

The Press enters its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—THOMAS J. JARVIS. FOR LIQUOR—JAMES L. ROBINSON. FOR STATE TREASURER—W. H. HARRISON.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SEVENTH DISTRICT—T. F. KIRBY. FOR EIGHTH DISTRICT—R. F. ALLEN.

The new Factory building of the Messrs. Fries is going steadily forward. The walls are above ground and from all appearances it will be one of the largest factories in the State.

A few more manufacturing enterprises, such as extensive furniture shops, shoe shops, tin shops and other enterprises would place us on the highway of prosperity and wealth.

The smaller cities and towns of the East, North and West are supplying the South with furniture, shoes, tinware, &c. Years ago the same was the case in regard to cotton cloth and jeans. Now it is somewhat different, the cotton and woolen mills sell their goods to our merchants who thus save freights and can obtain a supply at short notice.

Cotton cloth is manufactured by costly machinery with profit, why can not our beds, bureaus, tables, chairs, &c. be made in a similar manner? The wood is here and the skilled workmen can be had to teach our young men, and in a few years our own people could work as well as the best.

This is no idle talk. Look around you and you will see that by showing a will to work a way will always be found. We point to the Messrs. Fries, who have built up a magnificent business by pluck, perseverance and good management.

Mr. Fries, who started in business since the war, are doing a large and prosperous business. Miller Bros. and others are doing the same. The Salem Iron Works are constantly busy.

Waughtown is also an instance of success by close application to business. We merely mention these names as examples of success. Every one of the proprietors of the above establishments can and do work themselves, and can, if necessary, superintend any department of their business.

Some among us will say they use machinery and have capital. Energy and perseverance are worth more than money and can always command assistance. Others say that "the day of hand-work is over." This is all a mistake and we will prove it by referring to home enterprises such as W. E. Spangh's Wagon Factory, Waughtown; S. J. Veach, Salem; L. I. Hine & Son, and A. M. Payne, Winston, harness makers; Reich Bros., and Jas. Garboden, shoemakers, Salem; Jesse Riggs, boot-maker, Winston, and others we might mention, are building themselves up in their business.

Another Republican Opinion ABOUT GARFIELD.—We give below another specimen item from a Republican newspaper, the most influential in Western New York. The New York Sun says: "One of the ablest of our Republican journals is the Commercial of Buffalo. Its ability sometimes rises to the prophetic."

Speaking of James A. Garfield and the other Congressmen who with him took the Credit Mobilier bribe, the Commercial, on March 1, 1875, used language befitting a newspaper of eminence and character. "When," said the Commercial, respecting Gen. Garfield and his associates in the Credit Mobilier, "we have been told the confidence reposed in them came for trial—if they ever dare to do it—they will be rejected as wicked an unprincipled public servants."

Now the people have to pass upon the most conspicuous of these betrayers of their confidence. Of all the Credit Mobilier bribe-takers Garfield was the worst—except perhaps, Schuyler Colfax.

Is it possible that the judgment should be other than the Commercial predicted the time? Can it be anything else than the rejection of James A. Garfield as a "wicked and unprincipled public servant?"

Who is Chester A. Arthur? He is the Radical candidate for the Vice-Presidency. At one time he was Collector of Customs for New York, but was removed from office by President Hayes because of his unfitness for the position of trust. He was kicked out as unworthy of confidence and respect of his party at that time. But how things change, and how the party of greed, moral idlers, and tricks that are vain. In less than four years they attempt to fasten this same scamp upon the American people as their leaders—what an insult to decency.

Here's what some of his official superiors say to him: R. B. Hayes, January 31, 1879. "You have made the Custom-House a centre of partisan political management."

R. B. Hayes, January 31, 1879. "With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered."

John Sherman, Jan. 31, 1879. "Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."

Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service, the expenses of your office have increased while it receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom-House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct those abuses."

A revenue official in Buffalo writes a circular from the "Department" requiring him to contribute \$6 for campaign purposes. He immediately returned all his papers and documents, and told the "Department" that he intended to support the Democratic nominees.—Shelby News.

There were recent heavy storms in England, Germany and France, greatly damaging crops.

The Fall session of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill commences to-day.

Oil tanks at Bradford, Penn., were struck by lightning last week and 50,000 barrels of oil were burnt.

The Fall term of Yaddick College opens with a larger number of students at the beginning than at any previous time.

The officials of New York City foot up 1,203,823. Twenty-two of the thirty-eight States have less population than the New York City.

Col. Aruffield is in the field. He spoke at Taylorville, Alexander county, on Saturday last. Judge Furches failed to make his appearance, though he was invited to be present.

The Fall term of Davidson Superior Court will commence on Monday, Sept 6th, Judge McKay presiding.

According to the published Court Calendar, in the Exchange, there are 139 cases on the docket.

The Ring.—We learn that T. N. Cooper and James K. Boy were in Winston one week last week, and this week Judge Settle made his appearance there. It is rumored they were in secret session with the revenue ring.

Rev. C. L. Rights is at home again, and met with a very cordial reception by the citizens of Kernersville generally.

Mr. Rights has many more interesting incidents of his travels in store for the Press, and non-subscribers, who had his popular letters, should not delay in securing copies of the Press for themselves, as Mr. Rights is a close observer, and will give his views of the Western country.

Write to the National Committee.—All Hancock and English campaign clubs and other organizations which support the Democratic candidate, are invited to send to W. H. Harrison, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, 138 Fifth Avenue, New York 1st, the name and location of their organization, 2nd, a statement of the number of members enrolled; 3rd, the name of officers; 4th, accounts of meetings held; 5th, reports every two weeks during the campaign of the number and increase of membership, with the condition and prospect of the canvass.

The Raleigh Observer says: "Gov. Jarvis put it to Judge Dix that he did not approve of Garfield's social equality record in voting for mixed schools." Every intelligent man in the South knows that Gen. Rosencranz's words are wise.

There were thirty-one thousand enumerators employed in taking the census. The delay in paying them is caused by the large number. Only five hundred vouchers can be prepared in a day.

Gen. Rosencranz (Federal General) appears to understand the Southern question. He says that all the country has to do is to let the negro work out and among those who raised him, his social, material and political distaste, without the interference of the "carpet-baggers." Every intelligent man in the South knows that Gen. Rosencranz's words are wise.

COUNTRY ROADS.—One of the most important needs of an Agricultural country is good roads. Next to a crop farmer wants a good road to get the crop to market. If the road is bad, he must make a trip for one on a good road, to say nothing of the wear and tear of teams and wagons. The loss of time, labor and material is a heavy tax upon the farming interest of the State.

Good roads would not only save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers, but would immensely increase the value of the farms of the State and to the beauty of the country.

We say, therefore, that a system of country roads is imperatively needed to promote our Agricultural interests, and the farmers of North Carolina holding, as they do, the political power of the State in their hands, should inaugurate a State policy which will give them good roads throughout the length and breadth of our State.—Exchange.

Why Honest Republicans Should Not Vote for Garfield. From the States (Mo.), Republican (N. Y.), August 14, 1880. MAKING THE BEST OF IT. Is there any good reason why Republican voters who believe in honest practice should not vote for Garfield? The better portion of the Republican party were opposed to the nomination of James G. Blaine, because of the very strong evidence of his guilt in receiving a bribe from the Credit Mobilier. Is it consistent for this portion of the party to look with any more favor upon James A. Garfield, against whom the evidence is just as strong as that he too was guilty of a like offense?

The Raleigh Observer does not see why our majority for Hancock and Jarvis should not be forty thousand. Nor do we. Taking our population of 1,400,000, and dividing it by five, the average is one vote to every five people. We have 280,000 voters. We can therefore receive how the radical vote will increase much if any. We can't possibly agree with the Observer in predicting that they will not poll to exceed 110,000 votes. This number taken from 280,000 leaves a democratic majority of 70,000. But give them 30,000 more, and we have a majority of 40,000. Allow 10,000 for absentees, the sick, like wars, indifference, &c., and we yet have a majority of 40,000. If every democrat in the State does his duty this will be our majority.

The Wilmington Star says: "In 1869, \$203,411.01 was expended of the Educational Fund. Of this sum but \$39,000.00 was paid to teachers. Radical rule did that. They did worse in 1868. They expended \$167,158.18 of the Educational Fund, but not one dollar was paid for school purposes. This is the way the school fund was abused and misapplied. By way of contrast, see what the Democrats did. For the year ending September 30, 1877, \$289,215.32 was expended for legitimate school purposes. For the year ending September 30, 1878, \$324,287.10 was expended for the same necessary and useful purpose to educate the children white and colored. For the last fiscal year ending September 30, 1879, \$226,040.85 was expended in education. There was a balance in the Treasury of \$147,179.94.

These are eloquent figures truly! Who wishes to put the radicals back in power? Does any honest tax payer desire such a calamity to befall the State? Would any sane man be willing to hand over the State Government again to such unfaithful and ravenous hands?"

Why a Change is Necessary. From the Albany Argus, August 11, 1880. THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party stole the Presidency of the United States. The Republican politicians falsified the votes of three States. They did so by a conspiracy formed months before election. They made the Senate and Supreme Court co-conspirators. They secured the aid of 200 malefactors. They gave every malefactor a federal office. They made the Senate and Supreme Court co-conspirators. They secured the aid of 200 malefactors. They gave every malefactor a federal office.

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HINSHAW BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, "STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS," GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., WINSTON, N. C.

Mr. F. A. Miller, South Fork Township, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 6th, 1880: "My lands are light grey, not good for wheat. Two years ago I sowed, but my wheat was so trifling that I did not cut it. This year I sowed the same lands and put one sack of the Star Brand Wheat manure per acre and reaped about ten bushels good wheat per acre. The fertilizer made it do all it did. I got my wheat in too late and it was thin from pasturing. I am arranging to use one ton Star Brand this fall on wheat and am glad to be able to recommend it to my neighbor farmers."

Rev. T. S. Ring, Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: "I have used the Star Brand Wheat manure the last two years; the first year it was entirely satisfactory, the last year my wheat suffered the blight of the season, but this could not be attributed to any fault of the fertilizer, for it was equal to any fertilizer ever used. It was sowed at the same time, which was not fertilized."

VALUE OF GRASS.—Mr. Jesse Morris, of Walkertown, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: "I would not be without my little spots of Orchard grass and clover, which I have had in for thirty years for thirty dollars a year and there is hardly one-half an acre of it. I am old now but I wish I could persuade the young folks to try this grass; it will prevent washing and make the ground rich where you sow it."

H. C. Edwards, Kernersville, N. C., writes July 15th, 1880: "I used twelve sacks Star Brand fertilizer on fifteen acres of wheat sown on very thin land. I made a good crop; it more than doubled the yield and I have a good stand of clover on the land. I think it paid me very well to use it."

J. S. Harmon, Esq., Kernersville, N. C., writes July 15th, 1880: "I used the Star Brand fertilizer on my wheat crop last fall. It filled all my expectations; it did well, and I want more this fall. I also used it on my vines, and they are doing excellent. It is a good fertilizer and I can recommend it."

E. W. Culler, Esq., Culler Stokes county, N. C., writes July 13th, 1880: "I used the Star Brand White manure on my wheat crop last fall, at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, on red land; harrowed it in with the wheat. The wheat grew well, matured perfectly and the fertilizer increased the yield more than one hundred per cent. I have a first rate stand of clover on the land which is growing nicely."

TO WHEAT GROWERS.



Wheat again offers the best returns to wheat growers being, in respect to the yield of food for man and stock, the most profitable crop raised in the United States. It is a crop that is in constant demand, and its price is generally high. It is a crop that is in constant demand, and its price is generally high. It is a crop that is in constant demand, and its price is generally high.

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It is the Cook's Favorite. Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the

Most Delicious Cookery. For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.

Full Strength Guaranteed. Address: SUPERLATIVE Baking Powder Company, 145 Chambers St., New York.

Show this to your Grocer. April 1, 1880. MERRILL & BROS. BOOKS.—Good books suitable for presentation, at reduced prices. SALEM BOOK STORE.

NOTICE. FURSTH COUNTY. Having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late Solomon Rothrock, on the 7th day of August, 1880, NOTICE hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Solomon Rothrock, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or to the claims will be placed in the hands of a broker for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 15th day of August, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Public Adversary of Forsyth County. August 10th, 1880.—S. S. COOK.

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Mr. J. T. Lewis, Walkertown, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes July 1st, 1880: "Messrs Hinshaw Bros., Winston, N. C. I used two sacks of four of Bone-on-the-Wheat last fall and it acted like a charm. I will say that I used two sacks of the Star Brand White Manure, and that it did more than the Bone."

Mr. R. F. Linnville, Winston, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: "I used three sacks of Star Brand White Manure bought of Hinshaw Bros. last fall. My wheat grew well all winter, and was promising and I was hopeful of a heavy yield, but my crop was greatly injured by the late freeze in the spring, causing a sort of second growth which grew up in the fall. I expect to use five bags this fall on a piece of land I want to make rich and sow Orchard Grass and Clover for mowing and for feeding grass."

Mr. H. W. Hedgecock, Winston, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: "I used Star Brand White Manure on my wheat crop last fall which was sown on a rich field, it grew rank and fine, and not withstanding a late hard freeze hurt it badly. I made more than an average crop. I expect to use five bags this fall on my wheat and sow Orchard Grass and Clover with the wheat."

W. L. Neal, of Belmont Creek, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes July 1st, 1880: "I am highly pleased with Star Brand White Manure I bought of Messrs Hinshaw Bros. last fall. Had it not been for the frost on my wheat I would have done all that it is recommended for. I am going to use it again this fall."

De L. S. Hunt, Huntville, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes June 30th, 1880: "I used two sacks of the Star Brand White Manure last fall. The crop doubled itself. The land on which I used the Star Brand would not, within itself, yield five bushels to the acre, but by the use of the Star Brand I got ten bushels to one sowing of good plump wheat. I am going to use it again this fall."

Hon. W. A. Lottery, of Middle Fork Township, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 5th, 1880: "My lands are mostly red, but rather a loose red, moderate good for wheat. I have used various kinds of fertilizers for wheat, and have found none that has given me greater satisfaction than the Star Brand White Manure, manufactured by Messrs Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va. I have used it for the last two years, and still use it again this fall. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire a good fertilizer for wheat, grass and clover."

Application. We recommend the application of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre—doled in with the wheat, if practicable. If the drill is not used, the land should be ploughed and harrowed until fine and free from clods, and the wheat and guano harrowed in, following with the roller. This will mix the manure with the soil, and keep it near the surface just where the roots of the wheat will find it easiest. When sown, the manure will be in the soil, and the roots of the guano go down in the openings between the furrow slices, and do little or no good.

ALLISON & ADDISON, RICHMOND, VA. Manufacturers and Proprietors of the "Star Brand" Complete manures.

Standard Books.

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