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NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as executor of P. J. Dugan, deceased, late of Franklin county, N. C., this is to notify all persons...

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of James S. ... deceased, late of Franklin county, N. C., this is to notify all persons...

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STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted May 18, 1892.

Resolved 1. That the Democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party, both State and National, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency...

Resolved 2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression...

Resolved 3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes...

Resolved 4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealings in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions...

Resolved 5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved 6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates...

Resolved 7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

Resolved 8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

Resolved 9. That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Resolved. That we favor a graduated tax on incomes.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

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HE SUITS HIS PARTY.

A NEW VIEW OF HARRISON'S CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION.

"He Does Not Look Upon the Campaign as His Own Personal Affair, and Does Not Try to Dominate His Party"—These Statements Disproved.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that President Harrison is "perfectly confident of success for the Republican party; that he does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair, and does not try to dominate the party..."

This is an entirely new view of the president's character and disposition. He "does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair," indeed, when he employed his whole influence as president to force his nomination at Minneapolis...

The statement of The Telegraph's correspondent that Mr. Harrison insists that "this campaign shall be conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods," etc., shows the utter hypocrisy of the Harrison plan of campaign.

The Telegraph correspondent says that "there is no question about his being one of the best politicians in the country." From the Harrison-Quay-Carter-Dave Martin point of view this is true, but in the use of honest and proper methods for the attainment of worthy political ends Mr. Harrison is a failure.

The South Will Remain Solid. Of course the south is solid. And so will the south remain in politics while a political party exists to threaten the substitution of negro domination for the supremacy of the white race.

The Fat Friars' Harvest. The fat friars are reaping a golden harvest from the wealthy Republicans of Pennsylvania, and most of the \$2,000,000 which it is expected to raise will be used as a corruption fund in New York.

A Magnificent Exponent. Mr. Cleveland is a great man, towering head and shoulders above any man the Republicans can possibly pit against him. Still neither he nor any one else can be greater, or as great, as the Democratic party, for that would be the perfection of greatness, and a point to which no mortal can attain.

Those Chilling Freezes. The breezes from the Harrison ice wagon have evidently chilled the Republicans of Vermont, Maine, Kansas, Florida and Georgia. These are the only elections that have been held up to date, but the indications are that Republicans from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf have the chills very bad.

BLAINE AS SAMSON.

HE DEMOLISHES THE REPUBLICAN "HOME MARKET" CLAIM.

The Arguments of the "Man from Maine" Accepted as True for the Purpose of Illustrating the Fallacy of Republican Protectionists' Claims.

Mr. Blaine has completely destroyed the old Republican argument of a home market as a justification to the farmers of the northwest of a high protective tariff. He did it in a few words at the Ophir feast of Whitelaw Reid.

When we accept Mr. Blaine's statement or Mr. Blaine's terms we have the right to question him upon it. We ask then, why, if the manufacturing industries of Illinois have been protected up to the point where they create values in manufactured products greater than the value of all the agricultural products of the state, did he not create a home market for the agricultural products?

Protectionists have answered the demand for a home market with a promise to make one. All they have wanted, according to their theory, has been time enough. But here they have a state, according to the highest Republican authority, where protection has developed manufacturing to a point where the output of its factories is worth more than the output of its farms, and yet the factories are unable to furnish an adequate market for its farms.

The conclusion is irresistible, accepting Mr. Blaine's figures as true, which they are not, that the labor cost enters into the value of manufactured goods very small, owing either to low wages or the employment of labor saving machinery. In either view Mr. Blaine disposes completely and forever of the illusion of a home market.

Why Republicans Are Sad. It appears to be settled beyond dispute that Republicans would be feeling pretty good these fast autumn days if they could only forget that— Vermont distasteful. Alabama stood firm. So did Arkansas. So did Florida. So did Georgia. So did the South. So has Mr. Veagh. So has Cooley. Elaine didn't vote. Things look bad.—St. Paul Globe.

McKinley Before and After. In 1890, just before the Democratic tidal wave struck his bill, Mr. McKinley asserted in a public address that "this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty." Fearing that the people will this year take the same view of McKinleyism which they entertained two years ago, Mr. McKinley is bobbing up in this state, and that with the pretense that his bill was intended to make things cheap and had had that result. Has Mr. McKinley deceived himself, or is he deliberately attempting to deceive others?—Buffalo Courier.

Cleveland's Plan of Reform. The direct appeal which Mr. Cleveland's plan of reform makes to the common judgment of the voters of the American republic is what invests it with that vital quality which has caused it to survive the reverse which it suffered four years ago and to gain converts from all classes with a fuller and more perfect understanding of its beneficent and wholesome purposes.—Kansas City Star.

The Present Republican Position. The present Republican position is an extravagant perversion of the principles and purposes of protection as formulated and advocated by anti-Democratic forces from the beginning of the government down to the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, a perversion that is only driving the best elements of that party over to the Democracy.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

RECIPROCITY'S WORK

IT HAS CAUSED A DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Some Figures Which Reveal a Startling Condition from the Standpoint of the Agriculturist—Reciprocity is a Hollow Friend and a Sham.

It was Mr. Blaine's prediction that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat. It has been shown that even with the reciprocity amendment the market for breadstuffs is falling off, and the same story is true of most of our beef and hog products and of our butter and cheese.

Not only is reciprocity not helping the farmer to a larger market, but the natural increase of exports of his products, the increase that was going on before the McKinley bill was conceived, has been stopped and a decrease has taken its place.

The following table shows the growth in exports of the principal articles of provisions in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1870, 1890) and various farm products (Hog products, Beef products, Dairy products).

There was a falling off in hog and dairy products, while the increase in the value of beef products was about \$3,600,000 less than was demanded by the normal rate of increase prevailing for the twenty years between 1870 and 1890.

The following table shows the quantities of certain dairy beef and hog products exported in September, 1891, and September, 1892:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1891, 1892) and various products (Cattle, Hogs, Beef, etc.).

The decline has been so long continued that it has reduced the total exportations of some of these articles for the eleven months ending Sept. 30, as the following table will show:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1891, 1892) and various products (Canned beef, Salt beef, Hams, etc.).

The statistics for dairy products are made up for five months only, but they show that in that period, ending Sept. 30, 1892, the exports of butter were less by 3,500,000 pounds than for the corresponding period of 1891.

Now as to the prices. The exports of cattle increased in number, but the average price per head in 1892 was about sixty-eight dollars and in 1891 about eighty-eight dollars, while, notwithstanding the higher price of cans, the price of canned beef remained about the same. But the most brought 5 cents in 1892 and a little more than 5 1/2 cents in 1891.

This is the showing made by the official statistics of the operation of jug handled reciprocity on the business of exporting provisions. It is a noteworthy fact that The Tribune has finally come to the sage conclusion that it was not the McKinley law that was responsible for the large exportations of breadstuffs in 1891, but the large crop at home and the short crop abroad. It reaches the further conclusion also that the large crop is accountable for the fall in prices.

No Wonder Cooley Changed. It is difficult to imagine how even partial blindness could fail to recognize in Judge Cooley's writings and teachings a spirit of deadly hostility to the tyrannical and unlawful taxes levied by means of the McKinley tariff. In order to identify this eminent statesman with Republicanism as now understood it would first become necessary to obtain from him an authoritative declaration repudiating the doctrine he has taught in his books and in his lectures to law students.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland Attacks Thoughtful Men. Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful citizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revenues, an intolerant sectionalism cannot be painted glibly enough to deceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the country looks to the leader who tells the truth and knows the right.—Kansas City Times.

THE FORCE BILL.

RECENT REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS IN ITS FAVOR.

An Exposure of the Conspiracy of Radical Courtiers against Free Government and the Prosperity of the South.

Utterances of leading Republicans in regard to the force bill reveal in a startling manner the dangers that threaten the country from the revolutionary schemes of the party in power. There can be no doubt of the intention of the Republican to pass the bill if they succeed in carrying this election.

No sincere lover of his country can contemplate calmly the far-reaching consequences of this legislation. The programme means the usurpation of all political power by the Federal government, the political and industrial enslavement of the South. It means the ultimate overthrow of our free institutions and the setting up of an oligarchy upon their ruins.

With the Lodge National Election Law in full force over the South, and various Democratic strongholds up North, we may confidently look for a different state of political affairs than now exists. New York city will then return several more Republican Congressmen than at present, while more than twenty negro representatives from the South will render the Republican control of the future Congress absolutely secure and safe.

As Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida contain a large majority of negroes, and as there are enough white Republicans in Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and Louisiana acting in concert with the negroes to put these states in the Republican line, we can confidently look in the future for seven Southern States to be reliably Republican. This means a gain of fourteen Senators; and at least twenty Representatives to the Republican party. When through the operation of the Lodge National Election Law six or seven Southern States shall discard Democratic rule we shall look confidently to see some measures of justice done the blacks, who have so long been defrauded of their rights. Heavy taxes should be laid upon the property of the whites to develop and extend the public school system in these states. Separate schools for the two races should be abolished, and the plan of bringing the youth of both colors into close and equal relations in schools and churches given a fair trial, as one of the most potent elements to break down the detestable Bourbonism of the South. The right of the black to bear arms should be guaranteed to him as well as all the social rights intended to be secured him by the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The State laws against the intermarriage of the races should be repealed, and any discriminations against the black in matters of learning trades or obtaining employment should be made a criminal offense, while the colored man's right to hold office should be sacredly protected and recognized. A few years of this policy will solve the race problem satisfactorily.—National Republican, Washington, D. C. July 3, 1891.

I give notice now that I shall continue to press my "force bill," and I intend to pass it before I die too. I shall pass the "force bill" yet—yourself see if I don't.—JOHN I. DAVENPORT, United States Supervisor of elections in New York City, and author of the Lodge Force bill.

I believe my Democratic friends say that there is a Force bill issue in this campaign.

don't think there is, but I think there ought to be. *** This is the most important question in this campaign, and I would a GOOD DEAL RATHER HAVE NEGRO DOMINATION IN THE SOUTH THAN THE DOMINATION THAT PREVAILS THERE AT THE PRESENT TIME.—Ex-Senator John G. Ingalls, of Kansas in a speech at Topeka, Oct. 9, 1892.

"If the Democrats had never been allowed to regain control of the State governments of the South, Northern capital would never have embarked in the development of Southern coal and iron; and the surest and speediest way to put a stop to this competition from men who are our political enemies, as well as our commercial rivals, is to carry through and enforce measures like the Lodge Election law. * * * And if we can once more get them into the condition they were before 1870 we won't hear any more about cheap iron and cheap cotton goods from the South. They will have other things to think about."—Editorial in the Philadelphia Press, edited by one of President Harrison's closest friends, Hon. Emory Smith, late Minister to Russia.

STATE PRESS.

Is S. Otto Wilson, and the subchiefs of Gideon who follow him on his midnight rounds, to be allowed with impunity to revolutionize social order and jeopardize life and property? Is the organic law of North Carolina a mere piece of paper, without a meaning and without force? Are the doors of our court houses closed that secret political empires can plot treason without fear of legal remedies? Has the system of grand juries been abolished in North Carolina? One secret political society renders necessary other secret organizations, and do our people want to live over again the days of the loyal league, the Ku klux, the sons of liberty? Is Wilson and his unlawful band of political desperadoes to render it unsafe for law abiding citizens to travel the highways of the State, to sleep in their beds at night for fear of the torch of the incendiary?—Raleigh Chronicle.

If any argument was needed to convince the Southern people that a vote for the Third party will be equivalent to a vote for the Republican candidates and for the enactment of the Force bill it is furnished by the free acknowledgement of the Alliance by men on both sides as well as by the willingness of the Third party leaders to go as far in the direction of Federal elections as the present laws will allow. They do not scruple to call upon the Republican allies for the appointment of Federal supervisors of elections and Federal marshals for service at the polls, and it is altogether probable they would be glad to avail themselves of all the Federal power proposed to be granted by the Lodge bill if that measure had been enacted into law. In their eagerness to temporarily advance their own interests the Third party leaders do not seem to realize, or if they do they keep from their followers the fact that the Republican allies are using them only to perpetuate themselves in power, and that if once they are able to regain the control of the government in all its branches there will be nothing in the way of the enactment of a force bill that would enable them to continue themselves in the control of the government without the necessity of resorting to any more Alliances.—Raleigh Chronicle.

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