

# THE COUNTY UNION.

DUNN, Harnett County, N. C.  
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 J. P. PITTMAN, Proprietor,  
 A. M. WOODALL, Editor.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
 Three Months.....25 Cents.  
 Six Months.....50 Cents.  
 One Year.....\$1.00.  
 Sent by Mail. Payable in advance.  
 DUNN, N. C., AUGUST 26 1896.

BRYAN is making friends for free silver in New York State. His style and manner are very democratic and his speeches are able arguments for his cause.  
 Free coinage of silver will not give the man who does not work any more money. It will make it easier for the man who does work to obtain money; but he will have to hustle for it as he does now. There is one great law that all men must observe if they obtain much of this world's goods: "Thou shalt eat bread in the sweat of thy face."

A vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for restoring to silver its former use as money and for a higher price for the products of labor. A vote for McKinley and Hobart is a vote for gold as the only money and the reduction of the price of the products of labor and the increase of the price of manufactured goods. Farmers and wealth producers consider well your interest and cast your vote for Bryan and Sewall and for the money of the prosperous times of our fathers.

The advocates of the gold standard say that the United States cannot coin silver free, as it does gold, and make the silver dollar worth as much as the gold dollar, because England has only the gold standard and she is our creditor. The fact is that she is our debtor but we sell her many times more produce than we buy from her. It is true that she now regulates the price of our cotton and wheat but if we should say that silver should be recognized as money, she would so recognize it, because she could buy our cotton and wheat with it, where she now pays gold.

The value of the cotton exported from the United States in 1896, amounted to \$981,885,223. This amount has been exceeded only once since—in 1891 when the total value reached \$290,612,998. In 1866 the year after the war cotton was scarce and the demand was great. We had free coinage of silver then and cotton was high. Money was plentiful notwithstanding the war. The great bond issues which Mr. Lincoln made had flooded the country with money. Labor was well paid and was in great demand and happiness and prosperity reigned with our people. But times have changed with the years. Silver has been denied its great function of money and labor cannot find employment and there is no distress where once happiness reigned.

The average price of an ounce of silver in 1872 was \$1.32; the average price of a bushel of wheat for that year was \$1.47; the cotton crop of that year sold at an average of 19.3 cents per pound. The gold in a dollar was then worth 100 cents; the silver in a silver dollar was worth 102 cents in gold. Remember this was before the demotion of silver. Then you could buy 2/3 of a bushel of wheat with the silver in a silver dollar or the gold in a gold dollar. Now you can buy nearly two bushels of wheat with the gold in a gold dollar; but with the silver in a silver dollar you can only buy about one bushel of wheat. Silver has depreciated half and gold has appreciated to double its value as compared with silver and farm products in 1872. What is the cause of this change? The answer is legislation against silver. As the price of silver has declined so has the price of farm products. Every time silver has taken a rise cotton and wheat have also risen. In 1890 when silver went up to \$1.04 an ounce, after the passage of the Sherman act authorizing the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, wheat rose from 90 cents to \$1.08 per bushel; cotton from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound. In 1890 there was more gold in circulation than for years before or since. The bulk of the cotton crop was paid for in gold. Where is it now? It is not hoarded by the people. Banker Morgan of Wall Street said that his syndicate was the only one in the country which could obtain the gold for the bonds which President Cleveland issued to replenish the reserve fund of the treasury. His answer explains where the gold has gone.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT COINAGE WORTH REMEMBERING.

The amount of fine gold in a dollar is 23 2/24, and the remainder copper alloy.

The amount of silver in the dollar is 371 1/2 grains, there being 41 1/2 grains of copper alloy, making 412 1/2 grains.

Under the first mintage act (April 2, 1792) halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes were coined of full proportionate weight; they were also full legal tender.

By act February 21, 1853, fractional silver was reduced, so that a dollar weighed 384 grains. The legal-tender quality was then limited to 85.

The present subsidiary coin weighs the same, but the legal-tender quality has been raised to 10.

A silver dollar with 412 1/2 grains contains 28 1/2 grains more silver than two half-dollars or four quarters.

Since 1873 to June 30, 1896 there has been coined of silver \$130,799,041.00  
 From 1792 to 1873 there were coined, silver dollars 8,031,238.00

From 1792 to 1853 the amount of full weight fractional silver coined was 76,734,964.52  
 From 1853 to 1873 59,047,396.20

Total fractional silver coined from 1792 to 1873, or in eighty years 135,782,360.70  
 Since 1873 there has been coined of subsidiary silver 85,894,779.40

Total 221,677,140.10

Prior to 1873 there was coined, silver dollars 8,031,238.00  
 Subsidiary coin 135,782,360.70

Total silver coined prior to 1873 \$143,814,598.70

In 1796 the double standard was adopted, the unit of value being the Spanish milled (silver) dollar. Ratio was 1 to 15.25.

In 1792 we minted with free coinage at a ratio of 1 to 15.

In 1803—France established the ratio of 1 to 15 1/2.

1816—England abolished the double standard.

1834.—The United States changed its ratio to 1 to 16—at which it still stands. And in so doing the silver unit was retained and the gold coinage reduced.

1844.—Turkey fixed ratio 1 to 15 1/2

1847.—Holland went to silver standard and demonetized gold.

1848.—Spain reduced its ratio from 1 to 15 7/8.

The profit on the subsidiary coin is made by the government.

The reason there were so few dollars coined prior to 1873 was because silver was worth more in Europe than its coinage value in America. At the proportion of 16 to 1 silver was more valuable than gold, as European nations coined at a ratio of 15 1/2 to 1.

Act of June 9, 1879, made subsidiary coin a legal tender for \$10.

If we begin with 1821, it will be found that half dollars were coined to the amount of \$1,752,477, and straight on down except in 1841, the coinage of these pieces amounted to from one to over seven and a half million a year, until 1878, when for some miraculous reason they fell off to 2,950, and kept down to less than 6,300, until 1890; in 1891, 100,800 were coined. When we remember that change is always scarce and in demand and that the government makes a clear profit of over one-fourth on its subsidiary coin, one is apt to ask why it has been robbed for fourteen years out of the profit and the people inconvenienced.

The same loss has been made on the quarter dollars.

There has been coined in the mints of the United States to June 30, 1896:

Gold.....\$1,814,692,253.00  
 Silver.....696,464,313.10  
 Minor.....27,830,048.67

Total.....2,538,986,614.77

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation: Gold coin (legal tender), silver standard dollars (legal tender unless otherwise stipulated in contract), subsidiary silver (legal tender to \$10), gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes (not July 14, 1890; same as silver), United States Greenbacks, (legal tender, except duties on imports and interest on public debt), national bank notes (not legal tender, but receivable for all public dues except import duties, and can be used by Government in payment of all debts except interest on public debt), nickel (legal tender 25c), bronze (legal tender 25c).

All national banks must receive the notes of other national banks at par.

Outstanding silver certificates, \$381,259,500. Outstanding silver dollars, \$2,174,998.

These certificates are represented by coined silver dollars in the Treasury. The total amount of silver practically in circulation June 30, 1896, was \$383,435,507.

The act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman law), directed the Treasurer to purchase silver bullion to the aggregate of four and a half million ounces, or so much thereof as might be offered, each month, at a market price, not exceeding \$1 for 371 1/2 grains of pure silver and to issue in payment thereof Treasury notes of the United States, such notes to be redeemable by the government on demand, in coin, and to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The act directed the Secretary of the Treasury to coin each month 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provision of the act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and thereafter as much as might be necessary, to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued under the act.

The seignorage on the silver purchased under Sherman law amounts to \$51,553,590.77. This was the silver Congress passed a law to coin which President Cleveland vetoed. Had this silver been coined it could have been used to redeem the coin notes issued for its purchase. The amount of interest thus saved, at 3 per cent, would have been one and a half million a year, or in thirty years FORTY FIVE MILLIONS.

It would be well for the people to recollect that this fifty odd millions of silver is lying idle in the Treasury and the people have been taxed to pay for it. Yet, on behalf of the banks, Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill to coin this idle bullion and thus lost forty-five millions annually to the people.

## TOO DECOLLETE FOR LI.

Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, who is now on his way from London to the United States, expressed himself as well pleased with his visit to England. Li and his party were surprised at the customs of the nobility of England and will no doubt find that custom also in the United States.

The heathen of China, of which we often speak in derision, are probably set some of our people a lesson in the manner of dress. One of the members of Li's party expressed himself on the custom of the ladies of England in regard to dress as follows:

"I was much surprised at a reception given by an English nobleman to see ladies with uncovered shoulders, arms and necks. I was still more surprised to see gentlemen take ladies' arms, because in China taking ladies' arms or even shaking hands is not done. I have been asked many times why the Chinese never wear gloves, whereas in England it is the custom to cover the hands with gloves in genteel society; but it seems to me so very strange to cover the hands and expose the arms and neck and breast. I feel that I would rather that the Chinese ladies did not wear gloves than that they should show their bare arms and chests."

## A REMEDY FOR FLIES ON CATTLE.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns of the animal with the liquid. In the applications include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary and your cows will be entirely secure from flies of all kinds. Any kind of old lard or grease can be used. Coal tar is the base of this remedy, and when too thick to spread well, use more coal oil; when too thin to adhere well, use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about 50 or 60 cents in crystals by the pound, and every farmer should always keep it on hand, as it, in many uses, is indispensable. This remedy is equally effective as a lice exterminator on poultry, and is used simply by painting the sides of the hen and roosts and dropping boards with the liquid. For young chickens saturate a cloth and place in the bottom of a box, and place the mother and young chickens in the box for an hour or so. This recipe, says H. F. Work, in the Drainage Journal, is equal to any preparation in the market.—Scientific American.

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Aug-1-4t  
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## SIXTEEN TO ONE.

THE RATIO BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVER.  
 THE MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

Mint Director Preston has made the following simple and comprehensive statement in regard to the coinage ratio between gold and silver in response to frequent inquiries on that point:

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of January 18, 1837, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16—15.9884 being very nearly 16. Still, to reach accurate results, the former and not the latter figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way:

The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weights between a gold dollar and a silver dollar—that is, 15.9884. It is true that to be on a par with gold silver would (at our ratio) be worth \$1.2929. The reason is this: A gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce, or 480 grains of gold, there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884. Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one ounce will be worth \$1.2929, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2929.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold—that is—\$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows: 15.9884, multiplied by 480, divided by 371.25, equals 20.674.

It is not true that sixteen ounces of silver will coin only \$16.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin \$1.2929. Multiplying \$1.2929 by 16 gives \$20.68. You can make the same result in another way; 16 ounces troy, or 7680 grains, divided by 371.25, gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of 16 ounces of silver; 7680 divided by 371.25 equals 20.68.

Mr. Preston has also furnished answers to the following important questions:

First—What is meant by the free coinage of silver?

Answer—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any

amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal tender coins.

Second—What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1?

Answer—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that sixteen ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined, namely, \$20.67.

Third—What is meant by bimetalism?

Answer—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal-tender coins.

Fourth—What is meant by single standard, gold or silver?

Answer—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

## THE LAUGH OF A WOMAN.

A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unsexed fugitive through the trees, led on by her fairy laugh? Now here, now there—now lost, now found? Some of us have, and are still pursuing that wandering voice. It may come to us, in the midst of care or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away, and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is more the image of death, but gemmed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.—Ex

## NOTICE OF SALE UNDER MORTGAGE.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Land Mortgage, executed by G. J. Spears and wife Mary M. Spears to S. A. Salmon and by said S. A. Salmon transferred and assigned to Gilbert Bros. & Co., which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Harnett county, in Book "F. No. 2," pages 255 etc., the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: Certain pieces or tracts of land lying and being in Harnett county, in Grove and Upper Little River Townships and described and defined as follows to wit: 1st tract being the southern half of a one hundred acre survey and grant, lying on Juniper Branch in Grove Township, adjoining the lands of Jacob McKay, Wm. Shaw, W. B. McKay, C. E. Turner and the Sandy Dixon tract of twenty acres, containing fifty-four acres more or less and known as the Sawyer place or Smith place. 2nd tract being a fifty acre survey or grant, lying on Walker's Creek and Upper Little River in Upper Little River Township adjoining the lands of Mrs. D. C. McLean, Miss Flora Campbell and others, and known as the George McLean place or settlement. The first tract was conveyed to O. J. Spears in 1883 by J. W. Smith and to him by C. E. Turner. The second tract was conveyed to O. J. Spears by H. J. Spears in 1882 and to him by C. E. Turner. Place of sale at the Court House door in Lillington. Time of sale at 1 p. m., on Monday September 7th, 1896. Terms of sale cash.

GILBERT BROS. & CO., Assignees.  
 ROBINSON & ELDREDGE, Attorneys.  
 7-22-4.

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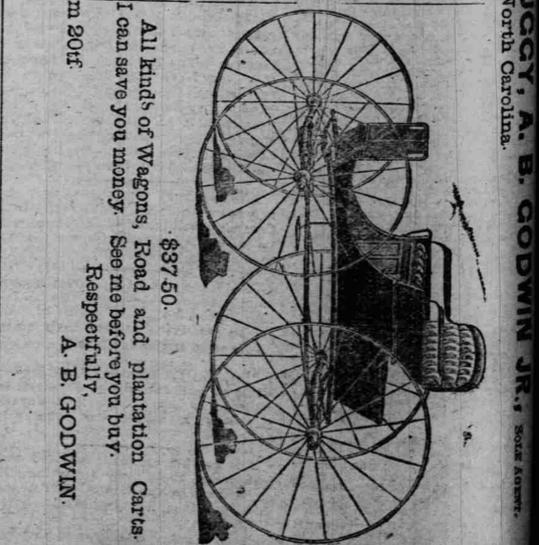
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