# The maily Astorim. 

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THE LAW OF mistakes
THE LAW OF MISTAKEs.
The suurce of every law-suit
to be found in mistakes. These
are of two kinds: Mistakes of are of two kinds: Mistakes of
fact, and mistakes of law. Expe-
rience has proved rience has proved that the ablest men sometimes make blunders
and the law has decided that a and the law has decided that a
real mistake of fact in an importreal mistake of fact in an importthe party mistaken from perfor
ing his part of the agreement. For instance: a man made a
contract with one ice company contract with one ice company
and refused to deal with anotber. 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

## A borse was sold by a trader

 the trade was going on the hor died. The buyer brought suit for the money paid, and it was de-cided that it should be paid back, since both parties had made horse to was ended.
If a farmer intending to sell hay sells oats by mistake instead,
may refuse to deliver the oats that ground. It sometimes hap pens that a bill is paid by mistake such case the payment is void a A mistake in the quality of thing bargained for is no grou for breaking an agreement. If man buys a cheap thing, with the
idea that it will serve his puprose as well as a more expensive article he can not, because he was mis-
taken, send it back and recover the money paid. A mistake of law is no ground
for refusing to carry out a contract This rule is founded on the of maxim, "Ignorance of the law doth not excuse." And every
man is supposed to know the law of the land he lives in.
promising to pay a sum of money with lawful interest, thinking that
the legal rate is six per cent. If ten per cent is the legal rate, ignorance of the fact will not
cuse him from paying the ten cent. are used in a contract, with a mis taken idea of their meaning, they apon the person using them. If land be deeded to a man to his heirs, he receives the est absolutely, although both part the estate during his own life. Some mistakes of lowe. end to agreements on the that they are rather mistakes fact than of law. a will pays money to a perso
whom he thinks is an heir. If supposed heir be an impostor, th der a complicated will, a pers buys rights which are bis already he may get back what he paid for
them.
Mistakes of law in civil cas only cost money; but mistakes ous effects, in the loss of respect bility and reputation. Here the plea of ignorance of the law will must suffer the penalty of his deed, though he thought it lawfu when he committed it. Formerly an outlaw might be Nerson should now bill in a prina with the idea that be had a right to do so, it would be punishable to mosorder.
An old law book gives a cur ous instance of the plea of igno
ance. John Johnstone, a Scotel


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