THE CLARION.

Wednesday, - - - - - June 2, 1880

THE MAGIC FLOWER.

I know a legend: Once a wonderer stood
Where mystic bell-tone filled the forest air.
He found a magic flower deep in the wood,
And plucked it dreamily, for it was fair;
Then home returned in melancholy mood,
Astonished thronged the people round him there.

The world a hundred years had older grown,
And in the crowd no soul to him was known.

Thou art my wondrous flower of mystery,
And captive to thy dreamy spell am I.
My old companions now are strange to me—
A hundred years seem to have passed me by.

All unfamiliar are the scenes I see,
The sad world with the weight of age doth sigh.
With blossoming wreath of happiness I stand;
The only youth in all the mournful land.

Here, Love, with thee do I return to dwell,
A joyous settler in the forest ground—
Forgotten would I be. Life's sparkling well
Sends healing waters forth for every wound,
Thine eyes with radiance soft all clouds dispel.
In happy thraldom by thy kisses bound,
A thousand years may swiftly pass away.
Back to the world again I ne'er will stray.

—*From the German of Julius Grosse, by E. V. Smalley.*

IMPROVED COTTON CULTURE.

On this subject the views of Mr. George W. Gift, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of California, are of especial value. Mr. Gift is a thorough agriculturist, theoretical and practical, and very few writers on cotton culture have a larger experience or acquaintance. The old methods must be abandoned, he says, and planters must come down to the use of labor saving implements, and to heavy applications of manure.

Mr. Gift goes on to state that some years ago Dr. N. B. Cloud, of Alabama, reported a yield of 5,975 pounds of seed cotton from one acre of upland, manured with 5,000 bushels of barnyard compost. From his knowledge of such lands, he should judge that the clear gain from manuring was fully 5,500 pounds of seed cotton, equal to 1,700 pounds of lint, (counting 3] pounds of seed cotton for one of lint), worth say, about $125, net! Total yield of the acre, 1,810 pounds of lint, worth $452. On good, deep, upland loam, a smaller quantity of manure, coupled with thorough culture, would probably have brought about the same result. This shows at a glance what may be gained by a liberal application of manure.

Mr. Gift also refers to David Dickson, of Georgia, a cotton planter on an improved system. His last crop under the old system was grown on 950 acres. He made 810 bales. To convey an idea of his new system it is reported that Mr. Dickson sowed four acres of land in turnips, in the fall, having enriched it with 400 pounds of guano, with a considerable sprinkling of salt and plaster. He fed the turnips off on the lot. The following spring he added 100 pounds guano, 100 pounds dissolved bones, 100 pounds salt, and 50 pounds plaster per acre, and put in cotton.

From the four acres the crop was 16,800 pounds of seed cotton, equal to 5,150 pounds lint; worth, say, $1,287 net, or nearly $322 per acre—a sum quite equal to the profits of some market gardens in the neigdborhood of cities, where the lands are valued at $1,000 per acre.

Another report rendered by Mr. Dickson is referred to. He took in hand sixteen acres of pine lands that had been under culture many years. About twelve years ago it was sown with oats, with two hundred pounds guano and bones, mixed with salt and plaster, and made 30 or 35 bushels per acre, all fed off by turning stock in the field. Four years ago he left it uncultivated until the middle of July; there was then a heavy growth of weeds on it, just grown. He turned them in, and dropped peas in every third furrow. The result was a heavy crop of vines, and at least 15 bushels of peas per acre. These were fed off by beef cattle.

He commenced on the third day of the next May with two horses, to prepare the land for cotton, and applied to each acre 250 pounds of soluble bones, 165 pounds No. 1 Peruvian guano, and 100 pounds plaster, dropped in the bottom of the furrow. He hired the picking of most of the cotton at 40 cents per hundred pounds. The lot averaged about 3,000 pounds per acre, but owing to a storm and other causes, he gathered only about 2,700 pounds—two good bales per acre. In the lot was a potatoe patch, which had been twice manured and mulched with straw. He thinks that portion made at the rate of 6,000 pounds per acre. The next best place was about one acre of old pine field, first year, which made about 5,000 pounds. The cotton would have been better planted April 10th. He found, during the wet weather, where most manure was put it stood the rain best.

The whole cost of one acre was $32.05. Against this small outlay stands a credit of 2,700 pounds seed cotton, equal to 818 pounds lint, worth, say, to make sure, $204; leaving a clear profit of $177.95 per acre, or $2,751.20 on a field of 16 acres.

Mr. Gift contends that we can make cotton raising decidedly profitable only by pushing it something on the plan hinted at in the foregoing. And then we must drop the old exclusive system, substantially a mixed system, so to speak. In other words, the plantation must produce all its food crops in addition to its cotton. The area of cultivation must be reduced, and a thorough rotation of crops must be practiced. Stock must also be raised by the cotton planters, for the manure, if nothing else; but there is no need of putting this in, for stock can always be made more or less profitable, aside from profits arising out of the manure. Then deep, thorough and careful tillage must succeed shallow and slovenly culture now too generally in vogue. When these conditions are fulfilled we will become independent as regards our food crops, and the production of cotton will rapidly increase from year to year.

To treat land so as to obtain the greatest yield of crops would require a very considerable outlay of capital, but Mr. Gift insists that our lands may be brought up to the paying level by judicious rotation of crops, and by saving and utilizing the vast quantities of manure which now go utterly to waste.

Over Four Bales to the Acre.

To the Editor of Cotton:

Your Aberdeen (Miss.) correspondent, who describes at length the process by which a planter of that town obtained two bales to the acre, has probably never heard of the achievement of Mr. T. C. Warther, of Washington County, Ga., in 1873. He obtained, I believe, the heaviest yield of cotton on record. He was competing for a premium offered by the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and gathered from an acre 6,891 pounds of seed cotton, yielding 2,096 pounds lint, or a little over four bales of 500 pounds each. The rows were checked off three feet each way, and one stalk was left in each hill. This distance gave him 4,900 stalks to the acre, and, allowing 100 bolls to the pound, he must have had 140 bolls to the stalk in order to produce 6,891 pounds of seed cotton. Mr. David Dickson of Hancock county, Ga., reported in 1867 a 16-acre field which averaged 2700 pounds of seed cotton per acre. He estimated that a portion of his 16-acre yfelded at the rate of 6,000 pounds to the acre.

Rome, Ga., May 24. J. C. F.

What an English Immigrant to Hinds County Says About Stock Raising.

Raymond Gazette.]

We had a very pleasant interview a few days since with Mr. Nicholson, an English gentleman, who now owns and resides on the place near Dry Grove, this county, formerly owned by Dr. H. Cam. Smith. Mr. Nicholson is a man after our own heart. He is confident that as fine stock can be raised on his place as in Kentucky, and quite as profitably; and we should not be surprised if, within two or three years, he has the old "Cam Smith place" transformed into a regular and most successful stock farm. And this but vindicates a prediction that we have frequently made, that if our own people will not make this country independent and prosperous, a new people will come in and do it for us and reap the fruits.

Dr. T. D. Boek, of the High School, Alkmar, says that notwithstanding the restrictions attending the sale of "white arsenic" in Holland, poisoning by that compound is by no means rare. In not less than seven cases submitted to him for analysis, white arsenic proved to be the agent which had produced death in six, and severe and painful illness in the seventh.

THE CHICKEN KING.

How a Jerseyite is Making Thousands of Dollars Annually.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF CHICKENS RAISED BY ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

[Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.]

The following sketch, unembellished, narrates the particulars of a successful business enterprise, so novel, so bold and unique, and so confessedly the foremost of its kind in the world, that it merits a description. The individual who has performed the marvelous achievement herein chronicled is Mr. W. C. Baker, of the little place of Cresskill-on-the-Hudson, in the State of New Jersey. The process of the artificial incubation of fowls has been one long-known and widely practiced. The variety of artificial incubators is very considerable. In France especially this method of hatching and raising poultry has been extensively used. It is very largely increasing in this country. One fowl can hatch a small number of eggs only. To hatch eggs by the thousand necessitates so many mother hens and is so slow and expensive a process that the novel conception of superseding the natural mothers with an artificial one adapted for wholesale incubation has been exhaustively tested, and finally so skillfully executed that at this time artificial poultry-raising is becoming a vast business. And Mr. Baker, an enterprising American, has the distinction of leading the business in the world.

Mr. Baker's poultry farm is situated on the Hudson River, about two miles from the railroad station of Cresskill, N. J., and is called "Cliffdale."

Mr. Baker endeavors to raise a good many eggs. He has 2,000 laying hens of various breeds, selected for superior laying qualities. They are both thoroughbreds and grades, and principally Asiatics, Houdnas, Leghorns, colored Dorkings and Spanish. Sitting fowls are not desired. These hens are kept in an immense laying-house, which is the largest building on the place. This vast structure is 400 feet long, divided into seventy-five pens, each pen divided into three rooms or divisions. The pens extend clear through from the front to the back, being six feet wide by twenty feet in depth. The front of the laying-house is glazed. The floors are gravelled and kept dry by underdraining. The front division of each pen is covered on top and outside with open mesh-wire, which in fine weather in the winter allows open air and a small run for the fowls. The middle sections of each pen have a sash that raise or lower at pleasure, and thus can cut off and inclose the rear sections of the pen. In each pen is kept an average of twenty-five fowls laying eggs.

The feeding of the laying hens is done from the rear of the pens. There is a narrow tramway running the full length of the entire building, and on this tramway two small truck-wagons are rolled, starting from each end and meeting in the middle. The passage for these trucks is four feet wide. Each truck is tended by a keeper, who deposits the feed in little troughs in each pen for the chickens. Small pipes convey fresh water along the pens, and the drinking vessels have loose gravel packed under them to drain off any dampness. The house is heated in winter by hot-water pipes, and kept at a continuous summer heat. Warmth and fetlmentating food keep the hens laying vigorously during cold weather. The feed used is varied. It has been found that the fowls do best upon a changing and nutritious diet. Meats of every kind, scraps, grain, bran, imperial egg food, ground bone, shells, shorts, fresh meat, and green food, of all sorts are given to them in plenteous abundance.

But this army of hens cannot begin to produce the vast number of eggs required by Mr. Baker, and as the most brilliant invention has not yet been able to artificially produce these snowy little germs of the luscious spring chicken, he has to buy thousands of eggs. He pays $5 a hundred for fresh and fertile eggs, and will take them in any quantity and at any time.

One of the vast buildings on this farm is the incubating and breeding house. It consists of a large two and a half story structure, attached to an immense glass house, 158 feet long, thirty-nine feet wide and sixteen feet high, the glass building being the "brooding-house," which is divided into fifty apartments of twenty-five on each side. The two and a half story building is a dwelling for the attendants, besides containing Mr. Baker's office, incubating cellars and incubating rooms above, and below in the basement heating apparatus, store rooms, electric battery apartment and boiler room. The incubating rooms are two in number, next to the battery chamber. These incubating chambers are twenty feet square, with double windows, having three ranges of large oblong incubators through the center, and a smaller range running around the entire length of the four sides of the room. These incubators have each eight tiers of shallow egg-drawers, one above the other, for the eggs. We thus have in each room 1,120 feet of these shallow egg-drawers, capable of holding 8,000 eggs at one time, and turning out 140,000 chickens a year.

The incubators are heated by gas manufactured on the place. Under each machine a single gas-jet is kept burning, which heats the water that is carried through pipes to the open and narrow vacant places over the surface of the eggs resting in the trays for hatching. This simple but ingenious process substitutes the natural warmth of the mother hen's body upon the eggs, and produces the uniform, steady heat that hatches the eggs. There is in the adjoining room an electric battery that is kept in constant communication with the hot-water chambers above the eggs, as well as with the gas-jets, and when the temperature becomes wrong, either too cold or too hot for the regular process of natural incubation of the egg, automatic indicators tell the variation through the electrical current, and the heat is controlled by unerring apparatus made for the purpose.

Several women are placed in charge of the incubating room, among whose duties are to turn every egg daily. In this room there is kept constantly a warm, moist atmosphere, like soft spring air, through another very simple and clever arrangement of having shallow open pans of water around the room, upon which the heated air plays continously, producing a uniform gentle evaporation. The eggs are tested before they are put in the drawers to see whether they are fertile, and also tested at intervals along to see if they continue live and are fertile.

Daily the wonderful and animated sight is seen of the bursting of the shells and birth of the cunning, sprightly little chicks. Hundreds are hatched every day.

The next step in this interesting wholesale usurpation of nature's powers in the breeding of feathered dainties is the transfer of the new-born chicks to the great "brooding-house" before referred to as being attached to the main building. The infant birds stay in the trays where they are hatched several hours until they become dry and full of life, and then they are removed at the rate of 100 chicks to each one of the fifty apartments in the brooding-house. This house will hold 5,000 chickens at a time, and here they are kept until about three weeks old. Each of the fifty pens has a patent brooder or hen-mother made of zinc, hollow and filled with hot water, lined underneath with blanketing, and placed close to the ground for the little birds to creep under, as they would under a hen, when they wish to sleep or rest. The chickens in the brood-house present a lively spectacle. Varying in size from a day to three weeks old, of all colors and breeds, lively as crickets, chirping, and lusty and thriving, they grow apace, undisturbed by the vermin that so often annoy the natural mother hen.

At the age of three weeks the lusty chick, no longer needing the brood under a mother, is either transferred to the great laying-house with the laying hens or carried to the "cramming" house near by—another large building that is used for the funniest process of all in this novel method of successfully counterfeiting nature in the procreation of her living creatures. This cramming house is 125 feet long by 25 feet wide. It has within it eight round feeding machines of upright wood, each one with five tiers of little boxes fashioned like pigeon-holes, and accomdating a single fowl in the box. Each machine holds 250 fowls at a time in the five tiers of boxes encircling the upright drum.

The time needed to fatten a chicken by the forcing process is about eighteen days or two weeks and a half, and they can be brought from an ordinary state to the very finest condition in this time. Nor is the flesh put on them soft fat, but good, sound, solid meat, rich, nutritious and palatable. In this building Mr. Baker forces 20,000 chickens a year, keeping the room dark and cool. The French method of forcing is used. A single bird is confined in each box, his legs being strapped to the sides, his head and neck sticking out from the hole. The feeder has his mess-tub of boiled food well mashed, from which he runs a flexible tube to the chicken's mouth. He seizes the chicken by the head, puts the pipe in his gullet, and forces the soft food into the crop, which is filled by the single movement. Each bird is served in turn. The chickens are never released until taken out to be slaughtered and sold. They like this curious method of feeding. The food that is given to them is nutritious and delicate, and always mixed with milk instead of water. Thus artificially hatched and fattened, the tender, delightful young bird, weighing from one and a half to two and a half pounds, goes to the New York market, finding ready sale sometimes as high as 50 cents a pound.

Mr. Baker has, in the years he has been perfecting this grand and phenomenal chicken-raising business, spent $80,000 in experiments and improvements. He is constantly enlarging his facilities. He will extend his laying-house 350 feet this year, giving him 800 feet of length and accommodation for 3,500 laying hens. He will also enlarge his cramming-house, to afford room for forcing 50,000 fowls a year. He will this year raise 250,000 young chickens. His gross income is $80,000 a year. He finds immediate sale for every fowl he can raise, and cannot supply the demand. To what extent he expects to enlarge he does not know himself.

WHAT we would enjoin upon the farmer is to plant a few trees every year. Fill up all the vacancies in the woodlands and restock land that has been shorn of its trees and is worthless for other purposes. See that the highways through your premises are bordered with trees and that a screen of evergreens protects your orchards and fruit gardens. In planting ornamental trees it should be remembered that fruit trees are not only ornamental but useful. The season for spring tree planting is nearly over for this year, except in the case of evergreens; these can be planted through June and even into July. The roots of trees should not be allowed to become dry during the process of transplanting, nor should they be cramped nor mutilated when it can be avoided.

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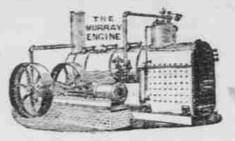
DO YOU WANT  OR ANY KIND OF

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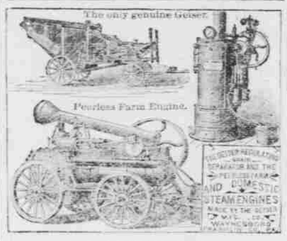

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CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, APPROVED APRIL 5th, 1878.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Deals in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities.

Sells Bills of Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe.

Collections made on all accessible places in the State.

Correspondence with Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks and other Public Officers invited.

Feb. 12, 1879.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.
No. 2 Union St. New Orleans, La.
Make a FLOUR & CORN MILLS,
MILLSTONES,
MILL IRONS,
SAW MILLS,
COTTON PRESSES,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
ENGINES & MACHINERY.

GREEN'S BANK.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

THIS BANK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848, AND HAS NEVER SUSPENDED PAYMENT SINCE, either during war or any of the various panics.

We solicit accounts of parties throughout the State, and can offer specially liberal terms.

Attorneys, County Officers, City and Corporation Treasurers, are invited to correspond with us as we are sure it will be to their advantage to open accounts.

We transact all branches of Banking Business and attend promptly to all Collections.

Our large connection throughout the State and our intimate relations with all the State Officers, we think gives us superior advantages for the transaction of business.

We buy and sell all kinds of Securities on smallest margins.
We Collect in all parts of the State at card rates.
We pay Interest on Time Deposits.
We make all Settlements with State free of charge. [jan29,'79-tf.

M. Musson, Pres't. G. Lanaux, Sec'y.

New Orleans Insurance Association.

J. W. BEATY & CO., Gen'l Agents.

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

THIS SUBSTANTIAL AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY Fire on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize, GIN HOUSES AND CONTENTS, and other property.

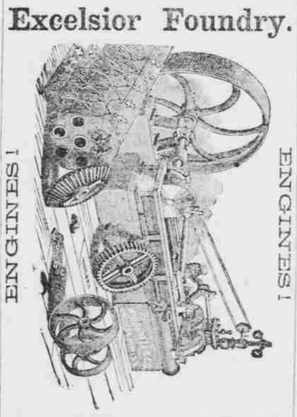
Adjustments of Loss Liberal, and Payments Prompt. Applications Solicited and Policies issued by

M. A. VAN HOOK, Agent.

JACKSON, MISS., June 4, 1879-1y.

JACKSON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excelsior Foundry.



ENGINES! ENGINES!

ENGINE BUILDERS!
12, 15 AND 18 HORSE POWER
REPAIR SHOP.

MATERIAL FOR REPAIRING ENGINES AND CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR ENGINES AND FENCING AND VERANDAH WORK.
JOHN McDONNELL.
Jackson, Miss.

SEUTTER,
Jackson, Miss.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SPECTACLES AND CLOCKS.

☞ REPAIRING A SPECIALTY by the Best Workmen.

Seutter's Photographic Studio:

Exquisite work and finish. ENLARGING and COPYING a Specialty.

Of a hundred such testimonials just read the two last ones below—will you?

LAMARBID HOUSE,
VICKSBURG, MISS., April 16, 1880.

MR. E. V. SEUTTER,
JACKSON, MISS.:

DEAR SIR—My photograph with charges thereon ($10.50), which I have paid, came safely to hand by Express this day.

Accept my thanks for your prompt attention. I have had photographs taken at St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, Naples, Paris and New York, and must say that I like the photograph which I received from you this morning better than any which were executed at the above named cities.

Yours, very truly,
CHAS. E. FURLONG.

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 27, 1880.

E. V. SEUTTER, Esq.,—*Jackson, Miss.:*

FRIEND SEUTTER—Everything received in tip-top order. Spectacles *suit well.* The pictures I think are *far better* than anything I have seen of such nature. Everybody says it's a splendid photo. Truly yours,

A. ZUCKER,
Architect and Engineer.

SPENGLER HOUSE.
The Only Hotel Up-Town.
OPEN ALL NIGHT—(Opposite the Capitol.)

ROOMS RENOVATED, REPAIRED, AND Furnished with New Furniture throughout. Guests can choose the American or European Plan.

☞ None but Polite and attentive Servants Employed. SAMPLE ROOMS fitted up especially for Commercial Men.

☞ FREE HACK from and to all Trains day and night. Terms $2.00 per Day.

When you come to Jackson and want a Square Meal and clean Bed, stop at the SPENGLER HOUSE.

CHRIS. HINCKLE,
Apl 30,'79-tf. MANAGER.

MEAT MARKET.

WM. ALBRECHT WISHES TO INFORM the public that his market is open for the sale of all kinds of FRESH MEAT and SAUSAGES, at his old stand in the Stone building, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and new ones. His market is open all day.

Oct. 9, '79-tf.

JACKSON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OLD RELIALE
GROCERY STORE,
H. STRAUSS,
Corner of Pearl and President Streets.

BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS numerous friends and customers, that he has and is daily receiving new goods, consisting of

Flour, Meats, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Mackerel, China and Glassware, Gail Borden's and Crescent Eagle Milk.

CAN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION:

Such as Canned Salmon, Lobster, Corn, Peas, Peaches, Tomatoes, and all other articles in this line too numerous to mention.

Candy, Stick and Mixed; Oranges; Apples Raisins; Prunes; Chestnuts; FRUITS of all descriptions. Citron; Currants; Spices; all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Thankful to my old customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I solicit a continuance of their favors, and ask a trial from my friends who have not heretofore patronized me.

I am selling the celebrated EAGLE MILK at 15 cents a can. Give it a trial. I am also selling the celebrated FOSS HAM.

GIVE ME A CALL!
dec17,'79.] H. STRAUSS.

SEE HERE!!

PIPE ORGANS,
REED ORGANS,
AND
PIANOS
AT LOWEST CASH Prices or on Easy Terms.
PIANOS and REED Organs Rented until paid for.

All Standard Instruments, such as CHICKERING, GUILD & CHURCH, HALLET & DAVIS, MATHUSHEK, HAINES, DIXIE, PEASE, SOUTHERN GEM and FAVORITE PIANOS.

All Instruments fully guaranteed. Old Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Second-hand Pianos and Organs for Sale or Rent.

Instruments shipped to all points from Jackson, at Factory prices.

Correspondence solicited. Catalogues and lists of new Sheet Music free

WARRINGTON & SAVAGE,
MUSIC HOUSE, SELMA, ALA.

FACTORY DEPOT—JACKSON, MISS.
oct22,'79-tf.

NEW UP-TOWN LUMBER YARD.
Dealers in Sash, Doors and Blinds
F. B. & W. S. HULL.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR BUILDING MATERIAL.

DRESSED LUMBER,
FRAMING LUMBER,
BUILDERS HARDWARE,
NAILS, SHINGLES,
LATHS, LIME, CEMENT,
PLASTER HAIR,
WALL PAPER AND BRICK.

And everything necessary to build a house.

Up-Town Yard Opposite Bailey's Cotton Yard.

WEST JACKSON YARD at old stand. A Telegraph line with Telphones in circuit connect both yards.

The Best and Cheapest Stock ever offered in Jackson.
Dec 10, '79-6m

H. M. TAYLOR.
Carpenter and Builder,
SASH, DOOR and BLIND MANUFACTURER.
Pearl St., Jackson, Miss.

IS PREPARED to do work in his line with neatness and dispatch. PLANING of all kinds done at short notice.

Also on hand and for sale MOULDINGS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

A large lot of SASH, BLINDS, and DOORS on hand that will be sold cheap.

UNDERTAKING.

METALIC CASES, CASKETS, and Wooden Coffins of all descriptions.

Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.
Oct. 5, 1875—tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION
$150 00 Reward.

WHEREAS, It appears by information received by me, that on the 7th day of February, 1880, M. M. BRYANT murdered ISAAC COOPER, in Sarepta, Calhoun county, and afterwards effected his escape, and is still at large;

Now, therefore, I, J. M. STONE, Governor of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of the said M. M. BRYANT to the Sheriff of Calhoun county; said reward payable on conviction. And I do moreover, require all officers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive, M. M. Bryant.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at Jackson, this
[L. S.] 224 day of May, A. D. 1880.
J. M. STONE.

By the Governor:
HENRY C. MYERS, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION:

M. M. Bryant is about 24 years of of age; about 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds; complexion, hair, and eyes dark; his eyes have a restless expression; teeth large and white; he is square shouldered, walks erect, and is quick-spoken, very noisy when under the influence of whisky.

May26,'80-3w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXecuted on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made to the Capital State Bank for the sum of $569 44, and due on the 15th of November, 1879, which Deed of Trust is duly recorded in Book M., pages 17 and 18 of Hinds county, the undersigned Trustee will pro