

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 26, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 263

Number 6.

Professional Cards.

THOS. CORBIN
Livingston, Ala.

JNO. J. ALTMAN
Butler, Ala.

COBB & 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 any business in the Courts of Washington County.

W. BAILEY,
A TORN - 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. 31-ly.

W. H. 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. PARNOS, Geo. W. TAYLOR,
Mt. Sterling, Ala. Butler, Ala.

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

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

DR. S. FRISBIE,
Resident Physician,

Bladen Springs, Ala.
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. 31-3m

MAT. TURNER M. D.
Resident Physician.

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

Office, (next door to Will's Connor's) on the HILL.
May 9, 1873. 10c

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,
Proprietors.
Apr. 19, 1874. 15-ly

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

STAPLES' HUNTING

LAMP,

Patented April 2d, 1872,

—BY—

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

T. BATMAN, W. F. BATMAN,
Butler, Ala. Mobile, Ala.

T. BATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission

Merchants,

No. 43 North Commerce Street,

(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

IF All Cotton consigned to us on Classed Steamboats is covered by Insurance unless otherwise directed.
Sep 12 '73. 34-ly

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 Wednesdays, 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.

JET JEWELRY, &c.

Ladies TOILET ARTICLES made a specialty.

Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. Address, Mrs. E. QUINN,

P. O. Box 200, Mobile, Ala.

March 22d, 1873. 1y

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 22d, 1871. 1y

MOBILE PACKET.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER

"TALLY."

Frank S. Stone, Master,
Woodie Stone, Clerk.

Will leave Mobile every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock P. M.

for Bladen Springs, Tuscaloosa, Demopolis and Pinche's Ferry. Returning, will leave Bladen Springs, every Thursday morning.

A Woman at the Bottom of it.

BY W. BARRETT.

"To tell the truth," said John Haviland, as he threw aside his evening paper and faced the little group in the parlor, "I am fast growing out of patience with this text—a woman at the bottom of it." It would be strange in this world, as far as we are aware, of nothing but the two sexes, if a woman would occasionally be found at the bottom of anything good! It is the injustice of the thing that makes me angry. Now there are hundreds of poor fellows who owe all we are all to have, and who we can hope to become, in this world or the next, to the unselfish love of woman. The gentleman's face was flushed, and he spoke very warmly and feelingly, so much so that his wife, rocking baby to sleep in the farther corner of the room, inquired—

"But why should we care, John? It has always been so, and always will be so. We don't think much about it now, because we have been taught to expect it."

"But you should care more than you do. There is one chapter in my life's history that I have always kept locked up in my heart, but to-night I feel as if it were my duty to open it for your inspection; and I do it for the love of woman—for, the love of one woman who made me what I am worthy to be, the husband of a very good woman."

"Why, John?" said Mrs. Haviland, softly approaching—babe still held tight to her bosom—"you absolutely frighten me."

"Let's have the story," said the rest of the group, certain that something good might be anticipated, and John commenced, at first a little timid, but gaining confidence as he proceeded.

"When I first came to New York, at the age of twelve years, to seek my fortune, I can call myself a precocious chap without danger of being accused of an unusual degree of self-esteem. I was quick to learn everything, the lad as well as the good. My employer used profane language. I picked up his oaths he dropped with a naturalness that surprised even myself. The boys in the office all chewed tobacco. This was a little the hardest job I ever attempted, but after two weeks of nausea and indigestible stomach-wrenchings, I came out victorious, and could get away with my paper a day, with the best of 'em."

"True, every word of it continued the speaker.

"One afternoon I was sent with a note from my employer to a house in the upper part of the city. I hadn't anything to read, but I had plenty of tobacco, and with that I proposed to entertain myself during the two or three hours I spent in the passage. For some distance I did not notice who were beside me, but by and by a lady said very softly and pleasantly: "Would you please, little boy, be more careful. I am going to a party this afternoon, and I should hate to have my dress spoiled."

"I looked into her face. It was the sweetest I ever saw. Pale, earnest and loving, to my boyish heart it was the countenance of an angel."

"What in the world did you say?" interrupted Mrs. Haviland, her bright eyes filling with tears, as she saw how the memory of this beautiful woman had affected her husband.

"Say! I think all I did for some time was to look. I manage to dispose of the tobacco, all of which I felt certain she saw and mentally commented upon."

"Have you a mother little boy?" she next asked in the same low tone.

"No, ma'am," I answered, and I felt my throat filling, and I knew I must swallow mightily to keep from sobbing.

"You have a father, then, I suppose?" she kept on.

"No, ma'am, no father."

"Brother and sisters?"

"Neither, ma'am."

"Then the little boy is alone in the world?"

"All alone, ma'am."

"How long has your mother been dead?"

"Two years," I answered.

"And you loved her?" came next.

"Dearly," was all I could say.

"She was silent for a moment, and then said so sweetly—oh I shall never forget it—"

"And what do you think your dear old mother would say—to know that her little boy was guilty of such a disgusting habit as this?" pointing to my cheek where the tell-tale red had vainly tried to stand its ground.

"Must leave now," she continued, "but here is my card, and if you come to me most any evening, I shall be glad to see you, and perhaps we can be of service to each other."

"She gave me her little gloved hand, and to my dying day I shall never forget the sensation of that moment. I could not bear to part with her; without her I felt that I could do nothing—with her I could grow to man's estate—a man in the true sense of the word. From that moment to—"

never passed my lips. As soon as I could summon courage I called upon the lady. Well do I remember her heart beat as I waited in the elegant parlor for her to come down; and how awkward I felt as I followed my guide to her private sitting-room. Here she got at every point of my life, and before I bade her good-bye, it was arranged that I should spend two evenings of each week at her home, and study on these occasions just as she thought best.

My father never looked forward to such meetings with the mistress of his heart more ardently than I did to these meetings with her.

"I grew careful of my personal appearance—careful of my conversation, and strove in every way to be worthy of noble friendships. Two years passed in this delightful manner—two years that made me, my friend not only attended to my studies, striving also all the while to sow the right kind of spiritual seed, but she procured me a business situation with a particular friend of hers, where I remain to this day. No body but our God knows what I owe this woman. During the last three months of those two years, I noticed that she grew constantly pale and thin; she never was betrayed into speaking of herself. Sometimes when I would ask her if she felt worse than usual, would reply:

"Oh, no! I am only a little tired—that is all."

"One evening she kept me by her sofa much longer than was her custom, and she arranged lessons, and laid out work enough, it seemed to me, for months."

"Why so much to-night?" I inquired, conscious that my heart ached, and vaguely suspecting the cause.

"Because dear," she answered, "I do not want you to come for the next week, and I am anxious that you should have sufficient work to anticipate, as well as keep you busy I think I can trust you to be a good boy, John?"

"I think you can ma'am—I answered, almost sobbing.

"If I should see your mother, my dear boy, before long, what shall I say to her for you?"

"Then I knew all, and my grief knew no bounds. It is no use to go on. She died two days after; and when I hear folks saying, 'There's a woman at the bottom of it,' I feel like telling the whole world what a woman did for me."

Resolutions Passed by the Union Springs Grange.

Whereas, It may be a matter of interest to all, and of practical utility to the planters of the country, to be informed as to the proportionate amount of land cultivated in provision-crops; by serving as a criterion, from which they may, in after years, be the better prepared to determine the most successful and remunerative system of proportioning the crops, and

Whereas, It may, also, be of practical advantage to the farmer, to be informed, early in the fall, in regard to the approximate amount of cotton, raised in the cotton States; by enabling them to judge, from the amount of cotton soon to be thrown upon the market, with some degree of certainty whether it would be safe to hold for better prices, or sell at once; and also to arrange their financial matters and engagements, according to the amount of money, that they may expect to realize from their cotton crop. Therefore, Resolved—

First, That it shall be the duty of each male member of this grange, so soon as the crop is planted, to ascertain, as accurately as is practicable, each in his immediate neighborhood, the amount of land, planted in cotton, and also the amount planted in provision crops; to estimate the farms both of Patrons and of those who are not Patrons, and report the same to this grange—comparing notes, so that no farm may be duplicated in the account, and none left out.

Second, That it shall be the duty of each male member of this grange, after the cotton has matured, and the season of dissection passed, to ascertain the number of bales that will probably be gathered, and report in the same manner as in the preceding resolution.

Third, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this grange, to record the above statistical facts, when reported in as succinct, and intelligible a manner as possible.

Fourth, That we hereby suggest, that it be the duty, of secretaries of each county, to consolidate their reports and forward a copy of the same, to the secretaries of their respective State Granges. The first, as an item of record there, and the second, to wit: the amount of cotton raised, to be reported thence to the Secretary of the National Grange, both for record and dissemination.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

POMONA—FLORA—FARMERS OF CHANCE

St. Louis, Feb. 12

In the National Grange this morning

Mrs. Taylor, of North Carolina, was elected

as Pomona, in place of Mrs. Kelley, resign-

ed; and Mrs. Moore, of Florida, an Floridian, in place of Mrs. Abbott. O. R. Shankland was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Grange in a body visited the Merchants' Exchange, by invitation, and were cordially received by the merchants.

Webb, M. Samuels, President of the Exchange, welcomed them in a short speech, and several Grangers made brief remarks of a general character.

In the National Grange to-day, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws completed their report, but as amendments to the constitution will have to be ratified by two-thirds of the State Granges, before they are effective, they are not given to us for publication. The committee, however, made a supplemental report which was adopted, as follows: Past-Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected; also, another to the effect that vacancies may be filled at any regular meeting of a Grange; also, that subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the mode and such terms as may be prescribed by State Granges; also, that Masters of the National Grange shall be ex-officio members of the Executive committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the National Grange to immediately certify the amendments to the constitution at this session and send them to the secretaries of all State Granges for ratification or rejection, and prescribing the manner in which State Granges shall act upon them. If two-thirds of the State Granges ratify the amendments, the Secretary of the National Grange is then to compile the constitution as amended and it is to be printed under the supervision of the Executive committee.

Ool. Chambers of Alabama, offered the following, which was adopted: that it is the sense of the National Grange, that the expression of 'interests in agricultural pursuits,' in article 5 of the constitution means those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes.

THE EVENING SESSION.

was devoted to the installation of officers, and consideration of reports of officers of the National Grange.

Resolutions Adopted by the Tuskegee Grange.

1st. That the deplorable condition of the agricultural interests of our immediate Section is a lamentable fact of which we are painfully sensible, and in our opinion a change of policy is absolutely necessary, or ruin is inevitable.

2nd. That one of the chief causes which have produced this sad result, has been the unwise policy, universally practiced, of cultivating "All Cotton," to the exclusion of other crops. A crop which experience has taught us, is attended with more dangers than any other; and is the most uncertain of all in its reward for labor.

3rd. That a system of diversified agriculture and a judicious rotation of crops, will furnish the only remedy that can emancipate us from our perplexities and restore our Country's prosperity. And to this end, we earnestly recommend and urge all to cultivate a sufficient quantity of grain for home use, and to raise other prime necessities of life, and to make cotton in a great measure, our surplus crop.

4th. That in these times of financial stringency and depression; and with an uncertain future before us, we regard the exercise of the most rigid economy as essential to the preservation of our credit, and the discharge of our just obligations; and we commend to our wives, daughters and sweet-hearts the propriety of a hearty co-operation in this movement.

5th. That the question of labor should be regulated by the natural laws of supply and demand; and that any action in regard to it by this Grange would be impracticable, and beyond the province of our legitimate duty.

Heart-Rendering Scene.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., DIES FROM EXCESSIVE JOY UPON MEETING HER BROTHER.

About four years ago a young and stalwart German named Fitz Schoman, left his native land to seek his fortune in the New World. He delayed not upon reaching New York, but straightway went to Milwaukee, having heard that it would prove in many respects a second fatherland to him. He entered the employ of Best's brewing company, where he has steadily remained ever since, constantly arising in the good graces of his employers. Being of an industrious disposition and little inclined to squander his earnings, he soon put by a snug little sum, entirely sufficient to warrant him in entering the matrimonial market, and accordingly his friends advised him so to do, assuring him that his good looks, honest manner and business activity would enable him to secure a prize from among the many red-checked Teutonic damsels who were wont to smile on him.

But to all suggestions Fritz gave an un-

hesitating answer, until at length it was suggested that he had left some blooming damsel weeping by the water, into whose watchful keeping he had entrusted his heart. When Fritz was accused of such a deed he blushingly acknowledged it, and stated that he was working and saving in order that he might bring Katrina to Milwaukee, marry her, purchase a comfortable home and settle down to a happy life, and testify to the position of Altruism from the Tenth Ward.

When the fact became known, Fritz's faithfulness was highly praised, and quite an interest was taken in the coming of the beloved Katrina. Thus matters went on until, at the close of the year, with a joyful heart and a conscientious aim, Fritz purchased a passage in a good steamer from Germany to America, and sent word for Katrina to come immediately.

The time that intervened between that day and the one which Katrina was expected to reach Milwaukee, was principally occupied by Fritz in trying to appear natural and easy, but with very poor success; for his anxiousness was plainly depicted in every lineament of his god-natured face.

On the day of her expected arrival he, in company with a large number of friends, proceeded to the Union depot to greet his beloved, who was to arrive on the 1 o'clock train. Slowly the moments crept by, until at length the train came around the corner, drew up at the station, and the passengers disembarked.

The quick eye of love revealed the yearning hearts to each other, and with the words, "Fritz!" "Katrina!" the long-separated lovers clasped each other in a close embrace. After the first joyous emotion was over, Fritz tried to disengage himself, to present his future bride to the many friends who had come around. But the hands were firmly clasped about his neck, and would not separate—no words came from the lips which touched his cheek—and in a moment the dread intelligence flashed through the minds of the beholders; the girl was dead, having reined her heart with excessive joy, at being restored to him she so fondly loved. No words can describe the grief of the men, who but a moment before had stepped as proudly as a king, conscious of having the love of a true woman. His anguish overpowered and unmanned him, and the few deep sobs which convulsed his frame soon passed, leaving him gazing at the corpse of Katrina with a dull, agonizing stare.

The many friends at the depot became aware of what had happened; and, when all had been told, not a dry eye was to be seen. Even men of the world, who were accustomed to pitiful sights, could not witness the grief of poor Fritz unmoved. The friends soon recovered themselves and conveyed the body of the girl and a spoken lover home, where the proper attendance was summoned.

GOSSIP.

"Let's go and it's that" is the way the statesmen in Washington put their convivial invitations now.

Mr. Munroe, of Boston, now in Rome, has completed a bust of the Pope, to be sent to this country.

A Kansas couple paid their marriage fee in butter. They belonged to the creme de la creme.

"The one thing," says Jean Paul, "which a maiden most easily forgets is how she looks—hence mirrors were invented."

At the wedding of New York and Brooklyn the Vegetarian ceremony will be revived of throwing the "Ring" into the river.

In Decatur, Illinois, when a young lady declines an offer to convey her home, he asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by.

The daughters of Minister Jewell are such fine skaters that all the Muscovites stop to cheer them when they appear on the Russian ice.

A lady in Washington was recently heard to observe, on taking up the morning paper, "I wonder if anybody has been born that I know?"

I may safely say, and I am proud to be able to say, that I am the most strongly and the best hated man in Europe.—Bismarck to Prussian Diet.

Brocton Hart says that "while in the West" the broadest humor is uncensored, in the East, outside of certain circles, it is dangerous to be funny.

Most everybody will sympathize with the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) boy who lately had some teeth filled by a dentist, and who expressively declared "it was like driving a crowbar into frozen ground."

Parson Newman, who is now on his travels at the public expense, has upon his card the words, "Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate and special friend of President Grant."

It is affirmed that a man loses one chance of being every ten years after the age of thirty-five. This goes far to confirm the public suspicion that Secretary Richardson is several centuries old.

Choctaw Herald.

M. L. Yeatman, Editor

Friday Morning, Feb. 26, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Subscription: \$2.50

We see from the Livingston Journal that Wm. Beggs Esq. is a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Sumter County. Mr. Beggs is an old and tried veteran of Sumter, and should be sustained by receiving the votes of the masses of old Sumter.

A man, near Atlanta, Georgia, a few days ago killed three of his children by administering to them morphine, and then shot himself. He wrote a note to his mother and gave as his reason for the family dead, that he and his wife could not live happily together.

TRY AGAIN MR. JOURNAL.—We see from a late copy of the Livingston Journal that a man in that place jumped ten feet on a dead level. This is tolerably good jumping but the foreman in this office, Mr. Monroe, has jumped on a level eleven feet from toe to heel. This was fairly measured by competent witnesses. Come again Mr. Journal.

A young man from Enterprise, Miss., while in a fit of drunkenness in Meridian a few days since, rode off a horse belonging to Dr. A. H. Smith. He afterwards returned the horse, saying in excuse of his conduct that he had no intention of stealing the animal, but simply took it while crazy of whiskey, and without any knowledge of what he was doing. This is but another example of the evil effect of whiskey drinking.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of the 19th inst., by some means, we made a mistake in the article of John J. Altman Esq.

The second paragraph should have read thus: "Farmer very correctly and truthfully says that the assessor has not charged the fee as often as the collector. Indeed, the assessor, who, by the way, is an intimate friend of mine &c."

This mistake was overlooked by the proof readers and, to some extent, destroyed the meaning of the article. We now make the correction.

We call attention to the notice in to-day's paper of Messrs. H. H. Stimpson & J. H. Stimpson, warning trespassers to keep off their lands.

These gentlemen have come to this county from the city of Boston, to settle among us, have purchased about all the interests in the W. H. Barney plantations on the Tombigby river and like most men have been troubled by a class of people who trespass for interest. They wish to get rid of this class, and this notice is especially for that class of trespassers.

While in the way, let us state that Capt. J. H. Stimpson commended and his father the venerable H. H. Stimpson was the volunteer clerk of the vessel which brought the corn to Mobile sent out by the benevolent association of New York to the suffering people of Alabama in the year 1867, of which the people of this county received their full share. We are glad to remember them among the prominent and worthy citizens of this county.

BUTLER, ALA.,
FEB. 24th 1874.

Dear Herald:

Before my little prayer is said and I lay me down to sleep, let me hold sweet communion with thee.

I am a farmer, living in the country, remote from the world, and one Creator who governs all things, has seen fit to drive his flock from the farm and field by sending cold rain and blustering wintry winds, which by their murmurings seem to tell us: "Time enough yet." It is highly gratifying to know that I have already done a great deal of work preparatory against the invasion of my neighbor's stock on my premises, and too, my land for corn is nearly all prepared in good order for planting as soon as the weather will permit. Although I could not do much work for the last few days, I have not been idle, for, by the fire, with all its cheerfulness, the HERALD and other pleasant companions add welcome visitors I spent the day; and now while the evening twilight promises another day for labor, I still have them by me. I have observed that farmers are progressing well, and a spirit of determination to live, to survive, is manifested by all, which promises much for the redemption of our bankrupt and down-trodden country, and speaks well too, for the many who have hitherto sought out easier, and was considered by them, more prominent and respectable positions in life. I rejoice to see that the people of Choctaw, especially, have at last learned their condition and determined to

remedy the evil. Our country has suffered for the want of industry on the part of the people, honesty and uprightness in the administration of its government, and with a feeling of demoralization and despair all have meekly submitted until now, they have by their actions "we will live at home, for ourselves and for each other and weep no more over the misfortune which obstructed our progress. It is to be hoped that the agricultural interest may be kept up until the avocation of farming is sought by all, and the country restored to condition which will make life pleasant.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

[Adopted at St. Louis February 11th, 1874]

PREAMBLE.

"Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

"United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mentally resolve the labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind.

"We heartily endorse the motto, 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.'

"We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:—

"To develop a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

"To advance the comfort and attractions of our homes, and to strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

"To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

"To maintain inviolable our laws, and to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming.

"To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

"To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

"To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in fleece.

"To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

"To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

"We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

"We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange.

"We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will and active brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

"We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress all personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, and all selfish ambition.

"Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

"For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but that we need them. Their surplus and their exertions diminish our profits.

"We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

"Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, and that their interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous.

"Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon the general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country.

"We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely.

"We are not the enemies of railroads nor of navigable or irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any of the laboring classes.

"In our noble order there is no communism, no egotism.

"We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits.

"We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies; we long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the 19th century.

"We are opposed to excessive salaries, to high rates of interest, to exorbitant percent, profit in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the production.

"We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

"We shall advance the cause of a regular system of their lands, once each year at least, and we should be held to it by all just reasons within our power. We year before the opening of the new public schools in their respective townships.

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organ to law, that the grange, national, state, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor ever discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we are the greatest good of the greatest number.

"But we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a grange member, gives up that right and duty which belong to every American citizen, it takes a project interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is a right for every one to take an interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is a right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

"It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will undilutedly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for positions of trust; and to have carried out the principles which we teach always characterizing every grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

"We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed benefits and justly distributed burdens. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence; and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

"We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future.

"In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

"Our being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

"We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

"It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood, by any means at our command.

"Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of women, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order. Imparting the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers."

Instructions to Trustees of Free Public Schools.

1. No teacher can be contracted with unless he or she holds a certificate of qualification or license to teach in the free public schools.

2. All contracts with teachers must be in writing and signed by the teacher and two trustees, and approved by the county superintendent. No school shall be opened until this is done. The time contracted for must not exceed the annual appropriation to each township, unless the patrons supplement the appropriation as provided by an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of teachers and to provide for supplementing the same," approved December 20th, 1871.

3. No school shall be opened until the trustees shall have received from the county superintendent a notice of the amount appropriated to their respective townships each year.

4. No school can be begun or continued with less than an average attendance of fifteen pupils.

5. No teacher shall receive more than forty (\$40.00) per month for teaching a school of twenty pupils; no more than ten (\$10.00) per month in addition for each additional ten pupils; and no teacher shall receive more than sixty (\$60.00) per month. Provided, this limitation of salaries shall not apply to cities and incorporated towns or villages which form separate school districts or are provided for by local laws.

6. No trustee or county superintendent of free public schools can become a teacher of the same.

7. It is the duty of trustees of free public schools to visit the schools in their respective townships at least twice during each term, and as much often as possible. This is required by law.

8. Trustees are required, by law, to hold

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS OF FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. No teacher can teach in the free public schools without a certificate of qualifications or license, and each teacher must have such certificate before he or she can make a legal contract to teach.

2. No teacher can draw pay for teaching in the free public schools, or begin to teach the same, until he or she shall have entered into a written contract with the trustees of the township in which the school is located, said contract to be signed by the teacher and at least two of the trustees, and approved by the county superintendent of education.

3. Each and every teacher of the free public schools is required to make out and forward to the county superintendent of education a complete report, in duplicate, at the end of each month, setting forth the enrollment, attendance, grade of the school, the number of pupils received from other school districts or townships, stating from what school district or township so received, the branches taught; number of pupils studying each branch, distinguishing between male and female, white and colored; stating the monthly pay of teacher, the rate per day, the number of days taught in each month, the total amount due the teacher for services during the month, number of visits from the superintendent of education, and from the township trustees, name and post office address of the teacher, and that he or she has conformed to all the laws, rules, and recommendations of the board of education.

Said monthly report must be approved by two of the township trustees of the township in which the school is located.

The law forbids any teachers being paid until the foregoing requirements are complied with.

JOSEPH H. SPEED,
Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Making Ohio Democratic.

[New York Times Washington Telegram.]

The Ohio Republican delegation have received dispatches which have created considerable excitement. It appears that the caucus of the Democratic Legislature of that State this morning determined to redistrict the State. Should they execute their purpose it would effect considerable change in the Republican districts of the State, and would increase the number of Democratic districts from six to at least ten.

The proposed redistricting would make the Tenth district, now represented by Charles Foster, Republican, absolutely Democratic. It would make the present Sixth district, represented by Sherwood, a Republican, Democratic by at least 2,000 majority.

It would make the Fourth, a Republican district, represented by Mr. Gunckel, Democratic, and it would render the Eleventh district, represented by Mr. Monroe, even more strongly Republican than it now is. It is maintained by the Republican delegation that the State has no constitutional right to make the changes of districts proposed by the Democrats, that this right is inherent in the General Government, and has only at times been delegated to the States as a matter of courtesy, and it is not unlikely that a joint resolution may be introduced declaring it to be the sense of Congress that no State shall be permitted to be redistricted, except once in a decade, and that immediately after the taking of the Federal census. If Ohio is now redistricted it is evident that some of the Republicans will contest the legality of the redistricting, in case they should themselves be re-elected from their present districts. The issue would then be brought before Congress, when it would be necessary to determine the legality of the redistricting, upon the decision of the contests between the representatives from the different districts.

A Court Sensation.

Things in the social world at Washington are getting into a pretty fix, and the end will probably be much more complicated than the beginning. The new leader of fashion, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, has issued her first *Ukase*, and its promulgation has caused a shaking in the dry bones of fashionable society. The import of her first decision in society's supreme court, is that she will not wait on any of the female dignitaries, not even Mrs. Fish, which is pronounced by all a violation of the constitution. It is also reported that Grant enjoys the imperious demands of Mrs. Waite, and is right glad that Mrs. Fish has had her fins clipped, so that she can't swim as deftly as has been her practice.

As a matter of course, there is great commotion among the tadpoles, minnows, porgies, porpoise and whales of Washington society. Mrs. Waite is giving them a specimen of the Toledo style of doing up the first lady business which may inaugurate eternal enmities, upset established usages, burst fashionable rings, and make an amendment to the Constitution necessary. If the difficulties which Mrs. Waite has produced cannot be quelled, a Cabinet meeting will be called and steps taken to have the matter settled by arbitration. The probabilities now are that the Empress of Russia, Queen Victoria, and Mark Twain will be called upon to restore quiet.—Montgomery News.

The following is a list of the Grand and Petit Juries, as officially drawn, for Choctaw County Spring Term 1874, to-wit:

GRAND JURY.
J. B. Fuller; B. A. Taylor; R. P. Meach; John P. Mills; Henry Laster; A. T. Fountain; W. R. Bailey; O. S. Ward; Walter D. Campbell; James G. Ford; Thomas Armstrong; J. T. Jackson; W. H. Hendrick; C. R. Watson; R. L. Moore; G. W. Causey; Uriah Noble; A. M. Stroud.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

W. F. Averett; John D. Allen; J. P. Thompson; T. J. Lee; Wiley Allen; J. L. Williams Jr.; Robert Pickett; J. L. Nicholson; W. H. James; W. L. Chapman; G. W. L. Land; E. L. Turnbow; J. M. Kemp; J. H. Knighten; John J. Allen; T. A. Littlepage; B. F. Whitford; Wm. Bennett Jr.; James M. Allen; Wm. F. Smith; S. V. Horn; John F. Barbour; J. T. Mills; S. O. Harris; Calvin Oats; J. B. Marshall; T. D. Pool; J. H. Atkinson; Jas. S. Spair; George C. Dill.

PRIZE JURY, SECOND WEEK.

E. D. Moore Jr.; S. L. Johnson; T. J. Gilford; F. H. Sykes; J. H. Watson; George Thead; J. G. Allen; J. E. Thrash; Senboro Harwell; Geo. E. Johnson; Wm. Howard; G. W. Bousner Jr.; Owen Hager; John M. Johnson; Alfred Cook; John L. Bailey; Abner Bush; Fred Boykin; A. H. Chestnut; W. H. Carter; J. G. Rainer; Marion Woodard; O. P. Mills; Calvin Elliott; J. P. Watkins; J. L. Jay; W. M. Watkins; E. J. Shamberger; L. J. Mooney; J. W. Dollins.

RETIRED STATESMAN.—Well; Davis, E. J. of Texas, Governor at one time, and one of the willingest men in the States to continue in that office, seems to have gone out. He blazed up a little, which attracted considerable attention. Tickered, spluttered and went out. He was a good deal of a man, Davis was. His grip on the office of Governor was sound and healthy. He held it at great expense of time, blood and treasure, to say nothing of telegrams to Washington, which are costly. He was a fair man—a man who was willing to do almost anything for peace. It was only for sake of peace that he gave up the end of the Capitol he was in possession of, and let go the office to Coke, whose only claim upon it was that a mere majority of 50,000 of the citizens of Texas had expressed a preference for him at the polls.

And then Davis went out and left Texas to the tender mercies of Coke. Poor Texas. We cannot blame Davis. Poor Texas. One could blame him now if he should pack his carpet-bag and move out of the State. Texas deserves it. And now how proud we all ought to be of Davis. Durrell offered to swap off a judgeship for a second-class mission to save trouble and keep the peace. Davis offered to arbitrate against 50,000 majority to avoid bloodshed. What a pity that kind of statesmen are so rapidly disappearing from public life.—New York Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DR. J. R. MILLS,

Resident Physician

AND

SURGEON,

BUTLER ALABAMA.

When not professionally engaged will be found at his residence in Butler.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day been appointed by the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court of Choctaw county Administrator of the insolvent estate of Henry Rags, deceased.

W. BAILEY.

Feb'y, 26 1874. 6-5w.

TRESPASSERS TAKE NOTICE.

We have been very much troubled in the past, by parties trespassing upon one lands, throwing down one's fence and leaving them down, to our detriment and serious injury. To avoid which, in the future, we do hereby notify and warn all persons against trespassing upon our lands in the future, either by passing through or over the same, throwing down our fence, or in any way entering upon our lands for any purpose, the following lands to-wit:

Section 17 township 12 range 1 west.
Section 20 township 12 range 1 west.
Section 21 township 12 range 1 west.
Section 23 township 12 range 1 west.
Section 27 township 12 range 1 west.
Section 28 township 12 range 1 west.

All situated in the County of Choctaw and State of Alabama.

"Those who in defiance of this notice shall be found trespassing upon one's lands will be prosecuted to the extent of the law."

H. H. STIMPSON.

J. H. STIMPSON.

February 25th 1874.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a *fi fa* in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Choctaw county against J. P. Sims et al in favor of J. H. Clegg. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door in Butler on the first Monday in March 1874, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, attached as the property of J. P. Sims, to-wit:

Fraction B of section 25 township 13 range 6 west, 60 acres, and northwest quarter of southwest quarter section 26 township 13 range 5 west, 40 acres.

R. M. HEARIN, Sheriff.

January 5th 1874.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a *fi fa* in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Choctaw county against Jefferson Harrison and in favor of S. T. Prince. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door in Choctaw county, on the first Monday in March 1874 between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, as the property of Jefferson Harrison, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 25 township 10 range 3 west. The south half of northeast quarter and southeast quarter, section 29 township 10 range 3 west.

R. M. HEARIN, Sheriff.

January 5th 1874.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. the Probate Court of Choctaw County Ala. on the 28th day of January 1874.

All persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

W. H. SIMMONS, Administrator.

Feb'y, 12th 1874. 4-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Choctaw County Ala. on the 28th day of January 1874.

All persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

D. M. BARBER, Administrator.

Feb'y, 12th 1874. 4-6w.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Section 506 of the Revised Code, reads as follows:

The Tax Collector must report to the Commissioner of the Court at the February term in each year on oath, a list of persons, out of whom he has been enabled to make the Taxes which shall be termed, "List of persons." And also a list of such persons as have been assessed, and that the corrections which shall be termed "List of Errors in assessment," and the court after examining such lists and correcting the errors if any, must give him credit for the amount of county taxes due thereon, the Probate Judge must certify the same to the collector, who must allow the Collector credit on his final settlement for the amount of taxes due thereon, &c.

By an order of the Commissioner's court the Collector has had the time for him to report such corrections extended until the 1st Monday in April 1874. Tax-payers will therefore understand that the corrections must be made by the Collector and reported by him at the April Term of Commissioners court 1874. By order of the Court.

J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court in Vacation.

Estate of Geo. F. Smith, dec'd, Final Settlement of Insolvent Estate.

THIS day some S. H. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Geo. F. Smith dec'd, and filed in Court, under oath, his accounts vouchers and evidence for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of March be set for a day to hear and determine said settlement, and that the accounts of the time and nature of said settlement be given by publication in the Choctaw Herald, a newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, when all persons in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge.

Feb. 12, 1874. 4-3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Choctaw County Ala. on the 28th day of January 1874.

All persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

C. A. SPANGENBERG, Administrator.

January, 22nd 1874. 1-5w.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a *fi fa* in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Choctaw county against D. M. Williamson and in favor of The Ala. Life Insurance & Trust Company. I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in March 1874, at the court house door of Choctaw county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of said D. M. Williamson, to-wit:

Northwest quarter section 26 township 9 range 4 west; southwest quarter of south west quarter section 23 township 9 range 4 west.

R. M. HEARIN, Sheriff.

January 1873. 2-10w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court, in Vacation, Feb'y. 4th 1874.

A. Ferrell Dec'd, Petition of Martha Ferrell, for Dower.

THIS day came Martha Ferrell widow of said deceased, and files in Court, in writing, her petition alleging among other things that a decedent first intestate in this county, in the year 1871, that she is the widow of decedent and as such, entitled to have a life estate assigned her in the lands described in said petition for her dower interest therein the same being lands of which her said deceased Husband was signed in fee during her marriage with him, in and to which she never relinquished her right to dower, and it not being shown to the court that the proper notice has been given to those interested adversely to the said widow, in her said claim for dower, of the time when said petition would be filed and order for the assignment of dower prayed for and it appearing from an inspection of said petition that the following heirs of Estate of said decedent are non residents, to-wit:

Melrose Lott wife of Geo. W. Lott, Leviage Rackley, wife of B. F. Rackley and Jno. B. Ferrell, who reside in the State of Mississippi.

It is therefore ordered, that the 9th day of March 1874, be set as a day to hear and determine the matter of said petition. It is further ordered that thirty days notice of the nature of said petition and the day set to hear and pass upon the same, be given to the said non resident heirs, by publication in the Choctaw Herald, a newspaper published in this county, so they may appear and contest said application if they think proper.

J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge.

Feb'y, 12th 1874. 4-3w.

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, February 28, 1874.

M. L. YEATMAN, Editor.

To Whom It May Concern.

In order to protect 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 the 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 reduce 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 2d day of November next. I respectfully solicit your suffrages.

B. H. WARREN.

February 19, 1874.

For County Treasurer.

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

MANY VOTERS.

Twenty-five per cent saved by buying your goods from A. Abney.

The peach and plum trees are in full bloom in this section.

Boys add shoes for sale cheap at A. Abney's.

Buy your drygoods from A. Abney, the cheapest cash house in Butler.

When you come to Butler, examine the goods and prices at A. Abney's.

Planters can make money by buying their goods from A. Abney.

A. Abney, dealer in general merchandise, has now on hand a fine assortment of goods which are being sold cheap for cash only.

We understand the Academy building at this place is so badly out of repair, that none of the rooms are comfortable during wet weather.

Frost.—We were forcibly reminded this morning of bleak winter by the visitation of a heavy white frost and freeze. Vegetables and fruit may look out, as Spring has not yet opened.

Religious.—We are informed by private letter, that the Rev. Dr. J. R. Burgess, of Mobile, will deliver a series of sermons at this place and Mt. Sterling commencing to-day. The public are respectfully invited.

After a protracted spell of wet and disagreeable weather, we are made to smile this morning by the appearance of the sun, which has not made its appearance before for a number of days. We welcome old Sol.

Sabbath School.—The citizens of this place and surroundings are invited to meet at the Church in Butler on next Sabbath morning at 8 1/2 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath school. Come out and bring your children and friends.

There has been a continuous fall of rain for several days past, and in consequence our streets are in an ugly condition. By the way, we will state for the information of the various overseers in this town, that Butler is not an incorporated town, and they will be required to work the streets as heretofore.

ATTENTIVE CASH BUYERS.—In to-day's Herald will be found an invitation from Mr. A. Abney to all who wish to save money by making close investments. He buys his goods at the lowest cash prices

and is now selling them at the smallest profit for CASH ONLY. Persons needing any thing in his line will consult their interest by giving him a call. Read his notice in this issue and then go and price his goods. He means business.

Mr. Israel Pickens who has been away for some time on business connected with the Grange at this place, returned a few days ago, bringing a handsome organ, property of the Patrons of Husbandry. It has been placed in the Lodge and, no doubt, adds greatly to the social enjoyments of the order. After the Grange had closed on Saturday last, several ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Lodge to "try the new organ," and doubtless enjoyed quite a musical treat.

A COLD SNAP.—After several weeks of regular Spring like weather, accompanied by the welcome note of the Spring birds, we are again reminded of the fact that our early songsters and fragrant flowers have mistaken their time, or at least that the bleak winds and icy grasp of winter has not yet give place to welcome Spring. On last Monday night we were forcibly reminded of the past that winter had not disappeared. After raining near all day it blew off cold and commenced sleeting which was kept up for several hours,—since then it has been raining almost incessantly and the air is bitter cold. The chances, now, are very much against the peach crop. Let us hope that the present cold snap will last but a few days, as much is depending on an early Spring.

We understand that the ladies of this place contemplate giving another concert, the proceeds of which will be appropriated towards the repairing of the church. Our church is sadly out of repair, and in our opinion, the ladies could not engage in a more laudable undertaking. Will they take hold of this matter with the determination to spare no trouble in their efforts to raise the amount sufficient to give our church a respectable appearance; its present condition is almost a disgrace to our town. Let the ladies take the lead in this matter, and the young gentlemen will then come forward and render every needed assistance.

COMPROMISE CONSIDERED.

Alabama has a valid and legal bonded debt of \$5,681,800, created with the consent of the people, by their authorized representatives, for legitimate purposes.

She appears as endorser or principal on \$17,110,000 of railroad bonds, based almost wholly on the corrupt collusions of those to whom they were given with officials known to the world as exercising revolutionary authority, and null in law and equity both because of such collusion and because of actual non-compliance in the circumstances of their issuance with the provisions of the legislation purporting to authorize them.

She is able and willing to pay at its appointed time every dollar and every cent for which she is legally and morally bound; but she is neither able nor willing to pay first the interest and then the principal of this nominal indebtedness of nearly 23,000,000.

Her absolute inability to pay all this real and pretended indebtedness is now admitted on all hands; and busy minds are considering what is to be done in the premises.

All admitting that she cannot pay this vast sum held against her, one party proposes to reject as illegal, invalid, null and void the great bulk of the railroad bonds and to provide in full for the \$5,000,000 which she really owes, while another party proposes to lump the honest liabilities and iniquitous claims together and compromise them all on a common basis.

On these plans must be adopted sooner or later; for by no process of extortion or confiscation can the accruing annual interest on the entire amount and ultimately the principal be wrung from the earnings or appropriated from the estates of the people.

If the great body of the railroad bonds were obtained by corrupt practices, through collusion between pretended representatives of the state and those for whose benefit they were issued, and were not issued in substantial compliance with the provisions of the laws purporting to authorize them, they constitute no valid and binding debt against the state, and to put them on a footing with the old bonds and scale all alike in a common compromise would be to cheat and defraud worthy and honest creditors for the use and benefit of unworthy and dishonest claimants whose crimes have made them infamous and whose deserts are the proscriptions of felony.—Southern Argus.

Comfort for Carpet-Beggars.

The following from the Philadelphia "Press," is but one of a thousand such utterances now being heard from the Northern Radical papers. The inspiration of the remarks here copied was President Grant's late intimation that the O. Bs. should be thrown overboard as Jonah once was: "Carpet-beggars have overweighed the Republican party, the President says, and he, like a wise rider, is going to get rid of them." * * * The sooner the country and the Republican party are relieved of their bad influence, the better it will be for everybody. They have every reason to keep open the bloody chasm between the North and South, and regard in any way, they are simply nuisances that should be abated at the earliest moment possible."

Arrival and Departure of Mails

NORTHERN.

Arrives Monday's and Thursday's at 9 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—2d Monday in each month. County Court—First Thursday after the 2d 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—R. B. SMITH, Clerk of Circuit C.—J. C. CHAPMAN, Tax Assessor—HENRY POWE, 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 duty 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, \$2.50 Single Copies 25 Cts Clubs of Fifteen 3.00

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 work. 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 selected stock of the best French, English, and all foreign and domestic goods, which will be sold or manufactured at the most reasonable prices. All work and goods warranted. Orders from the country solicited. sep. 20, 72: 36-6m

MRS LLOYD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS, VELVETS & FURS

85 and 87 St. Francis St., Cor. Joachim, Nearly opposite P. H. Pepper & Co.

MOBILE, ALA.

Prompt attention given to all kinds of Dress Making. December 1st, 1871. 6 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fi fa in my hands with order of sale from the Circuit Court of Choctaw County against John P. Mills and in favor of Ross Whiting & Co., I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash on the First Monday in March 1874, at the court house door of Choctaw county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property, as the property of John P. Mills, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of southeast quarter section 5 township 10 range 3 west; southeast quarter and east half of southwest quarter section 13 township 10 range 4 west; northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter section 23 township 10 range 4 west; southwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter section 24 township 10 range 4 west; West half of northeast quarter, section 24 township 10 range 3 west. R. M. HEARN, Sheriff, A. d. c.

January 29th 1874.

V. R. WILLIAMS, COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

All persons desiring his services can be waited upon by addressing him at Butler Ala. Jan. 11, 71-116

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.

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. 30 1y

J. W. DANNE, (Successor to Danne & Zeppertick)

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.

sep20 72 36-6m

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. 36 1f

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 Pine Tree, on North side

of Main St. All work warranted.

Bladen Springs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1872. 401f

NEW GOODS!

Now Is Your Time!

HICKS & SPIER,

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 before purchasing elsewhere. March 21, 1873. 3f

POOR ORIGINAL

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, February 26, 1874.

M. L. YEATMAN, Editor.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square, (space one inch or less) first insertion, 15c; subsequent insertion, 10c. Advertisements for three months or longer, will be inserted at the following table rates:

INCHES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1 inch,	\$ 8.00	\$12.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00
2 inches,	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	\$ 9.00
3 inches,	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
1-4 Column,	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$28.00	\$18.00
1-2 Column,	\$45.00	\$55.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
1 Column,	\$65.00	\$75.00	\$65.00	\$35.00

All Advertisements due after first insertion. Objections over Ten lines, will be charged as other advertisements. All bills for advertising due and collectable after the first appearance of the same in the paper.

Select Poetry.

The Moneyless Man.

Is there no secret spot on the face of the earth
Where clarity dwelleth, where virtue has birth;
Where beams in kindness and mercy will heave,
And the poor and the wretched will ask
and receive?
Is there no place on earth where a knock
from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah, search through the wide world where
ever you can,
There is no open door for the moneyless
man.

Go gaze in the hall where chandeliers light
Drives forth with its splendor the darkness
of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet, its shadowy
fold,
Sweep gracefully down with their trim-
mings of gold,
And the mirrors of silver take up and re-
new,
In long lighted vistas, the widening view;
Go there in your patches, and find, if you
can,
Any welcoming smile for a moneyless
man.

Then visit you church, with its cloud-
reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun the same look
of red fire;
Where the arches and columns are glorious
within;
And the walls look as pure as a soul with-
out sin;
Walk down the broad aisle, where the rich
and the great
In the pews and the pews of their worldly
staid;
Walk down your patches, and find one if
you can
Who will open his paw to the moneyless
man.

Go, then, where you judge, with the dark
flowing gown,
And the scales wherein riches weigh equity
down;
Where he frowns on the weak ones and
smiles on the strong,
And punishes right while he justifies wrong,
Where justice turns his lips on the Bible have
said,
To render a verdict that's already made:
Go then in the court-room, and find, if you
can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has
told
Its hundreds and thousands of silver and
gold;
Where safe from the hands of the starving
and poor,
Lay pile upon pile of the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter—and there you
may stay,
Till your limbs will grow old and your hair
will turn gray,
Ere you'll find at the bank, one of the clan,
Who has money to lend to a moneyless
man.

Go back to your hotel, no raven has fed
The wife that has so long been suffering for
bread
Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the
death frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty
lost!
Then turn in your agony, upward to God,
And bless—while He smiles—the clasping
rod,
And you'll find at the end of your life's lit-
tle span,
That there's welcome above for the money-
less man.

A gentlemanly conductor was col-
lecting tickets from his passengers. All
handed over their tickets promptly except
one fat old lady who sat next to the door,
and who seemed to be reaching down to
something she had dropped on the floor.
"I'll wait," she said, "till I can get my
ticket." "For you see nothing can
get it there," said the conductor, "you
must reach it for me, as I'm so far from
it I can't get it." "I forgot to get a tick-
et at the depot."

The conductor placed at the other pas-
sengers some of whom were laughing at
her plight, "no two of the young ladies
blushed scarlet, and he had a tasty retreat
waiting something about not charging
old ladies, etc. His cash was short, that
trip, the fare of one passenger.

Boston Grange Excluded from the Patrons of Husbandry—Closing Proceedings of the National Grange, Etc.

In the National Grange, the following effect:
That the Secretary of the National Grange to instruct to notify all the State Granges within the jurisdiction that the Boston Grange, is no longer connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and henceforth no fraternal recognition can be extended to it by any Grange, State or subordinate.

And the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange is hereby required to make a formal demand for the surrender of the dispensation and rituals of the Boston Grange, and when received to return to the said Grange the money paid for said dispensation and ritual, and return them without delay to the office of the Secretary of the National Grange at Washington.

The report was adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE.

The National Grange Committee, to whom was referred the matter relating to the Boston Grange, in their response to the National Grange, to-day, after giving the history of the Boston Grange, used the following language:

"We find the Massachusetts State Grange encouraged and sustained (by a resolution passed at a regular meeting) the Boston Grange in its acts of insubordination and resistance to lawful authority; and there-fore have rendered themselves liable to cen-sure by the violation of their obligations to inculcate strict obedience to lawful edicts and proper authority. We find that the action of the Boston Grange in refusing to surrender its dispensation and submit quietly to the rulings of our Head until the meeting of the National Grange, when they could have applied for redress by ap-pel from the action of the Worthy Master (Adams) has been very demoralizing and injurious to the interests of our order throughout the east, West, and South; and the good of the order imperatively require that such insubordination and persistent resistance to authority must be checked.

Without calling into question the integ-
rity, moral worth, or friendly feelings
which the persons who formed the Boston
Grange may have for the principles of suc-
cess and prosperity of our order, we find
that the Grange was not and is not now
composed of the material declared by our
order to be eligible to membership. We
find that they have been derelict in not
obeying the requirements of our worthy
master when he demanded a surrender of
the dispensation under which they were
working, that they are still acting in defi-
ance of authority which commanded them
to stop, and by such insubordination they
have forfeited all right to be considered
Patrons of Husbandry in good and regular
standing."

A New Arkansas Traveler.

The scene is a dilapidated log cabin in
Arkansas. Its character, a trapper seated
on an inverted tub playing the first part of
a familiar air upon an old violin, and his
wife and children in the background. A
stranger enters, and the following colloquy
ensues:

Stranger—How do you do, sir? Are
you well?
Trapper—Stranger, kin you call a man who
eats three square meals a day, drinks heartily
and sleeps sound, "well?" (Fiddles.)
Stranger—I think I could. How long
have you been living here?
Trapper—I've see that monstair thar?
Stranger—Well?
Trapper—That wor h'yar when I come
h'yar. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—Thank you for the infor-
mation.

Trapper—You're welcome.
Stranger—Can I stay here to night?
Trapper—Well, you can't stay h'yar.
Stranger—How long will it take to get
to the next tavern?
Trapper—Well, you'll not get there at
all, if you stay h'yar fobin' with me all
night. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—How far do you call it to the
next tavern?
Trapper—I reckon it's upward o'some
distance.

Stranger—Do you keep any spirits in
the house?
Trapper—I guess thar is plenty down in
the graveyard. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—How do you cross the river
at night?
Trapper—The ducks swim across. (Fid-
dles.)
Stranger—How far is it to the forks of
the road?
Trapper—The roads ain't forked yet in
these diggins. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—Where does the road go to?
Trapper—Well, it ain't moved a step
since I've been h'yar.

Stranger—Why don't you repair the
roof of your house? It must leak.
Trapper—Cos it has been raining like all
creation for three weeks. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—Why don't you mend it when
it ain't raining?
Trapper—Cos then it don't leak. (Fid-
dles.)
Stranger—Why don't you play the sec-
ond part of that tune?
Trapper—Cos I don't know it; k'n you?
Stranger—I can.

Trapper—You kin! Look h'yar, stran-
ger, any man who can pay the second part
of that kin go right into Congress onto it.
Stranger—Give me the fiddle. (Takes
the fiddle and plays the entire tune.)
Trapper—(Yelling with joy)—That's it,
by golly! Do it again, stranger. Yawey,
(Shaking head.) H'yar, stranger, make
yourself at home. You can stay a week
—liv and die h'yar if it's agreeable—
H'yar, Sal, bring out that jug, an' get dig
some sassafrack root, an' make the stranger
a cup of tea. Shake hands again, stranger.
By golly, you're a trump—you are!

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
Harrage's Saws, Fairbanks Scales, and Pratt's GINS
J. H. SNOW & BROS.

Great Southern Music House.
29 DAUPHIN STREET,
Alabama.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Sheet music and Musical publication. All furnished at Manufacturers prices.
March 22d, 1874.

OLDEST TOBACCO HOUSE IN ALABAMA—ESTABLISHED 1841.

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 22d, 1874.

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

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, }

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,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
At the old Established Store.
No. 5 North Water Street MOBILE, ALA.
Sep. 20 '72. 38-6m

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. O. B. Gwin
September 20th, 1872. 38 6m.

Mobile Paper House.
J. E. SHERMAN,
16 North Water St. 16
MOBILE ALA.

PLANK Books, Envelopes, Letter Cap,
Office Stationery, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c.,
NORTHERN PRICES.
Every description of Blank Books on hand
and made to order for Court Court Rec-
ords, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twine,
Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and
the Lowest prices.
(Send for Price List and be convinced.)

MRS. F. BLUMER
AND DEALER IN
Straw Millinery

FANCY GOODS
Notions, Hair Goods, &c. Also, Branch a
Mme. Demorest's Emporium of
Fashion of N. Y.
No. 345 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.
May 3 16-ly.

Frohlichstein,
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 selected
for the country trade, and brought 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 m

ESTABLISHED 1840.
GEO. E. PRESTON. A. S. STETSON.

Preston & Stetson,
(SUCCESSORS TO M. S. STETSON & CO.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale
—DEALERS IN—
Boots, Shoes and Hats
N. W. Cor. St. Francis and N. Water Sts.
MOBILE ALA.
Nyls 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. 20, '72. 38 6m

V. R. WILLIAMS,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

All persons availing his services can be
waited upon by addressing him at Butler
on 11, '71-18

TORN PAGE

POOR ORIGINAL

BLEED THROUGH