

The Standard.

REGULATIONS
Of the Fifth N. C. State Fair, to be held in Raleigh, commencing on the 20th Oct., 1887.

1. All members of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of \$2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair.

2. Members of the Society and families alone will be admitted on Tuesday, the day for examination and awards by the judges. All competitors are expected to be present. The public will be admitted on and after Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Price of admission 25 cents. Children and servants 12 1/2 cents. Clergymen, Editors and pupils of charitable institutions admitted free.

3. Agricultural societies and institutions from other States are invited to send delegates. Such delegates will be presented with a complimentary card. 4. All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office in Reception Hall, at or before 6 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 19th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

5. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

6. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

7. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's Office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

8. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry. 9. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

10. The awarding committee or judges, selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 20th day of October, 1887.

11. In no case can the judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

12. The judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

13. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade. 14. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals.

15. No person is allowed to interfere with the judges during their adjudications. 16. The several superintending committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the judges in their examination.

17. The superintendents will attend each set of judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

18. The judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition. 19. Premiums of \$25, and upwards will be awarded in Plats, unless the person to whom the award is made shall prefer the payment in money.

20. Stock brought to the Fair for sale will have an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner. 21. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign article be entitled to a second premium.

22. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee. 23. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep proper order.

24. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub classes. 25. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

26. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, manufactured by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assigners, or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded. 27. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the public reports of premium articles.

28. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement. 29. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning—assemble them at his tent on the grounds, and read the printed list of premiums, also with blank books to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted by the assistant marshals to their respective departments of the exhibition.

30. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper arrangements of all articles exhibited in their respective departments; point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges. 31. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair. 32. A band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition. 33. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night. THOMAS RUFFIN, Ch. Ex. Com. Wm. D. Cooke, Sec.

JUDGES TO AWARD PREMIUMS, At the next Annual Fair to be held at Raleigh, commencing on the 20th October. Thoroughbred Horses. Edmund Townes, Granville, Charles Manly, Wake, Thomas McGee, Person. Quick, Draught and Saddle Horses. Peyton A. Dunn, Wake, John Lewis, Caswell, James Turner, Granville. Heavy Draught Horses. John B. Leathers, Orange, John I. Shaver, Rowan, James Twitty, Warren. Jacks, Jennets and Mules. William K. Lane, Wayne, John L. Bridges, Edgecombe, J. W. B. Watson, Johnston. Cattle—Doona. George W. Johnson, Caswell, Thomas D. Meares, New Hanover, John S. Dancy, Edgecombe. Durham, Hereford, Ayrshires, Holsteins and A. L. Jerseys. Henry K. Burgwyn, Halifax, Dr. E. A. Cradup, Franklin, Samuel Harris, Johnston. Grades and Natives. Wm. A. Eaton, Granville, Sylvester Smith, Wake, Dr. James E. Williamson, Caswell.

Imported Cattle.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, Henry T. Clark, Edgecombe, C. H. K. Taylor, Granville. Milk Cows. Wm. H. Strother, Franklin, Jas. Sloan, Guilford. Wor. ing Ozen. S. S. Royster, Granville, A. T. Mial, Wake, R. R. Bridges, Edgecombe. Fat Cattle. Eldridge Smith, Wake, John Hutchins, Wake, Seth Jones, Wake. Sheep. Dr. J. M. Davidson, Mecklenburg, Paul C. Cameron, Orange, John G. Yancey, Warren. Goats. John S. Burwell, Granville, John O'Rourke, Wake, Riley Crawford, Wake. Main. New Hampshire, 8 Massachusetts, 11 Rhode Island, 2 Connecticut, 1 New York, 4 Pennsylvania, 13 Ohio, 16 Illinois, 6 Michigan, 3 Iowa, 1 Total, 90

When Congress assembled and the election of a Speaker came on, eighty-four out of the ninety Know Nothings proved to be abolitionists, and voted for Banks, of Massachusetts, the recently nominated National Abolitionist, from Wisconsin. There had been in that State. While Mr. Banks was admitted to be an abolitionist he also declared himself a sworn member of the order. In the course of the House proceedings we find that Mr. Letcher said: "Now let me try the gentleman from Massachusetts: do he belong to the organization called Know Nothings?"

Mr. Banks, in reply, said: "I belong to an organization—not that I know it is called by the name of Know Nothing, but that answers the description that is generally understood by the name in my own town. Nobody has asked me the question. I have never declined to answer it, and nobody has screwed me up to it."

This is the same Banks who was willing "to let the Union slide," and who believes in an amalgamation of the black and white races. During the same election of 1854, the Know Nothings defeated the Democrats for Governor in ten of the free States, viz: Morrill of Maine, over Parris, national Democrat; Metcalf, of New Hampshire, over Baker, national Democrat; Gardner, of Massachusetts; Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Minor, of Connecticut; Grimes, of Iowa; Chase, of Ohio, over McMillan, national Democrat; Bingham, of Michigan, over Barry, national Democrat; and Pollock, of Pennsylvania, over Bigler, national Democrat.

The whole ten Governors thus elected voted for Fremont, an abolitionist, and hostile to the South. This same party, then in the free States, elected, and aided in electing, eleven senators of the United States, viz: Fessenden, Abolitionist and Know Nothing, from Maine; J. P. Hale and James Bell, Abolitionists and Know Nothings from New Hampshire, over Wells and Williams, national Democrats; Henry Wilson, Abolitionist and Know Nothing from Massachusetts, to succeed Edward Everett, national Whig; Foster for the long term, and Gillet for the short term from Connecticut, the former to succeed the latter, both Abolitionists; Charles Durkee, Know Nothing, from Wisconsin. They also aided in electing Seward, from New York, Abolitionist; Harland, of Iowa, Abolitionist, over Dodge, national Democrat; Trumbull, from Illinois, over Shields, national Democrat.

This was for the first time in the history of those States that all the Governors, Senators, and eighty-four out of their ninety members of Congress turned out to be Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and were elected as Know Nothings. Such were some of the fruits of the last year's work of the Know Nothing order in the free States. We cannot take time to go into their local legislation; such as the appointment of their famous "Hiss smelling committee" gotten up by the legislature of Massachusetts to visit all the Catholic schools, and, under the pretence of hunting up evidence of the iniquity of the Jesuits, to molest and harass them; the nullification, in refusing to the federal authorities the use of their jails for the safe-keeping of fugitive slaves—such as their act authorizing the admission of negro children into the public schools upon an equality with the whites—their act to permit all the negroes to vote who could read, and disfranchising all white persons who could not read—or their expulsion, as denizens, all poor foreigners from their territory. But to continue.

During the last Presidential election, almost the entire party in the free States, that had a short time before belonged to the Know Nothing order, the same party that elected the ninety members of Congress, the ten Governors and eleven Senators, threw off the mask and voted for Fremont for President. Mr. Fillmore received for the Presidency in no one of the free States even a respectable vote. He received in the whole United States the electoral vote of only one State. From the time the Know Nothing party in the free States made its appearance up to this time, it has, upon every occasion when assembled in State convention, adopted resolutions hostile to the South and against the introduction of any more slave States.

It is not to be supposed that the Know Nothing order at this time has no separate organization from that of the Republican party. Black Republicans and Know Nothings are one and the same thing. From all the northern States, the Know Nothing order has not elected a single member to the next Congress. It has been absorbed by black Republicanism. It established abolitionism as a positive element of power in the North, and thus gave birth to the Republican party, except in a few States. Wherever it yet has an existence, it is secondary to Republicanism and is allied with it. In Pennsylvania, at this time, the fugitive members of this disbanded party are supporting Wilnot, the notorious abolitionist, for Governor. The president of this powerless faction has put forth his proclamation, urging all "Free Americans" to vote for Wilnot in Massachusetts, the next meeting, a short time since, in State convention, and nominated for Governor of that State, N. P. Banks, the abolition ex-Speaker. In every public meeting they have held in the North, they have adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions, denouncing the Supreme Court for its decision in the Dred Scott case. Thus it will be seen that though brief and glorious, the Know Nothing order has not been without its results. Volumes would not thoroughly portray the enemies it has committed.

ROBBERY AND SUICIDE.—The St. Paul Minnesota of the 12th inst., says the Quarter Master at Fort Snelling was robbed a few days previous, of about \$600 in gold. Suspicion fell on two men who had deserted the Fort the day the money was missing. It was ascertained that they had taken the stage to Henderson. A sheriff was notified to meet and arrest them there. When the coach drove up to the office, one of the robbers perceiving the crowd assembled, and divining its meaning, stepped from the coach with his carpet bag, and before the sheriff could execute his warrant, drew a knife and stabbed himself to the heart! He had only time to utter, pointing to his carpet bag, "there is the money," and fell dead. The other gave himself up.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.—Elizabeth Bickley, a free girl of color, aged about 23 years, voluntarily went into slavery at the present term of the Abingdon Circuit Court. She was bought by Capt. Samuel Skinner, Sheriff of that county.

This is the first instance of the kind we have heard of since the Abingdon Democrat, in this issue of the State. The woman is very intelligent, and was fully aware that a kind master was better able to provide and care for her than she was herself. This is a nut for Yankee philosophy to crack.

MILITARY.—The Wilmington Light Infantry and the Salisbury Light Infantry Companies have accepted an invitation from the Orange Guards to visit Hillsborough on Oct. 27th, the third anniversary of the Guards. The Independent Company of this town, we learn, regretted to decline a similar invitation.—Foy, Obs.

THE NEWLY INTRODUCED SUGAR-CANE.

PARISH ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (La.) September 12, 1887.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have thought that a few lines from this quarter may prove of interest to some of your readers, more particularly to those interested in the culture of the newly introduced varieties of cane known as Sorgho and Imphee. These having been lately experimented upon to ascertain their relative merits, particularly for those prominently set forth for them, viz: for the quantity of sugar and molasses they were said to contain, I will give you the result of some of these experiments.

Last year several of our planters cultivated a small quantity of these varieties, but, not having a sufficiency of seed, could not arrive at a fair result. I will give you first my own experience with the Sorgho, of which I planted last year a few seed, the greater part of it in the field, in old land, and a portion in my garden, in very rich land. It attained a very large size, but I did not find it sufficiently sweet for the purpose intended, and supposed that I had been imposed upon in the seed. I had the seed gathered, but did not think it worth while to plant this year, and still have them on hand. A few scattered seed, however, came up in my garden, which, curiosity leading me to taste, I found it to be quite sweet, and I am led to believe I had the genuine.

Several planters extensively engaged in the culture of the sugar cane have, within the past fortnight, given these new varieties of Sorgho and Imphee a practical test—among them, Mr. Soniat, of the Parish of Jefferson, a short distance above the city of New Orleans, and well known as a practical, intelligent, and successful planter. He has recently rolled one and three-quarters acres of Sorgho, and obtained four barrels of about sixty gallons of molasses of syrup. He found that it would not granulate, and no sugar could be obtained from it. Mr. Soniat states that, allowing himself a fair price for the quantity of wood he consumed, and the labor of his plantation hands, and valuing the syrup at the rate some Sorgho syrup has been disposed of in New Orleans, viz: forty cents per gallon, that he has sunk the sum of about fifty dollars.

Another gentleman, a resident of the Parish of St. Charles, and very widely known for his intelligence and devotion to agriculture, as well as the law, Judge P. A. Rost, has given the variety known as Imphee a fair test. The Judge's sugar works were undergoing repairs, and the experiment was made at the adjoining plantation of his neighbors, the Messrs. McCutcheon. These gentlemen have very extensive and valuable works, and the Judge being absent, they gave the matter their personal superintendence, with the experience of a life-time devoted to all the practical details of sugar-making. The result was, and I have it in person from those gentlemen, that from one-half acre of Imphee they obtained upwards of five hundred gallons of juice, which on being boiled gave thirty gallons of syrup, and that it would granulate, and would obtain no sugar. I tasted the syrup two days after its manufacture, and found its flavor quite different from Louisiana syrup, nevertheless pleasant to the taste, and quite similar to damson plum preserves. It was slightly acid, and fermented a few days after, which would be a most insupportable objection to it. The Messrs. McCutcheon informed me that there was much more labor in cutting and preparing it for the mill, as compared with the sugar cane, it being very difficult to divert it of its thousands of joints. From the small quantity of syrup it must necessarily consume a largely increased quantity of wood. The Imphee was planted in rows three feet apart, drilled in the row. The Judge has frequently rolled cane planted in rows of six and seven feet apart that yielded three hogheads of the best quality, and, in addition, the usual quantity of molasses, viz: sixty lbs. per hoghead, the quantity of wood being about one hundred and eighty gallons molasses per acre; while the Imphee gave at the rate of sixty gallons of syrup to the acre and no sugar.

In the New Orleans papers of about ten days ago a sale of five half barrels Sorgho syrup was reported at forty-five cents per gallon, and on the same day was reported a sale of a cargo of about two hundred and fifty hogheads of Cuba molasses (fermented) at sixty-two cents per gallon. I should say that new Louisiana syrup in half barrels, if in the market on the same day, would have brought seventy-five to eighty cents.

The prospect for the Louisiana cane crop is not good, the cane being fully a month backward. It was much injured by the frosts of April. In the month of June the cane was much injured by the drought, and the effects of these frosts, and the crop was estimated at as high as three hundred thousand hogheads. But July and August passed without the improvement anticipated, and the crop is at present estimated at about two hundred and twenty-five thousand hogheads. The season from this time forth must be very favorable to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand hogheads.

Of the sugar-cane imported by the Government for the planters I received a box of the Demarara variety, which promises to attain a large size. It is of the Otahite family, and will, I fear, prove very tender, as all of these varieties have proved to be. The canes were very small, only two and three feet long when received, and will produce cane, I should think, of nine to eleven feet long. I will take every precaution with it to acclimate it, if possible, and compensate, if possible, the Government for its endeavors. And, for one, I here tender my acknowledgments to those gentlemen through whose endeavors our interest was so much regarded. It appears to me that the industrial pursuits should be first carried on by the Legislature, and not by a few solitary souls groping; there are others, no doubt. It was nearly all lost in its transportation.

It may not be generally known that the planters frequently import cane at their own expense, and not a year passes without some new varieties or fresh plants being received. The cane appears to be entirely free from disease this year. I do not think there was ever any deterioration, but there was destruction, and caused by too long a continuance of wet and cold weather.

Very respectfully, your ob. serv't, WOODSTOCK.

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—This body, composed of delegates from the respective Grand Lodges and Encampments of the country, convened in regular annual session in Baltimore, on Monday last, and will not adjourn, probably before next week. From the Baltimore papers we gather the following items of the proceedings. The report of the Grand Secretary states that the Order is in a flourishing condition throughout the United States, the Territory and the Sandwich Islands. The Grand Order is under the jurisdiction of this grand body. On Monday the following Grand officers, at the last annual session, were installed: George W. Race, of Louisiana, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. D. McCabe, of Virginia, R. W. Grand Chaplain; A. M. South, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Marshal; S. H. Levy, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Guardian, and J. E. Chamberlain, of Maryland, Grand Messenger.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the past year shows a total receipt of \$11,995 18; of which amount there was received from grand encampments, \$300; for cards, \$218 20; for books, \$166 39; for diplomas, \$59 95; miscellaneous, \$13 40; for representation tax \$80; for grand lodges, \$3000 60; for cards, \$2,940 80; for books, \$2,41 49; for diplomas, \$32 25; representation tax, \$2,100; miscellaneous, \$5 66.

The report of the secretary speaks of the prosperity of the Order, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, in the two first named of which the Order, as it were just introduced. The session will probably not close before next week. The ceremonies of Installation having been closed, Grand Sire Race announced the standing committees. The chairmen are as follows: State of the Order—Boylston, S. C. Legislative—Fitzhugh, Va. Correspondence—Gilmore, North N. Y. Finance—Veitch, Mo. Appeals—John A. Kennedy, South. Constitution—Edna, Mo. Penitentiary—Moore, Pa. Returns—Prall, North, N. Y. Printing—Eckell, Del. Mileage and per diem—Hunt, Texas. Grand Bodies not represented—Prine, Maine.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham County, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Cumberland Society, at the November Exhibition.—Foy, Obs.

THE BUBBLES OF THE DAY.

Under this title the New York Herald contains an article, showing how the Yankee speculator in "piety" politics and stocks in their railroad and land speculations in the West. It says: "A distinguished gentleman, recently returned from a visit to the Northwest, gives an amusing account of the manner in which the speculators in that region have managed to turn the Kansas fever to their own account, and the result of which is now being felt in the swamping of railroad companies and the explosion of kindred enterprises. It is a great error to suppose that the New England States continue to deserve their character for 'stagnation.' Their day is past.—Wooden nutmegs and basswood hams were well enough some years ago; but that sort of business at best was mere petty larceny, and utterly beneath the dignity of rascals who 'go in' for their hundreds of thousands, and whose operations run households instead of the parlor of the indigent.—The keen fellows now live in the West—men who, in point of shrewdness, can twist an unfortunate Yankee round their fingers; and who, in point of fact, have done so to an almost incredible extent. In justice to the New England States we admit that most of the operators are emigrants from the land of pumpkin pie, who having found that paradise too circumscribed for their genius, have sought its expansion among the prairies of the West. "We have every reason to believe that thousands of the citizens of the New England States have been taken in by the land and railroad companies of Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c. Their stock is found in almost every farm house—their bonds in every village. The plan of operations adopted by the speculator was beautifully simple, and easy to carry out. Agents were sent to the prairie to select, in glowing colors, the property of the West. Chicago was an instance of the beneficial effects of railroad communication. A thousand Chicagoes were in embryo, and it was fortunate for the people of the East that they had thus an opportunity to receive some of the golden fruit. Then, again it was necessary to check the progress of the slaveholder, and this could best be done by building railroads, and thus opening the country for settlement. The ministers, too, were told that whilst all this temporary prosperity existed, there was a woful lack of religious feeling; there were few churches, and no dependence upon stated preaching. Here was an ample field; but shepherds are wanting. Thus railroads, freedom and the gospel are beautifully bound up together, and this could best be done by building railroads, and thus opening the country for settlement. 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