

THE STANCHTEST EXPONENT
OF THE
Democratic Principles
IN THIS
SECTION OF THE STATE.
Always in the front rank of Progressives
and Reformers.

CENTRAL EXPRESS

A HOME NEWS-PAPER
THOROUGHLY IDENTIFIED
WITH THE
MORAL, MATHEMATICAL, POLITICAL AND
INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT
OF THE
SECTION IT REPRESENTS.

TAPPING! RAPPING!!

THERE'S KNOCKING AT THE GATE.

"Perched and Sat and Nothing More."

BY C. J. ST. JOHN, JR., UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Just after the killing of Duncan in that matchless play of Shakespeare, Lady Macbeth, who before has had the access and passage of remorse stopped begins to have "compunctious visitings of nature." The fiendish character departs. Fear and anxiety seize upon the mind. "The damned spot" will not out. All the perfumes will not sweeten that bloody hand. Thus reeking with blood and her mind beset with terrors she hears "knocking at the gate."

What is the knocking? The horror of the dark deed repeating itself in the soul, the conjuring of a bloody imagination full of "the deep damnation of his taking off." Peace has departed nevermore to return to that troubled mind. The darkness that brings rest to the innocent comes to her laden with horrors. Noise is approaching danger and, silence is dreadful. Remorse rends the soul. It is in this condition that she, standing in the room, stained with the blood of the murdered king, imagines knocking at the gate. What a sound was that! How real! how awful to the guilty mind in the still night to hear that knocking—knocking. And bear in mind that nothing was knocking. It was only the agitation of a soul upon which crime had set its seal, a soul tempest tossed with no haven of rest.

This is always the fate of guilt. It may escape the law, the censure and even the observation of men, but in every guilty soul there is an executioner whose vigilance suffers no escape and whose punishment surpasses all the tortures invented by men. It is conscience, the troubler of the waters and the god of the billows of the soul.

Men sometimes cause vice to take the place of virtue. When they deal out the rewards of the discriminations in favor of the deserving are not always very marked. Wrong does not only often escape punishment but frequently wear the laurels. Corruption stalks along the great highways with confidence. But when the GREAT GOD OF HEAVEN speaks there is no confusion of judgement. The good, the true, the pure then wear the crowns—the bad, the false, the corrupt are turned away.

It is the same principle, that dwells in the soul, justice, whose verdict upon evil is remorse. He that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts Beneath a smiling visage, will find himself in his own dangero.

Then how priceless is integrity! How smooth and calm are the waters upon which its bark glides along!—How sweet and pure the breezes which fan its sails. It is "the immediate jewel of the soul." The sweetest flowers bloom along the path of virtue.

The contrast is the chief personage in the late great tragedy enacted at Washington, which sent a thrill of horror through our nation, is striking and instructive. The dying President by the sea side with composure "heard the great waves breaking upon the farther shore and felt upon his already wasted brow the breath of the eternal morn." The wretched assassin, the foulest product of the age, alone, face to face, with the awful crime, in cowardly fear awaiting the grinding of the gods, drinking the cup of bitter woes, the shadows thickening around him, heard and still hears that dreadful sound, that knocking-knocking-knocking. The agony may end here—but what then. Who can tell what doom is in reserve for the wretch in the great realms where Justice reigns supreme? What, still knocking? "What, will these hands never be clean?"

This mind torture is not confined to the low and the base. Brutus, the noblest Roman of them all, whose stab in Caesar's side was the

THE GREATEST BOOK.

THE BIBLE.

A Biblical Address by one of Moore County's College Students.

(Express Correspondence.)

The product of the modern press almost defies estimate. In 1888 the Library of Congress acknowledged 8302 deposits scheduled as books. There are 15,000 periodicals in our own country alone. But of all books the Bible is the greatest.

It was written within the space of 4,000 years. The greatest intellects, aided by divine inspiration wrote this Book. It should be interesting to us because it is a history of the world—the dwelling place of us all and all of our ancestors.

Again it should interest us because it is a history of our own race from its first appearance till the death of Christ, and it contains prophecies about what is to befall us in the last days. But it should especially interest us because it is a history of Christ.

All books are written with purpose and have a centre of attraction. This book has the grandest centre of attraction of any ever yet published, for Christ as it were is the hero of this Book.

The Bible affords us the clearest insight into that complex thing known as human nature. It gives us a clear graphic account of creation, and of the flood which deluged the earth, the Jews also, God's own chosen people.

In portraying simple and affecting scenes it stands alone. For example the story of Moses and of Ruth and of Mordecai. Its characters are for the most part models of virtue, charity, morality and integrity.

The faith of Abraham, the patience of Job, the sweet strains of David, the unsurpassed wisdom of Solomon, the prophetic visions of Jeremiah and Esekiel. The simplicity for the most part of the new testament is all portrayed with a simple grandeur which we look in vain for elsewhere. The works of Shakespeare are master-pieces. Men have spent their whole lives studying them. Volumes have been written to prove that Shakespeare never wrote them all, but that Bacon wrote them.

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The new testament tells of him while he was on earth. Aside from its divine inspiration and the plan of salvation, the Bible interests us as a mere book. Do you wish for narrative. Where can you find better than in this book.

Do you desire stories of thrilling adventure and hair-breadth escapes? These can be found here. Do you desire stories of beautiful discourse? Within this Book you can find that which is simple and as smooth as the crystal brook.

Do you desire philosophical discourse? There are depths in the Bible which no giant minds, no towering intellects have ever yet fathomed. Like the deep and mighty river flowing with undisturbed tranquility, while here and there upon its placid bosom in beautiful repose rests a pure white flower, soft leaves sparkling with the silvery water, the Bible is a grand story, flowing on in its unbroken course, while here and there is a beautiful story telling some great truth.

Do you wish to learn music? In the Bible there are musical passages which have never been equalled. In your imaginative thinking the grand orchestras of David, the sweet singer of Israel and Solomon his son—we can almost feel the chords of our souls thrill with pleasure as we listen to the grand strains filling the air with sweetest melody.

The Bible is suited to all classes, the learned and ignorant—the laborer as well as king. All other books perish by the ruthless stroke of time, but the Bible is a gem which nothing can destroy. Read it and let it be your teacher and guide.

You will find it an infallible source of truth. It will be your safe guide on earth, your solace and portion in the hour of death and your introduction into the everlasting palace of God.

One of the Wilmington papers remarks that the Confederate veterans who marched down to Camp Pender to see the "boys" and pay their respects to the Governor, tried to give the "rebel yell," but made a poor out of it. The fact was due, not to any lack of physical vigor or enthusiasm, but simply to the further fact that the hearts of the old soldiers were almost too full to permit of any utterance whatsoever. Their reunion was a most affecting occasion, recalling incidents made tender in the extreme by the lapse of time—suggesting memories almost too sacred to be referred to above a whisper. It was a noteworthy incident that when the veterans formed in line before the Governor, all the veteran soldiers on the reviewing stand, Confederate and Federal, for there was one Union veteran—Col. Woodruff, as if moved by a common impulse, west down without a word, though with a look into each other's eyes, locked arms in column and proceeded to the left of the veteran line, most of them in the brilliant uniform of officers of the State Guard, and took their places alongside their brethren who had indeed smelt powder. Strong men wept and the eyes of more were wet without moisture when these old heroes met to fight their battles o'er again. The suggestions of the occasion were touching in the extreme. The "vets" did not "yell" loudly because their hearts were too full for them to do so. Their voices were full of tears at the best. We are getting far away from the war now, and time is hallowing every memory connected with the time that tried men's souls, while the veterans of the conflict are falling about us daily.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Indianapolis Workingmen Against Harrison.

(From Springfield Republican.)

A large and significant mass meeting of laboring men was held in Indianapolis last week, and it split on a proposition to urge ex-Governor Porter to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. About 150 men went to the Governor's house, where nothing significant passed except an interchange of courtesy and compliment. The remainder, about 2,000, passed the following resolutions:

Under a call from the political friends of Benjamin Harrison, published in the daily papers of Indianapolis for a mass meeting of laboring men for the purpose of considering the propriety of urging Hon. A. G. Porter to become the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Indiana, and to give an honest expression of their feelings upon that subject, now, therefore, we, a popular gathering of workingmen, representing the several industries of the great city of Indianapolis, irrespective of party, here assembled, declare:

(1) We are unalterably opposed to the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, because his life and official record fully denominate that he is blindly wedded to the corporate powers of the country, and has no proper regard for the interests of labor.

(2) That we are not to be longer deceived by a system of extortionate "war taxation," although denominated "protection," which demands tribute from the millions of wage workers for the benefit of wealthy trusts and combines.

(3) That we demand cheaper necessities of life, a wider market for our products, and that the American home shall not be transformed into a grog-shop and our people debauched by cheap whiskey.

(4) That to become a candidate on the State Republican ticket is to adopt Benjamin Harrison's record and the platform on which he stands, while we now pledge our votes and influence in opposition both to said candidate and platform, and likewise any person who shall espouse him.

Therefore be it resolved, that we sincerely advise the Hon. Albert G. Porter who has heretofore evinced a spirit of friendship towards the workingmen of Indiana that he shall not at this late day in his life place himself in an attitude of hostility to their interest or lend himself to his personal enemies, who would thus use him in an hour of dire extremity for their own selfish purposes and bring upon his own head final humiliation and defeat.

A MARCH SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Next Senate Bids Fair to Be Democratic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In accordance with the usual custom, the Senate will be convened in special session early next March, immediately following the expiration of the present Congress. No matter how the Presidential election may result, this special session will be necessary. Should President Cleveland be re-elected, his Cabinet must be reappointed and should General Harrison win, the Senate will be called together to assist him in organizing his administration. If the Republicans elect their presidential ticket they will almost certainly control the Senate; if they lose the Presidential election they are likely to lose the Senate.

At all events, the next Senate will be very nearly equally divided politically. The terms of twenty-six Senators—thirteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans—will expire on the 3d of next March. Of the out-going Democrats eleven are from Southern States, one from Delaware, a State as reliably Democratic as any in the South, and one from New Jersey. The latter is the only State that can be considered doubtful in the list that must choose successors to Democrats.

Already the Democrats have gained one Senator from the Republicans. They have chosen Mr. Barbour to succeed Mr. Riddlerger from Virginia. Therefore, unless some unexpected and remarkable political revolution should occur within the South between now and November, the Democrats are sure to hold their own in the next Senate. If they retain New Jersey, they will divide the Senate equally with the Republicans, assuming that the latter suffer no further losses; and the political status of the State to choose successors to outgoing Republicans makes it quite certain that they will remain faithful to present party affiliations, as the Southern States are to remain Democratic.

If, then, New Jersey elects a Democratic Legislature, the political control of the next Senate will probably depend upon the casting vote of the Vice-President of the United States. Of the Democratic Senators whose terms are now drawing to a close, Messrs. Beck (Ky.), Gibson (La.) and Walthall (Miss.) have been re-elected, and the indications are that Messrs. Berry, Saulsbury, Morgan, Colquhitt, Ransom, Butler, Coke and Kenna will be their own successors.

Do you like the Republican party, Kee?"
"Yeh. Me publican."
"And are you a sinner, too?" inquired the scribe. But the joke was lost. Kee merely granted and said, "Me no sabee."
"Don't you like the Democratic party, too, Kee?"
"No. Democrats no good."
"Why not?"
"Democrat President no like Chinaman. Publican President, Hallison, he like Chinaman."
"Where did you hear that?"
"Publicans telle me."
"Why do you like Harrison?"
"Me likee Hallison 'cause Hallison like me. Hallison go to Clongless. He say, 'Let Chinaman come to Melicia. Chinaman vally good. Me let Chinaman come.'
"Who told you that?"
"Publican. He my fiend. He tell me 'bout Hallison and Mahton. He say Melician man no likee too many Chinamen. Chinamen workee too cheap. But he says Hallison no care. Hallison say, 'Chinamen eats rats and smokee opium, but I no care.'
"Don't you like President Cleveland?"
"No, me likee Cleveland. He glad man Democlat. He no good. He say, 'Damnee Chinaman, they no good. Me no lettee Chinaman come to Melicia. They workee too cheap.'
"Wouldn't you vote for Cleveland if you got a chance?"
"No, suhr—me votee for Hallison. Hallison likee Chinaman—Chinaman likee Hallison. Chinaman hold heap big latification meeting allee samee Melician men. Chinaman yell for Hallison and fire off firecrackers for Hallison. Chinaman no yell for Cleveland." He no good.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS..

Difference Between the two Parties.
Democrats: We propose free lumber.
Republicans: Free whiskey.
Democrats: We propose copper be made free.
Republicans: Free whiskey.
Democrats: We propose to reduce the tax on steel rails from \$17 to \$11 per ton.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.
Democrats: We propose to reduce the tax on 8 yards of fine gingham from 40 to 40 cents.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.

Democrats: We propose to cut down the tax on a dollar's worth of starch from 82c to 41c.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.
Democrats: We propose to reduce the tax on horse shoes from 75 per cent. to 43 per cent.
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Democrats: We propose to reduce the tax on ten dollars' worth of pottery from \$5.80 to 4.00.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.
Democrats: We propose to abolish the duty of 35 per cent. on cotton ties.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.

Democrats: We propose in behalf of cheap paints to reduce the tax on flax seed from 55 per cent. to 22 per cent.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.
Democrats: We propose to revise the tariff, reduce the taxes on necessities of life, and make wool, salt and lumber free.
Republicans: We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws rather than surrender any part of our protective system.

Home Revolt Against Harrison.

(Fansville Ind. Bulletin, Rep.)
Evansville is the first commercial and manufacturing city of the great State of Indiana, the State which is the home of the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States. Yet, in this city of such vast importance, the Republicans, with very few exceptions, are utterly disgusted at the action of the Chicago Convention. Every man in this community knows that the Bulletin is as true to Republican principles as it is possible for any paper in the world to be. Those principles, we love and honor and hope to see prevail, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has proved himself, by his record on the Chinese question, to be an enemy to American labor and opposed to liberal views by his fanaticism on the temperance question. On all hands and among all classes of Republicans, we hear of their determination not to support Harrison, and it is as well for Republicans all over the Union to understand, once for all, that Evansville, the first city of manufacturing importance in Harrison's own State, has no earthly use for him and will not give him its support.

Boston, Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Committee at a meeting to-day appointed a committee of fourteen, with S. F. Buden, as chairman, to arrange a reception to Mr. Blaine upon his arrival here on Thursday next. This committee will leave Boston on Thursday for New York, being joined by similar committees at Springfield, Worcester and Hartford, and will accompany them to New York.

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