

CENTRAL EXPRESS

WE ARE going to have 2,000 Subscribers BY Christmas.

MR. PRESIDENT HARRISON. A Non-Partisan Review of the Man and His Work after the First Three Months.

Truth, Independence.

We have a deal of sympathy with those estimable Republicans of the better class who just now do not care to talk over-much about the President whom they helped to elect last November.

Every citizen of this broad land expects to be called upon once in four years to serve his party managers with all the enthusiasm he is capable of, and most of our citizens respond readily to the call.

And, this end being accomplished, the citizen adherents of the victorious candidate may retire to the obscurity of their plain citizenship; there to remain for another four years. They have no interest in the grand distribution of offices that follows the election—they ask no offices, and they would get none were they to ask for them.

And, the sad fact is, this same poor privilege has been denied to our good, respectable Republican friends. It must be an ardent, pertinacious and hopeful Republican of the respectable sort who can admire the Republican President who now appears as the final product of all the shouting and hurrahing of 1888.

the their conversation. And we sympathize with them.

They had no time, during their period of enthusiasm, to inquire as to the character or attainments of the man in whose cause they were told it was their duty to be enthusiastic. And even had they had the time, they had no opportunity.

There is plenty of pride in the American people. They like, among other things, to be proud of their representatives—one of those men who stands before the world as the representative of the nation.

This is an appearance that must be a cruel shock to those who voted for him in the firm belief that he was a statesman, a patriot—a man in every way fit to stand as the chief ruler of sixty-five millions of people.

Why, yes, we are honestly sorry for any well-meaning, honest Republican who fired his soul with and worked to elect his party's blind-pool candidate, and who finds that he has helped to make such a President as this.

man who has no higher idea of his position than he shows in using it to provide places for his party and for his family. Without hypocrisy we can sympathize with those Republicans who are disappointed in the character and personality of their President—who, to put it frankly, are ashamed of their own man—of his policy, of his personality, of everything about him in which they should take a patriotic pride.

REPENTANCE AFTER DEATH.

Remarkable Sermon by the Successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

That part of the Presbyterian creed in which it is declared that God has foreordained a certain part of the human race to eternal life and the rest to eternal destruction was read by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott yesterday morning in Plymouth church, and was made the text of the most notable sermon Dr. Abbott has delivered since he became the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

The modern system—Dr. Abbott could give it no better name—took the opposite idea. Sin is individual. Every man is responsible for his own sins done. Sin, conscience, remorse—these are not vicarious, but personal and individual.

Neither is God's mercy subject to any limitations of time, said Dr. Abbott. He found nothing in the Bible to lead him to believe that the offer of divine mercy was limited to a man's lifetime.

Bucklin'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.

HOW DOCTORS CONQUER DEATH.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only carefully used in time.

"STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY."

Important Conference Between Gen. Jackson and Capt. Barringer.

The article by Lord Wolsey has attracted great attention in the South to the war policy of the Confederacy; and people are anxious to know what plan each leading man preferred.

For the first time we are able to lay before the world at some length, in sufficient detail, and with absolute authority, Stonewall Jackson's broadest and fullest plans as to how the Confederacy should have conducted the civil war.

Exceeding great interest centres in Jackson's plans; first, because of the author's own greatness, next because the plans had the approval of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and last, because President Jefferson Davis's policy was in opposition, if not antagonistic to the great Jackson's plan of campaign.

Mrs. Mary A. Jackson, widow of the immortal Stonewall who resides in Charlotte, is engaged in writing a life of her famous husband. She has been at work on the book now nearly a year, and it is thought that it will be fully six months before the last pages are written.

It was not Mrs. Jackson's intention to treat at all of Gen. Jackson as a soldier, she merely intended to write of him personally, and in his relations as son, husband and father. It happened however that there were matters brought out indefinitely or unsatisfactorily alluded to by Dabney's "Life of Jackson," that she desired to amplify, for the purpose of throwing full light upon them.

Among these more or less obscure points is Jackson's idea of how the war should have been conducted. It is treated in the beginning of Chapter XV, on the battle of "Cedar Run," but in an incomplete, inaccurate and erroneous way.

He and Captain Barringer conferred at length on the cavalry, its merits, its disadvantages, and where and how it could be best used.

Gen. Jackson announced his emphatic opinion in that interview, that continuance of the defensive policy meant ultimate disaster and ruin.

Gen. Barringer now possesses the letter in Jeb Stuart's handwriting directed to the former's Colonel, telling him to send (them) Captain Barringer to the headquarters of Gen. Jackson, as the latter desired to confer with the Captain on matters of importance.

Although Capt. Barringer and Gen. Jackson, having married sisters, were brothers-in-law, they had not met since the opening of hostilities; and as the Captain had always resided in North Carolina, while Gen. Jackson resided in Virginia, they had seen but very little of each other and were by no means on intimate terms.

The cause of the complimentary summoning of Captain Barringer was the gallant stand his company had made in a disastrous retreat at Willis Church. When all others were retreating, Captain Barringer rose in his saddle, and commanding his Company to "stand firm," and at once he rode forward where he learned that there had been given the order to retreat.

Stuart told him that Barringer was a thorough soldier, and appreciated to a nicety, drill and discipline. Jackson said: "All the better. I like a civilian with practical sense and an idea of discipline. The old army men are apt to be martinet, unsuited to command and get the best service out of untrained volunteers."

When Captain Barringer appeared at his brother-in-law General's tent, the Commander's greeting was entirely devoid of sentiment. The General was busy as usual. He was at the door of his tent giving commands. As the Captain approached the General said with an inquiring yet welcoming intonation:

"Capt. Barringer (?) I have sent for you on business. You will stay in my tent all night. We'll have a good time, unless the Yankees disturb us; if Pope doesn't, I know McClellan will not."

That night the brother-in-law General and the brother-in-law Captain, who later himself became a General, discussed at length the war policy of the Confederacy.

Already Jackson had seen that the South could not stand having the enemies armies within her territory. The mere invasion was sapping the roots of Confederate supplies.

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Jackson's plan was, he said, to organize two, four, or more interior camps at the more important points in the South, and use the best troops as "Light Movable Columns," of not over forty or fifty thousand men each.

They should be lightly equipped, and prepared for long, quick marches. These he would hurl against the enemy as they invaded the Southern territory, or use them to make rapid incursions of the North.

He would select the best and least protected cities, fall upon them without notice, levy contributions on them of \$50,000 to \$100,000 or more, as circumstances suggested and destroy the towns that refused to levy.

Gen. Jackson went so far as to specify the State into which he would send the light equipped columns. He named Pennsylvania, Ohio and "bleeding Kansas," as constantly exposed points.

It was his intention on the incursions, to take no prisoners except high civil officials, whom he would hold for ransom.

General Jackson in that interview with Captain Barringer, said that while he would take no interview with men of the rank and file prisoners, he would parole them all at the point of the bayonet, with the expressed understanding that if ever taken again, they would be put to the sword without trial.

As regards the territory of the South, Jackson said that his idea was to abandon the less important points, and to put the citizens upon their guard that such would be the policy, so that they might be prepared for it. Where necessary he would defend; but his general policy was, to strike error in the Northern territory; and to locate the interior camps, that they could easily obtain supplies, and protect important key points of the South.

Whilst Gen. Lee agreed with Gen. Jackson on the general idea of this policy, the former said that circumstances might arise before plans for its fruition could be set afoot, that would necessitate prosecuting entirely different plans of campaign.

Besides, Gen. Jackson said, Gen. Lee knew that President Davis did not share these views.

The date of the interview between Gen. Jackson and Capt. Barringer, was July 14, 1862, after the victories around Richmond, when Jackson through the Confederacy was in desirable condition to make the changes of policy which he had conceived, and which had the sympathy of Robert E. Lee.

Within a few days after that, Pope struck a blow on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Jackson whipped him at Cedar River. Pope retreated. Gen. Lee was forced to pursue or remain inactive. He took the latter course, no doubt being wise under the circumstances; and unfortunately invaded Maryland with his whole army, a misfortune that both Jackson and Lee foresaw.

The result was the disaster of Sharpsburg. The whole army was in the enemy's lines where they had no supplies.

Under Jackson's plan of campaign with "Light Movable Columns" of fifty thousand troops, this could not have happened.

The wisdom of Stonewall's idea was again demonstrated, with fatal disaster, the following year, when the hero of Chancellorsville lay dead and the Confederacy was in the ashes of sorrow.

Hooker had retreated after the battle of Chancellorsville; and Lee went up in the Culpeper neighborhood, and was there organizing an army, while the officers were in a quandary as to what would be the next move of the great Chieftain.

Both of these incursions of Lee's culminating in Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, were possibly necessities of the circumstances, and the invasion that ended at Sharpsburg probably was had with Jackson's counsel; but none the less, they remain historic proof of the wonderful war wisdom of Stone Jackson.

Do not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions and do not find our statement correct. Sold by Dr. A. J. Thompson, Druggist.

Terrible.

Two thirds of all deaths in New York City are from Consumption pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve and may save yourself. Sold by Dr. A. J. Thompson, Druggist, Sanford, N. C.

ON WRITING AND TALKING.

Doctor Kingsbury in Wilmington Messenger.

It is an exceedingly difficult thing to be natural. It is an exceedingly difficult to use simple words instead of sesquipedalian—"words of learned length and thundering sound." It is very difficult to write or speak well—to use the exact words demanded—to use right words in right places, and few there be who can do either. People can pile up sentences—can talk, that is easy. To employ words—to speak or write in your vernacular, that is easy "as falling off a log." But to use words with felicity, critical propriety, with harmony of construction, with due reference to order—that is quite another thing. To write correctly, is indeed an achievement to which comparatively but few attain, but that other thing is easy to be done. To think clearly and to write clearly, to put words and sentences together observing their due order and construction—why, that is altogether another thing from stringing words together. The good writers are necessarily artistic. They are workmen who are not to be ashamed. We have thought that good writing was a much rarer accomplishment than most educated people think. Where you will find one pure, idiomatic style, you will find an hundred tawdry, jejune or commonplace styles. A military coat is ornamental. To make one you must have something more than embroidery and buttons and finery. These are good enough in their places, but there must be the solid substratum of cloth, and upon it the adornments must be placed. So as to style. A brilliant style, like Swinburn's prose is worrying and surfacing. He dazzles you with excess of splendor. Read Landor or DeQuincey or Macaulay or John Henry Newman or Carlyle if you would see the combination in excellency of cloth and embroidery—of solid thought and splendor of decoration.

How few men converse well, simply, directly, readily. They talk, but they are not masters of expression. Dr. Sam Johnson, one of the truly great English men of letters in the 18 century, was asked how it was that he conversed so well. The sturdy Englishmen said that in his youth he asked himself what he must do oftentimes in life. The reply came to him to talk. He then resolved to always express himself in the best possible way, saying to himself, that I must try to do that well which I must do so often.

There are many kinds of talkers. There are the everlasting and the pompous. The last named never condescends to be homely or simple. He is always on a high horse—on stilts. "Tall talking" palls awhile and people begin to think that he is destitute of both brains and taste—that "empty vessels give out the loudest sound." We knew two alumni of the University in our boyhood. They were men of character, of good families, and were physicians. Both were pompous in diction and when they met there was a rare display of technicalities and jingonic flourishes. The great conversationalists in the past were probably Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Macaulay, Thomas DeQuincey and Thomas Carlyle. The greatest conversationalist I ever heard was George E. Badger. The late Stephen A. Douglass was another admirable talker. The late Abram W. Venable talked perpetually, and he talked wonderfully well on almost any topic. We may refer again to Dr. Johnson for a moment.

While his conversation was so fine, his prose style is anything else than a model. It is grandiose and swelling and unnatural. It would be an amusing exercise to gather from Boswell's absolutely unapproached and charming biography of Johnson specimens of his vigorous, animated, earnest talk and then select from his prose writings specimens of his sonorous, top-lofty, antithetical passages. And yet his "Lives of the Poets" are of very high value.

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Husband Can Mortgage Real Estate Without His Wife's Consent.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina rendered a decision not long ago, the practical results of which is of great importance to every business man in the State. The decision was that a husband can mortgage his real estate without his wife's signature to the paper, unless that identical piece of property has previously been set aside as his homestead by appraisers.

This mortgage will pass all interests of the husband and his wife in the land, except the wife's contingent sight of dower.