

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

Volume VI. Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, May 14, 1874. {WHOLE NO. 277} Number 17.

Professional Cards.

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.

W. BAILEY,

Attorney at Law.

BUTLER—CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Sumter counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.
Prompt attention given to all business.
June 3, 1873. 34-ly.

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

Taylor & Prince,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW

CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of Choctaw and Washington counties.
July 5th, '72. 35-ly

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 any business in the Courts of Washington County.

MAT. TURNER, M. D.

Resident Physician.

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

Office, (next door to Will's Connor's) on the Hill.
May 9, 1873. 1-ly

DR. S. FRISBIE,

Resident Physician,

Bladon Springs, : : : Alabama.

I would most respectfully inform the Physicians of Bladon 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. 36-ly

J. G. FARRAR, M. D., V. P. GAINES, M. D.

DRS. FORSTER & GAINES,

Mt. Sterling, Ala.

Having associated, offer their service to the citizens of Choctaw County, in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery.
OFFICE, MT. STERLING ALA.
June 1, 1873. 31-3m

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

South Side Cont. 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.
71.

From the Mobile Register.

Planters and Middlemen.

We have always thought that the question of difference between the Patrons of Husbandry and the commission merchant, was one that had no solid depth, and that time and experience would show it. Division of labor is one of the great elements in the development of a nation's wealth. It proceeds on the idea that a single pursuit is more productive and by reason of skill acquired in it, the production is more valuable than the work of a jack-of-all-trades. The old saying is ever true—"the shoemaker to his last;" and we see no more reason why the shoemaker should quarrel with the tailor, than the farmer with the merchant. "Live and let live" is the wise as well as the humanitarian policy. War upon middle men means war upon the farmer, who under this rule is to be his own merchant; and who has only a portion of his time and energies to devote to that pursuit which will make him a wise and judicious merchant as he who makes it the calling of his life. A quarrel between the two, is like that between the members of the body, in which nature and reason has determined that the head cannot do without the belly, nor the arm without the feet. Each organ has its functions, and the harmony of the whole is destroyed by a loss of any of its parts.

The Farmer's Vindicator, the organ of the Mississippi grangers, adopts the view of non-hostility between the Patrons, and the class whose vocation it is to put their products on the markets of the world. It is true, as that journal says, that for many years past—since congress has become an engine of the speculating classes who, under the stimulus of protective, class, and shoddy legislation, live by their wits and not by their creative industry—that the farmers of this country—aye, and the people generally—have suffered the greatest disadvantages in the race of life. While the harpies, who lived on partial and corrupt laws, are a unit in organized combination, to influence the government, the farmers are scattered abroad and have not united their forces for self-advancement, nor even self-defence. In democratic times, as under the administration of Andrew Jackson, the power of the land was in the states, and came directly from the people. It is from this great idea of the protection of agricultural interests that the order of the farmers' grange has sprung.

Their worst enemy is the centralization of administrative and legislative power at Washington. Their best friend is a divided sovereignty and a restoration of power among the people, whence it shall emanate and speak through its representatives at Washington. At no time since the formation of the United States government has the voice of the people been so feebly uttered and so little regarded in the congress. This is especially true of representatives from the south. And there are two reasons for it—the first being that so many so-called southern congressmen are made outright by the radical power in congress, and the second that when the south is allowed to name its representatives, they are, for the most part, wholly unfitted for the duties and responsibilities of their posts.

It is an axiom beyond dispute that federal consolidation is inimical to farmers, or what is the same thing, to people's rights and interests; and the freer the people, the nearer they come to the control of their own representatives, and the wider the distribution of federal power among the masses, the greater will be the general security from vicious and corrupt legislation. This has always seemed to us to be so clear a proposition, that the grange can find no safe foundation whereon to work out its own good and its own principles, except upon those of variable democratic state rights equally and popular liberty. It would be easier for a canal to pass through the eye of a needle than for a public man with the principles of Grant, or Morton, or Chauncier, or Butler, and all that class of radical politicians, to be a conscientious and consistent granger.

The people must recall to their own hands the power which plans of "war necessity" have been used to transfer to a corrupt oligarchy, before they can hope for government reform or happiness or prosperity in their widely scattered homesteads. The grange is destined to be an element in this restoration, or it will have missed the great end and aim of its creation and become a mighty failure. And in order to effect this, the grangers need not desert their selves in the democratic party. They have only to vote for sound men, upholding their own principles.

—New England rejoices greatly over the President's veto of the currency bill.

—None of the New Orleans newspapers have been self-sustaining the past year.

—Northern cities are making liberal contributions for the sufferers from the flood in Louisiana.

—New York merchants estimate a falling off in the spring trade, this year, of 25 per cent, compared with the business of last year.

—The Centennial Commission report that the amount thus far subscribed is \$3,374,440. They want to increase this to \$10,334,440.

—The Columbian Flouring Mills, at Richmond, Va., were burned a few days ago. Loss in buildings, machinery, flour and grain, \$500,000.

—The Republicans of Massachusetts have at length chosen a U. S. Senator to succeed Sumner. Gov. Washburn is the lucky individual.

—Of ninety-two Ohio towns held from where elections were held on the 6th ult., sixty-three elected anti-temperance, and twenty-nine temperance tickets.

—The Committee on Railways and Canals, of the Lower House of Congress, have submitted a favorable report on the bill for a double track freight railway from the Atlantic seaboard to Omaha.

—The Chicago Tribune says that first class carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at \$3 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50 per day, and that this decline in the cost of labor runs through the whole scale of employments.

—The Hartford Courant thinks that when the ship is chartered to go to Redemption Island, and it is eventually sailing in an opposite course toward Redemption Hole, the passengers ought to protest against the change of direction.

—A friend of Gen. John C. Breckinridge tried to draw him out on politics the other day. He began by asking the General what he thought about A. H. Stephens. With a smile, Breckinridge replied: "I think he is in very bad health." The interviewer subsided.

—The list of United States Senators who voted for "inflation" contains but a single Senator north of the Potomac and east of the State of Indiana. The votes for "more currency" all came from the great region between Indiana and the Rocky Mountains and between Virginia and the Gulf of Mexico.

—The Conservatives of Michigan have made such gains in the late town elections that the Detroit Free Press is simply justified in saying that "there has not been a time in years in the history of Michigan, when such a revolution against the dominant party in State and nation, was exhibited at a spring election as was shown on Monday."

—The suffering in the overflowed Parishes of Louisiana, is in many instances beyond the power of description. Hundreds of planters have lost all their stock and provisions, and are without the means of subsistence for their families and employees. In some cases families are shut up in their houses beyond the reach of present aid, and with only a scanty and fast diminishing supply of food, are confronted with the horrors of starvation.

—Speaking of the spring elections in Minnesota, the St. Paul Dispatch says that they "show a more marked disapprobation than has been manifested since the Republican party came into power." The Dispatch "does not rely upon the spring elections, as a rule, for positive indications of the drift of public sentiment, but when the change is so general and almost universal as the recent elections show, there is more than ordinary significance in the result. It is the beginning of the end."

PROMISSORY NOTES.—The Baltimore News reports a recent case of an altered promissory note on which the maker was held liable. He used the printed form and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing it as negotiable paper, somebody inserted "and fifty," after the one hundred and before the printed word dollar. The note, thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the

written words and "dollars." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note to show that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case.

The Freedmen's Banks.

Our colored people were no doubt astonished at the information they received yesterday by telegraph that there was a disposition at Washington to make a run upon the Freedmen's Bank, and that the bank had claimed its sixty days' grace allowed by law. It must be remembered that the parent bank holds the deposits of all the various branches throughout the country and should be abundantly able without delay to meet the greatest run of the Washington depositors. It is not able to meet such a run. The concern is bankrupt. There is a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. It has collected from all parts of the South the hard-earned wages of the credulous negro, and squandered them upon the gamblers at Washington.

More than ninety thousand dollars of the savings of the colored people of Mobile are now deposited at Washington. There they will remain, doubtless, to the end of time. We venture to say that the credulous depositors will never see the first cent returning to Mobile.

Will our colored people never learn the lesson which the "white" adventures so often teach them? With the money they have trusted to the Washington sharpers and now held nominally by the bankrupt concern, but actually loaned to thieves, politicians, they might have organized a National Bank at Mobile. The money kept at home would have circulated throughout the community, and relieved the wants of many a suffering laborer. But no, the strangers who urged you to place your savings in the hands of those who claimed to be your best and only friends, so soon as they grasped the money, secured an amendment to their charter, permitting them to invest your money in worthless railroad bonds and other securities of no value. They robbed you without mercy and without shame.

Perhaps after awhile the colored man who is really cautious of acquiring and of saving money will understand that his only protection is in reposing confidence in the white people among whom he lives. Let every colored man of Mobile read the report of the government officer, which is published in another column of THE REGISTER this morning showing the utter bankruptcy of the Freedmen's Savings Bank.

The New York "World," speaking of cremation, gives the following instance of the "business" of the thing: "In the Vienna Exposition this matter was practically exemplified. On one of the mysterious shelves was a bottle marked No. 18, containing three and three-quarter pounds of fertilizing material, the gross result of an Italian gentleman, who had evidently never been in such reduced circumstances before. The entire cost of putting him into a glass case was just two shillings and fourpence, English money. This of itself is an item of sufficient importance to carry conviction to any sane man. It only takes three hours and about half a cord of wood to put a millionaire into a very small glass bottle. The only difficulty to be apprehended is the inevitable increase of family jars. However, after death, it will be always possible to put a stopper in, which, during life, is sometimes difficult.

"Don't Charlie."

"Don't Charlie," came to my ears in a sweet, musical tone, while I was seated in a railway car, last summer. I should not have heard the soft, touching voice, had it not been very near me. I looked to see who it was that had spoken, and saw a sweet, beautiful woman upon the seat in front of me. A half-sad look rested upon the young face that was all aglow with love and tenderness. A young man was seated by her side, whose face was a red, faded, look, and in a moment I comprehended it all. His face was flushed slightly, and I knew why it was thus. He was talking very fast to some one in advance of him, and once I heard a low oath. "Don't, Charlie," she said again, in the same sweet voice. But Charlie did not heed the words, but went on in a half wild way to the man, several more oaths came from his lips; but the woman remained silent, yet pleadingly at the erring one that I thought, if he had been half human, he would have heeded the mild loving reproof that was so visible in her tear-dimmed eyes.

A friend by my side whispered in my ear. "They have been married just one year."

"He is a brute," I only said in reply. At that moment I saw the young husband wink slyly to the man, and then they both arose and went into the baggage car. I understood the movement when I saw a bottle protruding from the husband's coat pocket.

"Don't Charlie; don't go," the young wife had pleaded before he got beyond her reach; but he tore himself from her light grasp, and rushed along. Her eyes filled with tears, and a low moan came from her pale lips, and then she bowed her head and wept silently.

He came back in a few moments, his face flushed still more, and his voice a key or two louder than before. He brushed rudely past the wife, evidently to get near the car window.

"Let me alone, Mag," he said as she laid her white hand upon his arm. Women are always in the way," he said, again turning to the man in front of him.

The wife turned away, and I did not hear her sweet, reproving voice again.

How I pitied that young, loving wife, and how often I wonder if her sensitive heart must suffer and bleed for many long years! I think not; for her tender, loving soul, and frail, slender body will not bear such unkindness. Strange how soon liquor will transform human beings into unfeeling monsters, and chill the ardent, loving nature of a tender husband and trusting wife!

A school teacher in DeWitt county, Illinois, has introduced a new method of punishment into his school. When one of the girls misses a word, the lad who spells it has permission to kiss her. The Clinton Public says: "The result is that the girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with wonderful rapidity."

This is a good illustration of the way the "old thing" works. Two new boys were standing in front of a cigar store, when one asked the other, "Have you got three cents?" "Yes," "Well, I've two cents; give me your three cents and I will buy a five center." "All right," says No. 2, handing out the money. He enters the store, procured the cigar, lights it and puffs it with a great deal of satisfaction. "Come, now, give us a pull," says No. 2, "I furnished more than half the money." "I know that," says the smoker; but then I am president, and you being a stock holder, you may spit."

The Way the Money Goes.

To give our readers an idea of the official stealing of Radical officials generally, we turn from our State to the National Government, and quote from the address of Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress. In showing what it costs to collect our revenues at the various ports of entry, he says:

At 128 of the smaller ports it costs 10 per cent, to collect the revenue. But this is not the darkest feature of this piece of Radical management, for there are 32 ports where there is not a dollar of revenue collected; yet there are 132 persons kept under pay at these ports, for doing no service whatever. The annual cost of these useless employees is \$75,000. In 14 other ports there are 90 officers, who altogether collected \$1,194, or a little more than \$23 each, and for which they were paid \$72,646, or an average of \$806 each. There are several other ports, presided over by 134 collectors, who collected \$21.10 each, at a cost of \$95,890, or \$723 each. In eight ports fifty eight officers collected \$51,583, and received for their services \$55,163. In four ports the amount collected was \$102,446, at a cost of \$193,413. Twelve men in Virginia are kept under pay as revenue collectors, who never collect a dollar. In Florida there are 17 collectors, who altogether collect only \$52 a year.

A wretched cynic writes: "A bright little five-year-old was looking through a picture-book the other night, when she suddenly paused, gazed awfully into her mother's face, and, while there shone in her eyes the light of wisdom beyond her years, said—'blamed if we haven't forgotten what she said.'"

James E. Randall, member of "My Maryland," has written a poem entitled "Alexandria," which is pronounced superior to the late "Alabama." "Alabama."

A Mrs. Cox, in Scott county, Ill., last week presented her husband with the third pair of twins in three years.

Choctaw Herald

N. L. YEAMAN, Editor.

Thursday, May 14, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Subscription: \$ 2.00

As will be seen from the following, quite a revolution took place, in some of the western states, the first of this month. We will wait and see the result of the war waged between the Patrons of Husbandry and the Railroad Companies:

On the first of May the new railroad laws passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin go into effect. These laws establish specific rates on different classes of merchandise for each of several classes of roads specified by law, as well as regulate the rates of fare to be charged by the railroads. They also provide for the summary punishment of any railroad agent or officer who shall refuse to sell tickets or to receive and deliver freight at the legal rates. It is understood that the Chicago and North-western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul companies have determined to pay no regard to these enactments, but to go on with their business in their own way, just as if the Legislature had not interfered in the matter at all. If a ticket agent refusing to accept the fare fixed by law is arrested and punished they will close the ticket office in which he is stationed; and if a freight agent is prosecuted they will close the freight office. The trains will run by the stations at which the offense is given with out stopping and leave the people who are dissatisfied with their rates without any railroad facilities at all. It is probable that a similar policy will be adopted by other roads in the same State, and it is easy to see that such a course will create a more bitter feeling than has yet shown itself in the war which has already waged hotly in the West between the grangers and the railroads.

We wish every person in this country could realize, today, how poor he or she is, and to be induced to commence at once that strict economy, and patient industry, which alone can rescue us to plenty and relieve us from debt. Constant employment not only keeps one from mischief, but, also, brings health, happiness and fortune. Economy not only saves us the fruits of our labor, but also overcomes our extravagance. There is scarcely a person, old or young in the land, who can not make something, and not a single one who cannot save something made by another. We hear the complaint of hard times every where around us, and we know money and provisions will be scarce next summer and fall, let us go to work, quit spending, be saving and close with everything, and keep this up till all the people pay their debts and times get flush again. We think that is not too much to expect of persons who claim to be honest and wish to pay their just liabilities. Parents who have children sauntering about the streets wearing better clothes than they ever worked for, had better give them lighter suits and put them to plowing, hoeing, chopping, grubbing or any thing else that will make their pork and potatoes. There is no extra feed for dead beasts in this town, as sure as heaven means happiness and satan means sin. *Choctaw Herald.*

War in Arkansas

From reports published in the *Arkansas* this morning that Arkansas is at last plunged into civil war. The cutting of the telegraph wires is doubtless to prevent interference of the Federal Government. Even the miserable Radical factions have no confidence in the administration whose necessities gave them birth. The *Arkansas* condition of affairs, but what better could be expected when the American Congress announces in the Alabama Senatorial case, State government need pay no respect to the forms of law but may rule simply through vigilance committees sitting upon elementary facts? What better could be expected when they declare, as in the case of Louisiana, that they support aside a State government, although it has admittedly usurped power through the instrumentality of Federal officers? No wonder the contending Republican factions in Arkansas have been emboldened to plunge a peaceful State into the horrors of civil war.

And this is the result of the Democrats of that State leading their aid to Brooks in 1872, and of standing true to their colors and refusing to touch, taste, or handle the unclean thing, they have nursed a viper who now turns to sting them. Such is the inevitable result of trusting to expediency. Let the Arkansas lesson teach us once for all, that there is no safety for the Southern States except in the ranks of the Democratic party!

PUSHMATA ALA.

April the 5th 1874.

SACRED.

To the Memory of the Hon. C. N. Wilcox.

The quietude of the Sabbath was disturbed by the sad intelligence received at sunrise this morning, of the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. C. N. Wilcox, Mayor of the City of Meridian; and the solemnities of his remains, accompanied by a band of mourners and friends, for interment in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church of this town. The body was committed into the hands of Choctaw Lodge No. 107, and by request was at 8 o'clock P. M. buried in Masonic Order. W. S. Horn presiding.

When the earth opens to receive that mortal part which she gave to man, it is only ratifying the mandate of Heaven, in the language of Deity to man, for the purpose of humbling his proud spirit, and to enable him to feel his utter helplessness. "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

Man comes forth upon the stage of action from infancy to childhood, from childhood to manhood, from manhood to old age and to the grave. His life is one checkered scene; prosperity and adversity, trial and tribulation, sickness and health, sorrow and rejoicing, frowns and smiles, promises and rewards, are his daily and hourly companions; and while walking along life's pathway, meeting the varied hues of light and darkness, ever and anon, cheered by the radiant beams of Hope, his head pillow upon the principles of Faith, his eyes look upward and sparkle with eternal Love, the essence of charity and long for that sweet repose promised the faithful in Christ.

In this pilgrimage, nothing but "pure and undivided religion," harmonized with humanity, by the tranquilizing influences of the Spirit of God, can ever guarantee to us a sure passport to Heaven. And thus along life's journey has our brother passed. In the early organization of Choctaw county, he stood as an able advocate for principles of justice and honor. He remained a citizen with us for many years, and ever filling a public office, none can boast of a career more brilliant.

We dare not, nay, do not claim for him perfection, for all have partaken of the depravity of human nature; but this we do claim, that as a husband he was far from gentle, as a parent, kind and affectionate, as a citizen, true and faithful, and as a Mason, ardent and zealous. Such was his love for the Masonic Order, and its principles, that he steadily and firmly plodded his way, until he arrived at the acme of Ancient Craft Masonry, ever vindicating its truths and practicing its precepts.

Long will his name, and worthy deeds, live in the memory of unnumbered friends. Let us veil his faults with the mantle of charity, and indulge the sweet remembrance of his amiable character that clustered around his life.

Our brother is gone. He walks no more the path of life, his voice is hushed in death, he controls no longer the assemblies of earth, but has passed the dark portals of death, and entered upon an unending existence "From whose bourne no traveller has ever returned." While we bow with humbled submission to this dispensation of Providence, we indulge the fond hope that his Soul is at rest in the Spiritland, where choral seraph mingle their voices in swelling anthems of praise.

We tender our condolences to surviving relations, and especially to his dear children do we offer a helping hand, and mingle our tears of grief with theirs, and pray that they may be guided by Divine Wisdom in all the paths of life, and ever find in us (as Masons) friends in every time of need. "Trust in God."

J. K. RYAN Chairman,
J. H. KNIGHTEN
L. M. MOORE.

The foregoing was read and adopted by Choctaw Lodge No. 107, at her regular communication in April 1874, with the request that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the Choctaw Herald, and Meridian Messenger publish the same.

W. S. HORN, W. M.

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and I notified you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." The dog is not mad. "Mad!" I know he's not mad. What has he got to be mad about? It's me, that's mad."

It is a beautiful truth that "the foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of political happiness, confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

THE INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN OF THE JURY, according to the Montgomery "Advertiser," was discovered in that city last Thursday, by being brought before the City Court by *venue facias* to enquire into the matter of competency:

"Would you convict a man on circumstantial evidence?" quered His Honor the statesman.

"I dunno wot dat is, judge," answered the statesman.

"Well, what do you think it is?" interposed Governor Watts.

"Well, cordio' to my judgement, sarcum stansibil is 'bout dis: Ef one man shoos anudder an' kills him he orter be hung for it; ef he don't kill him he orter go to de plenipotentiary."

Who is the Thief?

From the Shreveport Times.

While the people of lower Louisiana are threatened with total ruin by inundation, and are heaping curses aloud and deep on the Louisiana Levee Company, delectable institution, the creation of fraud for purposes of rascality, is seeking to evade the responsibility by alleging that the levee tax has been diverted to improper purposes by Kellogg, and now that pink of scoundrels publishes a letter denying the soft embezzlement, and alleging that since 1873 the company have received over \$1,000,000. Now, where has the money gone? The people have paid it and have nothing to show in return. Has Kellogg plundered this fund, or has the Levee Company made way with it? who is the liar and thief?

FAITH ILLUSTRATED.—The Israelites marching up to the edge of the Red Sea, till the waves parted before their feet, step by step, are often taken as an illustration of what our faith should do—advance to the brink of possibility, and then the seemingly impossible may be found to open. But there is another illustration in the New Testament more sacred and striking, the women going into the sepulchre of our Lord. With true woman's nature, they did not begin to calculate the obstacles till on the way. On the road, reason met them with the objection, "Who shall roll away the stone?" And faith itself could not help them; but love did. A bond stronger than death drew them on, and when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away. We may bless God that He can put into men's hearts impulses stronger than reason, and more powerful even than faith—such impulses that, if they are going to Himself, they shall find that "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above that we can ask or think." Reason, faith, love, but the greatest of the instincts in the young blades of grass, which presses past the hard clod—its great stone—and finds itself in the midst of sunlight and spring.—*Sunday Magazine.*

Mortgage Sale.

UNDES and by virtue of a mortgage, with power of sale, Executed to us by W. S. and H. E. Smith, and recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Choctaw county, Alabama, in "Book M" of Mortgages, pages 608 and 610. We will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for CASH, by public outcry, in front of the Court-house door at Butler, on the fourth Monday, 26th day of May 1874, the following described real and personal property, to satisfy said mortgage to wit: One brown horse mule and the w q r of e q r, n h f of the s w q r, s w q r of the s w q r of h w q r and the n h f of the s w q r of h w q r all in section 36 Township 10 Range 8 west, lying and being in Choctaw county Alabama.

TURNER & LONG.

May the 7th 1874.

J. BRISK.

G. JACOBSON.

BRISK & JACOBSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CLOTHING,

SHIRTS

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods.

No. 56 Dauphin Street, Mobile Ala.

Apr. 28, '74.

Leroy Brewer,

Hugh L. Hopper,

Thos. Duggan,

C. A. Harris

L. 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, '74

A. M. CURLEY & SON,
SADDLERY

—AND—
Harness Manufacturers,

COMMERCE STREET, MERIDIAN MISS.

Keep constantly on hand a large and full supply of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Hames, Trace Chains and

ALL other articles found in a first class Saddlery Establishment.

Liberal inducement offered to Jobbers. Will pay 14 cents per pound for Good Hides,—one third off for damaged. Apr. 30, '74 15-1y

J. E. SNOW & BROWN.

Great Southern Music House

29 DAUPHIN STREET,

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.

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.

16-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court Regular term, Apr. 14 '74
George Mosley Dec'd—Final Settlement.

THIS day came Joel M. Hill, administrator of said estate and filed in Court, under oath, his statements, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday and 8th day of June 1874 be set as a day to hear and determine said settlement, and that notice be given by publication in said Choctaw Herald a new paper published in said County for three consecutive weeks so that all persons in interest can apply and contest if they think proper

J. S. EVANS,

Probate Judge.

May 14th 1874.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court Regular Term, May 11th '74
E. Cullum Dec'd, Insolvent Estate of Final Settlement.

THE Estate of said deceased having on the 12th day of November 1873, been declared insolvent by said Court. It is ordered that the 8th day of June 1874 be appointed a day for J. S. Evans & C. H. Tew Executors of said Estate, to appear and make Settlement of their accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said decedent, which now remains unadministered to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper.

J. C. CHAPMAN

Register in Chancery

& Ex off Probate Judge.

May 14th 1874.

European House,

Corner of Rhodes and Front Streets,

MERIDIAN MISS.

Restaurant and Lodging.

M. H. HAURY, : : Proprietor.

Apr. 30, '74.

T. BATMAN, Eulaw, Ala.

W. F. BATMAN, Mobile, Ala.

T. BATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—
Commission

Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street;

(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

All Cotton consigned to us on Cleaned Steamboats is covered by Insurance unless otherwise directed.

Sept 12 '73.

34-1y

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.

Bladon Springs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1872. 40lf

M. FALLON. JAS. O'CONNELL.

M. FALLON & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & CO.

No. 119 Dauphin Street, Mobile Ala.

Apr. 30, '74.

16-6m

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 14, 1874.

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 cannot carry on our business. We have reduced our rates to the lowest living prices.

Announcements.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES COBB as a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, subject to a Convention, if one is held.

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.

To the People of Choctaw County. I am an INDEPENDANT Candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of this county Election November 1874. And respectfully solicit your suffrages.

April 23, 1874. W. BAILEY.

For County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. B. SMITH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Choctaw County Election next November.

The friends of JAMES H. BRASWELL announce his name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of this County, Election next November.

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. R. Mills as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Choctaw County, Election next November.

For Collector.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. HURST as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Choctaw County Election next November.

We are authorized to announce the name of O. H. WATSON as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Choctaw County Election next November.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. M. HEARN as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Choctaw County Election next November.

County Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce J. J. Altman as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Choctaw County.

For cash you buy more goods for less money, at Abney's than any house in town

We understand that there will be a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of this County on or about the 6th of July next to appoint delegates to the State Convention which meets at Montgomery on the 29th of July. Due notice will be given through the Columns of the HERALD in its short time.

We have authority to say that by a unanimous resolution of the Marengo County bar, that the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for that county has been deferred.

CHANCERY COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court for Choctaw County will be held in this place on the 4th Monday in this month. Persons interested should govern themselves accordingly.

We are informed that the proceeds of the Tableaux and Charades on last Friday night was between forty and fifty dollars.

Unless somebody comes to town and brings us some news we local will have to draw heavily upon his imagination for local items. Can't somebody scare up a fight or run a way marriage?

The place to get the worth of your money, is at the store of A. Abney.

We took occasion a few days since to examine the Docket of the County Court of this County and do not hesitate in saying that it is one of the neatest and best kept records of the kind in the State. This speaks well for our officials.

Mr. Editor:

Your reporter according to instructions attended the Concert on Friday night last and now begs leave to report of follows:

COUNTY COURT.—This Court convened here yesterday—but few cases were on docket and will no doubt, be rapidly disposed of. His Hon. J. S. Evans was presiding and offenders of the law may look for justice, let that be as it will.

We understand that the bridge across Oaktappa on the road from this place to Bladen Springs has been carried away by the late overflow; also the bridge across Tickumum on the road from this place to Tompkinsville is displaced. There may be other bridges in the County that are washed up that we have not heard of.

From the latest news we can gather from our exchanges, which is the 11th inst., we see that the war between Brooks and Baxter for the Governorship of Arkansas is still raging. The Attorney General has proposed terms of adjustment of the matter to both of these aspirants but it does not coincide with their views and now it seems that they are determined to fight out if it takes all Summer. If it were possible to get both of them to the front ranks of their troops and make them a mark for the shots from each side, we think it would not take long to adjust the matter.

As our reporter neglected to give a full account of the Charades and Tableaux which come off in this place on last Friday night, we will have to add something to his remarks. In the first place we were present and saw all that was to be seen and heard all that was said, or tried to, and now can say that it was well worth the money for which it cost to see it. The young ladies and gentlemen, interested, acquitted themselves creditably, and to the general satisfaction of all the spectators. It will be long ere we are permitted to witness another such a treat.

One of the "rare things" of life was witnessed by us a few days ago. It reminded us of the old maxims, "where there is a will, there is a way." We were out on a rustinating expedition. Riding carefully along the road, our attention was attracted to a field near us, by the bellowing of an animal, which, judging from the earnestness of tone, loudness and long continuance of the sound, was bent on mischief. We turned from the road and rode around the fence to catch a sight of the beast. Imagine our surprise when we saw a negro driving a well, an ox (or the next thing to it) and bedding up cotton land with a "No. 7" Tuscaloosa plow. The bellowing never ceased, but seemed to start a fresh at each end of the row. We didn't have a spy glass along with us, but were situated that animal was moving from the fact that he got out of one row and into another two or three times while we were there, which was an hour and a half. Indeed we became anxious to know whether he had moved or not, and to satisfy our curiosity, got behind a sapling and "took sight" on him. Looking at the field, we thought he had about five acres more to plough; and upon close calculation, were of unanimous opinion, that if that negro worked twenty-four hours per day, ploughing that b—no, we will call it an ox, and last no time, he would get ready to plant his cotton about the first day of October 1875.

New York, May 11.—A Little (Rock) special dated last evening, contains the following: Two negroes were killed by Baxter's pickets near the Fair Grounds yesterday morning. In the evening several skirmishes advanced up the street and joined Baxter's pickets, when the officers in command ordered all citizens to their homes and soldiers to their quarters. The regulars kept close at their barracks. A fight was expected at any time during the evening.

Little Rock, May 11.—Capt. Ross, a Federal officer, ordered the steamer Hattie to be restored to her owners, whereupon the Brookites scuttled her, and she sank to her ruin. Both parties have been reinforced; the lines are closely drawn, and more cannon planted.

A number of Senators and Representatives have appeared to President Grant for protection in their assembling.

There are two companies of regulars at the City Hall, one company at the United States Court building, and artillery, with horses harnessed, on a side street. The Regulars have four batteries in the city and one on the opposite side of the river. Orders were issued by all parties yesterday evening for the soldiers to go into quarters and the citizens to keep in their homes. In the evening Col. White, of Baxter's forces, rode to the outskirts of the city, and the Regular followed shortly after.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—The Steamer Clek from below, brings important news regarding the overflow of the Mississippi. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a levee in front of Friar's Point on the Mississippi broke. At Maynard's and Miller's the former crevasse is one hundred yards wide on the outside level was fully five feet above the level inside the water, poured through in an immense volume, defying all attempts to check it, and it soon inundated the town and the surrounding country. These crevasses will inundate a very large and rich section of the cotton lands.

The St. Francis was stationary yesterday, and the levee on the Arkansas side still held good. About 2,000 hands are engaged in strengthening it, but the river had made a cut-off yesterday at Council Bend, cutting off some fourteen miles, and in consequence the river is rising below the cut-off at the rate of one inch per hour. Further news from Helena is anxiously looked for.

From the Wedding to the Grave.

A singular and melancholy accident, terminating fatally, occurred at the village of East Meadows, Long Island, Wednesday night. A young lady of the name of Belle Palmer, had been that day married to a Mr. Wheeler, and the newly-wedded pair and their friends were making merry at the house of the bride's parents. At about 11:30 p. m. the young couple left the house, and Mrs. Wheeler stepped into a carriage which was in waiting to receive them. She took the reins in her hand in order to hold the horse until her husband joined her. At that moment some person belonging to the household discharged a musket as a salute to the bride, party, when the horse, a very mettlesome animal, broke from his fastening, and dashed down the road, at a furious gallop. In attempting to turn an abrupt curve, the carriage was upset, and Mrs. Wheeler was thrown violently to the ground. She had become intricately entangled in the reins, and was dragged over the rough surface at a fearful rate. The animal subsequently fell into a ditch at the roadside, dragging the unfortunate lady with him. By this time the husband, parents and friends came up with lanterns, and discovered the remains of Mrs. Wheeler, who lay in the water of the ditch, the horse still kicking and struggling to escape. The head of the lady was almost torn from her body, every limb was broken in a number of places, and the whole body was bruised and lacerated in a shocking manner. The remains were removed by the friends, accompanied by the scene of the marriage, testified by the bereaved husband and sorrowing parents, who departed. Both the fore legs of the horse were broken, and it began to kick and kill him in order to terminate his sufferings.

Every body is trying to have. This you can do, by buying your goods of A. Abney.

Disagreeable Persons.

I believe some persons delight in causing tears and headaches—at least they give good reason to think so, for every word they utter is like a dagger thrust to some one. Then they generally speak in such a kind (I) way that it would be unfeeling to get mad about it. For instance, Susie Moore has just put on her new dress, and gone over to Mrs. Brown's house, to see that lady's little girl. Mrs. Brown exclaims: "Why, Susie dear, why don't you make your dress home wider! Of course I don't think anything of it, but people

might you know, be mean enough to think you are stingy. And your hat, isn't that the flower? you wore last summer? I thought the rose looked indec; you folks are so stingy. Aren't you afraid people will laugh at your penuriousness? I should say economy. Why, Susie, a girl of your age ought to be wearing lots of dresses; yours is shockingly shabby. I actually blushed for you yesterday, when I saw you going down town. You may be so queer about dressing you. I don't notice it much, but I'm afraid people will make fun of you, which would mortify me dreadfully, as you are with my Lilly; so much, you know. Now, last summer you carried that short-handled parasol, when every body who saw anybody, carried a cane or parasol. Try to get a new dress, Susie, dear, but don't blame me if you are dissatisfied with it; we hate to have anything spoiled—don't we? But I hope you'll not fret about it. It can't be helped now, you know."

And so the "good friend" continues to talk until Susie can stand it no longer, but prepares to depart. Mrs. Brown urges her to stay; they are having such a pleasant time, and begs her to come again, as soon as possible.

Susie goes home with a heavy heart, and and her eyes full of tears, discontented, and unhappy. She complains to her mother, and causes her to be unhappy and angry. She can see through Mrs. Brown's kind words, but Susie is tortured by them, and every time she wears that dress and chat she imagines some one is making fun of her. And all that trouble was caused by one of those disagreeable persons.

C. P. MILLS & CO.

Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods

Boots and Shoes

DRUGS

Liquors of all kinds

Butler, Ala.

We keep constantly on hand, a fine assortment of every thing in our line, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Registers for Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of Hon. the Chancery Court for the Second District of the Western Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, rendered at the November Term, 1873, of said Chancery Court, in favor of Edward McCall, administrator of the estate of James H. Bonnor deceased, and against George W. Bonnor, I will sell to the highest bidder for CASH, in front of the Court House door in the town of Butler, on the first Monday in April next, the following described lands to-wit: next to the following: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section nine, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, all in the twelfth eleven, range four, west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and being the all county of Choctaw, and State of Alabama.

J. C. CHAPMAN, Register.

The above sale has been continued until the first Monday in April, 1874.

J. C. CHAPMAN, Register.

TEACHERS and Trustees of the Public Schools will note carefully amounts appropriated to their respective Townships, and file this paper for future reference.

Trustees will contract with Teachers on the best terms possible, and forward the contracts to me for approval, as the law requires.

V. R. WILLIAMS, Supl. Choctaw county.

April 2, 1874.

DR. J. R. MILLS

Resident Physician

ANE

SURGEON

BUTLER ALABAMA

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

Patrons of Hubandry.

Directory for Choctaw County.

Choctaw County Council, meets in Butler on the 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

Call Session, 2nd Monday in April.

Sec'y: J. GRAY, M.

Butler Grange, No. 126, meets in Butler First Thursday, in each month at ten o'clock a. m. Sec'y: H. WARREN, M.

Des Moines Grange, No. 127, meets in Des Moines on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: A. J. GRAY, M.

Pashmata Grange, No. 128, meets in Pashmata on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: W. S. HORN, M.

Pascua Grange, No. 129, meets at Bethel Church on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: W. GREEN, M.

Bladen Springs Grange, No. 130, meets in Bladen Springs on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: G. H. McKEE, M.

Mt. Sterling Grange, No. 214, meets in Mt. Sterling on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: J. F. MARSHALL, M.

Tompkinsville Grange, No. 131, meets in Tompkinsville on 1st Saturday in each month. Sec'y: W. R. HORN, M.

Pelham Grange No. 266, meets in Pelham on First Saturday in each month. Sec'y: P. E. WALTON, M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

NORTHERN.

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

WESTERN.

Leaves Monday's 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives Tuesday's at 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—Fifth Monday after the Third Monday in March.

Fall Term—Fifth Monday after the Third Monday in September.

The Regular Terms of the Probate Court, and Commissioners Courts for Choctaw County are held as follows:

Probate Court—2d Monday in each month.

County Court—1st 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.

Solicitor—W. E. BAGGS.

Treasurer—R. B. SMITH.

Clerk of Circuit C.—J. C. CHAPMAN.

Tax Assessor—HENRY POWERS.

Tax Collector—F. S. ULMER.

Sheriff—R. M. HEARN.

Coroner—H. STOKES.

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, the following liberal terms for subscription to the Weekly are offered:

From October or November 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1874, \$2.50.

Single Copies, 50 CENTS.

This embraces a period of FIFTEEN MONTHS and will include next to 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.

ESTABLISHED 1851. 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, 36 1y

POOR ORIGINAL

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 14, 1874

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square, (space one inch or less) first insertion, 1.50
Each subsequent insertion, 75
Advertisements for Three months or longer, will be inserted at the following table rates:

INCHES.	1 IN.	2 IN.	3 IN.	4 IN.	5 IN.
1 Inch.	\$ 3.00	\$12.00	\$ 18.00		
2 Inches.	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$ 25.00		
3 Inches.	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$ 35.00		
4-5 Column.	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$ 50.00		
1-2 Column.	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$ 75.00		
1 Column.	\$65.00	\$75.00	\$125.00		

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.

Try It.

BY ELLEN F. ALLERTON.

It is better never to hope, than to hope in vain;
It is better not to strive, lest we never attain;
It is well to cling to the shore and leave untrod
Life's wide, deep sea, for dread of its storm and tide.

Who ventures naught, he surely shall never win;
He naught shall finish, who never doth begin;
The sun may shine, and the heaven may shed its rain,
But only the sower may harvest his golden grain.

To-morrow we know is dark with its misty veil;
The light on the path to-day is but dim and pale.
Blindly we grope our way—but 'tis better so—
What God hath hidden, 'tis better we should not know.

Nobler and braver is he who stakes his all,
And takes his loss or gain as the chances fall,
Than he who folds his hands and idly waits
Till the night its shadows gathers about his gates.

Shall we turn our ears away from a sweet refrain,
Lest the pleasant song may change to a dirge of pain?
Shall we close our eyes to the ray in the midnight gloom,
Lest it prove a lure that leads to the door of a tomb?

It is better never to love, lest love mistake!
The passionate heart may quiver, and ache, and break;
Yet give us the warm, rich wine, though well we know
That dregs as bitter as death may lie below.

We sigh for the joys that were coming, and never came,
We sit in the dark and weep, with our hearts aflame;
We feel the crush and the grind of the silent mill—

What then? Shall we spurn our life as a broken thing?
Shall we fling a curse in the face of Heaven's King?
Happy is he who keepeth his trust through all
He may shrink and shiver and falter but shall not fall.

Paragraph Worth Remembering

Betaine and common clay will clean marble.
Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Lemon juice and glycerine will remove tan and freckles.

A dose of castor oil will aid you in removing pimples.

Lemon juice and glycerine will cleanse and soften the hands.

Spirits of ammonia, diluted a little will cleanse the hair very thoroughly.

Lunar caustic, carefully applied so as not to touch the skin, will destroy warts.

Powdered niter is good for removing freckles. Apply with a rag moistened with glycerine.

To obviate offensive perspiration, wash your feet with soap and diluted spirits of ammonia.

The juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stain of walnut from the hands without injury to the skin.

Alabama by a Northern Lady.

The following is an extract from a letter written from South Lowell, Blount county Alabama, dated on the 20th of March, by Mrs. Mary Lee Dietrich, for publication in the *Choctaw Herald*. It is a faithful as well as favorable report of the section of Alabama in which she is located. The publication of such letters from Northern residents cannot fail to produce the most favorable impressions abroad, and induce, in time, many more to follow their footsteps southward. Mrs. Dietrich says: "Nearly a year ago we left the beautiful city of Flint, Michigan, to find us a home in the South. We found the place of our selection a new and undeveloped region, but with natural resources enough to even justify the stories of 'Aladdin's Lamp' and 'Sinbad the Sailor.' With hopeful hearts and cheerful countenances we have striven to bring some of these resources under subjection to the will of man, and make them contribute to his enjoyment. The tides of Northern emigration seems slowly to be turning this way, and if it were only known what a delightful climate we here enjoy, and what a vast amount of wealth but waits bringing to light from Mother Earth, it would be augmented daily.

Our location is a little over half way up the southern slope of the mountains of Northern Alabama; therefore we always enjoy the delightful mountain breezes of summer, and in winter the reflection of the warm southern sun gives us the most delightful warm days. It seems almost impossible to believe that the winter is past and spring with us, but peach blossoms and a garden vegetables would even make us believe it.

Our fruit season begins in May and ends the last of November. I think by propagating strawberries and currants—the latter, I find, are an unknown fruit in this part of the South—we can make the season much earlier. Peaches grow spontaneously and rapidly, and are an almost certain crop. Apples are not as fine as in the North, but with pruning and grafting, I see no reason why they need be inferior to Northern fruit. The wild fruits are plenty and numerous, consisting of many varieties of whortleberries, mulberries, grapes, plums, and persimmons. For nuts, we have pecans, chestnuts, hickorynuts, and chinquapins and I have seen a few beechnuts, but they are not very plentiful. Black walnuts and butternuts are very easily grown. With so many varieties, every taste ought surely to be pleased.

However hot the days are here, in summer, the nights are always cool and delightful for sleep. People do not suffer with the summer heat as much here as in the North; sunstroke is an unknown thing. Yellow fever, cholera, and all such diseases usually ascribed to the whole South, are also unknown among the mountains and pines. For consumptives the air is wholesome and healthy; it does not cure as rapidly as in many celebrated localities, but it is gradual and complete. By experience in my own family, it has proved a cure for bad cases of catarrh and throat difficulty. The water is pure, soft, spring water, with many mineral springs of great medical virtue, which only wait testing to prove their worth. We have dwarfed Nisgaras and miniature Mammoth Cave for the pleasure-seekers and sight-seers. Do not think I am painting my home in too high colors, with the introduction of Northern energy, skill and industry, this will prove itself to be the garden spot of the South.

Don't put Your Eggs all Into One Basket.

Figures do not lie, it is said. Well, perhaps they don't; but they sometimes tell the truth in such a way that it is more deceptive than a downright lie. Figures are made to say that cotton planting is the most profitable branch of agriculture. This is true, no doubt; but then, those same figures are made to show that cotton planting is a losing business, and all the planters, or at the best, most of them, are becoming bankrupt. There is a good deal of truth in this too, we fear; and while our readers are at liberty to reconcile these statements as best they can, we will just say that our experience and observation have convinced us that the most prosperous agriculturalists in the union are to be found among the "small farmers" of our upper middle country—men who put their own hands to the plow, plant largely the provision crops, especially small grain, grow clover and the grasses, raise a few sheep and give some attention to stock generally. Their eggs are not all in one basket and whatever may happen in the cotton crop or the cotton market, they are sure of something to fall back on, and their families, and their stock, are ensured against want. If cotton does well and brings a good price, they see the color of the money (or part of it) which it brings. We have never discouraged cotton planting in the south. We reiterate what we have often said before; but we have felt it a duty to protest against the ruinous "all cotton" system, and we expect to continue to do so.—Ex.

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 Sm.

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.
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 counties—most of whom are patrons of our house.
Sep. 20, '73. 26-6m

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. 19, 15 1y.] PROPRIETORS

V. R. WILLIAMS,
COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

All persons desiring his services can be waited upon by addressing him at Butler Ala. an. -115

Mobile Paper House.
J. E. SHERMAN,

16 North Water St. 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 Records, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twines, Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and the lowest prices.
Send for Price List and be convinced: 401f.

STAPLES' HUNTING

LAMP,
Patented April 2d, 1872,

—BY—
JAMES T. STAPLES.

Bladon Springs, Ala.

Sportmen 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-pans.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

July 19th, 1871. 27 If

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

1874.

1874.

THE CHOCTAW

HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

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