

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

Volume VI. Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, April 30, 1874. } WHOLE NO. 275 } Number 15.

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.

Taylor & Prince,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
BUTLER, ALABAMA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Sumter counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

COBBES & ALTMAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
BUTLER, ALABAMA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Sumter counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

BLADON SPRINGS, ALA.

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Bladon Springs, Ala.

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Blood on the Face of the Moon.

The Louisiana usurpation is bearing its legitimate fruit. Nothing better than this Arkansas mess could have been expected to follow the precedent established by the administration in the case of Kellogg vs. McCreary. But Gen. Grant is less censurable than the Congress. The Louisiana usurpation was a forgery of the rotten Reconstruction measures; and so also is this Arkansas mess. But without the encouragement extended the Louisiana usurpation by the President, this new "complication" never would have arisen.

At the state election in 1872 the Arkansas mess was demoralized and divided. One of the factions was composed of what were known as "Brindletons" and the ticket nominated by this faction was supported by the Conservatives. The other, or Grant faction, was called "Minstrels." Badley, a Minnesota carpetbagger, who was then acting as Governor, since left the State) appointed all the registrars and ordered them to exclude "rebels" from registration. This robbed about 10,000 white voters of the right of suffrage and increased the chances of success for the Grant ticket. But, notwithstanding this, when the returns of the election were afterwards made, they showed a majority of about 2,500 for Greeley, and of 6,000 for the "Brindleton" candidates. They were at once "disfranchised" however, according to the new well-established radical system of political therapeutics; but, owing to some failure in the diagnosis, the patient came out reduced, it is true, but not to the desired extent. There was still 8,000 majority for the "Brindletons" on the State ticket.

After a few days' rest the "doctoring" was resumed, with the most satisfactory results. Brooks, Brindleton, carpetbagger, was counted out, and Baxter, native minstrel, counted in. Second disfranchisement, and with him two "minstrel" judges of the Supreme Court.

Time rolled on, and Arkansas sat patiently watching the current of events in Louisiana. The developments there, however, gave the Conservatives no hope of justice and with a view of making the best of a bad bargain, they set about "cultivating" Baxter. Meanwhile Brooks appealed to Judge Caldwell, of the U. S. District Court, as Kellogg had appeared to Durell in Louisiana. But Caldwell decided that the United States Court had no jurisdiction of such contests. Brooks was then forced to apply to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, who decided that the State Courts had no jurisdiction, and that the matter would have to be settled by the Legislature. Brooks then brought suit in the Legislature. Brooks then brought suit in the Legislature.

Now the majority of the Legislature of Arkansas, declared elected in 1872, was one of the most abandoned bodies of men that ever assembled outside of a Montgomey United States Court room. But when the Conservatives commenced their "cultivation" of Baxter he reciprocated by a judicious pruning of the Legislative exorcismes—appointing them to local offices and creating vacancies which were afterwards filled with better men until the Legislature became Conservative (instead of Radical). The result of his tactics, however, was that he lost caste with his party as all men must strive to be decent, and he arrayed the "minstrel" judges of the Supreme Court and the two "minstrel" representatives in Congress in opposition to his further continuance in office. This accounts for the stealthy action of the court in granting a judgement in favor of Brooks and the very accommodating promptitude of the "minstrel" Chief Justice in administering to that honorable gentleman the oath of office—notwithstanding his own decision that the courts had no jurisdiction to consider Brooks' case or declare him entitled to the office.

As loyal subjects of Ulysses I was again straitened here. If we approve the conduct of our most gracious sovereign in establishing Kellogg on the ruins of Republicanism, we condemn his refusal to sustain Baxter in Louisiana, and if we approve his refusal to sustain Baxter in Louisiana, we condemn his refusal to sustain Baxter in Louisiana.

Will the State "Journals" kindly indicate the path which, in this dilemma, it becomes a loyal subject to pursue? Baxter and Kellogg are evidently off the same piece, so far as the means are concerned by which they attained to power, and it is this fact which should be the basis of our action. In other words, we are at a loss to know what to do with either of them.

We cannot discover why the President should make that of one and that of the other. In other words, we are at a loss to know what to do with either of them. We cannot discover why the President should make that of one and that of the other. In other words, we are at a loss to know what to do with either of them.

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that another man nor a friend of the Administration, is virtually condemned for doing in Arkansas. It is on this point that we should be pleased to have our discrediting doubts resolved. Baxter's very saucy telegram to the President (printed on our first page this morning) gives us to know that the United States troops are passively aiding Brooks, and this increases our perplexity. Will the State Journal please explain this? Mobile Register.

Stick to the Farm.

My good friend, Mrs. B. O. Rude, asks us to look at an "American" home, and see what can be done by cultivation. She speaks of a genuine "American" home, and a more place to which to stay till one can arrange for something better. That is what all persons in this country think who do not live in a home worthy of the name—they consider it a "temporary" make shift, and look forward to the day when they shall have a home "exactly suited" to good taste and perfect in all its arrangements.

Mrs. Rude has been taking a look over some of the best settled districts of the North, and she now says when she surveyed some of the village houses of that section, extending over half an acre of ground, with a neat and tasty house in the center, fruit trees back, shade trees in front and flowers everywhere, she felt like wishing that all of God's half acres were thus made to blossom as the rose.

And why not? True, they would not be made to blossom as the rose, near the house, shade trees and flowers, still they might be made to blossom as the rose, near the house. A little exercise of good taste, and a very little extra industry will do it. Every half acre on the farm may be made as beautiful in its way as the half-acre occupied by the residence of the well-to-do Northern village.

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yielding a paying return to industry, but it couldn't keep even one. Why? Because gill-edged promises that were not likely to be fulfilled drew them one by one away. John went to be a wealthy merchant and died in a neighboring city, of—well, it is not generally said what he died of. Isaac became a moneyed man now in a Northern town serving as master and living from hand to mouth. Mary married a merchant's clerk, of great promise, and he soon rose in the world, but the money crisis now upon us has laid him a bankrupt. Peter found himself in possession for the sea, and his bones now rest among the coral groves at some point between Mobile and Havana. And so they all went out into the world and so the world has been left. Had one, only one, remained upon the old farm, that one would, doubtless, have been in the midst of prosperity at this day—doing well for himself, and making the country a useful citizen.

Boys, think well of these things before you decide against sticking to the farm. "Stick to it in a hurry to go." The farm has made a living for you and its capable of yielding a living for yours. Stick to it and you have no risk to run; but go off after some gill-edged promise and, though you might meet with success, the chances are a thousand to one against you.

A Curious Superstition.

A superstition of the middle ages has lately been revived at Nantux. Four individuals were lately seen setting out on a drifting down the Sambre. Three of them held books in their hands, and the fourth held some formula out of a book, and a lighted candle stuck in a washerwoman's tub floated by the side of the troupe. These persons were looking for a drowned man.

The reader was evoking the body by means of sacred words, while the candle was expected to stop and go out as soon as it stood over the spot where the corpse lay. The party did not indeed trust wholly to their magical recipe, but supplemented it by spreading the bed of the river.

Who Took Him On The Other Side?

"Who took him on the other side?" A pair of soft blue eyes, full of tenderness and tears, looked up into mine. Sorrow lay on the lips that questioned me. "On the other side?" What do you mean, my darling? And I looked wonderingly at the child.

"Baby, I mean." The little one's voice trembled. "He was so small and weak, and had to go all alone. Who took him on the other side?" "Angels," I answered, as steadily as I could speak, for the child's question moved me deeply. "Loving angels, who took him up tenderly, and laid his head softly on their bosoms, and sang to him sweeter songs than he had ever heard in this world."

"But every one will be strange to him. I'm afraid he'll be grieving for mother, and for nurse, and me."

"No, dear. The Savior, who was once a boy in this world, is there, and the angels who are dearest to him, take all the little children who leave our side, and love and care for them just as if they were their own. When baby passed through to the other side, one of these angels held him by the hand all the way, and he was not in the least afraid; and when the light of heaven broke upon his eyes, and he saw the beauty of the new world into which he had entered, his little heart was full of gladness."

"You are sure of that?" The child's grief had almost faded out of the child's countenance. "Yes, dear, very sure. The Lord, who so tenderly loves little children—who took them in his arms and blessed them when he was on earth—who said that their angels do always behold the face of my Father, is more careful of the babes who go to him than the tenderest mother could possibly be."

"I am so glad," said the child. "And it makes me feel so much better. Dear baby! I didn't know who would take him on the other side." "Children's Home."

And old bachelor has been deterred from committing matrimony in the following way: Thinking over the subject, and particularly the expenses of maintaining a family, he set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity of each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect at the same time comparing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

How happily things turn out. It is now declared that Gladstone has long been very anxious to withdraw from public life,

Select Poetry.

Call Me Darling.

Call me darling, darling call me,
Speak it tenderly once more,
As you used to when we parted
Nightly at my father's door.
Then your arm entwined me fondly,
And your cheek was laid on mine;
Oh my darling I call me darling,
Gently, as in dear "lang syne."

Call me darling, darling call me,
Though thy love be dead and cold,
I would hear the fond, pet name,
Softly spoken, as of old,
Heed my pleadings, now, oh! heed them,
While my eyes are free from tears;
Oh my darling I call me darling,
Kindly, as in other years.

Call me darling, darling call me,
It will love, blest hours recall,
Though for years you have not loved me,
I've been faithful through them all,
For the sake of children buried in care,
Little children, one, two, three, and four,
Oh my darling I call me darling,
In the accents dear to me.

Call me darling, darling call me,
It would soothe the fevered flame,
Could I hear the accents, lowly,
Syllable the old pet name,
Years ago my roses faded,
White hair gleams the dark among them,
But my darling, call me darling,
Though I'm no longer young.

Call me darling, call me, *steadfast*,
Thought to-night I never flushed so,
Pale will be my cheeks to-morrow,
And my pleading will be hushed,
Through long years of silent sorrow,
I have loved the pet name so,
Then, my darling, call me darling,
Speak it gently ere I go.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful, not to trifle with them.

When we enter the seasons of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun, develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evils is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative. Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease preventing powers, and as "hand out" of prevention is worth a pound of cure, should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic virtues, a defense against malarious poison.

A Touching Obituary.

The Daily Argus, of Leavenworth, is more. The editor of the Argus, in writing the obituary of his paper, sums up the history of his enterprise in the following fashion:

About four months ago we took possession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pecking out, and we breathed into it four months more life than it otherwise would have had, had we not have taken possession of it.

Having neither friends, money nor credit, we put into it all our surplus cash, and every dollar of our friends that we could get, but as everybody will see, it is no good. We presume our enemies will rejoice especially Simon Abeles, D. R. Anthony and W. Monell Clough; but we have had the satisfaction of ventilating Simon, and Daniel to our fullest extent. We did it, because we believed them both to be villains of the deepest dye. Either the people of the city don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a paper. We went into this business determined to run it or bust. We have busted. During our connection with the Argus we have made some friends and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts; the latter are affectionately requested to go to hell. With these few remarks we take our leave of public life, and now propose to enter into a field of more usefulness, and if God is willing we will never go into the newspaper business again.

There is always some incentive to the American youth to study and work. He may not become president of the United States, but he may be the oldest man.

Choctaw Herald.

M. L. YEATMAN, : : Editor.

Thursday April 30, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

SUBSCRIPTION : : : \$ 2.00

President Grant has voted the inflation bill.

Col. Early was elected Mayor of Meridian on last Friday.

A Suggestion.

Several communications, from leading citizens attached to the Democratic and Conservative party, have been addressed to the State Executive Committee, requesting the Committee to suggest through the press that each County authorize its Delegates to the State Convention to unite, when assembled there, with the other delegates in their Districts, Circuit or Division, and make nominations for Congress, the Board of education, Circuit Court Judges, and Chancellor. Moreover, on enquiry, it is discovered that some counties in the Choctaw Division, are not in the Judicial Circuit, or Congressional Districts, and so vice versa. It is also ascertained that there are no Executive Committees for Obsolete Divisions or Judicial Circuits. From all of which it is manifest that two separate District Conventions would have to be held if Conventions were specifically called to nominate Judicial and Congressional Candidates. Now, under these circumstances, the State Executive Committee, while claiming no authority to require it as a matter of party rule or discipline, would respectfully counsel the people of the Circuits and Districts, to choose delegates to the State Convention having reference to these nominees, and to authorize such delegates during the State Convention proceedings, to meet in their respective District Conventions for the purpose of making Judicial and Congressional nominations.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.
H. O. SEMPLE,
T. B. BEEHEA,
F. T. SAYER,
T. H. WATTS,
State Central Committee.

The Bonnet Creek Flood.

THE BREAK AT BONNET CREEK, GRAND LEVEE AND HICKEY—TEN THOUSAND SQUARE MILES SUBMERGED—THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES RUINED—APPEAL FROM THE MAYOR, ETC.

From the New Orleans "Times" of Sunday we extract the following important information relative to the Mississippi flood.

Tidings of disaster still come. Crevasse after crevasse is reported. It is now evident that the fairest and most productive portions of Louisiana will be laid waste by the invading waters. The occupants of those estates, once the wealthiest in the Union, are now as sadly reduced that they cannot provide the means of subsistence for their families.

At Bonnet Creek no change has occurred, the waters still continuing to rush with lightning-like velocity through the break, and slowly but surely find their way to points where devastation must follow in their wake.

Grand Levee, in Morganza Bend, has for some days been regarded as a point of danger most immediate, and the fears which had been expressed were most unhappily realized on Friday, when a large break occurred in the immediate vicinity of that of 1871, from which emanated sufferings without number. Of the extent of this crevasse the officers of the Carroll were unable to relate, but they report that the rushing of the waters was plainly heard and could only be compared to that of the roar of the falls of the Ohio. The effect of this break was to lower the river at Bayou Sara twenty inches, and at Baton Rouge twenty-seven inches. Notwithstanding the immense flood which finds an outlet at the Grand Levee, the town of Bayou Sara is reported as entirely flooded, and the citizens have fled to the woods for protection while the war boat has been removed to the railroad depot.

The crevasse at Hickey's is now about 700 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and the water is pouring in with tremendous velocity, overflowing all the plantations down to Plaquemine. At this point all the buildings, with the exception of the sugar house, have been swept away by the flood and a large quantity of stock drowned, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The General Government is alone equal to the emergency. Congress must pass an act providing for our material, as it did for our political reconstruction. The Govern-

ment must take charge of our whole levee system, and deal with it as a vast engineering and scientific problem in which the whole country, as well as the delta, is interested. The sooner this is done the better for all concerned. Waste and unproductive lands contribute nothing to the public weal, and until our low lands are more thoroughly protected they cannot again become productive.

Mayor Wiltz's despatch to the northern cities for aid for the suffering people says: "Owing to an unexampled overflow of the Mississippi river and its lower branches, by which more than ten thousand square miles of our State are submerged, many thousands of families are ruined in their fortunes, and are threatened with starvation. It is beyond the means of our citizens who have escaped from this great calamity to give adequate relief to the sufferers."

Heavy.

Dr. J. S. Davis, of the Iuka Herald, the man who thinks more of genius than he does of millions, has turned his genius upon whisky; and this is the way he demolishes the subject:

ABOUT WHISKY.
Sixty millions of bushels of good grain made into whisky annually in the United States, and each bushel supposed to yield two gallons of the physical wrecker, mental destroyer and soul damner. One hundred and twenty millions gallons of whisky drank in one year in this boasted Republic. Marginal God! what a reflection for the philanthropist and Christian. How many families have starved for the grain consumed in production of this poison—how many constitutions broken and ruined by the accursed potatoes—how many bright intellects blighted—how many hopes blasted—how many homes made desolate—how many families broken up—how many once happy wives made broken-hearted widows—how many orphans made homeless—how many alms houses and prisons filled with tenant and convicts—how many murders—how many suicides—how many assassinations—how many highway robberies—how many house burnings—how many churches destroyed—how many tears—how many sighs—how many broken hearts. And O Lord, how many souls sent to eternal hell! Young men you who have never drank had better never drink; and you who have only taken, now and then, a social glass, had better take a social glass no more. Moderate drinkers you perhaps have it in your power now to reverse the engine that is driving you with such fearful velocity to ruin and perdition. Stop the train—for heaven's sake stop the train—you are running fast, put on the brakes; a little more steam and you are gone forever. Confirmed drunkard—your volition is ended, your fate is sealed, your doom fixed, and a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell are yours.—Iuka Herald.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscription and Arrangements.

The following is the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals from the office to which they are sent they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he orders it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

A FLOOD JOKE.—During the excitement attendant upon the high water, one of our well-known citizens sent out a daykey to watch and report the progress of the water. Finding a twelve foot rail, he placed it lengthwise, and waited patiently to see what the treacherous Chickasaw was going to do. The waters slowly came in until they reached the other end of the rail; when the daykey hid away, and reported that the river had risen twelve feet. It was then a very late hour of the night; but the gentleman named, having very important interests in town, hastening down, to find a very trifling joke. His chagrin can better be imagined than described.

A gentleman was walking down Nassau street, behind two English swells, when he overheard the following conversation: "Arry, my boy," says one, "what's o'clock?" The other felt for his watch and exclaimed: "By Jove, h'ave left h'it h'at 'ome." Then, turning to a boot-black standing by, he said: "My lad, what's o'clock?" "What's a clock?" says the lad, "why you darned fool, it's a thing as big as your head, with hands on it."

Congress, it is thought, will, after all, aid the Centennial celebration to the amount of \$3,000,000. It is stated that a majority of the Senate Appropriation Committee are of opinion that Congress is too far committed to the international feature of this affair to abandon it. It is the impression that in both houses of Congress there is a majority in favor, not only of the international feature, but of a fair appropriation.

A Story With A Good moral.

A cluster of young girls stood about the door of a school-room, one afternoon, engaged in close conversation, when a little girl joined them, and asked what they were doing. "I am telling the girls a secret, Kate, and we will let you know if you will promise not to tell any one as long as you live," was the reply.

"I won't tell any one but my mother," replied Kate. "I tell her everything, because she is my best friend."

"No, not even your mother; no one in the world."

A Bear Story.

A farmer named Madden, residing at Bloomfield, Waukesha county, Wis., at the head of Lake Poygan, was attacked on the night of the 24th by a large bear, and nearly killed in the contest. Last fall Madden caught a cub, and has kept it in his possession as a pet ever since. During the winter its mother came to see it. On the night mentioned, Madden was sitting up late, the rest of the family having retired, and hearing a strange noise outside, went to the door with an axe. On opening the door a huge bear rushed in. Madden cut off its right paw with his keen weapon, and the two closed in mortal combat. For some time the struggle was fierce, but the bear was gaining the mastery, when the farmer's son, Peter, released the cub, and bringing it before the house, it set up a howl which drew off its mother. Peter was chased up a neighboring tree, and the mother and its cub made off for the woods, and have not since been seen. Madden was severely but not mortally injured in the terrible struggle for life.

Livingstone's Body in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The steamship Malwa, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here at half-past six o'clock this morning.

The remains were disembarked at eleven o'clock, formally received by the Mayor, and escorted to the railway station, whence they will be conveyed to London. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. The multitude of spectators who lined the route of the procession was immense, and the scene was very impressive.

THE REMAINS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 15.—The train bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived in London at three o'clock this afternoon. There were few spectators at the depot. The body was transferred to a hearse, and followed by a line of carriages to the Geographical Society's rooms, where the coffin was deposited to await the final obsequies.

THE REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

Sir William Ferguson, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, has examined and identified the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The Selma Argus has received 2002 new subscribers since the first day of last January.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

J. BRISK. G. JACOBSON.

BRISK & JACOBSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CLOTHING,

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods.

No. 56 Dauphine Street, Mobile Ala.

Apr. 28, '74. 15-6m

Leroy Brewer,
Hugh L. Hopper,

Thos. Dugan,
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.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Choctaw County.

Probate Court, In Vacation, April 8, 1874.
Elihu Riley, dep'd. Estate of P. Pelton
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 Toombsville, Missisippi, Alonzo Wright who resides in Texas, Pickens, Martha and Francis Wright, children of Elizabeth Wright, dec'd., daughter of decedent, who resides at Toombsville 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; that the 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, and 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. 13-4w.

T. BATMAN, W. E. BATMAN,
Bataw, Ala. Mobile, Ala.

T. BATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street,

(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

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

Sep 12 '73. 34-1y

M. FALLON, JAS. O'CONNELL.

M. FALLON & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & CO.

No. 119 Dauphine Street, Mobile Ala.

Apr. 30, '74. 16-6m

European House,

Corner of Rhodes and Front Streets,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Restaurant and

Lodging.

M. H. HAURY, : : Proprietor.

Apr. 30, '74. 15-4f

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

Special Taxes.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1873, 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 30.00

Dealers in leaf tobacco 25.00

Retail dealers in leaf tobacco 500.00

And on sale of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco 5.00

Manufacturers of stills 50.00

And for each still manufactured 20.00

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 25.00

Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse) 15.00

Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or on 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. Mayor, Collector of Internal Revenue at Mobile Alabama, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamp 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. }
Fifty per cent penalty will be added after May 1, 1874.

Butler Ala., April 9, 1874. 12-4w

2257,15, 2414,20 | 4621,38

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. E. WILLIAMS, Supt. Choctaw County.

April 2, 1874. 11-2w.

DR. J. R. MILLS,

Resident Physician

—AND—

STURGEON

BUTLER ALABAMA.

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

BLEED T

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, April 30, 1874

To Whom It May Concern.

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

RULE:

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

M. L. Yeatman.

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

Announcements.

For Circuit Judge.

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

For Probate Judge.

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

B. H. WARREN.

February 19, 1874.

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

W. BAILEY.

For County Treasurer.

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

The friends of JAMES 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. 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. Allman as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Choctaw County.

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

On account of high water and broken rail road communications we have failed to receive but few of our late exchanges which prevents us from giving but little news of recent date.

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

Tableaux.—We are informed that the young ladies and gentlemen of this place will give a series of Tableaux and a concert at the Court House on the 8th of May. We hope that every body will come and bring their children and a little spare change with them.

Judging from the quantity of shingles that are being made near here we may infer that it will not be long ere a new roof will be put on the church in our town.

Come to the tableaux and spend a few dimes as the proceeds will go to pay for the repairs on the church.

QUESTION.—Am an hog amphibious, and so is Calico's box.—Reporter.

From all accounts it will be a difficult matter for the Steam boats to procure wood along the banks of the Bigbee river.

Early risers this morning report frost to a considerable extent. We have not as yet seen an effects from it, yet it may have done a great deal.

The ware house at Bladen Landing was found to be afloat and Mr. Hearis, the proprietor, took advantage of the occasion and floated it out to a point where he had contemplated moving it to before the rise.

It is a noted fact that A. Abney is selling more goods for less money than any house in the county. This fact can be substantiated by an examination of his stock and prices. Persons in need of anything in the way of dry goods, Hardware, groceries &c. will find it to their interest to call and examine his goods and prices before making their purchases elsewhere.

Reports which have been made to us lead us to believe that the farmers on the river have suffered greatly within the last few weeks by the loss of their stock by the overflow. In many instances they, we fear, did not use due diligence in the matter, as had they acted in time they could have saved all their stock before the water got too high.

From the best information we have been able to gather, there can be no doubt as to the fact, that the present overflow in the Bigbee river is at least six feet higher than any ever before known. We hear of quite a number of houses that have been washed away, also a great many stock drowned.

We have just been informed that some of our forming friends have commenced plowing up cotton; or in other words, their cotton has died out so that it was necessary to replant; and as cotton seed was not to be had, they have substituted corn in its stead. We fear that too many instances of this kind will occur, thereby reduce the cotton crop much below what it should be. While we are in favor of raising plenty of corn to supply the home demand, there is a point below which it will be detrimental to the best interest of the country to pass.

Day Goods.—By reference to to-day's HERALD the card of Messrs M. Fallon & Co. No 119, Dauphin Street Mobile, will be found. We examined their stock and prices and do not hesitate in recommending these gentlemen to our readers. They are polite and affable, gentlemen, and will fill your orders at the lowest market prices. Give them a trial and be convinced of the above facts. In this house will be found our young friend J. Ed. Denny who will take pleasure in waiting upon you in a genteel manner.

No Court.—On account of the high water, Judge L. R. Smith has decided not to hold the Spring Term of the Circuit Court in this county. But few of the Grand and Petit Jurors were present, most of whom remained but one day. We have never seen so small an attendance at court as was here on last Monday. Mr. Glover, deputy sheriff adjourned court on last Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m. and are the small hours of the evening our town had relapsed into its usual quiet attitude.

Clothing.—In another column will be found the card of that staunch and reliable clothing house of Messrs Birk & Jacobson, No. 56 Dauphin St. Mobile. They keep on hand a large and well selected stock of every thing pertaining to a gent's wardrobe and are determined not to be undersold by any first-class clothing house in the Gulf City. We have examined their stock and know whereof we speak—so that when we refer you to their establishment it is with the firm belief that you will find it to your interest to give them a trial whenever you want any thing in their line of goods.

Campbell House.—Whilst in Mobile a few days since it was our good fortune to cast our lot under the hospitable roof of the Campbell House, and do not hesitate to state that we have not regretted our choice. We found mine hosts, J. W. Campbell ready to receive us with that cordial wel-

come which always make one feel like he was at home. The hotel has been refitted and refurnished with new furniture of the most inviting style, so that persons visiting this first class hotel will find every thing calculated to render their visit to the City comfortable and pleasant. The table is at all times filled with the best that the market affords, served up in the best manner possible.—the servants are polite and accommodating in their attendance upon all guests. Give this house a call when you go to the City and you will be convinced of the above facts.

EUROPEAN HOUSE.—Gentlemen will find by visiting Meridian that the great centre of attraction is at the European House, on the corner of Front and Rhodes Streets. There guest will find every thing that is necessary to make their stay in that City pleasant. Good rooms, well furnished, polite and accommodating servants and tables well filled with the best that the market can supply, served up to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Mr. Haury, the polite and accommodating proprietor will ever be found ready to render any assistance to make you comfortable. Give this house a trial the next time you go to Meridian.

L. BREWER & Co.—While in Mobile a few days since we had the pleasure of a visit through the establishment of the above named firm. We do not exaggerate when we say that they have the most extensive establishment that is to be found in the Gulf City. Their stock comprises of every thing that is to be found in a first-class wholesale grocery establishment. They may be truly styled the Rothschild's of the South, as they hold the controlling power of the grocery trade in their hand in Mobile. They keep constantly on hand one of the most expensive stocks that is to be found in the South and judging from the amount of business they do, their prices defy competition. Persons from the country wishing to find a house that they will ever find reliable and prompt can not better themselves by giving their business to any other house in the City. As cotton factors, they are diligent, and invariably secure the highest market price for all produce consigned to them, either for shipment or sale. They buy their goods from first hand and in such quantities as to enable them to get the benefit of the lowest prices, therefore they are determined not to be undersold in the Southern market. In conclusion we can but refer our readers to their card which will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

SADDLERY.—While in Meridian a few days ago we visited the manufacturing establishment of A. M. Gurley & Co, where we found one of the best assortment of saddles, harness, bridles &c., that has been our privilege to witness for a long time, and the best part of it was, the entire stock was manufactured by the above named gentleman in Meridian from the best stock that could be had. We do not hesitate to say that Messrs. A. M. Gurley & Son are doing better work for at least 25 per cent less prices than any house in the South. We examined the raw material from which their fine work was made and found that it was of the best that the United States market can afford. Their work is made up in the latest style, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize the house. Persons having horses for sale will find it to their interest to take them to this house as they are paying more for them than can be had in Mobile. Good dry hides, not damaged in any way, can be sold to the gentlemen for 14 cents and damaged hides 10 of the former for cash. We solicit for this house a large share of the patronage and will guarantee satisfaction to those who give them their business on our recommendation. We priced saddles in their establishment and in Mobile and can truthfully say that the former has the advantage by at least 25 per cent. Give them a call.

During our absence last week the editor pro tem says that we had gone to the city to get our bust, if he had said that we would come home bettered it would have been correct.

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

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.

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.

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

April 6, 1874.

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 and 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 quarter 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. HEARN, Sheriff.

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

STAPLES' HUNTING

LAMP,

Patented April 2d, 1872,

BY JAMES T. STAPLES.

Bladen Springs, Ala.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

1. Trim the lamp wick square, so that the blaze will be equal on both sides.
2. When the lamp is on the left shoulder, the reflector should be turned to the left side, and when on the right shoulder, turn the reflector to the right by means of the wire lever on the top of the handle on the left hand side.
3. The lamp should be held on the opposite shoulder from the one shot from.
4. In hunting, you should always look in the light for eyes, and not in the shadow, as when hunting with the fire-pen.
5. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. July 19th, 1871.
5. The light may be raised or lowered by means of the lever on the top of the handle on the right hand side.

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. 120, meets in Butler First Thursday, in each month at ten o'clock a. m. B. H. WARREN, M.

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

Sec'y.

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

Sec'y.

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

Sec'y.

Bladen Springs Grange, No. 130, meets in Bladen Springs on G. H. MCKEE, M.

Sec'y.

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

Sec'y.

Tompkinsville Grange, No. 131, meets in Tompkinsville on W. R. HORN, M.

Sec'y.

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

Sec'y.

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 at 6 o'clock a. m.

WESTERN.

Leaves Monday's at 7 o'clock a. m.

Arrives Tuesday's at 6 o'clock p. m.

SOUTHERN.

Leaves Thursday's at 6 o'clock a. m.

Arrives Friday's at 6 o'clock p. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

The Regular Terms of the Circuit Court for Choctaw County are as follows:

Same Term—Fifth Monday after the Third Monday in March.

Same 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. BROOKS.

Treasurer—R. B. SMITH.

Clerk of Circuit Court—J. C. CHAPMAN.

Tax Assessor—HENRY FOWE.

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 1st January or February 1st, 1875, \$2.50.

Single Copies, 50 Cts.

Clubs of Fifteen, 30.00.

This embraces a period of FIFTEEN MONTHS and will include next session of the Legislature, January and June Terms of the Supreme Court, the Great Campaign of next year for State Officers, Congress and the Legislature; and a great portion of the proceedings of the new Legislature. Send in your names and aid in spreading the good 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

Choctaw Herald.
Thursday, April 29, 1874.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square, (space one inch or less) first insertion	1.50
2 Squares, (space two inches or less) first insertion	2.50
3 Squares, (space three inches or less) first insertion	3.50
4 Squares, (space four inches or less) first insertion	4.50
5 Squares, (space five inches or less) first insertion	5.50
6 Squares, (space six inches or less) first insertion	6.50
7 Squares, (space seven inches or less) first insertion	7.50
8 Squares, (space eight inches or less) first insertion	8.50
9 Squares, (space nine inches or less) first insertion	9.50
10 Squares, (space ten inches or less) first insertion	10.50
11 Squares, (space eleven inches or less) first insertion	11.50
12 Squares, (space twelve inches or less) first insertion	12.50
13 Squares, (space thirteen inches or less) first insertion	13.50
14 Squares, (space fourteen inches or less) first insertion	14.50
15 Squares, (space fifteen inches or less) first insertion	15.50
16 Squares, (space sixteen inches or less) first insertion	16.50
17 Squares, (space seventeen inches or less) first insertion	17.50
18 Squares, (space eighteen inches or less) first insertion	18.50
19 Squares, (space nineteen inches or less) first insertion	19.50
20 Squares, (space twenty inches or less) first insertion	20.50
21 Squares, (space twenty-one inches or less) first insertion	21.50
22 Squares, (space twenty-two inches or less) first insertion	22.50
23 Squares, (space twenty-three inches or less) first insertion	23.50
24 Squares, (space twenty-four inches or less) first insertion	24.50
25 Squares, (space twenty-five inches or less) first insertion	25.50
26 Squares, (space twenty-six inches or less) first insertion	26.50
27 Squares, (space twenty-seven inches or less) first insertion	27.50
28 Squares, (space twenty-eight inches or less) first insertion	28.50
29 Squares, (space twenty-nine inches or less) first insertion	29.50
30 Squares, (space thirty inches or less) first insertion	30.50
31 Squares, (space thirty-one inches or less) first insertion	31.50
32 Squares, (space thirty-two inches or less) first insertion	32.50
33 Squares, (space thirty-three inches or less) first insertion	33.50
34 Squares, (space thirty-four inches or less) first insertion	34.50
35 Squares, (space thirty-five inches or less) first insertion	35.50
36 Squares, (space thirty-six inches or less) first insertion	36.50
37 Squares, (space thirty-seven inches or less) first insertion	37.50
38 Squares, (space thirty-eight inches or less) first insertion	38.50
39 Squares, (space thirty-nine inches or less) first insertion	39.50
40 Squares, (space forty inches or less) first insertion	40.50
41 Squares, (space forty-one inches or less) first insertion	41.50
42 Squares, (space forty-two inches or less) first insertion	42.50
43 Squares, (space forty-three inches or less) first insertion	43.50
44 Squares, (space forty-four inches or less) first insertion	44.50
45 Squares, (space forty-five inches or less) first insertion	45.50
46 Squares, (space forty-six inches or less) first insertion	46.50
47 Squares, (space forty-seven inches or less) first insertion	47.50
48 Squares, (space forty-eight inches or less) first insertion	48.50
49 Squares, (space forty-nine inches or less) first insertion	49.50
50 Squares, (space fifty inches or less) first insertion	50.50

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

Small Boy on a Hog.
The following is a composition of a school-boy on a hog:
A hog is a big pig. There are black hogs and two-legged hogs. The meanest and coldest of all hogs is the two-legged hog. If you want to drive a hog anywhere, you must drive him the contrary way. Hogs are like women in that respect; you can drive 'em better by coaxing. In other ways hogs ain't like women, except, as daddy says, they are never satisfied, and always a grunting. A hog has two legs, two four legs, that's eight, and two hind legs, that's ten. Folks call them hams. Daddy likes hams best. He says he has had the cold shoulder so often he is tired of it.

When Children Should Begin School

In a paper on the sanitary aspects of primary education, read recently by Dr. R. J. Sullivan, before the New York Academy of Medicine, an important suggestion occurs in reference to the earliest age at which a pupil should be admitted to our schools. He contends that seven years is a minimum age, not because mental exertion would be injurious to healthy intellectual growth, but because school life under its present hygienic surroundings is very unfavorable to physical development.
In other words it is to be understood that although a pupil is capable of reasonable understanding and a limited amount of intellectual development prior to the seventh year, such education should be given it out of school and without the least constraint. A fact that renders Dr. Sullivan's views valuable is that he was, for several years, medical inspector of public schools.

A well-dressed, matronly-looking lady walked into a saloon in Chicago the other day, laid her mitt on the counter, and took out a pair of spectacles, when the bar-tender promptly informed her that no Bible-reading would be in order there. Reading the Bible in a saloon, the woman produced a flat bottle and coolly called for a pint of whiskey. She looked at the bar-tender and said: "I don't know yet what the bar-tender was alarmed about."

A Dutch Congressman remarked: "You know I was elected I thought I would find some old soldiers down here, but I found some pick-pockets here as much as myself."
A womanizer made some remarks on the following soul-saving quotation: "My brother, a man enters a room to lose his shirt. He's got but one, and he can't get another. If a man loses his horse he can get another; if he loses his wife he can get another; if he loses his child, he can get another; but if he loses his soul—good bye."

The printers are opposed to cremation. They don't believe the idea of having, but the moderate difference of one inch between the cradles and the grave, or between their creation and their cremation. If that phrase suits the case better.

A theatrical journal announces that Alice Gilmore and her mother Fanny Gilmore, consolidated and will hereafter travel together and be known as Gilmore Sisters. This is a consolidation more wonderful than the Simoes twins.

There is a general opinion that the rice crop for 1874 will prove a complete failure, and much suffering has been apprehended among the whiffly next summer.

The St. Louis Journal trusts there is no truth in the rumor that the temperance crusaders intend to carry on the campaign until every pot in the south is closed.

1874. 1874.

THE CHOCTAW

HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BUTLER, ALA.

M. L. YEATMAN, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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May 3, 1874.

POOR ORIGINAL BLED THROUGH