



State Union

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Vol. 6.

DUNN, N. C., OCTOBER 13, 1897.

No. 40.

To our sorrow,

## JEFF DAVIS IS DEAD AND GONE;

But don't wear a long face and mourn yourself to death, when

### JEFFERSON DAVIS BARNES

wants to make you happy by selling you goods at the lowest prices ever known in Dunn. We have an immense stock of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and shoes, to be sold at same price. Highest price paid for Country Produce and Turpentine. See us before you buy. Yours to suit the hard times, J. D. BARNES

## HOOD & GRANHAM.

Same Old Stand.

HAVE A SUPPLY OF ALL THE SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS. BUY NOW AND HAVE THEM READY FOR YOUR CHILD WHEN THE SCHOOL OPENS.

SLATES, PENCILS, CRAYON, COPY BOOKS, PAPER, PENS AND INK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

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Come to see us.

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Toilet Articles, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Stationery, Candy, Starch, Soda, Soaps, Lamps, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, and a variety of other things.

Prescriptions Compounded with care and Accuracy.

Remember I am Headquarters for anything in my line.

Thanking all I am yours to please with goods and prices.

N. B. HOOD, Dunn, N. C.

Mr. A. L. Pearsall is with me and he invites all his friends to call and see him.

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## JIM IS HAPPY.



"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

Those who buy their groceries from L. P. JERNIGAN can face the hard times with a smile, for he makes prices meet the demands of the people.

Full line of Fancy Groceries always on hand. M E A T. FLOUR. SUGAR. GOOD COFFEE for 10c per pound TOBACCO and of all brands. SNUFF

Canned Goods, Tinware &c. Sells everything found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

When you are in town call and see me, and examine my stock. Yours truly, L. P. JERNIGAN, Lunn, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

### Circus Horses.

The proprietor of the modern circus has little to do nowadays with the training of the ring horses, for the rider of to-day provides his own horses. However, knowledge on the subject is essential.

Sometimes a meek, respectable horse is transformed into a fiery animal of the plains—made to order in fact. The act called "Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary," was once provided for by an enterprising manager, who took a 20-year-old steed, mild and gentle, and broke him into the business of bucking, kicking and rearing. This is easily done. The trainer takes a common pin and when he approaches the horse, puts his hand against the pommel of the saddle and sticks the pin into the flesh beneath, the horse, of course, rears—then the trainer caresses him. This may be repeated time after time. If the trainer wants the horse to act especially ugly, he sticks the pin in the flesh at the rear of the saddle, thus causing the horse to stand on his fore legs and wave his heels in the air. In teaching tricks, nothing but kindness, patience, carrots and sugar is of any avail.

Miss Lizzie Yelding is an expert rider and one of the many women who have trained their horses to obey their very whisper. She prefers a horse with a very broad back for her acrobatic work. When the value of a trained circus horse is considered it is easy to understand why such care is taken of the animal, even though the caretakers may have no love for their charges. A circus horse is bought when it is between 3 and 4 years old, and nearly a year is necessary to break him into his act. He is trained to be oblivious to noise, shouts, music, roars of animals, blowing paper and all things which might cause him to shy at some future time and imperil his rider's life.—Toledo Blade.

### Some Startling Figures.

The New York Sun in an editorial bunches some significant pension facts, so that the inference drawn is that a great proportion of pensioners are unworthy of government bounty and that the list should be cut down. Figures recently published show that at the present rate of expenditure the annual pension list has been consuming more than nine-tenths of the revenue taken in at all the custom houses in the United States; or again, if the customs duties are considered as paying the general expenses of the government, the pensions have been using up not less than 96 per cent. of the total receipts from internal revenue. Thirty-two years after the end of the civil war, the number of pensioners on account of that war exceeds by about a quarter of a million the number of soldiers actually engaged in service in all the armies of the government at any time between the firing upon Sumter and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The number of pensioners after a third of a century is between 30 and 40 per cent. larger than the fighting army at any time during the war. We have already paid in pensions since the war two billion dollars or two-thirds as much as it cost the government to carry on the war.—Scientific American.

### The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For the past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles, free at N. B. Hood's Drug Store, Dunn, N. C.

### Riches at Both Poles.

Thirty years ago diamonds were discovered in South Africa. More than \$500,000,000 worth have been found there. Something like \$22,000,000 worth annually are being dug out there now.

Though the diameter of the earth separates them, though one lies toward the South pole and the other toward the North pole, and well nigh a generation of time divides their discovery, yet, in more than one phase, is there a similarity between the early history of the Kimberly diamond fields and the Klondike gold fields.

In each case the aborigines knew of the existence of the precious substances long before the news reached civilization; in both first discoveries were made along water courses and natives rendered help in the developments of the two regions; both were barren sections and remote from the haunts of civilized man. The early miners in Africa and Alaska experienced terrible hardships.

One evening of March, 1867, John O'Reilly, tired with a day's hunting for game on the other side of the Vaal river, sat resting in the farm house of Schalk van Neikerk. His attention was attracted by a shining stone among a lot with which the children were playing on the table, and which they had picked up along the river. It was given to him. He sent it to Grahamstown. There it was pronounced to be a diamond weighing twenty-one and one-fourth carats, and was bought for \$2,500. Thus were the South African diamond fields discovered.

For two years after this no diamonds of any account were found, and people began to think the African stories were a fake, when a Hottentot shepherd in 1869 brought a diamond to Mr. Greer's store and wanted for it \$1,000 in goods. The clerk being alone did not want to take the responsibility of making the trade. The Hottentot passed on to Neikerk's. Here he wanted \$2,000 for it. Finally Neikerk traded him live stock which he estimated at that figure. Soon afterward Neikerk sold the diamond for \$50,000. It weighed 83 1/2 karats, and in less than a year brought \$125,000. It was the famous "Star of South Africa" diamond, and now belongs to the Countess of Dudley's collection of jewels.

During July of 1870 three young fellows, returning from an unsuccessful prospecting trip, sought the shades of a few bushes on a little knoll. Resting there, they found accidentally among the gravel and sand diamonds. This is the identical site of the Kimberly Mines. Information on the lucky finds spread and instantly attracted great throngs. In 1872 there were more than ten thousand men who had an interest in some part of these four mines. By 1865 an amalgamation process had reduced these to ninety-eight separate companies. The De Beer's Mining Company, which controls them now, was founded in April 1, 1880, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Five years afterward its capital was \$4,200,000. In 1887 its long struggle ended, for its object was attained, viz: a controlling interest in all the mines. The next year its capital was \$11,000,000 and its dividends 25 per cent. It then took the name of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited. Its last statement, 1896, said that the first and present life governors were: Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, M. A. L.; Barney I. Barnato, M. A. L.; E. S. P. Stowe and Alfred Beit.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. B. Hood, druggist.

Advertise in THE UNION.

### Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting, incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food, but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by N. B. Hood, Druggist, Dunn, N. C.

### Lightship Instead of Lighthouse at Hatteras.

The Lighthouse Board has sent out a notice that the dangerous Diamond Shoal off Cape Hatteras will soon be marked by a first class vessel, bearing two powerful electric masthead lights and a fog siren that will blow a blast audible twelve miles in the heaviest weather. Certain members of the board, however, think the placing a vessel there is hazardous in the extreme, and will place in jeopardy the lives of every man on board of her. Captain Evans believes that a big lighthouse should be constructed on the shoal, and says: "There is no chain that can be forged that will hold No. 69 on Diamond Shoal for any length of time. There is a current at Diamond Shoal which sends the sands shifting around at a terrific rate and in a short time will cut any chain, or weaken it so that the first heavy gale will cause it to part. When that happens the Diamond Shoal lightship will almost certainly drift ashore and the sixteen men on her will be lost. I have seen a buoy chain on that shoal worn as bright as nickel, and so thin that you could part it with a slight blow. In my opinion, this experiment of the government will prove costly." Congress failed to provide the amount of money required for the lighthouse, and a majority of the board, therefore, decided to try a lightship. The new vessel will be the most powerful ever built for the service. She will be anchored in thirty fathoms of water, about fifteen miles from the present Hatteras light, and inside of the ledge over which the water deepens to 100 fathoms. She will display simultaneously, from three lens lanterns encircling each masthead, a fixed white light for twelve seconds' duration, followed by an eclipse of twelve seconds. In each lantern there will be a hundred candle power incandescent light. These lights will be fifty-seven feet above the water, and on a clear night should be visible thirteen miles. Provision has been made in case the electric apparatus breaks so that white fixed lights without eclipse will burn. No. 69 has a flush deck, two masts, a smoke pipe, and fog signal between masts. Her hull will be painted red with the words "Diamond Shoal" in large white letters on each side. During thick or foggy weather a 12 inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of five seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of forty-five seconds. If 69 weathers the gale this winter, the Lighthouse Board will be satisfied that the experiment is a success.—Scientific American.

### An Armless Editor.

One is accustomed to armless wonders in side shows, but it must be admitted that an armless man who writes editorials is something of a novelty. Such a one exists in the person of Aaron Smith, editor and proprietor of the Mount Pleasant (Texas) Times-Review. Mr. Smith in writing holds the pen for his teeth, working at an ordinary desk. He also writes with his toes, either with pen or on the typewriter. By holding a lead pencil in his teeth and striking the typewriter keys with it he is enabled to write at a fair rate of speed. Mr. Smith has been so long accustomed to writing in these unusual ways that he wonders that people think it marvelous.

### A Man Remembers.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

I think of all that bygone time— This summer by the sea— Where once sweetheart, if he'er again You loved no love but me.

I mind me, how the tide rose high, As in your eyes the light shone, And how they ebb'd as you and I Sat in the summer night.

And watched the white skirts put to sleep, O'er cliff and scar and near and far Beam softly through the night.

I mind me how the stars arose, We called each star a hope— You stretched them and I watched them, dear, While scarce a word we spoke.

Heart answered heart, hand sought for hand, I wish that there should be A time when heart and hand, my dear, Both fell away from me.

The happy waves will break next year, The moon will flood the sea, Another by your side will sit, As then you sat with me.

But I, far off, shall watch the stars, And think upon the sea, And dream so best as ours Was but a dream for me.

Be happy, sweetest heart of mine, I would not you should gaze Through tears that make your dear-eyes dim Back to those pleasant ways.

The waves are just as blue, my dear, The sky is just as bright, And he who sits beside you now Is yours by Love's own right.

But still bethink you, sweetest heart, He cannot be more true Than I, who pray "God bless you love!" Since so may God bless you!

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The favorite medicine of Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher.

### "The Forgotten Man."

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 6.—Dr. Kemp P. Battle's lecture last week brought to light a man of extraordinary promise, who fell a victim to consumption at the age of 33, Charles Wilson Harris, cousin of Wm. Shakespeare Harris, an eminent citizen of Cabarrus county. Prof Harris graduated at Princeton with highest honors, speaking the mathematical oration in 1792, the year after Dr. Joseph Caldwell obtained his degree. He entered the University of North Carolina as tutor of mathematics in the spring of 1795, and was promoted in the fall to full professor. The next year he was made presiding professor, or principal. The following year he resigned, greatly to the regret of the trustees, and studied law, at Halifax, in the office of General Davie. When Davie was sent as one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary to avert a war with France he turned over his practice to Harris. Such was the ability showed by him that in four years he was pressed by Davie and other leading Federalists to allow his name to go before the General Assembly for a judgeship in place of Samuel Johnston, resigned. He declined because of feeble health. The same year he was chosen a trustee of the University. He then visited the West Indies in the hope of warding off consumption, but failing, returned to Greensboro, in Anson county, where he died in January 15, 1804, at the home of his brother, Robert W. Harris, a merchant of that place, named by a brother of Maria Edgeworth in honor of his step-mother, Honora Sneyd, once the sweet-heart, if not the fiancée of Major Andree.

Charles W. Harris was a man of rare ability, remarkably well read and a polished gentleman. If he had not left the University he would have certainly been its first president instead of Caldwell.

Dr. Battle gave many glimpses into the early history of the University, and the manners and history of one hundred years ago.

### Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities of the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or \$1.00 per bottle at N. B. Hood's Drug Store.

The Medal Medicine Is the Model Medicine.

The only medal awarded to Sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

### The Coming Sea Power.

During the past two years the little island kingdom of Japan has come to the front with astonishing rapidity.

In the current number of The North American Review Mr. Charles H. Camp discusses at some length the extraordinary growth of the Japanese empire, and speaks of it as "the coming sea-power." Whether or not the writer intends by this phrase to challenge the future naval supremacy of Great Britain does not fully appear from the article, but the phrase itself would seem to indicate it. Mr. Camp states that since the late war with China Japan has added five powerful war vessels to her fleet, giving her at the present time forty-eight war vessels aggregating 111,000 tons displacement.

According to this same authority, Japan has barely commenced upon her naval preparations; and, if she carries out the plans which she now has in view, her naval fleet in 1903 will embrace sixty-seven war vessels, heavily armored, and eighty-seven torpedo boats, together with numerous other pieces, costing in all something over \$90,000,000.

Evidently the little island kingdom is bent upon controlling the waters of the Asiatic Pacific and of adding to its present territory whatever possessions there may happen to be within its reach.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Women and Life Insurance.

It is not so very many years ago that certain life insurance companies refused to issue policies upon the lives of women. The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory examination, the perils of maternity and the numerous nervous disorders to which the sex is liable, were considered sufficient reasons to put them on the prohibited list. Experience has, however, demonstrated that the views of these companies were not based upon facts. As a matter of fact, whatever advantage there is in the matter of longevity lies with women, and not with men. In 1891 a census was taken in London among twenty-one centenarians, of whom sixteen were women and five were men. A group of the Southern countries of England at the same census exhibited sixty-six centenarians, of whom forty-three were women and twenty-three were men. A census of centenarians taken in France in 1895 showed 213 persons who had attained the age of one hundred, and of these 213, 146 were women and only 66 were men. The United States census of 1896 gave 3981 persons who had reached one hundred years and upward, and of these 2583 were women and 1398 men. Women are much less exposed to death from the multitudinous accidents incident to the pursuits of men. They escape not only the perils of hunting and rough out-of-door sports that overtake many men, but are comparatively exempt from the devastating effects of the excessive use of alcohol, which is the indirect, if not the direct, cause of the early death of a large percentage of the other sex. In addition to all the various causes of death from which the more sheltered lives of women protect them, they are almost entirely free from business worries and troubles, which bring in their train the innumerable nervous disorders that undermine and destroy the constitutions of so many city men.—New York Ledger.

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