

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

Volume VI. Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, May 21, 1874. {WHOLE NO. 273} Number 18.

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. 34-1y.

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

Taylor & Prince,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

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Livingston, Ala. Butler, Ala.

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June 3, 1873. 34-1y.

MAT. TURNER M. D.

Resident Physician.

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

Office, (next door to Will's Connor's) on the HILL.

May 9, 1873. 18t

DR. S. FRISBIE.

Resident Physician,

Bladon Springs, : : : Alabama.

I would most respectfully inform the citizens 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.

J. G. FORSTER, 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. 21-3m

June 1, 1873.

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

South Side Contl 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, 1y

Lee and Grant,
London Times.

Col. Chesney's estimate of Grant as a chief comider for the most part with our own. The American commander is certainly not a strategist of the first order, and in the great combinations of war he but slowly arrives at sound conclusions. But his tenacity deserves the highest praise; on the field he has often shown true insight; and he has this quality of greatness, that he can perceive his mistakes and correct them with perseverance and energy. He seems, also, to have generally apprehended the true means of overcoming the south somewhat sooner than most of his Northern colleagues; and if he unduly lavished blood of his men, he always commanded their respect and esteem. These characteristics may be plainly seen throughout the course of his arduous campaign. Like Col. Chesney, we cannot excuse him for his operations in the summer of 1864; even if we believe he yielded to Lincoln he should not have moved as he did at first on Richmond, and his murderous and useless waste of his troops would have been fatal to him two years before. In fact, his strategy on this occasion was inferior to that of the derided McClellan; and Grant also was all but foiled by the skillful Beauregard at Petersburg Landing, and was months discovering the weak points of Vicksburg. On the other hand, his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson show real decision and force of character. His movements against both Vicksburg and Richmond were ultimately what they ought to have been; his conduct at Chattanooga was the able, and he is perhaps entitled to the chief credit of the conception of Sherman's march through Georgia. We have ourselves, like Col. Chesney, compared the American commander to Massena; but if he has not surpassed the French marshal in war, he is infinitely above him in all moral qualities.

This determined soldier is not, however, and Col. Chesney agrees with our judgment—to be compared with his greatest opponent, in the highest attainments of the military art; and, as Hannibal, notwithstanding Zuma, towers over the very inferior Scipio, the figure of Lee eclipses Grant, though Lee succumbed to the Northern chief. Colonel Chesney's essay on the brilliant career of the renowned leader of the Virginia army is too short to do the theme justice; but it is very attractive and full of interest. We have no space to notice the pleasing description he has given us of the private life of Lee, nor yet to comment on the public virtues of the high-minded citizen who drew his sword reluctantly in what he thought the rightful cause, and bore himself like a true patriot when reproach and disaster gathered around him. A few words are all that we can devote to the military powers of this great captain; and they are, indeed, superfluous for their best monument is the battlefield of the American war. It may be said, however, that Lee has a place in the foremost rank of modern strategists; he possessed in the very highest degree ability for the great operations of war. Few generals have ever, in Col. Hamley's phrase, "interpreted the theatre" with equal insight, and known as well how to turn it to account; and no one certainly since the time of Napoleon has conquered against such immense odds, and has so long and severely disputed the prize of victory with failing resources. His combinations, indeed, bear a striking resemblance in many particulars to those of the Emperor; like him he gained astonishing success by the well-planned use of inferior lines and bold movements against divided foes; like him he avoided the timid system of passive defence, as a general rule and seemed the assailant, though on the defensive; like him he possessed a fund of resources in his own genius which effected wonders; like him, too, he was swift and terrible in availing himself of the mistakes of an enemy. Thus it has happened that his campaigns have much in common with those of Napoleon, and fascinate the reader for the same reasons. They exhibit the triumph of profound intelligence, of calculation, and of well employed force over numbers, slowness and divided counsels, like those of 1796 and 1814, and his victory on the Chickasaw in 1862 and his outmaneuvering of Grant in 1863 may fitly compare with Arcola or Rivoli and with the immortal struggle on the Marne and Seine. Lee, too, has never been surpassed in the art of winning the passionate love of his troops, and as with all generals of a high order, his lieutenants looked up to him with perfect confidence, and saw in him commands a presage of victory. As an administrator, however, the great commander, Col. Chesney tells us, was not successful; he too easily overlooked faults and was

somewhat careless of such important matters as the commissariat and similar departments; and, resembling Napoleon in this also, he trusted too much to the effects of strategy, and was not sufficiently alive to the value of discipline and a good military system. He appears also never to have bowed Mr. Davis and his counsellors to his will; and though he was certainly aware that the rulers of the South made capital mistakes in invading the North, in maintaining an useless force in the West, and in continuing the hopeless defense of Richmond, he never contrived to change their purpose. Yet the grave that covers Robert Lee hides the dust of one of the great men of our age, and the time has even now come when the victorious North can think of him as of one of her foremost citizens.

"Farwell Eyes."

A Worcester, Mass., oculist was called upon by a tough old customer of sixty, whose eyes showed plainly that brandy and water was no stranger to him, and his breath corroborated plainly the statement of his eyes. The doctor examined him and suggested that ardent spirits might have something to do with his condition. "Oh, no," said the old fellow, "I don't drink enough to hurt any body. I take something stimulative when I get up, and then again just before breakfast, then only once at eleven o'clock, and a little before and after dinner to help digestion; don't take anything more until 4 o'clock, and only a little more before and after supper and just before I go to bed."

"That's all?" said the doctor. "Never take any more unless somebody asks me," said the man.

"Well, sir," said the doctor, "I think I can cure your eyes, but it will be necessary for you to leave off drinking entirely."

"What," said he, in amazement, "can't I take just a little?"

"No, sir, not a drop; and if you do not leave off drinking you are liable to become blind."

"Free farwell eyes," said the old toper, as he seized his hat and made for the door, evidently afraid the doctor would prescribe for him before he could get out.

Forest's new Role.

THE "WIZARD OF THE SADDLE" BEHIND THREE-MULE "SPIKE TEAM"

From the Memphis Appeal.

Yesterday Martin Kelly and Geo. Forrest, the former city treasurer, and the latter late President of the Selma Railroad Company, entering into a contract to haul firewood into Memphis. They will drive a "spike-team"—three mules on a— and propose to reduce the price of firewood. The city treasurer confesses the superiority of the General as a wagoner, who forty years ago, hauled tankard to James Elder, President of De Soto Bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The General at that time was barefoot, and hauled enough bark to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land) the oxen used he bought at \$5 each. He made the yoke and shoes, and borrowed the wagon, and then, having wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a day or work on the streets. The city treasurer is of the same way of thinking, and neither was ever idle. The wood-yard of these two distinguished gentlemen may be found at the Selma Railroad Depot.

An Unhappy Child.

[San Francisco Letter]

She is the most discontented, unhappy little monkey that ever lived. She finds something to cry about twenty times a day. Yesterday I saw her sitting on a box in the back yard, a small monument of despair. The tears were running slowly down her cheeks, and old Carlo the Newfoundland dog, all decked in rags and strings, stood wagging his tail and watching her sympathetically. I took her up in my arms and asked her what she was crying about.

"O, many things," she said.

"What things, darling?"

"O, everysing is wrong—everysing is dis world, I wish you hadn't born me."

"Tell mama what is wrong now."

"Well, den, old Turl's tail drowed out behind, when I wanted it to drow out behind his shoulders, too, why for a pummel so's I could ride on his back and have something to hold on to."

Anything Midas touched was turned to gold. In these days touch a man with gold, and he'll turn to anything.

There are forty thousand commercial travelers in the United States, and it costs over \$87,000,000 a year to keep them moving.

A Yankee wanted the Bridge of Sighs pointed out to him, and then offered to bet that America had several bridges twice the size.

The open sky sits upon our senses like a sapphire crown; the air is our robe of state, the earth, is our throne, and the sea a mighty minstrel playing before it.

An English judge, Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to proper length of a sermon, replied,—"Twenty minutes, with a leaning to mercy."

As the Lord's mercies are new every morning, so those to whom they come have a perpetual freshness of life untouched by the burden and heat of the day.

Foster, the new judge of the United States district court of Kansas, has astonished the lawyers of that region by requiring them not to smoke or wear their hats in court.

"And so we go," said a member of a Boston school committee; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

A patent has been granted for a new style of trousers, the peculiarities of which are that they are worn without suspenders, and have an adjustable strap and buckle over each hip.

The Newark Methodist conference proposes to investigate the case of one of their brethren, who contracted debts which he was unable to pay. An excellent thing in religion, but it wouldn't succeed we fear in business circles.

An old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbage cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked that she "never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

There is something very sensible in the impromptu remark of a pretty girl: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally wrong are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls!"

Might I give counsel to any young heaver, I would say to him: Try to frequent the company of your betters, in books and life; that the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly, the great pleasure of life is that. Note that the great men admire; they admire greatness; narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly.—Thackeray.

The young and good looking American, named Road, who commanded the squad of highwaymen that a short time since stopped the stage-coach between San Antonio and Austin Texas, and so skillfully, thoroughly, quickly and delicately appropriated to themselves the valuables of the passengers—not even respecting an Episcopal Bishop—has been captured at Dallas, Texas. A large reward had been offered for his arrest, and now the United States Marshal is on his way to bring the young Dick Turpin to Austin, there to be tried for his life.

"It is an exploded theory," says one who speaks with knowledge, "that women dress to please the men. They dress to please or to spite each other. Any girl of sense and experience knows that it is as easy to break a man's heart in a two-dollar muslin neatly made up, as it is in a \$500 silk costume made by a dressmaker." It is in fact, a great deal easier. The natural charm of a young girl is often destroyed by excessive dressing. Men like, tasteful and not extravagant toilets; and the rivalry in dress among women is not to catch a beau but to mortify an enemy.

Correct.

"Is that an excellent?" inquired Prof. Hotchkiss the other day, of a buckstoe who displayed in the market a mammoth and a very odd looking vegetable. The man's face assumed a scornful smile, and after he had studied the Professor's form contemptuously for a moment, he answered: "Facially I thunder and lightning, no! that's a blue nose potato."—Danbury News.

The Grange store started last fall at Winona, Wisconsin has failed. Liabilities \$18,000, with no assets; and a similar one at Owatonna, closed up after a loss of nearly \$20,000.

A contemporary mentions that a near sighted hen which mistook sawdust for Indian meal, ate heartily thereof, then laid a nest full of wooden knobs and in three weeks hatched out a set of parlor furniture.

Old Benet Butler will be fifty-six years old next November. The proposal to make the anniversary of his birth a day of national fasting and prayer excites much enthusiasm.

The First Colored Man in the Speaker's Chair.

Washington Special

On the Indian appropriation Bill Speaker Blaine called Mr. Ranney, from South Carolina to the chair in the committee of the whole. This is the first time in the history of the government that a colored man has occupied the chair in the house of representatives. With a colored man in the chair, a number of white members on the floor were speaking in favor of civil rights for the Indians.

Col. Higginson has relieved himself by the following observation: "I would rather see 100 much enthusiasm than not enough. I often think that the spread-eagle of the stump orator is better than the cold spirit of the city editor who cuts him up. I would rather be choked with gas than smothered with starch."

Rational

The last invention is thus noted: "A Burlington, Vt. man has invented a patent rat trap that does not require any bait, and will catch a rat every time it reaches for him. It operates on the principle of a stomach pump—the inventor is a 'retired physician, the sands of whose life,' etc., and the trap is placed at the mouth of the rat-hole. When it is wound up and the suction begins, the rat comes. He may hold on to the ground with his teeth, and hang by his back, paw dirt and weep and yell for the police all he wants, he comes out of that hole backward, is dragged into a back compartment, where a steel glove drags his hide off and lays it aside for a kid glove manufacturer, while the carcass is pushed into a little furnace and incinerated."

All lovers of flowers should remember that one hibiscus allowed to mature or go to seed; injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who, have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses, after they have ceased blooming, should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

BAD GENERALSHIP.—On the subject of "issues," the Lafayette Clipper makes these sensible and timely remarks:

"We think that a valiant knight of the quill would do well to sound a truce among themselves, and as gallant and skillful leaders of the party turn their batteries on the salient points of the enemy. We think it bad generalship to force the Democratic party into a defensive position on repudiation or any other question. It would be much better strategy to carry the war into Africa, and assault the pregnable places of Radicalism, which are so numerous that it can be assailed on every side, and many of its forces can be captured and turned into familiar allies. There are many who think prudence the better part of valor beside Falstaff; and there is as much truth as poetry in his reasoning. Democracy has no foul stains on its escutcheon, and can defy all assaults; then let us not burden it with any issue, question or measure, that will require all the logic of our standard bearers to defend. Our party record is untarnished and our principles are plain, comprehensive and attractive. Then let us cast aside every weight that would hinder us, and carry only such material as is necessary for the war."

—Old minds are like old horses; you must exercise them if you wish to keep them in working order.—John Adams.

A toper at Dubuque, Iowa, attributes the flood in Louisiana to the women's crusade. "I allers were afraid of water," said he, "and too much of it is very dangerous."

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 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	1 Yr.
1 Inch.	\$ 8.00	\$12.00	\$18.00	\$24.00
2 Inches.	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$30.00	\$40.00
3 Inches.	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$45.00
4-6 Column.	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$65.00
1-2 Column.	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$75.00	\$95.00
1 Column.	\$65.00	\$75.00	\$125.00	\$150.00

All Advertisements due after first insertion. Outlays 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 P. 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 untried

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

What God hath hidden, 'tis better we should not know.

Nobler and braver is he who stakes his all,

And take his loss or gain as the chance 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 many 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 keeps his trust through all

He may shrink and shiver and falter but shall not fall.

Paragraph Worth Remembering

Beeswax 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 piper 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 whitewash 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 *Detroit Commercial Advertiser*. 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 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 whorlberries, mulberries, grapes, plums and persimmons. For nuts, we have pecans, chestnuts, hickorynuts, and chipkins 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 virtues, which only wait testing to prove their worth. We have dwarfed Niagara 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 Egg 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

BUCKET FACTORY

J. C. Gwin. G. B. Gwin. C. B. Gwin September 20th, 1872. 36 6m.

ESTABLISHED 1840. GEO. B. 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, '62. 36-6m

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 \$300 per Day.

First Class in Every Respect.

YOUNG & STRATTON, PROPRIETORS

V. R. WILLIAMS, COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

(o) All persons desiring his services can be waited upon by addressing him at Butler Ala. -11f

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.

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-pas.

5. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. July 19th, 1871. 27 f

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

1874.

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THE CHOCTAW

HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

BUTLER, ALA.

By

M. L. YEATMAN, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, \$2 00

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

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I WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens 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.

J. G. FORSTER, 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. 21-3m

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor
South Side Conti 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.

Lee and Grant,
London Times.

Col. Chesney's estimate of Grant as a chief comider for the most part with our own. The American commander is certainly not a strategist of the first order, and in the great combinations of war he but slowly arrives at sound conclusions. But his tenacity deserves the highest praise; on the field he has often shown true insight and he has this quality of greatness, that he can perceive his mistakes and correct them with perseverance and energy. He seems, also, to have generally apprehended the true means of overcoming the south somewhat sooner than most of his Northern colleagues; and if he unduly lavished blood of his men, he always commanded their respect and esteem. These characteristics may be plainly seen throughout the course of his arduous campaign. Luke Col. Chesney, we cannot excuse him for his operations in the summer of 1864, even if we believe he yielded to Lincoln; he should not have moved as he did at first on Richmond, and his murderous and useless waste of his troops would have been fatal to him two years before. In fact, his strategy on this occasion was inferior to that of the dexterous Mc Clellan; and Grant also was all but foiled by the skillful Beggs, who at Petersburg Landing, and was months discovering the weak points of Vicksburg. On the other hand, his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson show real decision and force of character. His movements against both Vicksburg and Richmond were ultimately what they ought to have been; his conduct at Chattanooga was the able, and he is perhaps entitled to the chief credit of the conception of Sherman's march through Georgia. We have ourselves, like Col. Chesney, compared the American commander to Massena; but if he has not surpassed the French marshal in war, he is infinitely above him in all moral qualities.

This determined soldier is not, however, as Col. Chesney agrees with our judgment, to be compared with his greatest opponent, in the highest attainments of the military art; and as Hannibal, notwithstanding Zama, towers over the very inferior Scipio, the figure of Lee surpasses Grant, though Lee succumbed to the Northern chief. Colonel Chesney's essay on the brilliant career of the renowned leader of the Virginian army is too short to do the theme justice; but it is very attractive and full of interest. We have no space to notice the pleasing description he has given us of the private life of Lee, nor yet to comment on the public virtues of the high-minded citizen who drew his sword reluctantly in what he thought the right cause, and bore himself like a true patriot when reproach and disaster gathered around him. A few words are all that we can devote to the military powers of this great captain; and they are, indeed, superfluous for their best monument is the battlefield of the American war. It may be said, however, that Lee has a place in the foremost rank of modern strategists; he possessed in the very highest degree ability for the great operations of war. Few generals have ever, in Col. Hamley's phrase, "interpreted the theatre" with equal insight, and known as well how to turn it to account; and no one certainly since the time of Napoleon has conquered against such immense odds, and has so long and fiercely disputed the prize of victory with failing resources. His combinations, indeed, bear a striking resemblance in many particulars to those of the Emperor; like him he gained astonishing success by the well-planned use of inferior lines and bold movements against divided foes; like him he avoided the timid system of passive defence, as a general rule and seemed the assailant, though on the defensive; like him he possessed a fund of resources in his own genius which effected wonders; like him, too, he was swift and terrible in availing himself of the mistakes of an enemy. I thus it has happened that his campaigns have much in common with those of Napoleon, and fascinate the reader for the same reasons. They exhibit the triumph of profound intelligence, of calculation, and of well-employed force over numbers, slowness and disunited counsels like those of 1796 and 1814, and his victory on the Chickahominy in 1862 and outmaneuvering of Grant in 1863 may fitly compare with Arcola or Rivoli and with the immortal struggle on the Marne and Seine. Lee, too, has never been surpassed in the art of winning the passionate love of his troops, and as with all generals of a high order, his lieutenants looked up to him with perfect confidence, and saw in him commands a presage of victory. As an administrator, however, the great commander, Col. Chesney tells us, was not successful; he too easily overlooked faults and was

somewhat careless of such important matters as the commissariat and similar departments; and, resembling Napoleon in this also, he trusted too much to the effects of strategy, and was not sufficiently alive to the value of discipline and a good military system. He appears also never to have bowed Mr. Davis and his counsellors to his will; and though he was certainly aware that the rulers of the South made capital mistakes in invading the North, in maintaining an useless force in the West, and in continuing the hopeless defense of Richmond, he never contrived to change their purpose. Yet the grave that covers Robert Lee hides the dust of one of the great men of our age, and the time has even now come when the victorious North can think of him as one of her foremost citizens.

"Farewell Eyes."

A Worcester, Mass., oculist was called upon by a tough old customer of sixty, whose eyes showed plainly that brandy and water was no stranger to him, and his breath corroborated plainly the statement of his eyes. The doctor examined him and suggested that ardent spirits might have something to do with his condition.

"Oh, no," said the old fellow, "I don't drink enough to hurt any body. I take something stimulative when I get up, and then again just before breakfast, then only once at eleven o'clock, and a little before and after dinner to help digestion; don't take anything more until 4 o'clock, and only a little more till 6 o'clock, and only a little more before and after supper and just before I go to bed."

"That's all?" said the doctor.

"Never take any more unless somebody asks me," said the man.

"Well, sir," said the doctor, "I think I can cure your eyes, but it will be necessary for you to leave off drinking entirely."

"What," said he, in amazement, "can't I take just a little?"

"No, sir, not a drop; and if you do not leave off drinking you are liable to become blind."

"Farewell eyes," said the old fellow, as he seized his hat and made for the door, evidently afraid the doctor would prescribe for him before he could get out.

Forest's new role.

THE "WIZZARD OF THE SADDLE" BEHIND THREE-MULE "SPIKE TEAM."

From the Memphis Appeal.
Yesterday Martin Kelley and Gus Forrest, the former city treasurer and the latter late President of the Selma Railroad Company, entering into a contract to haul firewood into Memphis. They will drive a "spike-team"—three mules on a line and propose to reduce the price of firewood. The city treasurer confesses the superiority of the General's wagon, who forty years ago, hauled tankard to James Elder, President of De Soto Bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The General at that time was barefoot, and hauled enough bark to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land); the oxen used he bought at \$5 each. He made the yoke and bows, and borrowed the wagon, and then, having the leather, he made his own shoes. Gen. Forrest is opposed to idleness, and says if wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a dray or work on the streets. The city treasurer is of the same way of thinking, and neither was ever idle. The wood-yard of these two distinguished gentlemen may be found at the Selma Railroad Depot.

An Unhappy Child.

[San Francisco Letter]

She is the most discontented, unhappy little monkey that ever lived. She finds something to cry about twenty times a day. Yesterday I saw her sitting on a box in the back yard, a small monument of despair. The tears were running slowly down her cheeks, and old Carlo the Newfoundland dog, all decked in rags and strings, stood wagging his tail and watching her sympathetically. I took her up in my arms and asked her what she was crying about.

"O, many things," she said.

"What things, darling?"

"O, everysing is wrong—everysing in this world, I wish you hadn't born me."

"Tell mama what is wrong now."

"Well, den, old Tark's tail drowed out behind, when I wanted it to draw out between his shoulders, too why for a pummel, so I could ride on his back and have something to hold on to."

Anything Midas touch-d was turned to gold. In these days touch a map with gold, and he'll turn to anything.

There are forty thousand commercial travelers in the United States, and it costs over \$87,000,000 a year to keep them moving.

A Yankee wanted the Bridge of Sighs pointed out to him, and then offered to bet that America had several bridges twice the size.

The open sky sits upon our senses like a sapphire crown; the air is our robe of state, the earth is our throne, and the sea a mighty minstrel playing before it.

An English judge, Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to proper length of a sermon, replied,—"Twenty minutes, with a leaning to mercy."

As the Lord's mercies are new every morning, so those to whom they come have a perpetual freshness of life untouched by the burden and heat of the day.

Forster, the new judge of the United States district court of Kansas, has astonished the lawyers of that region by requiring them not to smoke or wear their hats in court.

"And so we go," said a member of a Boston school committee; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

A patent has been granted for a new style of trousers, the peculiarities of which are that they are worn without suspenders, and have an adjustable strap and buckle over each hip.

The Newark Methodist conference proposes to investigate the case of one of their brethren who contracted debts which he was unable to pay. An excellent thing in religion, but it wouldn't succeed we fear in business circles.

An old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her abridges cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked that she "never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

There is something very sensible in the impromptu remark of a pretty girl: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally wrong are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls?"

Might I give counsel to any young hearer, I would say to him: Try to frequent the company of your betters, in books and life; that the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly, the great pleasure of life is that. Note that the great men admire; they admire great things; narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly.—Thackeray.

The young and good looking American, named Reed, who commanded the squad of highwaymen that a short time since stopped the stage-coach between San Antonio and Austin Texas, and so skillfully, thoroughly, quickly and delicately appropriated to themselves the valuables of the passengers—not even respecting an Episcopal Bishop—has been captured at Dallas, Texas. A large reward had been offered for his arrest, and now the United States Marshal is on his way to bring the young Dick Turpin to Austin, there to be tried for his life.

"It is an exploded theory," says one who speaks with knowledge, "that women dress to please the men. They dress to please or to spite each other. Any girl of sense and experience knows that it is as easy to break a man's heart in a two-dollar muslin neatly made up, as it is in a \$500 silk stuns made by a dressmaker." It is in fact, a great deal easier. The natural charm of a young girl is often destroyed by excessive dressing. Men like tasteful and not extravagant toilets; and the rivalry in dress among women is not to catch a beau but to mortify an enemy.

Correct.

"Is that an excellent?" inquired Prof. Hoehkies the other day, of a buckster who displayed in the market a mammoth and a very odd looking vegetable. The man's face assumed a scornful smile, and after he had studied the Professor's form contemptuously for a moment, he answered: "Excellent! thunder and lightning, no! that's a blue nose potato."—Danbury News.

The Grange store started last fall at Winona, Wisconsin has failed. Liabilities \$13 000, with no assets; and a similar one at Owatonna, closed up after a loss of nearly \$20,000.

A contemporary mentions that a near sighted hen which mistook sawdust for indian meal, ate heartily thereof, then laid a nest full of wooden knobs and in three weeks hatched out a set of parlor furniture.

Old Beest Butler will be fifty-six years old next November. The proposal to make the anniversary of his birth a day of national fasting and prayer excites much enthusiasm.

The First Colored Man in the Speaker's Chair.

Washington Special
On the indian appropriation Bill Speaker Blaine called Mr. Ratney, from South Carolina to the chair in the committee of the whole. This is the first time in the history of the government that a colored man has occupied the chair in the house of representatives. With a colored man in the chair, a number of white members on the floor were speaking in favor of civil rights for the Indians.

Col. Higginson has relieved himself by the following observation: "I would rather see too much enthusiasm than not enough. I often think that the spread-eagle of the stump orator is better than the cold spirit of the city editor who cuts him up. I would rather be choked with gas than smothered with starch."

Rational.

The last invention is thus noted: "A Burlington, Vt. man has invented a patn' rat trap that does not require any bait, and will catch a rat every time it reaches for him. It operates on the principal of a stomach pump—the inventor is a retired physician, the sands of whose life, etc., and the trap is placed at the mouth of the rat-hole. When it is wound up, and the suction begins, the rat comes. He may hold on to the ground with his teeth, and hug p his back, paw dirt and weep and yell for the police all he wants, he comes out of that hole backward, is dragged into a back compartment, where a steel glove drags his hide off and lays it aside for a kid glove manufacturer, while the carcass is pushed into a little furnace and incinerated."

All lovers of flowers should remember that one blossom allowed to mature or go to seed, injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses, after they have ceased blooming, should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

BAD GENERALSHIP.—On the subject of "issues," the Lafayette Copper makes these sensible and timely remarks: "We think that a valiant knight of the quill would do well to sound a truce among themselves, and as gallant and skillful leaders of the party turn their batteries on the salient points of the enemy. We think it bad generalship to force the Democratic party into a defensive position on repudiation or any other question. It would be much better strategy to carry the war into Africa, and assault the pregnable places of Radicalism, which are so numerous that it can be assailed on every side, and many of its forces can be captured and turned into familiar allies. There are many who think prudence the better part of valor beside Falstaff; and there is as much truth as poetry in his reasoning. Democracy has no foul stains on its escutcheon, and can defy all assaults; then let us not burden it with any issue, question or measure, that will require all the logic of our standard bearers to defend. Our party record is untarnished and our principles are plain, comprehensive and attractive. Then let us cast not to every weight that would hinder us, and carry only such material as is necessary for the war."

Old minds are like old horses; you must exercise them if you wish to keep them in working order.—John Adams.

A toper at Dubuque, Iowa, attributes the flood in Louisiana to the women's crusade. "I allars were afraid of water," said he, "and too much of it is very dangerous."

Choctaw Herald.

M. L. YEATMAN, Editor.

Thursday May 14, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Subscription: : : \$2.50

The Brook's troops have disbanded and gone home.

In both houses of the legislature of Arkansas the bill for a Constitutional Convention was passed on the 17th inst. The bill calls for a convention on the 14th of July next.

Mass Meeting.

As the time for the holding of the State Convention is approaching, it behooves us as tax payers of the State to cast about for delegates to represent us in that Convention. In order that we may do so, steps should be taken to appoint delegates who will represent the wishes of our county. This, under the circumstances, can only be done by a mass meeting of the taxpayers of the county, who are earnestly requested to meet at Meridian on the 6th of July next at which time delegates to represent us in the State Convention will be selected. At the same time an Executive Committee will be appointed to serve the Democratic and Conservative party during the approaching Campaign. In order that this body may be one that will reflect the true interest of the party, a full attendance of the people from each Beat in the county should be present on the day above named. We hope that every one who can will attend the mass meeting, as, besides the business above named, there will be other important business to transact for the good of the people generally.

It should be remembered that the approaching election is one of vital importance to the people of the State and it behooves them as citizens to act promptly in the matter. Almost every office in the State is to be refilled in November next either by good or inefficient aspirants. Then let us, like men, come forward and do our duty.

The Printing Bill.

From the Columbus Democrat, The avowed object of the Printing Bill is to build up in the State a Press hostile to the interests of the people, and to force the people to sustain it. As far as it is in their power, the Radical leaders intended to strike down every newspaper that dares expose, rebuke, or criticize their infamous acts, and to subsidize presses that will further their schemes of villany.

If the Chancellors and Circuit Judges carry out the law in the spirit that animated its framers, not one conductor of an "organ" will have a soul in his carcass that he can call his own, for the Radical leaders are even more intolerant of opposition to their pet schemes by men in the ranks of their own party than by Democrats. So these organ grinders will have to wear out their masters' name inscribed on them, like the little black-and-tan terriers we see in the streets—to hown and cringe to those masters, black and white, for the crumbs and tid-bits that sustain their miserable lives. Or dropping metaphor, they will have to sustain every measure and act of the Radical leaders, however iniquitous, to flatter the negroes and appeal to their worst passions to keep them in party line, to hatch in their slaves brains fulsome eulogies of the impudent mulattoes and mean white men who are the shining lights of the party in power.

This we say, will be the effect of the law, if carried out in the spirit of the men who made it and the editors who clamored for it. The better class of Radicals will instinctively shrink from taking hold of the subsidized "organs," and they will pass altogether into the hands of men whom it were the basest flattery to call slaves.

What have we to fear from such a press in such hands? The Spartans taught their children temperance by making their slaves drunk in their presence. So the people can teach their children virtue and devotion to principle, by showing them in the sheets ground out by these organs, to what low depths men will descend when animated only by love of place and power.

But the people cannot be forced to take these papers. For the life of us, we cannot see what benefit a man can derive from reading the "legal advertisement" that pertains to the courts of his own county, un-

less it be the minutes of the Supervisors' Court. When the advertising swarms come to be divided, it will not all find sustenance to a full the beneficiaries. Let the people give their papers to go by—let them show the mercenary that they can still choose what they and their families shall read, and the organs in most of the districts will soon exhibit the appearance of exotics exposed to an April frost, or a supernumerary pig that inherits no test.

But what of the papers in the country towns the Radical leaders would crush out?

Let the people of the counties consider first whether it would be best for them and best for the proprietors to continue or discontinue the publications of these papers. If the latter course is determined on by the people and parties interested let the people use increased diligence to promote the circulation of other Democratic papers that they know can weather the storm. But if they shall determine on the former course let every citizen of the county who's a subscriber double his subscription, and send the extra paper to a friend or relative abroad or his poor neighbor at home. This will draw advertising patronage to the paper, as well as increase its subscription list. Don't let the power live a feeble life struggling for existence—better let it die—the sooner the better.

And let all Democratic papers in the State double-shot their pieces and keep up constant fire on our enemies.

LIVINGSTON, May 10th 1874.

Editor Herald:

After a long and tiresome ride on horse—or, rather, pony-back, I reached this place on last Sunday evening. It was my intention to take the cars at York, but upon arriving at that village, I was informed that there would be no train until the day following; and not relishing the idea of having to spend a day and night in so dull and monotonous a place, I determined to accomplish the trip to Livingston, a distance of ten miles, on foot. But just as I had arranged myself for the undertaking, in a small establishment kept for that purpose, imagine my delight, if you can, at the arrival of a hand-car on its way from Meridian to the point of my destination. Indeed, my delight was so great that I immediately went back and "hired myself" again. You understand, for the modest sum of two "dollars," the accommodation conductor kindly consented to take another passenger, and happening to have just that amount about my person, I told him I was his man, or he was mine, I did not care a continental which, provided he would agree to carry me through safely. He did so, and I thought I never could forget such an unprecedented act of purely disinterested kindness; but we had not gone exceeding three miles before the damned machine managed to "switch off," just when we least expected it, too. That being my first rail road accident, I was naturally somewhat frightened, and told the conductor to give me back a dollar and I would gladly walk the rest of the way. He refused most emphatically and pointed to the road and told me to go to the devil. May be I will get to be a sure enough conductor some of these days and that fellow will want to ride on my train. I hear this morning that Maj. Flemming has directed that a train shall leave Meridian for Jones Bluff and return regularly once a week.

Livingston is unusually quiet and but little business of any kind is being done. The town has been considerably improved since my last visit. The churches have been repainted, the sidewalks repaired and lamps placed on all the principal streets. The Templars have a large and flourishing lodge. All the male citizens in town, excepting about twenty-five, have become zealous members of the cause. There is but one bar-room and that is exhibiting signs of weakness. But in my opinion, the scarcity of money has done more for the cause of temperance than all the crusaders.

I called on the editor of the Journal the other day, and I was pleased to notice that everything in and around the office is indicative of prosperity. There is not a more neat and convenient office in the State. Capt Herr is an energetic, able and accomplished writer, and next after John Forsyth, his sagacity and judgment in political matters are second to none in the State. The people of Sumter should, and doubtless do, feel proud of the Journal for it is decidedly the best interior weekly in Alabama.

The political outlook in Sumter, while it

is not encouraging, is by no means so gloomy as in Choctaw. And this is due to the condition of things. They have no idea of running an Independent ticket next Fall, but on the contrary they are determined to hold a Convention and elect such men as will insure a democratic victory. Independent candidates will receive no consideration here. And the people of Choctaw must pursue a similar course unless they are willing to submit to the disgrace of having another set of radicals to govern the affairs of their county, who after pillaging the county Treasury, will set fire to and burn the public buildings. The Herald ought to take an unusually active part in the coming contest, having experienced, to such a bitter extent, the evil consequences of radical misrule. B * * *

Savings.

We all want to be rich. God has made us so that we desire happiness. Few of us gain riches, fewer still find true happiness. And so we are after spending much useless breath in wondering why things are against us. But if we cannot be rich, non but the unfortunate need be really poor. If we cannot be supremely happy none but the wicked need be always unhappy.

There is but one way to avoid poverty and that is by careful saving. There is but one sure way to happiness—it lies in keeping an honest heart. It is with the first we have to do.

To save something day by day is for most of us the only way to get on in life. The man who earns but fifty cents a day if he spends but forty will make sure figures if slow. The man who earns five dollars a day and spends it all is on the next day the poorer man of the two, and at the end of the year the first man will have thirty dollars in hand, and the other not a cent.

This is understood, but the question is, how to save? No man is too poor to save who can afford to use tobacco. He can save the cost of his tobacco at least, which alone will make him rich. No man is too poor to save who wastes money at candy shops, lotteries, or on cheap jewelry, or flashy clothing. What these costs would buy him a home if carefully used. No one need be poor who has health and will work; for some one in our country wants his work and will pay for it. But to save requires care, prudence and good judgment. Every person needs good and wholesome food. This can be had cheaply. Having this he will not need and ought not to touch whiskey, beer, or wine. The man who uses these will probably always be poor. Then good, plain and serviceable clothes must be had. These may be had yet something left over for the house, the place to live in, that best of God's gifts to man, a spot of earth to call his own. These first, then the mind need food and religion; needs support, but all this may be done and some small mite be put aside. The golden secret is buy nothing you can do without until you have the money in hand. Pay as you go. A people who will do this cannot remain poor long.—Mobile Watchman.

—The American Register, of Paris, informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe, and says: "If men and women could flirt as conveniently and pleasantly without its protection, it would be given up altogether in civilized countries."

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 in the highest bidder for CASH, by public outcry, in front of the Court-house door at Butler, on the fourth Monday, 25th day of May 1874, the following described real and personal property, to satisfy said mortgage to wit: One brown horse male and the s w q r of s q, a h of the s w q, s w q r of s w q, a h of the s w q, and the u h of the s e q of the s w q and in section 36 Township 10 Range 8 west, lying and being in Choctaw county Alabama.

TURNER & LONG, Mortgagees, 16-td.

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. 15-6m

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. GURLEY & 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-ly

J. H. SNOW & BROWN.

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. 17

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. 16-17

May 3, '72.

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 evidence 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 the Choctaw Herald a newspaper 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. 17-4w.

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 13th 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. 17-w.

May 14th 1874.

European House,

Corner of Rhodes and Front Streets,

MERIDIAN MISS.

Restaurant and Lodging.

M. H. HAURY, : : Proprietor. 15-1f

Apr. 30, '74.

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

T. EATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND— Commission

Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street,

(Up Stairs) MOBILE, ALA.

All Cotton consigned to us on Classed Steamboats is covered by Insurance unless otherwise directed. Sep 12 '73. 34-17

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

M. FALLON. JAS. O'CONNELL.

M. FALLON & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & CO.

No. 119 Dauphin Street, Mobile Ala. 16-6m

Apr. 30, '74.

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 21, 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 trust. 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 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

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 require the cash for all subscriptions. No name will be placed upon our subscription book until paid for. Persons finding their paper discontinued will know that their time has run out.

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 INDEPENDENT Candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of this county, Election November 1874. And respectfully solicit your suffrages.

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.

For Circuit Clerk.

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 anywhere in town.

GRAND LARCENY.—One of the negroes charged with the breaking into Mr. Allen's store, in this county, a short time since and extracting several hundred dollars worth of goods, was arrested and committed before His Hon. J. S. Evans to jail on last Thursday night. His bond was fixed at \$1,000.

If you want something nice in the way of refreshments call on Mr. J. W. Harst, he keeps a fine assortment of every thing usually found in a first class Bar.

The cotton market on the 18th inst. is quoted as follows: Good ordinary 16 c. Low middling 17c; Middling 18c. No demand and market weak.

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

In our last week's edition we neglected to call attention to the fact that Mr. Jas. H. Braswell had changed his announcement from County Treasurer to Circuit Clerk. He is now a candidate for the latter office.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—A negro by the name of Columbus Jackson was arrested last Saturday on board of a steam boat between Tuscaloosa and Bladen Landings charged with an assault with intent to murder. He was committed by Chancellor Dillard and ordered to be confined in the jail in this place. The act was committed in Maringo county where he will no doubt be tried.

From the many reports received, we feel at liberty to say that the river planters in this county are diligently at work planting. They are following up the water as it recedes and unless the seasons are bad, will make, at least, a fair crop of corn. There are a few, it is true, that have suffered such severe losses that it will be almost impossible for them to repair in time to plant, a majority, however, will be enabled to plant the most of their land.

We hear more or less complaint from the farmers about rain. A majority of them have had to replant their cotton, and some of them have even had to plant the third time, in such cases the ground has become so dry that the cotton seed have failed to come up. As a general thing cotton that has come up looks very badly—and judging the cotton crop by the present prospect it would be considered a very gloomy one. The corn prospect looks better than the cotton.

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

Copper.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA.—ONE TON TO THE HAND PER DAY AND WORTH \$100 PER TON.

On last Monday there passed through this place on their way to the terminus of the Railroad, four two-horse wagons, loaded with copper ore taken from a mine in the upper part of Randolph county, Alabama, which is said to give every evidence of being inexhaustible and also very rich. From the best information we can get upon the subject, these mines are in the upper part of Randolph county or where it joins Oklawaha, in the vicinity of what is known as Gold Ridge, which place is about twenty miles from this point and about five or six from the line of this county.

The present works are upon the land of a gentleman by the name of Dick Woods, who before commencing operations, took specimens of the ore to Baltimore and had it assayed. There it was pronounced very rich—not surpassed by Cornwall, England. Mr. Woods, upon his return home, being without means to work the mines properly, managed, we learn to get capital advanced to him in Atlanta, upon prospective promise of the mines. We have not been able to learn the force he has at work, but the parties driving the teams through here last Monday, state that Mr. W. wants to get about twenty more wagons, and with that number he could hardly move the ore from the mines as fast as it was gotten out, and they also stated that a hand could get out a ton per day; so we infer from this that he has a pretty respectable force at work.

The ore is said to be worth \$100 per ton, and to be very accessible, as it lies very near the surface. The direction of Gold Ridge from this is due west, and it is quite probable that this mine is connected with the copper mines of this county. Carrollton Station is the nearest railroad point to Gold Ridge, and it is the intention of Mr. Woods to haul his ore to that place for shipment. Carrollton Times.

La Motte was not a great writer, but he understood human nature. Finding that his book had a slow sale, he procured a prohibition against the reading of it, and every copy was disposed of.

MARRIED.

BARBOUR COATS.—Married at the residence of the bride's father in Clark County, Alabama on the 10th inst., by the Rev. P. E. Kirven, Mr. JOHN F. BARBOUR of Bladen Springs, to Miss DORA COATS. [We wish the young couple all the bliss that their fond hearts have painted upon the scene of Hope. May their tarque ever glide down the stream of prosperity, and at last, safely anchor in that harbor where peace reigns supremely. Ed.]

Who the Devil He Was.

Highlanders have the habit, "when talking their English, such as it is of interjecting the personal pronoun, "he" where not required, such as "The king he has come," instead of "The king has come." Often, in consequence, a sentence or expression is rendered sufficiently ludicrous as the sequel will show. A gentleman says he has had the pleasure of listening to a clever man, the Rev. Mr. —, let his locality be a secret, and recently began his discourse thus: "My friends, you will find the subject of discourse this afternoon in the first epistle general of the Apostle Peter, chapter 5th and verse 8th, in the words "The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." Now, my friends, we will divide the subject of our text today into four heads. Firstly, We shall endeavor to ascertain "Who the devil he was? Secondly, We shall inquire into his geographical position namely, "Where the devil he was, and where the devil he was going? Thirdly, And this is of a personal character—"Who the devil he was—king? And fourthly and lastly, We shall endeavor to solve a question which has never been solved yet—"What the devil he has been roaring about?"

Assume all men to be honest whom you do not know; but never put it in any one's power to cheat in case he be a rogue.

A rural statistician reports that more people are talked to death by pedlers of lightning-rods than are killed by lightning.

A woman in Laber, Michigan, took her husband's knife, a few days ago, to open a felon; shortly after, her husband seized the knife to extract a silver from his hand, and inoculated himself with the virus of the poison; his hand began to swell, and in four hours he was a raving maniac, and in less than forty-eight hours he died.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17.—The Williamsburg reservoir, which gave way yesterday morning, precipitated the vast mass of water it contained three miles down a steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg; and thence further down the valley through the villages of Hay-denville, Leeds, and Florence, into Northampton meadows, where the stream empties into Connecticut river. The huge torrent, dashing into Williamsburg with resistless power, swept away in a moment the manufacturing establishments and numbers of dwelling houses, causing enormous destruction of property and terrible loss of human life.

Let us go along and adopt a platform of principles—say nothing of white men or black men—get out our ticket composed of our strongest, most available men, and we will succeed; otherwise we can have no hope of success. That we believe that competency and intelligence should fill the various offices within the gift of the voters of Alabama, is precisely why we take the position that we do; and when we elect competent men they are sure to be white men, and they will wield the sceptre of the State with a mild but firm hand, meeting out justice alike to all.—Henry County Register.

We must have good men for office, county and State, honest, practical and sensible. It is full time, in a country where there is so much intelligence and worth, that ignorance, weakness and corruption should give up to worth. We want no stupid, unfit and unqualified men in our Legislature or in the different State offices. This must not be, or legislative and official transactions will become worse than a farce, a burning disgrace to civilization, and the effectual extinguisher of the last spark of patriotism that burns in the breast of every one of us, and makes us proud of being Americans and Alabamians. Then let all good men, of all parties and colors, make one grand rally in November, and in the support of such men, in whom we can place confidence, and above and beyond anything that is selfish, contracted and corrupt, with brains to raise the humiliated ship of State, and for the future steer it clear of the shoals and breakers which threaten such sure and irreparable destruction.—Opelika Observer.

The smallest women look hopelessly to hymns.

Home Influence.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longing for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with the repression of these natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them into the society that in any measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to public-houses, at first, for love of liquor—very few people really like the taste of liquor—they will go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which, they discover, does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes complete with public-places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and tight fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures along your walls. Have music and entertaining games. Banish those demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhoods, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions, depends upon you. Do not blame miserable bachelors if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatsoever.

C. P. MILLS & CO.

Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
DRUGS
AND
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.

Register's 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:

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 southwest quarter of section ten, all in township eleven, range four, west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, lying and being in the county of Choctaw, and State of Alabama.

J. C. CHAPMAN,

Register.

Jan. 21, '74
If the above sale has been continued until the First Monday in May 1874.

J. C. CHAPMAN,

Register.

April 6, 1874.
If the above sale has been continued until the first Monday in June 1874.

J. C. CHAPMAN,

Register.

May the 7th 1874

2257, 18, 2414, 20, 4671 38

BUTLER, Alabama,

April 1st, 1874.

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,

Supt. Choctaw county.

DR. J. R. MILLS,

Resident Physician

AND

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.

A. J. GRAY, M.

Sec'y.

Butler Grange, No. 126, meets in Butler First Thursday, in each month at ten o'clock a. m.

B. H. WARREN, M.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Sec'y.

Desotville Grange, No. 127, meets in Desotville on

A. J. GRAY, M.

Sec'y.

Puehmata Grange, 128, meets in Puehmata on

W. S. HORN, M.

C. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

Puehmata Grange, No. 129, meets at Bethel Church

W. GREEN, M.

C. W. MOODY, Sec'y.

Bladen Springs Grange, No. 130, meets in Bladen Springs on

G. H. McKEE, M.

Bladen Springs Grange, No. 214, meets in

Bladen Springs on 1st Saturday in each month.

V. P. GAINES, Sec'y. B. F. MARSHALL, M.

Tompkinsville Grange, No. —, meets in

Tompkinsville on

S. V. HORN, Sec'y. W. R. HORN, M.

Pelham Grange No. 260, meets in Pelham on First Saturday in each month.

W. WALTON, Sec'y. P. E. WALTON, M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

NORTHERN.

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

WESTERN:

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

SOUTHERN.

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

COURT CALENDAR.

The Regular Terms of the Circuit Court for Choctaw County are as follows:
Spring Term—Fifth Monday after the Third Monday in March.
Fall Term—Fifth 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,
Solicitor—W. E. BRASS,
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.

THE ADVERTISER AND MAIL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHES FULL REPORTS OF THE Legislative Proceedings, Supreme Court Head Notes, and all matters of public importance that transpire at the Capital.

As heretofore, it will struggle for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State and Nation.

In order that all may be induced to subscribe for it now, the following liberal terms for subscription to the Weekly are offered:

From October or November 1st, to

January or February 1st, 1875,

Single Copies

Clubs of Fifteen

\$2.50

30.00

This embraces a period of FIFTEEN MONTHS and will include next season of the Legislature, January and June Terms of the Supreme Court, the Great Campaign of next year for State Offices, 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, Ala.

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, 1871. 36 ly

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 21, 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.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	12 Mo.
1 Inch.	\$ 8.00	\$12.00	\$ 18.00
2 Inches.	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$ 25.00
3 Inches.	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$ 30.00
1-4 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. Obituaries 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.

ALONE.

Alone, upon the wide wide world!
This hard to dwell alone—
To catch no look of human love,
To list no gentle tone;
But wander through life's busy crowd
Lone as a dove within its shroud.

Alone—'tis hard to sit and weep,
In some untrodden shade,
O'er all the wrecks of life and joy
A few brief years have made;
To trace the links of that bright chain
Which time will never unite again.

Alone—'tis deeper grief to dream
Of those we loved in youth,
And feel, though time has changed us not,
Their hearts are lost to truth;
To wake, alas, too late and find
Their vows have passed us as the wind.

Alone—'tis agony for one,
Of spirit proud and strong,
To feel life's pulses ebbing fast
Before the world's cold wrong;
And sternly hide each pang of fate
That leaves the heart so desolate.

Alone—'tis sometimes sweet to mark
The green and quiet spot,
Where we may sleep when life is o'er,
By all the world forgot;
With none to bless our churchyard hours
But leaves, and birds and summer flow-
ers.

My Vis-a-vis.

Before me she sits smiling,
This pleasant April day,
And I vow her breath is sweeter
Than any new mown hay.
To her I'll give my hand and heart,
My fortune and my life,
And silver fork I'll give galore,
If she won't bite her knife.

Her eyes are like the summer sea
That laps the golden sand;
Her words are like the soft flute-notes
In Gilmore's famous band;
Her lips I'd like to say belonged
To my own darling wife,
If she'd not shone in through them
That pastry with a knife.

O, maiden fond! O, Maiden dear!
That white hand wasn't made
To thrust between your pearly teeth
That sharp and glittering blade;
For prongs are plenty darling duck,
In this hard world of strife—
So do not cut our love in two
By eating with a knife.

DEAD, BUT NOT BURIED.—When a friend dies and is buried, there's an end of him. We miss him for a space out of our daily existence; we mourn for him by degrees that become mercifully less; we cling to the blessed hope that we shall be reunited in some more perfect sphere; but so far as this earth is concerned, there's an end of him. However near and dear he was, the time arrives when he does not form a part of our daily thought; he ceases to be even an abstraction. We go no more with flowers and tears into the quiet cemetery; only the rain and the snow flake fall there; we leave it for the fingers of spring to deck the neglected mound.

But when our friend wishes us a kindly adieu in the midst of a crowded city, or goes off on a sea voyage and a new world is gained, his memory lives a singular tenacity. He may be to all intents and purposes dead to us, but we have not lost him. The ring of the door bell at midnight may be his ring; and approaching footsteps may be his footsteps; the unexpected lot-

ter with foreign postmarks may be from his hand. He haunts us as the dead never can.

The woman whose husband died last night may marry again within a lustre of months. Do you suppose a week passes by when the woman whose husband disappeared so mysteriously ten years ago, does not think of him? There are moments when the opening of a door must startle her.

There is no real absence but death.—Ex

The Distress in the Tensas and Macon Country.

For the Editor of the N. O. Times:

Permit me, through the columns of the TIMES to call public attention to the neglected and almost forgotten people along Tensas and Bayou Macon, whose sufferings on account of the flood even exceed the distress of many of the other overflowed districts. People in the "backwoods," as these are situated are worse off in a calamity like this, for not only are they generally much poorer than those along the main rivers and streams, but, being cut off from all communication with the outside world, they are for help does not reach us here and it is a matter of difficulty to extend a helping hand to them, even if their condition were known. In ordinary times these people along Tensas and Macon have but little intercourse with the outside world, papers and mails seldom reach that country. It is for these poor neglected and helpless people that I plead. I have lived in Macon country for several years, have seen overflows there before, and know what I am speaking of. Recent intelligence from there, conveyed through private sources, confirm the worst expectations which may have been entertained in regard to that country. From Trinity up Tensas and Bayou Macon, all along the western limits of Tensas and Madison parishes, far up to Floyd, in Carroll parish, there is not a dry spot of land to be seen on the swamp, side, nothing but an endless water waste from three to fifteen feet deep, covering thousands and thousands of acres of arable land; the houses, corn cribs and fences swept away, cattle and stock drowned, and the most intense suffering generally. Capt. Greenlee, of the Flats, (the only boat running up into that country about every fortnight during the season) corroborates everything that is stated in letters from there, and thinks there will be, in many instances, absolute starvation. It should be borne in mind that the people are poor in ordinary times, their country being badly subject to overflow at all times. The Ashton crevasse, which overflows this country about every three years, has been studiously neglected by our levee authorities, and has now grown into such proportions that all hope to ever see that gap closed has been abandoned by the inhabitants. Added to this, the waters from the Back crevasse have completed the ruin of that whole section, which, if protected by levees, could not be surpassed for richness if its soil in all Louisiana. After the present calamity I think people will prefer to abandon their lands, finally, and take refuge in the highlands of Catahoula, Franklin and Richland parishes, as many of them have already done during the past years. Something should be done, and quickly done, for this suffering section. There is no police justice or relief committees in these backwoods. From the thickly settled river fronts in Tensas, Madison and Carroll no help can be expected for these people, the intermediate swamps and woods cutting off all communication with the west side of said parishes. Provisions sent to Delta and other points along the river are therefore of no avail to the suffering west side, even if there were a disposition to extend help to the backwoods people. The only way to reach these is by steamer direct up Tensas and Bayou Macon, and as the Flats is again advertised to leave, I would suggest that some arrangements be made to distribute supplies to the most destitute along these streams. I have no doubt that Captain Greenlee will make liberal terms as to freight, etc., though I well know that his, at present, very limited business up that way hardly justifies him to continue his trips. Because we hear no constant clamor from this back country, we should not forget the sufferings of its inhabitants, whose condition is the worse only as they are cut off from all means of ready relief. I estimate the number of sufferers along said streams at 3600, at the lowest calculation.

Respectfully, WM. P. GERARD.

A new way of proposing marriage is reported, and we give the facts for the benefit of those interested. A gentleman named the fair recently and fell in love (see gentlemen sometimes do) with a demure in the floral temple. He bought a ten dollar basket of flowers, and handing her a fifty-dollar bill, said: "If you don't give me the exact change, I'll marry you." The blushing maiden handed him back thirty dollars (she was probably confused) and he remarked: "I thought so!" Cards will be out early next week!

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. 36 6m.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
GEO. D. 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.
Offices 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. 36-6m

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 \$800 per Day.
First Class in Every Respect.
YOUNG & STRATTON,
Proprietors
Apr. 19, 15 1y.]

V. R. WILLIAMS, COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY

—(O)—
All persons desiring his services can be waited upon by addressing him at Butler Ala. —15f

Mobile Paper House.

J. E. SHERMAN,

16 North Water St. 16
MOBILE ALA.

BLANK Books, Envelopes, Letter Cap, Office Stationery, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c., at

NORTHERN PRICES:
Every description of Blank Books on hand and made to order for County Court Records, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twines, Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and the lowest prices.
Send for Price List and be convinced 40f.

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-pan.
5. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. July 19th, 1871. 27 1f

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

BUTLER, ALA.

—O—

By

M. L. YEATMAN, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, \$2 00

—O—

IN POLITICS,

THE 'HERALD'

WILL REMAIN,—As Heretofore

DEMOCRATIC.

—O—

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 Southwest 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

POOR O