paid back, since both parties have made a mistake of fact, in supposing the horse to be alive when the trade was ended.

If a farmer intending to sell hay sells oats by mistake instead, he may refuse to deliver the oats on that ground. It sometimes happens that a bill is paid with counterfeit bank notes. In such a case the payment is void and the receipt is

A mistake in the quantity of the thing bargained for is no ground for breaking an agreement. If a man buys a cheap thing, with the idea that it will serve his purpose as well as a more expensive article, he cannot, because he was mistaken, send it back and recover the money paid. A mistake of law is no ground for refusing to carry out a contract.

is supposed to know the law of the lation they have squeezed out of the legal rate is six per cent. If industry. The South is rich in his testimony. But, as a matter of ten per cent. is the legal rate, his resources, but out people are so fact Judge Belford's denial, which ignorance of the fact will not ex- fond of the Yankees that they

When well-known legal words are used in a contract, with a mis taken idea of their meaning, they are binding, in their legal sense, upon the person using them.

If land is deeded to a man and to his heirs, he receives the estate absolutely, although both parties intended that he should only have the

Some mistakes of law put an end to agreements on the ground that they are rather mistakes of fact than of law. An executor of a will pays money to a person whom he thinks is an heir. If the supposed heir be an impostor, the money can be recovered. If, under a complicated will, a person buys rights which are his already, he may get

An old law book gives a curious instance of the plea of ignorance. Sir John Johnston, a Scotchman. was tried for stealing and marrying one Mary Wharton, an heiress, "to the great displeasure of Almighty God, to the great disparagement of the said Mary, and to the utter sorrow and affliction of her friends." When he was found guilty and sentenced he asked, with surprise, if it was a hanging matter. He was before his lady's door in Great

KEE.

The impression still obtains that the southern people cherish such a deadly hatred to Yankees that they will neither smell, taste nor handle anything contaminated by Yankee hands. This is a most egregious error. The southern people love the Yankee, and they show their affection in a thousand different ways. When they retire at night they unbutton Yankee buttons to Yankee made coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, shirts, and drawers. They pull off Yankee boots with Yankee bootjacks, and divest their feet of Yankee socks. They march to Yankee bedsteads, turn down Yankee coverlets, Yankee blankets, prostrate themselves on Yankee mattresses, and lay their heads on Yankee pillows. The bed bugs are the only things not made by Yankee hands, and imported from the land of Yankees. On rising in the morning we tread Yankee carpets. stumble over Yankee chairs and sofas, build a fire with Yankee coal taken from Yankee scuttles, in Yankee grates, catch the ashes in

Yankee pans, and use Yankee pokers, Yankee shovel and tongs. We repair to Yankee wash stands, pour water from Yankee pitchers into Yankee bowls, and wash with Yankee soap, then use Yankee towels and Yankee tooth brushes. Next we march to a Yankee bureau. stand before a Yankee glass, and use Yankee combs, Yankee brushes, Yankee powder, Yankee cologne, in Yankee bottles. We sit down in a Yankee chair to a Yankee table, covered with Yankee cloth, Yankee knives and forks, Yankee dishes, and feed upon Yankee food. We call for Yankee toothpicks. seize Yankee hats from Yankee racks, turn the key to a Yankee lock, open a Yankee door, enter a Yankee buggy, seize the Yankee Suppose a debtor gives his note, reins to a Yankee harness, and re-

everybody accepts as true, does not cuse him from paying the ten per lavish their wealth upon them. [Memphis Appeal.

A CHILD'S QUESTIONS. "Papa, what is a prohibitionist?"

> "How do prohibitionists make nen drink more whisky?" "By passing a senseless law against making and selling intoxi-

cating drinks." "How does this law lead men to lrink?"

eople drink more whisky?"

"Because they will not obey it my son." "Is it good to drink intoxicating

iquors, papa?" "No, my son. I hope you will ever drink them."

"Well, chiefly for drinking." "If it is bad to drink them is it ight to make them?" "My son, you do not understand hese things."

"What do men make them for?"

"No. I do not. But papa, would not good people obey the law?" "Oh! yes, but there are very many bad people."

"Do the bad people obey any "Well no; I am afraid they do

not willingly." "Is there a law against stealing?" "Certainly, my son."

"Does it make them steal?"

"My son, I think it is time for you to go to hed." If open prinishment were now in-

flicted for every sin, it would be supposed that nothing would be reserved 'ill the last judgement. Again, if God now did not openly punish any sin, it would be presumed that there was no divine providence.

We ought always to deal justly, not only with those who are just to for fear lest, by rendering them Happily, the days of harsh and evil for evil, we should fall into the same vice.

The scar which an unkind word eaves upon a large love may be invisible, like that of a great sin THE SOUTH AND THE YAN- upon the tissues of the repentant soul; but for one as for the other, life has no healing.

> The Lord cannot act against the aws of his Divine Providence, beause to act against them would be to act against his divine love and wisdom, consequently against

A hot tempered man is like a

loaded gun with a hair trigger. You

don't want to go near it, for the slightest touch will make it go off and kill some one. Character is not cut in marbleit is not something living and

as our bodies do. The use we make of our fortune determines its sufficiency. A little is enough if used wisely, and too much if expended foolishly.

changing, and may become diseased

There was never law, or sect, or opinion did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. The greatest friend of truth is

time; the greatest enemy is preju-

dice; the constant companion is hu-

Many have tried to be great men, and failed; but nobody ever sincerely tried to be a good man and utterly failed.

Seest then not what various fortunes the Divinity makes man pass through - changing and turning them from day to day? If a man knew as much about

bor, he would never speak of him-Virtue dwells at the head of a river, to which we cannot get but

nimself as he does about his neigh-

by rowing against the stream. It is to be doubted whether he will ever find the way to heaven

With the heart it is not as with the pocket-it becomes bankrupt through too much laying up.

who desires to go thither alone.

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$4.00 per square (one inch) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertior. Double column advertisements ten per cent

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OONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

"A person who tries to make the

TERMS CASH.