

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Science and the General Political News of the Day.

Volume VI.

Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, February 19, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 265 Number 5.

Professional Cards.

THOS. COBBS, JNO. J. ALTMAN
Livingston, Ala. Butler, Ala.

COBBS & ALTMAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at
Law,
BUTLER, ALABAMA

WILL practice in the Circuit, Probate and Chancery Courts of Choctaw County.
J. J. ALTMAN, will also attend to city business in the Courts of Washington County.

W. BAILEY,
A TORN Y AT LAW.
BUTLER—CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of this, and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.
Prompt attention given to all business.
June 3, 1869. 34-ly.

W. E. BEGGS,
Attorney at Law,
BUTLER, ALABAMA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Sumter counties.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

S. T. PRINCE, Geo. W. TAYLOR,
Mt. Sterling, Mt. Sterling.

Taylor & Prince,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of Choctaw and Washington counties.
July 5th, '73. 25-ly.

DR. S. FRISBIE,
Resident Physician,
Bladen Springs, ALABAMA.

I would most respectfully inform the citizens of Bladen Springs and vicinity that I am now prepared to serve them at all hours, either by day or night. When not professionally engaged, I will be found at my residence, near the store of Messrs. Turner & Long.

G. FORSTER, M. D., V. P. GAINES, M. D.

DRS. FORSTER & GAINES,
Mt. Sterling, Ala.

Having Associated, offer their services to the citizens of Choctaw County, in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. OFFICE, MT. STERLING ALA.
June 1, 1873. 21-3m

MAT. TURNER M. D.
Resident Physician.
BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

Office, (next door to Will's Corner's) on the HILL.
May 9, 1873. 1 dt

Hotels.
Go to The
Gulf City Hotel!
ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM THE
N. O. and MOBILE Railroad
DEPOT,
MOBILE ALA.

Transient Board \$2.50 a \$3.00 per Day.
First Class in Every Respect.
YOUNG & STRATTON,
apr. 10, 1874. PROPRIETORS

Dr. Geo. H. Taylor,
[Firm of McIntyre & Taylor.]
DENTIST.
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
July 19th, 1871. 27 11

MOBILE PACKET.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
"VICTORIA."

Frank S. Stone, Master,
Will leave Mobile every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. for Bladen Springs, Tuscomb, Demopolis and Finch's Ferry. Returning, will leave Bladen Springs, every Thursday morning.

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor
South Side Canal Street, between Royal and Water Streets,
Mobile, Ala.

THIS House is conveniently located to all places of business and amusement, and is first-class in every respect.
March 23d, 1871. 1y

REGULAR MOBILE PACKET!

The A. No. 1 Passenger Steamer

Clara!

H. R. JOHNSTON, MASTER.
S. P. GRAY, CLERK.

LEAVES Mobile every Tuesday evening, Arrives at Bladen Wednesday, 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Bladen for Mobile every Sunday. The National runs in place of the Clara during the winter.
December 1st, 1871.

Mobile Hair Store!!

KEEPS on hand and makes to order all the latest and most fashionable styles in REAL HAIR.
IMITATION HAIR.
J. E. JEWELRY, etc.

Ladies TOILET ARTICLES made a specialty.
Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. Address,
P. O. Box 200, Mrs. E. QUINN,
March 23d, 1873. Mobile, Ala. 1y

T. EATMAN, W. E. EATMAN,
Eulaw, Ala. Mobile, Ala.

T. EATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

Commission Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street,
(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

All Cotton consigned to us on Consignment is covered by Insurance unless otherwise directed.
Sep 12 '73. 34, 1y

STAPLES' HUNTING LAMP,

Patented April 2d, 1872.

JAMES T. STAPLES,

Bladen Springs, Ala.

Sportsmen desirous of success in hunting, should procure one of these Lamps. They are convenient, and are not affected by wind or rain. Price, \$25.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

1. Trim the lamp wick square, so that the blaze will be equal on both sides.
2. When the lamp is on the left shoulder, the reflector should be tilted to the left side, and when on the right shoulder, turn the reflector to the right by means of the wire lever on the top of the handle on the left hand side.

3. The lamp should be held on the opposite shoulder from the one shot from.
4. In hunting, you should always look in the light for eyes, and not in the shadow, as when hunting with the fire-arm.

5. The light may be raised or lowered by means of the lever on the top of the handle, on the right hand side.

THE LOST CHILD.

BY MARY E. MOORE, LA SALLE, ILL.

One day the Count Von Sternbach went hunting. While in the woods a cry of distress from a cliff high above, arrested his attention. Looking up in the direction from which the cry came, he saw, in an eagle's nest, a sweet little boy, whom the bird of prey was just on the point of throwing to her young for food. The sight of the lovely child moved the heart of the Count. He climbed the cliff as anxiously as the most loving of fathers, and rescued the child from the beak and talons of the bird.

The Count afterwards educated the child, who was called Otto, in all useful and necessary knowledge; and, in return, the boy gave his foster-father a great deal of happiness, and grew up to be a promising youth.

A few years had passed away, the Count went with Otto to his country seat. There came one day, a stranger to the castle. He had recently lost his humble cottage by a disastrous fire, together with all his other possessions; and was now obliged to ask help of benevolent people.

Otto, who, at this time, was feeding the fish in a pond in the garden, as soon as he saw the poor old man, went up to him, asked what he wanted. Upon hearing the poor man's tale he assured him of his sympathy, and conducted him to the Count.

The Count was very gracious to the afflicted man, and after encouraging him by promising help, ordered him to wait until he should return from his study. In the meanwhile the poor man looked about him in the beautifully furnished room and discovered a picture which represented the visage of Otto from the eagle's nest. The Count had caused this picture to be painted in memory of that adventure and hung in this room. The poor man gazed long on this picture. Tears glistened in his eyes.

"O, gracious air," said he, greatly excited, when the Count came back into the room, "pray tell me what this picture represents?"

The Count then related how he had found his beloved Otto in the eagle's nest, and had taken him to himself and treated him as his own, and how, in spite of all his efforts, he could never gain any reliable information concerning his parents.

"I, too," said the distressed man, "about twenty years ago, lost a darling son in a like manner. We were mowing in the meadows, and the child was asleep on the grass near, when a powerful bird of prey, swooping suddenly down, seized him and flew away."

The Count thought instantly that perhaps his Otto might be this man's child. He said to him, "Do you know of no mark by which, if the child lives, you may identify him?"

"O yes," answered the man, "our little Martin had a mother-mark on his right arm."

Now, the Count had already discovered such a mark on Otto's right arm, and the clothes which Otto wore at the time of the rescue were identical with the description which the man gave.

The Count could now doubt no longer. Pointing to Otto, he said, "Look, my good man! that youth who brought you to me is your lost Martin!"

For a moment the happy father could not speak for joy; then he began to weep and cry "O my son!"

Otto cried, "O my father!"

And each embraced the other heartily. They could not sufficiently thank and bless the God who had prepared for them, this great joy.

The Count now desired to know the mother and Otto's brothers and sisters. He sent his own coach for them, and after a few days they arrived at the castle. The happiness which both parents and children felt at meeting thus with their long-lost Martin was indescribable.

The Count, when he had become satisfied of the poor man's perfect honesty, made him the proposal that he should settle near with his family, and gave him a nice farm for his own.

Jacob—for that was the poor man's name—soon was in comfortable circumstances; but Otto became an active and noble man. He was esteemed and loved by all who knew him, and afterwards the Emperor, in consideration of the valuable services he had rendered the country, raised him to the office and honor of Baron of Adelsheim.

"EATMAN'S HOME."

At a meeting composed of nine of the Grangers of Russell county, Alabama, held at Seale, the following sensible resolutions were adopted without opposition.

1st. That it is the true policy and bounden duty of every farmer to devote in the future a sufficient quantity of land to corn, peas, oats, wheat, rye and turnips for the support, not only of his own family, but for the laborers and stock on his farm, thereby making the cotton crop a surplus.

2d. That instead of paying out such

vast sums of money for commercial fertilizers, every planter should make as much manure at home as possible, and further improve his lands by resting and rotation of crops.

3d. That all persons refuse to buy farm produce between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and that each Grange respectfully request the several merchants of their neighborhood not to do so.

At a recent meeting of Oakwood (Montgomery county) Grangers, the following resolutions and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we are now at the beginning of a new year, and this being the season of forming our plans, and making the required arrangements for the carrying on of business transactions, and entering upon the discharge of the duties of the year; and whereas, the results of the operations of the year just closed, were to many of us, if not to all, insufficient to meet and liquidate the expenses incurred in the same; and placed us in a worse condition, pecuniarily, than we were when the year's operations commenced; and whereas, it is necessary that better success attend our efforts in the future in order to regain partially, if not wholly, what has been lost, and to insure escape from accumulated troubles.

Resolved, By the members of Oakwood Grange, No. 157, that we consider it appropriate and important that we begin the year's business, first, by declaring it to be our unalterable determination to exercise the most rigid and exacting economy in all things that it is possible to enforce in our affairs and to the successful conducting of them, to the close.

Resolved, That we strenuously oppose the expenditures usually incurred for dress and living, and that only such articles of both be purchased as may be actually necessary for comfort and good health; and that we forego indulgence in all such pleasures as are of a more pastime character, and engage in and encourage those only, and at proper periods that tend to secure healthful and the needed recreation.

Resolved, That it is our purpose to superintend and direct more constantly and effectively, in person, than has been done in the past, the labor of employees of those who share in the division of the crops and proceeds, and to require more faithful, careful and better work—and further, that we will not yield to their unjust demands and requests, so frequently made, nor allow them to manage or have their own way to so much extent as hitherto, about the manner of cultivation—believing that much of the shortcomings in the yield and results of the crops are attributable to the bad policy of permitting ignorance in a measure to manage and conduct the cultivation and preparation of soil.

Resolved, That we will not keep away from looking after and attending to the things that require our own management, because our presence and directions may be objectionable to laborers—the objections on their part being often pretended, in order to slight their work or omit to perform it, remain idle, or do something forbidden.

Resolved, That each member of Oakwood Grange is requested to keep a record of the expenses made to each horse or mule employed on his farm during the year, and of the crops gathered and profits obtained or losses sustained, and report the greatest results to any single animal, at the close of the year, for the benefit of the Grange, and if any unusual yield be obtained, that the manner and process of securing the same, all particulars, be also reported.

The Perryville, (Perry County) Granges have

Resolved, That hereafter we will not employ any laborer that has been employed by another person without a written discharge, or consulting his former employer.

2d. That when a laborer has moved upon the premises, and obtained rations or other advances, it shall be prima facie evidence of contract, and will be considered by us as binding.

3d. We pledge ourselves to each other as Patrons, and as men of honor to faithfully carry out the foregoing resolutions, and ask the co-operation of all Patrons and others in the same.

The Pike county Grangers, at a late meeting, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grangers and farmers of Pike, recommend the farmers not to plant more than one-third of their crops the ensuing year in cotton.

Resolved, That we recommit our farmers to the more economy in the use of fertilizers, and if possible to pay the cash for the same. We further recommend that they use a liberal portion of it on their corn.

Resolved, That we deprecate this wholesale bonding for provisions. We further recommend that the Legislature modify or repeal this law as early as possible, as we believe it should be stricken from the statute within twelve months.

Resolved, That the homestead is entirely too large, and should be modified. We, therefore, call the attention of the proper authorities to it.

The Sykes-Spencer Contest.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune is correct so far as it goes:

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23. Mr. Spencer is not so firmly settled in his Senatorial seat as to look with indifference upon the investigation which the committee on Privileges and Elections purpose making. The contest for Mr. Sykes, General Morgan of Alabama, and to the Committee to day a brief of his case, basing Mr. Sykes' claim for admission on the ground that the State House Legislature, which elected Mr. Sykes, was the legal Legislature. He named also a number of witnesses whom he desired to call to prove that quorum of the body was legally elected. He did not refer to Mr. Spencer's conduct during the election, or to any of the circumstances attending it. After he had concluded, Mr. Spencer and counsel, W. E. Chandler, asserted that they could prove that Gov. Lindsay and prominent Democratic members of the State House Legislature proposed to him that if he would break the Court House body they would elect him to the Senate. General Morgan replied that he had not proposed to prosecute the claims of his client, Mr. Sykes, by evidence of any kind in regard to corruption in the elections. Mr. Sykes claimed that he was chosen by the legal Legislature, and therefore, entitled to the seat. To prove Mr. Spencer guilty of fraud would not help Mr. Sykes' case, as both were not chosen by the same body; but if Mr. Spencer wishes to go into those questions he was willing to do so, and could name the reputable witnesses who would prove that Mr. Spencer went to Democratic members of the State House Legislature and offered to bribe up the other body, by bringing over negroes whom he controlled, provided they would elect him. This they refused to do. It is reported that there is much documentary evidence in existence that would damage Mr. Spencer greatly should it be printed. The committee postponed the matter until Monday, February 9.

After General Morgan had presented his statement of the names of his witnesses, and the facts he expected to prove by them, Mr. Spencer arose and made the statements as reported in the foregoing extract.

General Morgan replied to him as stated by the "Tribune" correspondent, but he further said that if Mr. Spencer wished to bring his own conduct into the case that the issue would be welcomed and he should insist that the subject thus opened by Mr. Spencer should be opened to the bottom. General Morgan said he could not establish that Mr. Spencer, by the corrupt use of money, had kept the two bodies from uniting, and by like means had secured votes in the Court House body that had elected him. Gen. Morgan stated that his evidence on this and other points would come from Republicans. Mr. White remarked that the Republicans to whom Gen. Morgan referred were disappointed men who did not reflect the views of the party and have been, from the beginning, opposed to the Court House movement.

The Wizard of the Billiard Table.

From the Spirit of the Times.

Adrian Izar, the celebrated French billiard player, gave one of his scientific billiard entertainments in the Newcastle Town Hall, England, lately, before an appreciative assembly. Though an "expert" with the cue, his favorite mode of play is by spinning the ball from between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and he has this great advantage over his opponents who use the cue, that he can move his ball from any part of the board, and spin it from whichever side of the object ball shall be most favorable for the intended carom or hazard. The first item in the programme was a carom game of 150 points up, wherein Mr. G. H. Banks, of the Black Boy's Billiard Rooms, received fifty points start, and wielded the cue in opposition to the powerful thumb and forefinger of the French professor. Nothing remarkable was done until the Frenchman strung together eleven consecutive caroms, shortly after which game was called—88 in all. Here Banks, by some good play, got away a little, his following shots being particularly good; but it was only a temporary advantage, however, and Monsieur Izar made 150 points, while Banks only reached 180. Next followed an ordinary game of billiards of 500 up, the cue again wielded by Banks, receiving 200 start. This time Banks again played well, though his luck was rather against him, his highest break being forty-two; while the Professor, who seemed able to repeat a losing hazard in one of the corner pockets any number of times, won after a marvellous exhibition of skill, by nearly 150 points, his highest break being a good all-round one, in which he scored 137 points. Then followed an exhibition of fancy strokes among which Monsieur Izar played a new stroke, known as the "make carom," the ball

running the gamut of two decanters and sixteen tumbler glasses before making the desired carom. He made caroms after causing his ball to describe all sorts of curves, made caroms from mass strokes, made caroms on the woodwork of the table, from the table on to the table, from the table on the floor, caromed with fifteen pyramid balls upon the balls into the pockets from every conceivable angle, and wound up a most marvellous entertainment, by spinning one of the balls upon a plate for four minutes and a half.

Rotation of Crops.

An old French agriculturist gave the following seven rules as the fundamental principles of rotation:

1. However well a soil may be prepared, it cannot nourish crops of the same kind in succession without becoming exhausted.

2. Every crop impoverishes a soil more or less, according as more or less is restored to the soil by the plant cultivated.

3. Perpendicular roofing plants and such as root horizontally ought to succeed each other.

4. Plants of the same kind should not return too frequently in rotation.

5. Two plants favorable to the growth of weeds ought not to succeed each other.

6. Such plants as eminently exhaust the soil, as the grain and oil plants, should only be sown where the land is in good heart.

7. In proportion as the soil is found to exhaust itself by successive crops, plants which are least exhausting ought to be cultivated.

Why He Got the Place.

A young man went into the office of one of the largest dry goods importing houses in New York, and asked for a situation. He was told to come again.

Going down Broadway the same afternoon, opposite the Astor House, an old apple woman was struck by a stage, knocked down and her basket of apples sent scattering in the gutter.

This young man stepped out from the passing crowd, helped up the old lady, put her apples into her basket, and went on his way forgetting the incident.

When he called again upon the importers he was asked to name his price, which was accepted immediately, and he went to work.

Nearly a year afterward he was called aside one day and asked if he remembered assisting an old apple woman in Broadway to pick a basket of apples, and much to his surprise, learned why he obtained a situation when more than one hundred others were desiring the same place.

Young man, you little know, who sees your acts of kindness. The eyes of others see and admire what they will not take the trouble to do themselves.—American Messenger.

A Grange Platform—Adopted by the Farmers of Clinton County, Iowa.

1st. To secure for ourselves social and educational advantages; to improve our condition as a class; to ennoble farm life and to render it more attractive.

2nd. To secure for ourselves the full practical effect of our fraternal ties which unite in helping and protecting each other in want or in danger from every source.

3d. To make ourselves better and more successful farmers, or mechanics.

4th. To secure economy in buying farm implements and family supplies, and in the transportation of the surplus produce of our labor without enhancing the cost to the consumer.

5th. To abolish the credit system in our ordinary transactions.

6th. To encourage co-operation in buying and selling all kinds of wares and products of industry.

7th. To promote the true unity of laborers by drawing together the best men and women of all parts of the country in an organization which knows no sectional bounds or prejudices, and owes no party allegiance.

STAND UP AND FIGHT.—The days are dark—so very dark; claims are coming in on all hands; business is very dull; bills receivable cannot be collected, while bills payable must be met. Money cannot be borrowed, and one naturally feels dejected. What is to be done? Work as if not a dollar was owed to any man in the world, make money, and something will turn up. Every body has confidence in the man who is active; who spends not one cent for anything that he can get along without (who is willing to labor) who keeps what he owes. The man who undertakes to cover up any of his property, either by putting it in his wife's name, or in a property that cannot be reached by execution, may, when a dark day comes, preserve his homestead, but the man who covers nothing up, but fights along as if he owned the whole world, will have the whole world for his creditors, and though at times he may go under in a rough financial sea, he will find himself in the enjoyment of a credit—the confidence of his fellow-men, which, like a buoyant life preserver, will float himself safely ashore.

BLEED THROUGH

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, February 19, 1874.

M. L. YEATMAN, Editor.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square, (space one inch or less) first insertion, 1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .75
Advertisements for Three months or longer, will be inserted at the following table rates:

Inches.	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	12 Mo.
1 inch,	\$ 8.00	\$12.00	\$18.00	\$30.00
2 inches,	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
3 inches,	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$60.00
1-4 Column,	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$80.00
1-2 Column,	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$75.00	\$120.00
1 Column,	\$65.00	\$75.00	\$125.00	\$200.00

All Advertisements due after first insertion. Objections over Ten lines, will be charged as other advertisements.

All bills for advertising due and collectible after the first appearance of the same in the paper.

To Whom It May Concern.

In order to protect ourselves and sustain our business, we are compelled to establish the following

RULE:

Hereafter, no Legal Advertisement will be inserted in the HERALD unless accompanied by the CASH; or by such guaranty of prompt payment, as will be satisfactory to us.

M. L. Yeatman.

We disavow, in adopting this rule, any personal thrust. We base it upon the broad principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and to prove that we have not adopted this system too soon, we can only refer to our Books, which we think would satisfy any reasonable man. If persons who are interested in Estates are not willing to advance the amount due for publication, how can they ask us, who have no interest in the matter, to do their work on a credit? Without we can get that which we work for we can not carry on our business. We have reduced our rates to the lowest living prices.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

This is the price to which we have reduced the subscription rates of this HERALD for the year 1874. We have done this in order that it might be within the reach of every man and woman in the county. In reducing our rates, we will be compelled to require the cash for all subscriptions. No name will be placed upon our subscription book until paid for. Persons finding their paper discontinued will know that their time has run out.

For Probate Judge.

To THE VOTERS OF CHOCTAW COUNTY.
I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, Election 3d day of November next. I respectfully solicit your suffrages.

B. H. WARREN.

February 19, 1874.

For County Treasurer.

The friends of JAMES BRASWELL authorize his name as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for this County Election next November.

MANY VOTERS.

Ye local has made a signal failure this week in picking up any local items. The farmers are all too busy to come to town, therefore we are compelled to draw upon our imagination or leave off much of our local space.

Judging from our columns, the campaign has opened. We have announced the name of two gentlemen this week who are worth and well qualified to fill the offices to which they aspire.

The Grange at this place is in a flourishing condition, and judging from the kind of material that it is composed of, they mean business. They are determined to place themselves upon an independent footing. Middle men may look out for a new calling as they have about lost their occupation.

CAUTION IN THE ACT.—A few days ago a "gambler of color," while attempting to extract some goods out of a box at the warehouse at Tuscaloosa, was caught by a nail which pierced his hand and prevented his withdrawing the same. After a fruitless effort to extricate himself from his unpleasant position he was forced to call for help which was soon at hand. When freed, he exclaimed: "The devil tempted me to mess the devil tempted me." We would not be surprised, and if we are not mistaken, he will learn an important lesson from his greed of gain.

DIED.

Died at his residence, near Pushmataha, in this county on the 15th inst., of Pneumonia, Mr. WILLIS KROGERS, an old and highly esteemed citizen.

A Mother's Vigil.

All night long she watched beside him,
Smoothing back the golden hair,
Watching every changing feature,
Of that infant face so fair.
While her heart was full of weeping
For the soldier husband sleeping
On a far-off battle field.

Little face as pale as marble,
Pinched with suffering, blanched with pain,
Little dimpled hands so vainly,
Pressed upon the aching brow!
At the sight, her heart with sorrow
Wild, she prayed that ere the morrow,
God would free him from his pain.

Wishing, waiting for the ending,
She knelt praying by his bed,
Till the hand of death so kindly,
Soothed the little aching head,
And the lamp-light, burning dimmer,
Cast a mystic golden gleam
Over the little waxen figure
O'er the violet eyes forever
Closed beneath the drooping lids.

And when Spring with gentle breath
Casts the flower petals down,
In a far-off Southern home,
They fall upon a thymus mound,
While a Northern cypress sighs
Where the soldier father lies.
But two angels with shining wings,
Are added to the throng which sings
Round the great white throne.

Sabbath Schools.—We have often noticed the effect produced upon the mind of the youth, and even the more mature mind by their constant association with Sabbath Schools. A well organized and conducted Sabbath school speaks more for a town or community than any other one institution known to man. There the young mind is trained, to respect and reverence the Sabbath day as one of God's greatest gifts. There the sweet strains of the Sabbath school hymns are mingled in praise to Him who hath made us to worship for his glory.

What can be a more pleasing sight than to see the young and the old assembling to the clear notes of the Sabbath school bell to instruct and be instructed as to the great object of our existence? We hold that there is none. Yet how many of us can witness such beautiful scenes as above described in this little village without going out to our sister town Mt. Sterling? We say none. Then why is this all important matter neglected by our citizens, who have children growing up in perfect ignorance of the benefits derived from Sabbath school training, when it can so easily be remedied? Here are young men and ladies, that would be delighted to have an opportunity of spending an hour or two each Sabbath morning at Sabbath school, yet they are denied this privilege. There is, within a small space, a sufficient number of children to establish one of the most flourishing Sabbath schools at Butler that can be found in this country. Then let the citizens go to work and re-organize a Sabbath school at Butler and see that it receives that encouragement necessary to its prosperity.

Unconstitutionality of the Funding Act.

The decision of Judge Smith, of this circuit, that the so-called Funding Act of the last Legislature was unconstitutional will occasion but little surprise, and less regret among the tax-paying people of the State. From first to last the bill, designed to bear that captivating title, encountered the most determined opposition on the part of a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Nevertheless, many of the party, and best men of the party favored it, partly because they believed that in competent hands it could, as a law, be so administered as to prove a benefit to the State, and partly because the circumstances surrounding the situation actually promised nothing better. The patriotic impulse was as pure and as strong upon one side as on the other. The only difference was one of the State policy, merely.

It is known to all readers of the "Advertiser" that this paper was one of the many in this State which opposed the passage of the bill, but it is not on that account that we now gratulate the people of Alabama on the blow it has received at the hands of Judge Smith. It inaugurated a cumbersome, complicated and costly system of virtually irredeemable currency, unless to all save the speculator and the capitalist, oppressive to a certain extent of the laboring classes and of little practical benefit to the Treasury. Because the bill was believed to have this ultimate end in view the "Advertiser" opposed its passage, and now, because the facts have since warranted the conclusions heretofore drawn, it bids with satisfaction any righteous decision of the courts calculated to rid the State of its demerit operations.—Montgomery Ad.

Another Desired Reform.

The Louisville "Ledger" is responsible for the following, and if harm comes of it that paper must bear the blame: "A social reform movement has commenced in Detroit which, if it makes headway, is calculated to revolutionize this world. A woman who used some indecent words up on being told she had better keep her mouth shut declared she would never speak again, and so far she sticks to it. The women have not joined in the movement very rapidly as yet, but if they should—oh

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NORTHERN.

Arrives Monday's and Thursday's at 6 o'clock p. m. Leaves Tuesday's and Friday's, 6 o'clock a. m.

WESTERN.

Leaves Monday's 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives Tuesday's 6 o'clock p. m.

SOUTHERN.

Leaves Thursday's at 6 o'clock a. m. Arrives Friday's at 6 o'clock p. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

The Regular Terms of the Circuit Court for Choctaw County are as follows: Spring Term—Fourth Monday after the Third Monday in March. Fall Term—Fourth Monday after the Third Monday in September.

The Regular Terms of the Probate, County, and Commissioners Courts for Choctaw County are held as follows: Probate Court—1st Monday in each month. County Court—First Thursday after the 3d Monday in each month. Commissioners Court—2d Monday in February and August, and 1st Monday in April and November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge—J. S. EVANS,
Treasurer—B. B. SMITH,
Clerk of Circuit C.—J. O. CHAPMAN,
Tax Assessor—HENRY FOWLE,
Tax Collector—F. S. ULMER,
Sheriff—R. M. HEARN,
Coroner—H. STOKES.

PROBATE OFFICE,

BUTLER, ALA., DEC. 1, 1873.

Executions will issue from this Office against all persons indebted for the years 1872 and 1873, if not paid the present month, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection, the dues of the office must be paid, as I cannot credit any longer.

J. S. EVANS,
Probate Judge.

THE ADVERTISER AND MAIL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHES FULL REPORTS OF THE Legislative Proceedings, Supreme Court Head Notes, and all matters of public importance that transpire at the Capital. As heretofore, it will struggle for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State and Nation.

In order that all may be induced to subscribe for it now, the following liberal terms for subscription to the Weekly are offered: From October or November 1st, to January or February 1st, 1875, Single Copies \$2.50 Clubs of Fifty 30.00

This embraces a period of FIFTEEN MONTHS and will include next session of the Legislature, January and June Terms of the Supreme Court, the Great Campaign of next year for State Officers, Congress and the Legislature, and a great portion of the proceedings of the new Legislature. Send in your names, and aid in spreading the good word. We ask all our present subscribers to try and get up single subscribers and Clubs.

Address: SCREWS & WILLIAMS, Prop'rs, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN HANLIN.

Merchant Tailor

AND

Manufacturer of Clothing,

No. 18 Dauphin Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of the best French, English, and all foreign domestic goods, which will be sold or manufactured at the most reasonable prices. All work and goods warranted. Orders from the country solicited.

MRS LLOYD.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS, VELVETS & FURS

55 and 57 St. Francis St., Cor. Joachim, Nearly opposite P. H. Pepper & Co.

MOBILE, ALA.

Prompt attention given to all kinds of Dress Making.

December 1st, 1874. 6 1/2

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend the following times and places for the purpose of Assessing the State, County, and Special Taxes of Choctaw County Ala., for the year 1874. All persons are earnestly requested to meet me promptly, thereby save themselves any additional expense.

Barren,	February,	1874.
Barren, <td>9</td> <td>"</td>	9	"
Barren,	10	"
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Barren,	24	"
Barren,	25	"

1874.

1874.

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

BUTLER, ALA.

By

M. L. YEATMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, \$2 50

IN POLITICS,

THE 'HERALD'

WILL REMAIN,—As Heretofore

DEMOCRATIC.

It will be devoted to the best interests of the Farmer, besides it is an indispensable fire-side companion.

All the Local and General news of the day will be fairly and impartially represented.

As an Advertising Medium, it offers rare inducements,—it being the only paper published in the State west of the Tombigbee River, from Mobile to Livingston, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It has a large and increasing circulation in South-west Alabama; also a good circulation outside of the State. Merchants, and business men generally, would benefit themselves greatly by advertising in the columns of the Herald.

All letters should be addressed to the Proprietor. Rates of advertising Reasonable.

ESTABLISHED 1851. RE-ESTABLISHED 1851. Thomas S. Bidgood.

Wholesale and Retail

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURER,

Cor. St. Francis and Water Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

September 20th, 171. 26 ly

J. W. DANNE,

(Successor to Danne & Zappach.)

GUN MAKER,

NO. 24 DAUPHIN STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

All kinds of SHOOTING IMPLEMENTS,

Gun Material, Ammunition, Etc.

Stamps, Seals, Stencil Plates,

Barrels, Etc., Engraved.

All work executed with dispatch, and warranted.

H. GETS. T. ENGLISH

H. GETS & CO.

15 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.,

(Sign of the Golden Elephant.)

THE OLDEST CANDY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

1847. ESTABLISHED IN 1847

WHOLESALE

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And Dealers in Strictly Choice Teas

Orders from country merchants for

any article of merchandise will receive

prompt attention. Country Produce, of

all kinds, consigned to us in trade, will be

disposed of to the best advantage.

H. GETS & CO.,

No. 15 Dauphin Street, Mobile,

September 20th, 1871. 38 1/2

Boot and Shoe Store.

ROBERT C. MORROW,

PROPRIETOR.

NOW is the time to have your Boots and Shoes made, as you will get better work and material and at

Greatly Reduced Prices

all of which are now offered to the public.

Call and examine goods and prices before you have your orders filled.

Remember the place, which is at

the sign of the FINE TREE, on North side

of Main St. All work warranted.

Bladen Springs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1872. 40 1/2

NEW

GOODS!

Now Is Your Time!

HICKS & SPIR,

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.,

Have just received and now offer bargains to close buyers

OF

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Hardware,

Tinware, Notions, &c.,

ALSO

A fine assortment of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

Rice, Meal, Meat,

Tobacco, Lard, Salt,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold for CASH at the lowest living prices.

CALL and examine goods and prices

at the lowest living prices.

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, February 19, 1874.

M. L. YEATMAN, : : : Editor.

Select Poetry.

Sheriff Thorne.

That I should be sheriff and keep the jail
And that yonder stately old fellow,
You see
Marching across the yard, should be
My prisoner—well, 'tis a curious tale,
As you'll agree.

For it happens, we've been here once be-
fore
Together, and served our time, although
Not just as you see us now, you know;
When we were younger both by a score
Of years, or so.

When I was a wild colt two thirds grown,
Too wild for ever a curb or rein,
Playing my tricks till I needn't explain;
I got three months at breaking stone,
With a ball and chain.

The fodder was mean, and the work was
hard,
And work and I could never agree,
And the discipline—well, in short you see
'Twas rather a roughish kind of card
That carried me!

A stout steel bracelet about my leg,
A cannon-shot and chain at my feet,
I pounded the stone on the public street,
With a heart brimmed full of hate as an egg
Is full of meat.

The schoolboys jeered at my prison rig,
An me, if I moved, they used to call
(For I went with a jerk, if I went at all)
"A gentleman dancing the jail-bird jig—
At a county ball!"

But once, as I sat in the usual place,
On a heap of stones, and hammered
away
At the rocks with a heart as hard as they,
And cursed Macadam and all his race,
There chanced that way,

Sir, the loveliest girl I don't mean pretty,
But there was that in her troubled eyes,
In her sweet, sad glance, as she passed
me by,
That seemed like an angels pity
For such as I.

And, sir, to my soul that pure look gave
Such a thrill as the summer morning
brings,
With its twitter and flutter of songs and
wings,
To one crouched all night long in a cave
Of venomous things.

Down the broad green street she passed
from sight;
But all that day I was under a spell,
And that night—I remember well—
A pair of eyes made a kind of light
That filled my cell.

Woman can do with us what they will;
'Twas only a village girl, but she,
With the flash of a glance, had shown to
me
The wretch I was, and the self I still
Might strive to be.

And if in my misery I began
To feel fresh hope and courage stir,
To turn my back upon things that were,
And my face to the future of a man,
'Twas all for her.

And this is my story. And as for the lady!
I saw her—oh yes—when I was free,
And thanked her, and—well, come with
me;
As likely as not, when supper is ready,
She'll pour your tea.

She keeps the house and keep the jail;
And the stately old fellow who passed
just now,
And tipped me that very peculiar bow—
But that is the wonderful part of the tale,
As you'll allow.

For he, you must know, was sheriff then,
And he guarded me as I guard him!
(The fetter I wore now fits his limb!)
Just one of your high-falootin', straight-laced
men,
Pompous and grim,—

The great Mogul of our little town!
But while I was struggling to redeem
My youth, he sank in the world's esteem;
My stock went up while his went down,
Like the ends of a beam.

What fault? 'Twas not one fault alone
That brought him low, but a treacher-
ous train
Of fivesapping the heart and brain.
Then came his turn at breaking stone,
With a ball and chain.

It seemed, I admit, a sort of treason,
To clip him, and give him the cap and
ball,
And that I was his keeper seemed
worse of all!
And now, in a word, if you ask the reason
Of this man's fall—

'Twas a woman again—is my reply.
And so I said, and I say it still,
That woman can do with us as they will;
Strong men they turn with the twist of an
eye,
For good or ill.

—Professor Goldwin Smith lately ad-
dressed the Trades Union Congress at
Sheffield, England, and took occasion to
remark that his experience in the United
States teaches him that the average Ameri-
can cherishes a most hearty hatred for Eng-
land.

Lavender Bride.

Newly Married and Old Married People.
—Some of their Distinguishing Charac-
teristics.

Eli Perkins is on the wing. He stop-
ped at Homer the other morning for break-
fast, and had the good fortune to meet a
"quartette bridal party," of which he thus
discourses:

This morning at the Syracuse House I
breakfasted with a pair of brides and a pair
of bridegrooms—a sort of bridal quartette.
They were from Courtland, I think, in the
country. I knew they were just married
for a variety of reasons. First, when they
alighted from the omnibus to enter the hotel
both young ladies took the arms of the
gentlemen, who said, "Dear let me carry
your satchel."

Just behind them came some old mar-
ried people. I knew they had been mar-
ried sometime, for the men bounced out,
stating, luggage in hand, straight for the
hotel, leaving their wives with small satch-
els to follow, single behind them.

At breakfast the brides appeared in brid-
al lavender. Everything was lavender—
lavender dresses, lavender hats with lavender
strings and lavender gloves. Never I got
married Mrs. Perkins shall wear (if she
pleases) a suit of plain black, and then we
can enjoy our honeymoon in peace. The
young husbands both wore broadcloth suits
and black hats. Both wore paper collars
cuffs, and one wore a paper shirt bosom.
Alas! what a shock such deception must
be to a young and guileless wife. Why, in
my opinion, a paper collar is no more in-
dication of a real shirt than a clothes line.

At breakfast these young husbands didn't
help themselves first when they sat down
at the table; but they turned to the brides in
lavender, and said lovingly: "Have a roll,
dear." Then they put some butter on the
lavender brides' plates, and they looked up
and said, "Thank you, dear," with a smile
too happy to describe. When breakfast
was over, one of the young husbands smiled
sweetly and said:

"Now, darling, can't I smoke just once;
you know you said I might."

"Yes, Charley, just once!" and then the
two brides stood and looked vacantly out
of the windows till their sweetheart came
back.

When the old married people sat down
there was a different scene. The old fel-
lows scooped in their beefsteaks and san-
dwiches, never looking up to see how their
wives were getting along, and when they
got through they shuffled into the reading
room and loaded up meerschaum pipes
with the strongest cavendish. They then
talked politics, expatiating on the stove
and around the zinc stove mat without once
thinking of their poor wives, who were left
to amuse themselves with neighborhood
gossip.

GRANGE MOTTOES.—As showing the
spirit of that powerful and growing body,
the Granges, we extract a few of the mot-
toes at a gathering in Illinois:

"No more Credit Mobiliers with
Congressional grabs."

"We feed the world."

"If any political party stands between us
and our rights, let it die."

"Brothers, let us organize and educate,
for knowledge is power."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liber-
ty."

"Free trade and farmer's rights."

"Railroads make a fair per cent. on \$46-
000 per mile; when assessed for taxation
they are valued at \$8,000."

"We will vote for no more robbers; no
more Republicans; no more Democrats;
we want and must have honest men to fill
public positions."

"Farmers to the front; politicians take
back seats."

"The hand that holds the bread."

"Let all farmers be united, for in union
there is safety."

"Corn must go up; monopolies must go
down."

"In God we trust."

"Equal rights."

"Death to monopolies."

"A fair remuneration paid for honest
labor."

"Corporations must obey the law as well
as individuals."

"Live or die, survive or perish, we will
support the farmers' movement."

"If our present Congressmen cannot
serve the people for \$5,000, let them resign
and we'll send men who will."

It will be observed that the three main
points made are: "A salutary fear of po-
litical trickery; a disapproval of the salary
swindle and Credit Mobilier jobbery, and a
resolution to fight the railroads, which is
not as prominent as might have been ex-
pected."

A good-looking Irishman stopping
at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the
landlord—

"What is the news?"

The landlord, desirous to run upon him,
replied—

"They say the devil is dead."

"And sure," says Pat, "that's news in-
deed."

Shortly after, he went to the bar, laid
down some coppers, and resumed his seat.
The landlord, always ready for a customer,
asked him what he would take.

"Nothing at all," says Pat.

"Then why did you put down this mon-
ey?"

"An' sure, sir, it's the custom in my
own country, when a chap goes his daddy
to give him a few coppers to help him pay
for the wake."

At the recent meeting of the Na-
tional Grange of P. of H., in St. Louis, 22
States and Territories were represented.
About 30 ladies were present.

1874.

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ness men generally, would benefit themselves
greatly by advertising in the columns of the
Herald.

ALL letters should be addressed to the Proprietor
Rates of advertising Reasonable

SCRANTON, BARNEY & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
14 & 16 North Commerce Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

AGENTS FOR
Herring's Safes, Fairbanks' Scales, and Pratt's VIGINS
J. H. SNOW & BROWN.

Great Southern Music House

Mobile, : : : Alabama.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Sheet music and Musical publications: All furnished at Manufacturers prices.
March 22d, 1871.

PETER BURKE,

Wholesale and Exclusive Dealer in all Grades of

Tobacco and Cigars, Pipes and Snuff!

No 6, 8 and 10 Dauphin Street, Corner Commerce,

Mobile, Alabama.

All Goods warranted as per sample and at Lowest market prices.
March 22nd, 1871.

A. J. LESLIE,
(LAT A. J. & F. A. LESLIE)

32 Dauphin Street 32
MOBILE, : : : ALA

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Sterling Silver Ware.
Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
Chronometers Rated.

May 3, '72

16-ly

Leroy Brewer,
Hugh L. Hopper,

Thos. Duggan
C. A. H. H. H.

L. B. BREWER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
Northern and Western Goods, and Rectifiers and Dealers in
Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors.

—AND—
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Orange Powder Works.
Nos. 55 & 57 Commerce Street—Cor. of St Louis St.

Mar 22, '71

J. K. RANDALL,
ESTABLISHED 1831.

Bookseller, Stationer,

—AND—
Blank Book Manufacturer,

At the old Established Store.

No. 53 North Water Street MOBILE, ALA.

Sept 30, '72.

36-6m

THE RURAL

CAROLINIAN

GREAT SOUTHERN

AGRICULTURAL

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Two Dollars per Annum.

64 PAGES READING MATTER.

30 PAGES ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,

D. WYATT AIKEN,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Geo. B. PRESTON. A. S. STEVENSON.

Preston & Stetson,

(SUCCESSORS TO M. S. STEVENSON & CO.)

Manufacturers and Wholesale

—DEALERS IN—

Boots, Shoes and Hats

N. W. Cor. St. Francis and N. Water Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

Office in Boston, 118 Pearl Street.

The oldest and largest Wholesale Shoe

house in the city.

Refer to any of the leading merchants in

Choctaw, Washington and adjacent coun-
ties—most of whom are patrons of our
house.

Sep. 30, '72. 36-6m

V. R. WILLIAMS,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

—(c)—
All persons obtaining his services can be
waited upon by addressing him at Butler
Ala.

J. C. GWIN & Sons.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign, Domestic

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Steel

and Farming Implements,

Corner St. Michael and Commerce Streets

MOBILE, AL. BAMA.

AGENTS FOR

Mobile Barrel

—AND—

BUCKET FACTORY

J. C. GWIN. G. B. GWIN. C. B. GWIN

September 20th, 1872. 36 6m.

Mobile Paper House.

J. E. SHERMAN,

16 North Water St. 16

MOBILE, ALA.

Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Cap,

Office Stationery, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c.,

at

NORTHERN PRICES.

Every description of Blank Books on hand

and made to order for County Court Rec-
ords, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twines,
Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and
the Lowest prices.

Send for Price List and be convinced.

401.

MRS. T. BLUMER

AND DEALER IN

Straw Millinery

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

Notions, Hair Goods, &c. Also, Branch o

Mme. Demorest's Emporium of

Fashion of N. Y.

No. 245 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.

May 3

16-ly:

W. FROHLICHSTEIN G. L. HAHN. A. DAERMAN

Frolichstein,

Hahn, & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

1 and 43 Dauphin street, between-Royal
and Water,
MOBILE, ALA.

Our stock is principally adapted
for the country trade, and bought from
first hands, and Merchants in the country
will do well to examine our stock and pri-
ces before purchasing elsewhere.
December 1st, 1871. 6 11