

## State Agricultural Journal.

JOHNSTONE JONES, Editor.  
C. B. DENSON, Associate Editor.



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Secretaries of Subordinate Granges are fully authorized to solicit, receive and receipt for subscriptions to the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

GEO. W. NASON, JR., of New-Berne, N. C., is fully authorized to make contracts for the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Receipts by others than those named above, except the Editorial Corps and persons showing their commissions, will not be considered valid.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1874.

## Salutatory.

With this issue of the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, I assume its entire and exclusive editorial management and responsibility, with the valuable assistance of certain associate editors, whose names will be duly announced. Possessing no interest in the ownership of this paper, I have nothing to do with its business management—except during the absence of the Proprietor, when I will exercise a general supervision and control over it.

The services of C. B. Denson, Esq., of Pittsboro, have been secured as Associate Editor—a position which he has heretofore filled with usefulness to the readers of the JOURNAL, and credit to his own abilities, experience and sincere devotion to the material interest of North Carolina. He is too well known to the farmers to need any commendation at my hands.

In the outset of my course as Editor-in-Chief of this Journal, it is proper, in order to prevent any further misunderstandings, that I should state a few things briefly and in plain terms:

The JOURNAL will be conducted as a non-partisan and non-political paper. But should there arise any urgent necessity for an expression of opinion by the JOURNAL upon any great political question, the decision of which would deeply affect the interests of the farmers of North Carolina, I shall view such question from a Conservative standpoint—knowing that all my convictions, and believing that my bounden duty to the whole country, the farmers in particular, would leave me no other alternative.

During the time of my control of this journal, I shall place it and hold it in an attitude of perfect independence of all cliques, rings, and combinations formed for what I may consider an improper or evil purpose. The Patrons of Husbandry is a combination of men; so is the government we live under; so also are the Church organizations, Temperance orders, and also the various benevolent societies and fraternities that contribute to the benefit of mankind—morally, religiously, socially, or materially. Like all other institutions founded upon the eternal principles of Right, I perceive in the institution known as the Patrons of Husbandry, good and not evil. It shall therefore receive my earnest support—as long as it continues in well-doing. But there may be imperfections in this Order, as in all other human institutions: and I would not be true to my duty to the granger if I did not tell him of them. The organization could never arrive at a state of perfection if its friends shut their eyes to its defects. That is plain. I shall not hesitate, therefore, to point out all serious imperfections which I may perceive in the Grange system; and I shall do so with the sole object of securing a removal of those imperfections. I believe in the Grange movement. I believe it contains seeds of good that will yet spring up and bear abundant harvest—provided it be not choked to death with the noxious weeds of prejudice, bitter-feeling and unreasonableness. I desire to see the condition of the farmers and laborers of my native State bettered, and I shall strive constantly to that end in the sphere of journalism which I now enter, hoping to receive the encouragement and support of all industrious, thinking men in the State; and believing firmly that the true interests of any one class of our people are the true interests of the whole people; and that conflicts between the manufacturer, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, or the professional man, can be productive of nothing but harm to each. The farmer is a necessity to the merchant, the merchant to him who

tills the soil; the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the professional man are necessities to both. Collisions between them will prove ruinous to all. It will be our earnest endeavor to prevent any such unnecessary, unreasonable and dangerous conflicts.

To my brethren of the press, one and all, throughout the country, I extend the right hand of good fellowship.

JOHNSTONE JONES.

## Our Paper.

Johnstone Jones, Esq., formerly of Mecklenburg county, and late Editor of the Charlotte Observer, enters upon his duties as Editor of the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL this week. As said in his salutatory he will have entire control of the editorial columns. We are pleased to announce, however, that the services of Capt. C. B. Denson, of Chatham, are still retained as Associate Editor. Mr. Jones and Capt. Denson are well known to the people of North Carolina, they are gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and through them we intend to make our paper one of the best ever published in the South. With the new year other valuable accessions will be made to the Editorial corps, especially in the Agricultural, Live Stock and Scientific Departments. We are now negotiating with several prominent gentlemen throughout the South for Original Contributions bearing upon the Agricultural interests of the country.

We propose to make the fifty-two numbers of the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL of 1875, better than those of '73-'74.

We intend to make it a welcome visitor to every household, and trust that our friends throughout the South will do all they can to help us on in our good work. We appeal to you, dear reader, and ask a favorable response.

Remember that on the 1st of January, 1875, we shall be compelled to pay postage on our paper at this office in advance. We must therefore require the cash for all subscriptions. Our terms are only two dollars for one year, one dollar for six months.

R. T. FULGHUM,  
Conducting Editor and Publisher.

## Public Documents.

We acknowledge receipt of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Deaf, Dumb & Blind Asylum. It contains nothing worthy of particular notice at the hands of the press.

## THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Annual Reports of the Board of Directors, Architect, Deputy Warden, Steward and Physician of the Penitentiary is upon our table. The Reports make no original suggestions, but they contain many facts of general interest. For instance, the expenses for food for convicts amounts only to twelve cents per day. That is \$43.80 per year. This is decidedly the cheapest lodging-house in the State.

During the period embraced between Nov. 1st, 1872, to Oct. 31st, 1874, the number of prisoners has increased from 366 to 455. This is not a rapid increase, and speaks well for the law-abiding character of the people of North Carolina. Few States can show a smaller number of convicts in their Penitentiaries.

The erection of the prison and its walls is steadily progressing. The convicts work well. The skillful and energetic Architect in charge reports the estimated value of the convicts' labor, as done in connection with the building of the Penitentiary and its walls, &c., at \$58,350 87½. It is probable the Penitentiary will be finished before doomsday.

We thank the Milton Chronicle for its kind suggestion to the Legislature, that if Mr. Turner does not want the Public Printing, "the farmers of the State would be pleased to see the job given their organ, the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL." But our JOURNAL is not a candidate for the printing. We would not attempt to break a lance with the worthy Richmonds already in the field. We are a candidate for nothing save the favor of the industrious people of North Carolina—the farmers particularly, to whose interests the STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL is especially devoted.

Delegates from the N. C. Agricultural Society to the American Cheap Transportation Convention, to be held at Richmond, Va., December 1st, 1874: Dr. Columbus Mills, Capt. John S. Dancy, Prof. W. C. Kerr, Maj. R. S. Tucker, Hon. R. H. Smith, A. M. McPheeters, Hon. J. W. Norwood, Capt. R. T. Fulghum, E. B. Borden, Col. John D. Whitford, G. Z. French, G. R. Griffith.

## Books and Exchanges.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The December number of this leading literary magazine of America is upon our table. Its contents are varied and valuable. We direct particular attention to the original poems of Longfellow and Hayne, and an article on the righteousness of money-making by Edward Atkinson, contained in this number. Yearly subscriptions \$4 00. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The December number is full of interesting and entertaining articles.—This magazine commends itself to Southern people especially. Its sketches entitled "The Great South," have attracted considerable attention.

PETERSON'S JOURNAL.—We are in receipt of the December number of this new candidate in the field of Popular Literature, published by H. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3 00 per annum. All its articles are complete, which constitutes its distinguishing feature.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.—This is the title of a large and handsomely printed weekly journal of literature, which has been started in Atlanta, Geo. The first number gives great promise. Its specialty is Southern literature, and will attempt to be to the South what the New York Ledger is to the North.

An address of Col. J. P. Thomas, Superintendent of the Carolina Military Institute, delivered at Cokesbury, S. C., and published at the instance of the Cokesbury Tax Union, has been received. It treats of "South Carolina—How Redeemed—Industrial Activity and Political Integrity—The signs in which we Conquer." He pays a high tribute to the Patrons of Husbandry and perceives in the organization of the farmers and consequent awakening of the masses of the people, the brightest signs of hope for the redemption of that down-trodden, over-taxed, ruined people.

## A Good Example.

A grand jury composed of four white and twelve colored men, in a certain parish in Louisiana, have set all the grand juries of the United States a precious example. They have indicted the Treasurer of the Board of Education for embezzlement; a State Senator for receiving a bribe; and a Judge for bribery and corruption in office and subornation of perjury. These officers are representatives each of the three branches of the State government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The grand juries of the country are the main bulwarks of the people's rights and liberties; as long as they perform their duty, righteously and fearlessly, the country is safe; it is when the juries of the land yield to evil or corrupting influences that men may tremble for the welfare of the State.

Public servants, who betray the trusts imposed in them, violate their sworn oaths, break the commandments of God, and defy the laws of man, by stealing the public moneys, should in every instance be speedily brought to justice—whatever the race, class, or party to which they may belong.

## About Fairs.

"The Charlotte Observer (Nov. 17) thinks there is no need trying to have agricultural fairs in that section, as 'the farmers of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties do not take any interest in it, nor will they as long as it is managed by 'town folks.'" The Observer has had "enough" of Fairs, and is in favor of "a jockey club" instead, and says further:

"If it should be thought advisable, an annual Fair could be held, also, every Fall, at which time we could make a display of our agricultural products, machinery, etc., and when persons could visit the grounds without the fear of being thrown with gamblers and sharpers; and avoid also the horse racing, if they so desired."

—We learn that the racing at the Charlotte Fair was "perfectly splendid," and that the gambling was conducted with all the improvements known to the art. Pickpockets were abundant—in fact all the attractions of a first class North Carolina Agricultural Fair, were presented.—Polkton Ansonian.

Brother Polk is poking fun at us; tho' its serious truth, every word of it.—Southern Home.

—The Wilmington Journal looks forward with the brightest anticipations to the approaching Fair to be held near "our city by the sea." The officers of the association are busy at work preparing for the occasion. The Journal warmly invites farmers, mechanics, merchants, laborers—everybody to the Fair, and says:

"There is no good reason why the Fair held

near our city should not be in the future, as it surely has been in the past, the leading and most successful held in the State. We have attended nearly all the Fairs held in North Carolina since the war, and there was none to compare with those held under the auspices of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in 1870 and 1871. Since that time, from causes which those in charge could not control, the exhibitions have not been so creditable or successful. We can and must rival and excel those held in former years. An united effort, a firm determination to succeed, is all that is necessary."

—Sampson County Fair this week.

## Cheap Freights.

Next Wednesday, December 1st, will witness the opening day of the Second Annual Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association, to be held in Richmond, Va. Every farmer—every producer; yes, and all the manufacturers, merchants, and consumers are deeply interested in this vital question of cheap transportation.

In a circular address issued by the Executive Committee of this Association, and its President, Josiah Quincey, of Boston, Mass., we find the following paragraphs explanatory of the movement:

"The rapid progress and development of our country during the past decade, has brought the question of cheap transportation prominently to the front, and it is fast becoming the leading issue of the day. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the consumer, are beginning to realize that steam and electricity have inaugurated a new era in commerce—have changed our manners and customs of life even—and that whatsoever may be said of the power and influence of any of the products of the soil, it is evident that it is Transportation which is now King. It levies the largest tax upon production; and in this country its revenues greatly exceed those of the Government. How important then that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted.

"The bringing together of trained minds from every section of our great country—of practical men from every department of commerce and agriculture—for the consideration of this great question, cannot but result in good; indeed the previous conventions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational features alone is of inestimable value; for as yet, the public mind is quite unfamiliar with the subject, and there is need of all the light which can be thrown upon it."

The urgent and vast importance of co-operative effort in this matter on the part of the producers; manufacturers, merchants and consumers, may be partially noticed from the following significant Railroad movements, as described by our valuable contemporary, the New York South.

In August last, a convention of railroad managers was held at Saratoga for the ostensible purpose of inaugurating reforms in the management of all our trunk lines of railroad, in order that the public might have reasonable rates of transportation, and shareholders receive a fair compensation for their investments. The purport of the conference was, however, doubted at the time—and subsequent events proved by the starting of three of the presidents of the principal railroads to Baltimore, their object being to induce the president of the remaining competing line to adopt their views, and thereby secure to themselves any charge they may demand from the public.

On Saturday last, a special meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held to take action with respect to the Saratoga combination, and the efforts of the other roads to induce the Baltimore and Ohio railroads to enter into the compact. \* \* \* \* \*

From what we gather from the meeting it appears that last winter the association drafted a bill for the establishment of a board of railroad commissioners. The bill was introduced at Albany, but referred to a committee absolutely and entirely under the control of the New York Central Railroad Company, but it was simply smothered and no report made of it at all on the ground that by allowing the bill to pass, they conceded a point, which never having been done before, it was not advisable to do so then. The report of the committee deprecates such a combination, terming it an incubus on commerce, and an injustice to the people who granted the privileges and franchises which created them.

"Opinions were freely expressed that there had been a congress of railroad men held at Saratoga, and that an agreement was entered into, to pool the earnings of the three roads and divide them, pro rata, among them, the result of which would be that these four lines would control the rates of transportation."

North Carolina will be fully represented in the Convention by some of our foremost men. In another column will be formed a list of the delegates from this State. Our next issue will contain full reports of the proceedings.