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# PERSON COUNTY COURIER.

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## LEE AS A SOLDIER.

[Cablegram to New York Herald.]  
The leading article in *McMillan's Magazine* for March is by General Lord Wolseyley on General Lee. Reference is made in a foot note to the recently published memoirs of General Lee by General Long and Marcus Wright, but it is in no sense a review of that work. General Lee is given full credit for the love he had for the Union and for the struggle he went through before finally making the decision to go with his own State. General Wolseyley describes how Lee accepted his commission as commander-in-chief of all the military forces of Virginia in a crowded convention of the most eminent men of the state, and then draws a parallel between him and the great Marlborough.

General Lee's presence commanded respect even from strangers by a calm, self-possessed dignity, the like of which I have never seen in other men. Naturally of strong passions, he kept them under perfect control by that iron and determined will of which his expression and his face gave evidence. As this tall, handsome soldier stood before his countrymen, he was the picture of the ideal patriot. Unconscious and self-possessed in his strength, he indulged in no theatrical display of feeling. There was in his face and about him that placid resolve that bespoke great confidence in self, and which in his case you know, not how quickly communicated its magnetic influence to others. He was then just fifty-four years old—the age of Marlborough when he destroyed the French Army at Blenheim. In many ways and on many points these two great men resembled each other. Both were of a dignified and commanding exterior, eminently handsome, with a figure tall, graceful and erect, while a muscular, square-built frame bespoke great activity of body.

The charm of manner which I have mentioned as very winning in Lee, was possessed in the highest degree by Marlborough. Both at the outset of their great career of victory, were regarded as essentially national commanders; both had married young and were faithful husbands and loving fathers. Both had in all their campaigns the same belief in an ever watchful Providence in whose help they trusted implicitly, and for whose interposition they prayed at all times. They were gifted with the same military instinct, the same genius for war, the power of fascinating those with whom they were associated, the spell which they cast over their soldiers, who believed almost superstitiously in their certainty of victory. Their contempt of danger and their daring courage constitute a parallel that is difficult to equal between any other two great men of modern times.

Reference is made as to how General Lee organized an army of fifty thousand men in two months, and as to how, in another month he had gained a great victory at Bull Run, and had driven the northern invaders back across the Potomac like herds of frightened sheep, his army being supplied with ammunition, army stores and clothing captured there.

He tells the following story: "Some time afterward, when General Pope and his large invading army had been sent back flying across the Maryland border, I overheard this conversation between two Confederate soldiers: "Have you heard the news? Lee has resigned." "Good God," was the reply, "what for?" "It has resigned because he says he cannot feed and supply his army any longer, now that his commissary, General Pope, has been removed. Mr. Lincoln had then dismissed General Pope, replacing him by General McClellan."

General Wolseyley incidentally expresses an opinion, when speaking of Bull Run, that the Confederates did not follow up their victory there as they should have done. A rapid and daring advance would have given them possession of Washington, their enemy's capital. Political considerations at Richmond were allowed to outweigh the very evident military expediency of reaping a solid advantage from this their great success. This suggests the general criticism which follows: "What most strikes the regular soldier in these campaigns of General Lee is the inefficient manner in which both he and his oppo-

ments were often served by their subordinate commanders, and how badly the staff and outpost work generally was performed on both sides.

"It is most difficult to move, with any effective precision, young armies constituted as these were during this war. The direction and movement of large bodies of newly raised troops, even when victorious, are never easy and often impossible. Over and over again was the south apparently within a stone's throw of independence, as it has been many times remarked, when from want of a thorough good staff to organize the pursuit, the occasion was lost and the enemy allowed to escape. Lee's combination to secure victory were the conceptions of a truly great strategist, and when they had been effected his tactics were also almost always everything that could be desired up to the moment of victory. But there his action seemed to stop altogether. Was ever an army so hopelessly at the mercy of another as that of McClellan when he began his retreat to Harrison's landing after the seven days' fighting round Richmond? What commander could wish to have his foe in a tighter place than Burnside was in after his disastrous attack upon Lee at Fredericksburg? Yet in both instances the northern commander got safely away; and other similar instances could be mentioned.

"The critical military student of this war, who knows the power which regular troops, well officered and well directed by a thoroughly efficient staff, placed in the hands of an able general, and who has acquired an intimate and complete knowledge of what these two contending American armies were really alike will, I think, agree from first to last the co-operation of even one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on."

Lord Wolseyley says that Lee told him that he had only 30,000 men in front of McClellan at Antietam, with a few tired reserves behind, while McClellan had an army of 100,000 men. He states that Lee always spoke well of McClellan, though he spoke bitterly of none of his Federal opponents.

In his reference to the thirty-five days' fighting around Richmond just before the surrender at Appomattox, Wolseyley says: "Lee had only 55,000 exhausted soldiers to oppose 190,000 fresh men under General Grant."

In speaking of the faults of General Lee, he says: "One of them was a too great dread of wounding the feelings of others, which led him to leave incompetent men to fill important positions. This softness of heart or amiability, however good in itself, may amount to crime in the man intrusted with public affairs at critical moments. Lee's devotion to duty and great respect for obedience seem at times to have made him too subservient to those charged with the civil government of his country. He carried out too literally the orders of those whom the Confederate constitution made his superiors, although he must have known them to be entirely ignorant of the science of war. He appears to have forgotten that he was the great revolutionary chief engaged in a great revolutionary war; that he was no mere leader in a political struggle of parties carried on within the lines of an old well established form of government.

Lord Wolseyley says that "General Lee was opposed to the defence of Richmond at the last, and that he was right, for if he had drawn General Grant's great army into the interior, far away from its base of supplies, he would have greatly weakened it. But it were vain to speculate. Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered. Who shall ever fathom the depths of Lee's anguish when the bitter end came, and when, beaten down by sheer force of numbers and by absolutely nothing else, he found himself obliged to surrender? The handful of starving men remaining with him laid down their arms, and the proud Confederacy ceased to be. Surely the crushing, maddening anguish of awful sorrow is only known to the leader, who has so failed to accomplish some lofty, some noble aim for which he has long striven with might and main, with heart and soul in the interest of king or of country. A smiling face, a cheerful manner may conceal the sore place on the eyes, possibly even from the knowledge of

his friends; but there is no healing for such a wound that eats into the very heart of him who has once received it."

The article closes with this enthusiastic estimate of the Confederate chieftain: "When all the angry feelings roused by the secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe all will admit that General Lee towered far above all men in that struggle. I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen.

**Astonishing Success.**  
It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try a bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

**Girls On Horseback.**  
Girls look pretty on horseback, and we love to see them. We popped the question to the lady we now board with while we were entering side by side in the long ago. She jumped at the chance and we've been jogging on together ever since. In a town like ours, where horses are plenty and other outdoor amusements not very numerous, we think all the girls should be encouraged to become accomplished equestriennes. Let your girls ride horseback. It will make them healthy, strong, active and self-reliant, and, gracious, don't they look handsome, prancing along on a spirited charger!—*Quitman Press.*

**A Deceived Woman**  
is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth powders, arsenic, etc., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary, and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop! Stop! Stop! now, and use only Dr. Harten's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

**What The Great Prairie States Lack.**  
Omaha Father—Now, Bobby, I have a little kome all ready and am going back East after your mother. Bobby (late from the East)—Well, I'll be a good boy while you are gone. You know I told you I you were a real good boy I'd bring you a present of your own selection. Now, what do you want and I to get for you? Bring me a big boxful of stones to throw at cats.—*Ex.*

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Roburite is the name of the new German explosive discovered by a chemist named Root, of Berlin. It will not explode from friction or a sudden shock and can be safely transported. Its power is most terrible.—*Star.*

"War clouds" are so thick and constant in Europe we fear there will be a failure of the crops for the want of sunshine.—*Ex.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the first successful blood medicine ever offered to the public. This preparation is still held in the highest public estimation both at home and abroad. Its miraculous cures and immense sales show this. As your druggist for it.

## A GOOD MOVE.

The Register is pleased to notice from time to time, and very frequently of late that the farmers in this section of the State are waking up to the importance of the situation, and are showing their interest in public affairs, and particularly in their own affairs by organizing. Hence hardly a day passes but we have intelligence of a new organization among this all important element in domestic economy. Every kind of trade, profession and calling has an organization in this country, and each has its head centre for collecting and compiling statistics, and for bringing together in tangible shape such information as will be likely to be of service to the entire body. Just a few days ago, we notice the formation of a State association of "Funeral Directors." It used to be undertaken, and every man for himself, but now in order to be buried decently and in a regularly diplomated director, and so it is the farmers must organize and line up with the procession or else the funeral director might as well be called in to take charge of the entire farming interest of Virginia. Did you ever think of it that the farmer is just about the only producer in all the economy of labor who absolutely has no say as to what he is to get for what he has to sell? Hardware men get together and fix the price of nails, cotton manufacturers consult and fix the price of their goods, saw mill men regulate the price of lumber, newspaper men fix the price of their subscriptions, but the man who produces cotton out of the ground by the sweat of his brow and by the energy of his own right arm has no more idea what price he is to get for it than has a lame newsboy in a third story garret of Paris or the man in the moon. The man who nearly breaks his backbone planting and working and suckering tobacco has no more to do with fixing the price for it when it comes to be sold than does a blind beggar on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem. And yet when the matter is probed to the bottom and the true inwardness is exposed to view it can be readily seen by any man of ordinary intelligence that the farmers actually and absolutely masters of the situation. Organization and self assertion are the remedies. Let them be used for all they are worth. What would the most important line of railroad in the union be worth without the farmers? And yet where is the farmer who has as much weight in the direction of the policy of a railroad as has a gnat on the horn of an ox in steering the course of that animal? We have seen at a circus a very small man prod a very large elephant with an iron rod until the powerful beast roared with pain, and then we saw the giant tamer submit to his keeper obeying his slightest wish or command. And we thought of it that elephant only knew his power. Afterwards when we read of how that same elephant took up his tormentor and hurled him against a wall again and again until he lay a mangled mass of undistinguishable matter, we thought ah if that man had only known the power of that elephant. The application is apparent.—*Darville Register.*

**Men Who Chew.**  
While many of our contemporaries complain that the habit of tobacco chewing is on the decline, yet in conversation the other day with a large retail dealer we were informed that, while it may be true that a certain class of citizens, such as college students and young men in society, were not so much addicted to the habit as men in that position twenty or thirty years ago were, yet, on the whole, the demand for chewing tobacco, whether owing to our increased population or not was greatly on the increase. He also called attention to one peculiarity about the sale of chewing tobacco, and that was that when other business was depressed and sales slow, and men were troubled about their affairs, they were certain to increase the consumption of chewing tobacco, so that the trade in the article went up, when the sale of other articles went down. There seems to be some kind of solace in chewing tobacco when the mind is troubled, and even when sprinkled with danger or enduring protracted sorrows.—*Tobacco.*

## SOME SENSIBLE TALK.

Men who are asking for higher salaries ought to converse a while with some of the farmers of this section. Reduce the taxes for everything except education. The average farmer, who is the main stay of the country, has never before seen the wolf so near his door. But this sad condition has been brought upon the farmers because they have refused to think, because they have rejected the means of success. Every intelligent farmer knows that he ought to study his farm with as much diligence and patience as the studious lawyer does his brief, or the genuine chemist his formulas. The most important pursuit in the land is gone about with that judgment, prudence and interest that are almost a disgrace to our civilization. Farmers are behind every other class of workers, they know it. The other classes stand aloof and pile the burden of taxation upon them. The best genius and talent of our country will not go to the field. All this is radically wrong. In their hours of adversity the farmers are calling a halt.

We have seen more farmers this year with a disposition to learn something. Many of them are at their row's end. They have planted cotton and given mortgages until they have almost reduced themselves to the servitude of so many galleys slaves. We do not believe we would be in error in saying that three fourths of the real estate in Moore county is under mortgage. So great is the indebtedness that one of our merchants remarked that he hadn't looked in the face of a man for a month who did not owe him something. (Of course he meant the persons who dealt with him.) There is no healthy growth among a people in such a condition. Call a halt along the lines, farmers; organize clubs, invite new ideas, seek reforms, create interest in your work. A healthy and prosperous agriculture must underlie the prosperity and development of any great country. Half fed and half clothed men are fit for neither heaven nor earth, and every farmer in debt is haunted with the ghost of Shylock, who invites him to dishonesty and disgrace.

Gentlemen, fall into ranks for the rebellion against brute force and bad judgment. Two or three more years like the two just past, without a change in your tactics, with dispossession many of you of your homes and farms.—*Central Express.*

**Strictly A Family Affair.**  
You say, Mr. Jones, that this boy stole your money? Your Honor, please, I didn't say positively that he stole it, but I have good reasons for believing he did. Well, go ahead, sir, and state to the court what you know about it. You see, judge, I came home last night tired and sleepy, and after eating my supper I undressed and retired. I remember that I placed my clothes on a chair, and when I arose this morning they were exactly where I left them, but when I put on my pants I discovered that my money was gone. I suspected this boy at once because he is the only person except my wife that knows anything about my premises. You say he is the only one except your wife? Yes, sir, the only one. You are a married man, then? That's what I am, judge. How long have you been married? I married the Widow Lumkins, sir, about one month ago. You married a widow, you say? Yes, your honor. She has been a widow twice. I am her third husband. Let the prisoner be discharged. This a family affair, over which this court has no jurisdiction.—*Nashville American.*

**His Loss Was Her Gain.**  
"Well madam," said a fashionable physician to a wealthy lady patient, "if you don't like my prescriptions, perhaps you had better try Parker's Tonic, or some other quack stuff." "You don't mean it Doctor," she answered, "but your advice may be good for all that. Sometimes when you call 'quack stuff' is the best and most scientific medicine, after all." She got a bottle of Parker's Tonic and it cured her of neuralgia arising from disordered stomach and nerves. She told her friends, and now they all keep a doctor at home in the form of Parker's Tonic.

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**Sore Eyes**  
The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best-known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely cured.

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

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