

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

Volume VI. Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, April 23, 1874. {WHOLE NO. 274} Number 14.

Professional Cards.

W. B. BIGGS,

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 this and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.
Prompt attention given to all business.
June 3, 1869. 31-1y.

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

Taylor & Prince,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,

CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Washington counties.

July 5th, '72. 25-1y.

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

COBBES & ALTMAN

Attorneys and Counsellors at

Law,

BUTLER, ALABAMA.

WILL practice in the Circuit, Probate and Chancery Courts of Choctaw County.

J. J. ALTMAN will also attend to any business in the Courts of Washington County.

Jan 19 1-1y.

MAT. TURNER, M. D.

Resident Physician.

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

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

May 9, 1873. 1-6t

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.

25-1y.

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

DRS. FORSTER & GAINES,

Mt. Sterling, Ala.

Having Associated, offer their services to the citizens of Choctaw County, in the various branches of **Medicine and Surgery.**

OFFICE, MT. STERLING ALA.

June 1, 1873. 21-3m

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor,

South Side Canal Street, between Royal and Water Streets,

Mobile, : : : ALA.

THIS House is conveniently located to all places of business and amusement, and is first-class in every respect.

71.

"Contentment in Wealth."

"Yes," said the girl, passionately, "my life is too narrow, too full of petty cares. Would it be any broader if I married you? You don't know what you ask; you don't know what and unhappy, dissatisfied girl I am; how tired of every thing about me. From Monday morning till Saturday night, I perform the same tiresome duties. Then there's always the rehearsal Saturday, and the singing on Sunday. My father reads his sermon to me in the middle of the week, so that is nothing new. Don't ask me to be your wife, Louis; you would be sorry in a year if I said yes."

"I thought you loved me," said the young man, sadly.

"So I do; at least I think I do," she added, with a curious ingenuitiveness. "I am sure, Louis, I love no one better than you; but I tell you this kind of a life don't suit me."

"What would suit you, dear?"

"I hardly dare to say; but I should like to be something great—to be looked up to, admired—spoken of with enthusiastic praise. I should prefer to live in a city, where I could see great people and art galleries and go to concerts—yes, and to the theatre, though father thinks it so wicked."

"Ah, Alice, dear, your head is turned, not your heart; please G-d not your heart. Going to the great city has changed you; and you, if I remember, you did not like your rich relatives."

"No, nor they me; but they found me very handy. I could make over their dresses, and embroider dainty little neck-ties, and serve them in a thousand ways; yet, slave life through it was, in one sense, they have invited me, and I am going there again, to stay six weeks."

"Oh Alice!"

"And then, when I come back—if I do"—she paused a moment, for Louis' face had changed, and, after all, she did love him better than she knew—"I will give you your answer."

"If you come back. Good bye, Alice."

"Are you going?"

"Why should I stay? You will not come back, Alice. Good night, and good bye."

"Good bye, then," she answered, proudly, and hurried into the porch of the parsonage, hot tears crowding up to her eyes.

"I don't care for him at all; why should I cry?" she asked herself angrily, as she entered the parlor.

"Alice," her father called, "bring me my Church History. Thank you, child; but what makes you so pale, birdie?"

"Nothing, father, only I'm tired. Good night," And Alice sought her own room.

One week more and Alice was on her way to the city, to live over again what had been before a life of torture—rendered endurable, however, by one cherished, underlying purpose. Her mind was made up. Her father, even, who seldom praised, had once said that he feared for his poor little motherless girl, because she had genius.

Madam Le Muir had just given audience to an importunate woman, whose story of wretchedness had drawn largely upon her sympathies. And she, too, had several calls at morning, none of them pleasant; but she would permit the poor to leave her empty-handed, and she was wont to say that such people were better worth studying than all her books.—From their voices, gestures, their pathos and their pleading, she learned much.

There was a knock at the door of her beautiful parlor, and Marie, her favorite maid came in.

"Another applicant?" asked the madame.

"Yes, but perhaps, it is not best that madame sees her, though she is very different from the rest."

"What is a little Maria?"

"Like a true, madame—the dearest flower of a country maid," said the girl, "with a face so sweet that I almost hope you will see her. After those sorrowful ones, I think it would do you good, madame."

"Perhaps it would. Ask her up; I am ready now."

Very beautiful was the slight young creature who entered the parlor a moment afterward. Her dress was of pure white, as fresh and delicate as it could well be, with a single fall of lace. A cape, as simple as her dress, and for awhile there she stood, fell to her waist, smooth, though well worn, gloves fitted her hands, and she looked as the maid had said, a very rose for freshness and beauty.

For some moments the great artist gazed delightfully upon this vision of nature.

total grace—as pure, so refined, so artless. "What did you wish of me, my dear?" The girl started and trembled a little. Her cheeks were covered with blushes as she said, lifting her blue eyes reverently: "I saw you last night."

"Well, what did you think of me?" asked the woman, smiling.

"I thought—oh, I thought that to be as gifted and as great as you, I would sacrifice a most—life itself."

"And perhaps honor?"

The woman's eyes glittered. Her voice was very low, and sounded as if it came from between closed teeth. "Who are you?" she asked, a moment after.

"My name is Alice Grahame. I am only a country girl, but I feel there is that within me would raise me to greatness. I have talent for the stage. I can recite for you, if you wish it. Oh, madam, you have influence; your position is great; your name is written among the stars—will you let me come where you are? Will you find me some humble place where I can learn to be like you?"

"Like me—to be like me! Poor child, are you mad?"

Alice looked at her, startled by the lowering of her voice.

"I say, are you mad? Come, now, you want me to be your friend. I will be the best friend you ever had. Oh, you are as like what I was! Heaven keep you from becoming what I am! You shrink from me. That is as I would have it. Keep as far from me as you can—you are too pure to touch me. Listen: My father was a clergyman—a quiet, holy, devoted man. Perhaps he sometimes forgot to have a child, but he loved me. I was addicted to the habit of reading and memorizing plays. Night after night I sat up, devouring the tragedies of Shakespeare, until at last the passion became so overpowering that I determined to seek the city and enter upon the theatrical profession. I had no mother to wound; she was dead. My beauty attracted instant attention. Success turned my head—flattery ruined me. To-day I am a mother and no wife and well for me if my son does not curse the name of the mother who bore him."

Alice was weeping.

"You are young and beautiful. When you ask to come here you cannot dream of the perils that beset you. Like me, you may live to cry out, 'I am lost!' Like me, you may hear that your father has gone to heaven, and you will find that the man who loved you, and whom you love—there he is—on the stage of a happy wife. You may weep for the priceless love you threw from you, for a life of ease, of hardly won ease, of hateful splendor."

"There, child, I don't mean to make you cry; but I do say, that willing would I die to-morrow could I bring back my innocent youth. Go home, young girl; and when you are tempted in the great, think of the star you saw last night, blazing with a false lustre; and remember how to-day you have seen the setting of every fair star of hope in one human lozenge."

Alice went from the madame's place house heavy hearted. Life and its aims seemed changed to her, as she turned her face homeward.

"Oh, father, oh, Louis!" she cried, softly, "I could not have lost you both. God help me henceforth to be content."

So she returned to the old parsonage, and Louis—who had expected that she would find a home in the city—head-d she had come back, and hastened, fleet footed, to the dear old grey house.

Together they stood again in the porch, and this time there were sweet, caressing voices—and the perfume of the roses wafted by them—and a kiss was given and returned—the precious kiss of betrothal.

That Little Hatchet.

A good little boy out West, undertook to come the G. Washington on his mother in this way:

He cut off the cat's head with the traditional hatchet, and then hid the defunct in the meat barrel. When the old lady went for meat to make the "hoo-ee" for the frugal morning repast she discovered the cat, and interviewed her little son. He said, "I did it, mother, with my little hatchet, but I'm bewitched if I can tell the whole truth about this little affair." Now most mothers would have kissed that brave, truth-telling son on his noble brow and kept right on using the meat out of that barrel just the same, but this one didn't. She said, "Come across my lap, my son; come across my lap. He came, and for awhile there rose a cloud of dust from the seat of his trousers that effectively hid the son from view and the old woman now sports goggles and is lavish in the use of Pott's eye-salve. That good little boy had prepped the seat of his pants.

A Few Plain Words.

The following editorial appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser some weeks ago, and we commend it to our readers:

It is with regret that we find, in various parts of the State, and undue prejudice against nominating conventions. The first of the complaint seems to be that they are not representative bodies. A representative body is one which supplies the place of another, and generally a larger body. The greater the number who participate in the selection of delegates, the more generally representative the convention becomes. If all participate, who are entitled, the convention becomes as though representative as the system will allow.

If representatives betray their trust, that is the fault—not of the system but of weak human nature. In this article we have only to do with the system. It is beyond the art of man to purge that, or any other system, of evils growing out of imperfections of human nature.

Now this is the point to which we invite the attention of those who complain of the non-representative character of County Conventions. The selection of delegates is a matter of popular choice. No man can properly go into a Convention, upon the credentials of a minority. If the majority is against him he stays at home. If those who complain constitute the majority, they can cure the evils complained of. There is nothing to prevent them from meeting with and out-voting the rest. But if through sloth or indifference, they allow the minority to exceed them when the voting begins and ends, they have none but themselves to blame. In that event it would be undignified and unmanly to complain. If, on the contrary, the complainants constitute the minority, which is generally the case, then are they both unwise and unpatriotic to attempt to ruin because they cannot rule.

It is not the fault of the system that this is so; because if the minority refuse to be controlled by the majority in Convention, it would also refuse if the whole county constituted that Convention. In other words, it is the fault of the factious and not of the Convention. No man can foresee, or prevent, the spirit of factious opposition.

There is one proposition which, for various good reasons, we shall state to be beyond all dispute, at that is that without thorough unity of purpose and action in this campaign we shall not be able to win. A second and kindred proposition, equally clear, is this: We cannot secure that unity without county conventions. The people must, therefore, make up their minds to one of two things: either minds to do one of two things: either to submit to a continuation of the evils of Radical control, or to forego all objections against conventions. They have these bodies thoroughly under their own control, and if they cannot please themselves they will have only themselves to blame. If every man will make up his mind to go into the primary, or beat meetings, and so, it will be utterly impossible for politicians, or any other class of men, to "manipulate" them. But if every second or third man makes up his mind to stay at home, and subordinate his share of the public good to his own private interests, he cannot be surprised if others, more self-sacrificing than he, take hold of the matter and pay as little respect to his opinions or interests as he paid them by remaining away. If his principles, opinions, interests or prejudices are worthy of representation in the best meeting, no man is more fit than he to go there and represent them. If they are not, then he has no right to set them up, afterwards, in opposition to the interest of the whole people. He need hardly flatter himself with the hope that other people will do for him anything which he willfully refuses to do for himself.

We have spoken plainly on this subject because we regard it as one of the utmost importance, as also because this is no time for sycophantic songs. It is the duty of every Conservative in this State, who feels the burdens of an extravagant administration, to shoulder his own share of the responsibility of getting rid of them. He cannot willfully cast any part of it on the shoulders of another, without assuming his full share of moral responsibility for all the evils, to his fellow citizens and to his country, which may afterwards flow from a Radical victory. Every man in Alabama should now feel as old Simon Glover felt, and resolve within himself as he resolved: "The pilot, in calm weather, will let the seaboy trifle with the rudder; but, when winds howl and waves arise he stands by the helm himself!" We have no "calm weather" now. It is all storm; and every man is, to a certain extent, the pilot of the Ship of State.

Select Poetry.

Passing Away.

How varied, how changing,
Are all earthly scenes!
How sad and how diverse
Are all of life's dreams!
How quick the transition
From childhood to age—
From the prattling youth
To the full grown sage.
From the sweet blushes,
To the pale lips of care,
From her jet-black ringlets
To her snow-white hair.
From the bride at the altar,
With her light hearted groom,
To the hour when they both
Shall descend to the tomb!
All, all that is earthly—
Our hopes and our fears,
Our joys and our sorrows,
Our sighs and our tears;
Our dreams of ambition,
Our thirsting for fame,
Our visions of glory
In leaving—a name.
Ah, all that for now,
We so struggle and grieve,
Will be shut from our view
In the sleep of the grave.
Like the rose in its blossom,
Which blooms to decay,
So all that is earthly
Is passing away.

Frightful Accident on the A and C Railroad.

A PLUNGE INTO THE SWOLLEN WATERS OF THE BIGBEE—TWO KILLED AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

The north-bound passenger train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad met with a terrible accident on the morning of 16th. While crossing the Bigbee river, at Jones' Bluff, the extreme northern span of the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine and three box cars into the swollen waters, drowning the engineer, fireman, and wounding several others.

The baggage car did not go under, but hung in the bridge and was suspended in or over the water, or probably both. The baggage-master and express messenger were secured from a perilous position in the engine. A brakeman, name not known, is seriously injured. There were in the express car about \$1,800 in money, and the car half full of sundries, mostly boxes of dry goods.

The engine is twenty feet under water. We deduce from this fact, that it did not go down into the bed of the river, but had passed the channel, and went down upon the sloping bank which will be dry as the water recedes. The bodies of the dead, the express treasure and other freight, will be the easier rescued. The one passenger coach remained on the bridge all right. The coach was well filled.

LATER.—The bridge gave way and is described as going down easy, and the engine turned over on its side. The baggage, mail and express car did not get under water at all. It was that which made the impediment that stopped the passenger coach. The dead fireman had his skull broken in two places. Charley Briggs fished up engineer Lindley's coat, but failed to get hold of the body.

Arrangements have been made for a transfer until the bridge is repaired.—Mobile Register.

It is worth while to hear in mind that if a person has swallowed poison, and no recognized antidote is at hand, the best thing to do is to give warm or cold water as fast as possible. Tepid water is the best as that opens the pores of the skin, and causes vomiting; but if that is not at hand, do not wait, but give cold, until a physician arrives. While this will not cure all cases of poisoning, it will cure some, and benefit in all instances.

The young women of Salem, Oregon, have formed themselves into a society to investigate the character and habits of the young men in the town. The young men, however, have also organized, and have resolved not to associate with any young woman who chews gum or talk too much.

A prize ex in Paris had a back as big as a grand Piano. What music he must have made.

The Good Templar association has been established about twenty-three years.

CREASE IN PAGE

Choctaw Herald.

W. E. KIRKMAN, Editor.

Published April 23, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Subscription: \$2.50.

We are decidedly in favor of the new temperance movement, by which it is proposed to abolish the present popular custom of "treating." We know a number of men who frequently take on too much of the ardent, simply because they want to appear sociable. There are others who always keep whisky at their houses, but never become intoxicated at home; yet when they come to town and mingle with their friends, they are almost sure to take a little too much.

Indeed, this anti-treatment scheme would not only prevent much drunkenness, but it would also save considerable money. A man who is at all conscientious in his nature and who possesses a liberal disposition, finds it almost impossible to enter a bar room and take a drink without having to rest at least a half dozen dead heads. And should he fail to extend the invitation, some of these fellows would consider it an affront; and he, too, would be foolish enough to feel that he had acted badly.

A number of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, both Democrats and Republicans, have published a lengthy address denouncing the official misconduct of one E. M. Kiehl, Judge of the city court of that place.

If Kiehl is guilty of the enormous charges preferred against him, and we believe he is, he merits an invitation to a "neck-tie sociable."

Encouraging.

Two years ago there were not exceeding two Democratic Governors north of Maryland and the Ohio. Now we have one third of New England, and some faint hopes of Massachusetts. We have also New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Oregon, Nevada, and Wisconsin. West Virginia, and Texas have also been released, and New York and California virtually redeemed, within the last brief period. "Shall we not place Alabama along side?" for more fortunate states. "We can do it, if we will drop all needless disputes which do not pertain to a political canvass and unite in a common effort against the common destroyer. Otherwise we cannot. The 'little cloud' which 'arose out of the sea' was big with blessings for the South as well as for the North, and if we fail to make them our own region of peace, meaning, and success, in our party, we shall deserve to be the hissing and the scorn of men.

The above Extract from an editorial in the Montgomery Advertiser, is recommended to the careful attention of those who are opposed to indulge their prejudices in regard to matters of merely local interest, to the manifest detriment of the Democratic and conservative party.

"Shall we not place Alabama along side her more fortunate sisters?" This is a pertinent inquiry, and one that every white man in the State should willingly answer in the affirmative. It is at least a question that we should take into calm and thoughtful consideration. The above extract is full of encouragement to every patriotic mind. The Democratic and Conservative party has been rapidly gaining in strength and numbers for two years past, and if our people could be induced to throw off their lethargy, "drop all needless disputes which do not pertain to a political canvass, and unite in a common effort against the common destroyer," these steady accessions to our ranks would not only continue, but they would increase to such an extent that our political redemption would be secured beyond the peradventure of a doubt. There has not been an election held since the war, in which the Democratic party, proper—the white men, have exhibited that amount of zeal and interest that was demanded by the importance of issues involved; and it is mainly due to this feeling of indifference that our success has not been more frequent. We might learn a profitable lesson from the Republican party in their manner of organizing and conducting a political campaign. We

think that the same improvement are now being placed in the hands of honest men, and that the same improvements are being made in the same way.

The reputation scheme has about expired. Those who sprang this question and have been almost ceaseless in their endeavors to make it an issue in the approaching contest, have at last discovered that they were attempting to "make a mountain out of a mole hill," and that there is really no conflict of sentiment upon this subject. All right-minded persons are persuaded that the question of the repudiation of these State bonds, whether they were fraudulently issued or not, is not proper to be made the issue in an election which involves other questions of so much greater magnitude. Let the courts decide as to the validity of these bonds. The people have no right to interfere except as parties to the suit; it is not a question to be determined by ballot. Then let us resolve that we will at least still our passions and lay aside our prejudices, in behalf of the public good, and enter the campaign of 1874, determined to wrest our government from the dominion of partisan rulers and place it again in the hands of men who can stand the Jeffersonian test of honesty and capability.

To the Members and Friends of the Methodist Church at Butler:

I would respectfully call your immediate attention to the condition of the Church at Butler. It needs repairing badly; and if not attended to at once, will soon become useless for purposes of Church worship. This is a matter of the first importance and is, or ought to be, one of public concern. If the work is begun at once, comparatively a small contribution from each member will be amply sufficient to make the building comfortable, and but a little more would be needed to give us such a Church as our county citizens ought to have. We have now on hand about Seventy dollars, and but few have contributed. Every one should come forward and aid in this important matter, remembering that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Kindness—The way it Pays.

A GOOD DEED BRINGS \$1,000,000 TO A FLORIDIAN.

We find the following in a Jacksonville Floridian paper of recent date:

More than twenty years ago Major W. A. Blossom, who is now in Jacksonville, was a resident of Washington. While there, one of his friends, a young man, named Larimer, in whom he became deeply interested, Larimer had been led astray by the influence of wicked associates, and was utterly dissolute and dissipated—to all appearances a moral and physical wreck.

It is more than probable that Major Blossom discovered redeeming qualities in the young man, notwithstanding the depth to which dissipation had brought him, for the good Samaritan rescued him from the gutter, gave him a pleasant home, assisted him by counsel and the aid of fine social influences to make himself a new man. After his reformation was effected the young man returned to his parents, who resided in Colorado, and for a number of years his generous benefactor heard nothing of him. In December of last year Major Blossom's attention was called to an advertisement in a Boston paper, over the signature of "Larimer," inquiring the address of W. A. Blossom. He responded to the inquiry, and soon received a letter from the parents of his former protégé, in Castello county, Colorado, informing him that their son in doing, had willed his property to him in gratitude for the kind deed of years ago.

The letter, which feelingly alluded to this fact, gave the sequel to the reformed man's life. He applied himself vigorously to business after his return to Colorado, became an honorable and useful member of society, and in a few years amassed a large fortune, all of which, valued at \$1,000,000, will fall into the possession of Major Blossom next June.

No act of genuine charity is ever lost. Somewhere in the conservatory of good deeds the plant will put forth its blossoms and shed its perfume, perhaps in the balm and brilliance of the eternal morning, perhaps in the subdued light and murmur of atmosphere of this mortal life.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Write plainly. Not to do so is to make an item almost valueless, and sometimes worse than useless.

Carney Morrison, back-salary grazer, financial daily-dogging, and other Congressional accommodations are the causes of the recent Democratic success in Connecticut. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, writing upon the subject, says the thing has been ranting for some time, and an increasing spirit of multi-funding and dissatisfaction with the administration has grown up among staunch Republicans, who, out of sheer vexation and disappointment, voted outside of their old almost life-long party lines. One of the veteran campaign orators and dyed-in-the-wool advocates of republicanism says that the events which transpired in Connecticut on Tuesday and in the United States Senate on the preceding day argue the sweeping aside of parties from this time and the organization of one in the near future, which will have the spirit of righteousness in it. In other words, he spoke pretty much as if the Republican party was gone, and he would, therefore, be obliged to cast about to seek something which, in the near future, would give him a refuge in the winning party, which was to take the place of the present Republican clique machinery and of the affiliations with which he had been identified in the past.—Mobile Register.

The Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer says: The Bald mountain mystery has at last been explained. In 1862 a man named Gillen, a Confederate soldier, who was at home on a furlough, chased a fox into a cavern in the mountain, and built a fire in the same to smoke him out. He passed the place three weeks afterwards and the fire, which was still burning, had penetrated the mountain further than the eye could see. His furlough having expired, he went back to the army. After the surrender at Appomattox, curiosity prompted him to visit the spot. Much to his surprise, he heard an indistinct roaring in the very bowels of the mountain, and putting his head to the mouth of the cavern, he inhaled the gas from burning coal. He is of opinion that the whole mountain is one vast coal-bed, and that his little adventure with the fox will ultimately lead to the destruction of this Continent. We give the story for what it is worth. Any one too stupid to believe it should read the "Life and Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

When Charles Lamb was invited, at a public dinner, to say grace, and responded with the remark, "Is there no minister present? Then let us thank God! he was a saint, and knew it. When a sheriff down in Vermont, in the county court, cried, "All persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people!" he was a satirist, and did not know it.

The Courier-Journal man clamors for a law prohibiting hotel waiters from using perfumery. If he secures this object, he will then demand the passage of a law prohibiting hotel clerks from wearing diamonds larger than a walnut.

\$25 REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the undersigned two miles west of Butler, Choctaw County, Ala., on the 5th inst., a good medium size mare, mule, color, near a black, age four years. It is slightly striped-halted in the right hind leg. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the above described mule or information that will insure me the property.

A. J. MOORE.

April 16th, 1874.

Meridian Mercury please copy one week and send bill to this office.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court, in Vacation, April 6, 1874.

Eliza Riley, dec'd. Estate of. Petition to sell Lands to pay debts. Order setting day to hear application for.

THIS day comes C. A. Spangenberg, administrator of said estate, and files in court, his petition, in due form of law, praying for an order of this court, authorizing him to sell certain lands, in said petition described, for the purpose of paying the debts, due from said estate, upon the ground, that the personal property of said estate is insufficient therefor, and it appearing to the Court, from an inspection of said petition, that the following heirs, of said Estate are non residents, Viz: Martha Harding wife of Joseph Harden who resides at Toomsaba Mississippi, Alonzo Wright who resides in Texas, Pickens, Martha and Frank's Wright, children of Elizabeth Wright dec'd, daughter of decedent, who resides at Toomsaba in the state of Mississippi and are minors under 21 years of age.

It is therefore ordered, that the 11th day of May 1874 be set as a day for hearing said application and the proof which may be submitted in support of the same. It is further ordered that due notice of the nature of said petition and of the day set to hear and determine the same, be giving for three successive weeks in the Choctaw Herald, a newspaper published in this county, so that all persons interested may appear on said day and contest said application if they think proper.

J. S. EVANS.

Probate Judge.

April 16th 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

Special Taxes.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, To procure and place conspicuously in his Establishment or place of BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers,	\$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	50.00
And on sale of over \$1,000, fifty for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Mainufacturers of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	30.00
And for each worm manufactured	30.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Lewis H. Mayer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Mobile Alabama, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

Forty per cent penalty will be added after May 1, 1874.

Butler Ala., April 9, 1874.

12-4w

Dividend Educational Fund.

Commencing October 1st 1873, and ending Sept. 30th 1874.

COUNTY OF CHOCTAW.

NAME	RANK	CLASSIFICATION		TOTAL
		White	Colored	
9/2 W		\$101 67	\$ 61 66	\$163 33
9/3 "		76 67	20 83	97 50
9/4 "		174 17	100 00	274 17
9/5 "		71 67	30 83	102 50
10/2 "		17 50	20 83	38 33
10/3 "		69 17	32 67	101 83
10/4 "		138 33	68 67	207 00
10/5 "		43 33	45 84	89 17
11/2 "		70 00	53 33	123 33
11/3 "		85 00	5 83	90 83
11/4 "		111 67	110 06	221 73
11/5 "		76 67	75 83	152 50
12/2 "		36 67	50 00	86 67
12/3 "		30 84	8 83	31 67
12/4 "		87 50		87 50
12/5 "		15 84	1 16	17 00
13/1 "		14 20	137 77	151 97
13/2 "		150 00	320 83	470 83
13/3 "		68 33	77 60	145 93
13/4 "		45 83	11 67	57 50
13/5 "		40 00	8 83	48 83
14/1 "		52 50	75 83	128 33
14/2 "		60 83	140 84	201 67
14/3 "		80 83	197 50	278 33
14/4 "		140 00	151 67	291 67
15/1 "		56 96	176 96	233 96
15/2 "		95 00	127 50	222 50
15/3 "		101 67	78 33	180 00
15/4 "		135 53	135 50	271 06
15/1 E		48 88	113 14	162 00

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.

April 2, 1874.

11-2w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day been appointed by the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court of Choctaw county Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bass, Deceased.

W. BAILEY.

Feb'y., 26 1874.

6-5w

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, April 23 1874.

To Whom It May Concern

In order to protect myself and maintain our business, we are compelled to establish the following

RULES:

Hereafter no Legal Advertisement will be inserted in the HERALD unless accompanied by the CASE; 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 a credit? Without we can get that which we work for we can not carry on our business. We have reduced our rates to the lowest living prices.

Two Dollars

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 10, 1874.

For County Treasurer.

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

The friends of JAMES BRASWELL announce his name as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for 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. HEARIN 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.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHOCTAW COUNTY.—I am an INDEPENDANT Candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of this county Election November 1874. And Respectfully solicit your suffrages.

April 23, 1874. W. BAILEY.

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

The editor has gone to the city to get on a bust. If this statement is erroneous, he will make the correction when he returns.

Abney is opening his Spring goods.

The late frost has seriously retarded farming operations. All bottom-land crops will have to be replanted.

River men predict that the Bigbee river will soon be higher than at any time since 1833.

Those interested will doubtless rejoice to learn that the Treasurer has funds on hand to pay off jurors.

Farmers are becoming very much disheartened in consequence of the continued wet weather. They have not been able to do any farm work for nearly two weeks.

Judge W. Bailey announces himself in this issue, an Independent candidate for the office of Probate Judge of this county.

We have received no mail this week and in consequence are unable to present our readers with the latest news.

A young lady of our acquaintance has despaired of ever being an angel over yonder, because she is so desperately enamoured of the "devil".

Circuit Court will convene at this place on Monday next. It is the prevailing opinion, that a larger number of cases will be brought to the notice of the Grand jury, than at any previous term for some time past.

Mr. Richmond Allen's store was broken open a few nights ago. We have not learned what amount of property was stolen. Mr. Allen was in Mobile at the time.

We understand that several of the ugliest men in this county are candidates for Tax Assessor. We do not credit the report, however, as their names are not among the announcements in the Herald for that office.

A party of young ladies paid a visit to the Herald office on last Tuesday evening. They said they came to look at the office, but "Thad" is self-poisoned enough to think differently.

A youth from a neighboring town whose darling went back on him a short time since, dolefully remarked in our hearing the other day, that, "the other fellow is doing her squeezing now."

The following dialogue took place between two darkeys, during the recent spell of stormy weather:

"I say, Pete, I'll go you a quart dat we has a reg'lar hurricane dis night."

"Hush dat false prophesying, nigget. I'll take de bet."

A young man in this town who, for some time past, has been struggling with a set of side-whiskers, was advised by a young lady, a few evenings since, to try what virtue there is in guano. Wonder how his "Sweetness" would like for him to try the experiment. We would respectfully suggest the propriety of manipulating her little smaller while practising the art of osculation.

The work of repairing the Probate office has been completed.

There has been such a superabundance of law dispensed in that building lately, that the walls were beginning to yield under the pressure, notwithstanding they are made of brick.

You can go it now, Chief Justice, and the very walls will listen, iron-bound, to your eloquence.

The Lafayette Clipper learns that: In every county, there are many patriotic citizens who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the public good and are announcing themselves as candidates by the score, for the various county offices; and what is remarkable, most of them have a great sympathy for the widows and orphans and that they may have an opportunity to serve them, they are willing to take all the responsibilities and onerous duties of Probate Judge. The Apostle James tells us that "pure religion and undefiled before God, is to visit the widows and orphans in their afflictions," and these candidates for the probate Judgeship wish to show their appreciation of this Apostolic doctrine, by taking charge of the estates of the unfortunate widows and orphans.

"The party in power is no principle that it has not betrayed; no policy upon which its leaders are agreed; no leaders whose authority is recognized beyond a circle of personal adherents; no cohesion except for the retention of office and power; no title whatever to public confidence, except that it flies the flag of a party which once did good and honest work, and deserved to be trusted. It is as if a fleet that had been equipped in the interest of philanthropy to sweep the slave trade from the seas, after accomplishing its work, had turned to plundering the innocent and preying upon the commerce of the world. It is the Captain Kidd of modern politics.—E."

DR. J. R. MILLS,

Resident Physician

AND

SURGEON

BUTLER ALABAMA.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy two executions in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Choctaw county, one against Jefferson Harrison and in favor of S. T. Prince, and one against Lafayette Shoemaker & Jefferson Harrison and in favor of O. C. Ulmer, adm'r, of G. F. Smith, S. P. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door in Butler on the first Monday in April 1874, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, as the property of Jefferson Harrison, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 28 township 10 range 3 west; the south half of southwest quarter and south half of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section twenty-nine township ten, range 3 w; the southeast q of southeast quarter section four township nine range 3 west, to satisfy the above executions, also the following property to-wit: Southeast quarter of southwest quarter section nineteen, township ten, range 3, west, as the property of L. Shoemaker, to satisfy execution in favor of O. C. Ulmer adm'r.

R. M. HEARIN.

March 5th 1874. The above sale has been postponed until the first Monday in May, 1874.

Boot and Shoe Store.

ROBERT C. MORROW.

PROPRIETOR.

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

Greatly Reduced Prices

all of which are now offered to the public. Call and examine goods and prices before you have your orders filled.

Remember the place, which is at the sign of the Pine Tree, on North side of Main St. All work warranted.

Bladon Springs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1872. 4017

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.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed, 19th, 1871. 27 if

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

C. P. MILLS & CO.

Patrons of Hubandry.

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.

T. BATMAN, Eutaw, Ala.

W. F. BATMAN, Mobile, Ala.

T. BATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

Commission

Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street,

(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

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

Sep 12 '73. 34. 1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Probate Court Regular Term, Feb. 10, '74. Estate of Geo. F. Smith, dec'd, Final Settlement, of S. H. Smith's administration of Insolvent Estate of

said Estate having this day been declared Insolvent. It is ordered, that S. H. Smith, the administrator of said estate, do file his accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration of said Insolvent estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 13th day of April 1874 be set as a day to hear and pass upon the same, and that notice of the time and nature of said settlement and of the day set to hear and determine the same, be given by publication in the Choctaw Herald, a newspaper published in said county, for thirty consecutive days, before said day, above appointed and by posting notice on the Court House door, and by forwarding notices by mail, postage paid and properly addressed, to all the creditors of said estate, when their post-office is known.

Extract from the minutes.

J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge. 8-5w.

March, 12, 1874.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court Regular term, Jan. 17, '74. George Mosley Dec'd.—In the matter of Substitution of the Papers and Records, of the administration of Joel M. Hill Adm'r.

In this case it is made to appear to the Court, by the affidavit of Joel M. Hill Adm'r of the Estate of George Mosley, Dec'd, that Milton Harvey is a non resident and resides in Arkansas of full age, James and Elizabeth Harvey minors, over the age of fourteen years, and reside in Arkansas.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Choctaw Herald a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks, notifying said non Resident, that said Joel M. Hill Adm'r as aforesaid, will move the Court on the 14th day of April 1874, for an order substituting the Papers and Records of the Administration of Joel M. Hill, adm'r, of Estate of George Mosley, dec'd.

Extract from the minutes.

J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge. 1y

Mar. 17, '74.]

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 1869, 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. 7tds

Jan. 21, '74

The above sale has been continued until the First Monday in May 1874.

J. C. CHAPMAN, Register. 1y

April 6, 1874.

Directory for Choctaw County.

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

Call Session, 2nd Monday in April.

Sec'y. A. J. GRAY, M.

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

Desotoville Grange, No. 127, meets in Desotoville on — A. J. GRAY, M

Sec'y.

Pushmataha Grange, 128, meets in Pushmataha on — W. S. HORN, M.

C. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

Puscus Grange, No. 129, meets at Bethel Church — W. GREEN, M.

C. W. MOODY, Sec'y.

Bladon Springs Grange, No. 130, meets in Bladon Springs on — G. H. McKEE, M

W. D. MILLS, Sec'y.

Mt. Sterling Grange, No. 214, meets in Mt. Sterling on 1st Saturday in each month.

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

Tompkinsville Grange, No. —, meets in Tompkinsville on — W. R. HORN, M.

S. V. HORN, Sec'y.

Pelham Grange No. 266, 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. BEGGS.

Treasurer—R. B. SMITH.

Clerk of Circuit C.—J. O. CHAPMAN.

Tax Assessor—HENRY POWE.

Tax Collector—F. S. ULMER.

Sheriff—R. M. HEARIN.

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 \$2.50

Clubs of Fifteen 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,

Montgomery, Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1851. ESTABLISHED 1851.

Thomas S. Bidgood,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURER,

Cor. St. Francis and Water Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

SCHOOL BOOKS. SCHOOL BOOKS!

September 20th, 171. 36 1y

POOR ORIGINAL

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, April 23, 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	\$ 35.00
1-4 Column.	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$ 50.00
1-2 Column.	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$ 75.00
1 Column.	\$85.00	\$75.00	\$135.00

All Advertisements due after first insertion. Outlines 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.

Oat Hay.

One of our farming friends, who resides near Philadelphia, and has a large milk-trade, tells us that for the past four years he has cut oats for hay and has found so much good to result from the practice, that he is thinking of making it a complete for hay for regular cow feed, as far as other circumstances will allow. He cuts the oats just while the grain is forming and while the whole plant is yet green; and takes rather more pains in the drying, as the oat is rather more likely to mould than the ordinary grass. He claims that he can get a heavier crop of at least as good food from the same space of ground in a shorter time in this way than he can from an ordinary hay field.

This may be so, yet there seems to be some objections. In this part of the country at least, if March be wet, or the season late, oats cannot be got in till the middle of April, and it is one of those things which requires to be in very early in order to do certainly well. Again the oat is more fastidious in regard to soil than grass is. It often happens that land which seems favorable to a good crop of oats so far as the grain is concerned, makes very little straw; and a field of oats not much over a foot high would not be very profitable as a "forage crop." Then again, animal labor must be spent on an oat crop, while on a good stand of timothy, the same sowing will do always for two, and sometimes for three years. This saving of labor alone seems to us to be a strong item which ought not to be overlooked.

Yet it seems quite likely that this oat hay idea might very often be taken advantage of to good purpose, and so, as the correspondents often modestly say, we offer it for whatever it is worth.—Germantown Telegraph.

The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or counted the worms on his rags under the sun of intellect.—What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. I am no believer in genius but I believe that labor, judiciously and continuously applied, becomes a genius.

Sumner's Will.—The late Senator from Massachusetts left about \$100,000 in money and valuables to certain parties. But his principal bequest to his country is thus forcibly alluded to by the Brooklyn Eagle:

A confused and confusing currency, a demoralizing treasury, a series of States in the hands of imbruted slaves, and a morbid exhalation of corruption arising from the halls of the Capitol, and spreading moral disorganization over the land, tainting the merchants, the banker, and the manufacturer.

Mirrors are frequently spoiled by being hung where the sun will shine upon them. It does not seem to be generally understood that the amalgam of tin-foil with mercury, which is spread on glass-plates to make mirrors, is readily crystallized by solar rays, causing a granular appearance in the looking-glass. Neither should mirrors be hung near a stove or fire-place or too near a gas jet, as the heat will often bring about the same injurious crystallization.

When flies insist on getting in one's tea or coffee, what on earth should be done if they did not luckily float.

The coal-fields of Ohio, as they are now worked, will not be exhausted for 51, 200 years.

A dandy asked an old sexton if the ringing of the bell didn't put him in mind of his latter end. "No," replied the grim grave digger, "but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

1874.

1874.

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

L. SCRANTON, W. H. BARNEY, J. CAYANAGH, T. P. BROWN,
SCRANTON, BARNEY & CO.

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

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

Great Southern Music House
29 DAUPHIN STREET,
Mobile, Alabama.

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

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

OLDEST TOBACCO HOUSE IN ALABAMA—ESTABLISHED 1841.
PETER BURKE,

Wholesale and Exclusive Dealer in all Grades of
Tobacco and Cigars, Pipes and Snuff!

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

Mobile, Alabama.

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

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

32 Dauphin Street
MOBILE, ALA

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

May 3, '72 16-17

Leroy Brewer, Thos. Duggan
Hugh L. Hopper, 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, '71

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.
Office in Boston, 118 Pearl Street.

The oldest and largest Wholesale Shoe
house in the city.
Refer to any of the leading merchants in
Choctaw, Washington and adjacent coun-
ties—most of whom are patrons of our
house.
Sen. 20, '62. 35 6m

J. C. Gwin & Sons.
Importers and Dealers in Foreign, Domestic
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Steel
and Farming Implements,
Corner St. Michael and Commerce Streets
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
AGENTS FOR
Mobile Barrel

—AND—
BUCKET FACTORY
J. C. GWIN, G. B. GWIN, C. B. GWIN
September 20th, 1872. 38 6m.

Mobile Paper House.
J. E. SHERMAN,

16 North Water St. 16
MOBILE ALA.
Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Cap,
Office Stationery, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c.,
at
NORTHMAN PRICES.
Every description of Blank Books on hand
and made to order for County Court Rec-
ords, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twines,
Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and
the lowest prices.
Send for Price List and be convinced.
401.

MRS. F. BLUMER
AND DEALER IN
Straw Millinery

—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
Notions, Hair Goods, &c. Also, Branch o
Mme. Demorest's Emporium of
Fashion of N. Y.
No. 245 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.
May 3 16-17

POOR ORIGINAL