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The Great Bondsmen.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE—HOW MANY RAILROAD COMPANIES IS HE IN?—WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT JAY COOKE'S NORTHERN PACIFIC PROJECT—LIGHT ON A VERY DARK SUBJECT.

(Gazette Special.)
WASHINGTON, May 28.

The letter of James G. Blaine, written to Warren Fisher, Jr., November 25, 1870, in regard to the sale of a large interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was printed in the New York Sun of yesterday, has caused a most profound sensation here. The friends of Mr. Blaine are very much demoralized by this last and most startling revelation, and privately they admit that if it leads to an investigation no one can tell where the end will be. Mr. Blaine himself has put out a most ingenious defense, in which he uses very adroitly the following paragraph in his letter to Mr. Fisher: "The chance is a very rare one. I can't touch it." This, he avers, meant that the Northern Pacific Railroad being a land grant road chartered by Congress, he could not be interested in it because the company would doubtless be coming frequently to Congress for legislation of one kind and another. If no investigation should be ordered by the House of Representatives into the whole subject of the Northern Pacific swindle, and the question of Mr. Blaine's interest therein is allowed to rest where it is placed by this publication and his answer thereto, it is probable that his chances at Cincinnati would not be materially affected by this latest scandal. But will the matter be suffered to rest here? The chances are that it will not. The settlers along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been represented here for months past by agents who are urging the House Committee on Public Lands to investigate the operations of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, which is one of the credit mobbers of the Northern Pacific. They will rejoice their efforts now, and the chances are decidedly in their favor. And it is difficult to see how the House can avoid ordering an investigation, by a special committee, of the Northern Pacific, and the manner in which it secured all its very favorable legislation.

It will be observed by Blaine's letter to Fisher that he says "the whole road is divided in twenty-four shares, of which Jay Cooke & Co. have twelve." Now, it is very well understood here by those who are acquainted with the inside history of the Northern Pacific, that these twenty-four shares were placed where they would do the most good. Jay Cooke & Co. made the arrangement and manipulated the scheme with capitalists as well as with congressmen. Twelve of the twenty-four shares were placed with capitalists in different sections of the country whose standing in the financial world, as well as their political influence, would be serviceable to Jay Cooke & Co. in placing the bonds of the company on the market, as well as in controlling Congress. Smith, President of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and his friends; took one interest; Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and his friends, another George W. Coss Pres-

ident of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and his friends, two shares; Samuel Hooke and his friends, two shares; W. G. Fargo, another; William Windom, Bill King and other Minnesota capitalists represented by them, one share, and the other four shares were allotted as follows: Thad Stevens one, in the name of Riley; Blaine one, in the name of Stewart; John Sherman one, in the name of Cooke; U. S. Grant one.—The twelve shares Jay Cooke & Co. held were drawn upon for allotment to the army of lobbyists they had employed here from time to time. One share was divided, though Edmunds, postmaster of Washington, and Sam Wilkenson, had another to split up among his friends. Dent and Paige got their interest through Stevens' man Riley. Smiler Coolfox did business directly with the Cookes as John Sherman did. There were \$81,000,000 of stock of railroad to be divided among these twenty-four shares and an equal amount of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company stock, as well as a goodly number of the 7-30 first mortgage bonds which came through another credit mobbler organization called Construction Company, which built the road, taking all the bonds per mile therefor and dividing surplus bonds over and above the cost of the road among the ground floor stockholders. Each one of these twenty-four interests was entitled to \$3,375,000 of the railroad company stock, and a like amount of the land company stock, making in all \$6,750,000. The following passage in Blaine's letter to Fisher needs no explanation. Blaine says: "All such chances as this (his offer to Fisher), since Jay Cooke got the road, have been accompanied with the obligations to take a large amount of the bonds at 90, and hold them not less than three years."

It will be observed there are no such conditions attached to Blaine's offer to Fisher. This is conclusive as to one thing, viz: That the interest he was offering was part of the one-twenty-fourth interest which Cooke's did not control. Now a word as to this Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company. It was an organization with the same stockholders and same officers as the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and with about the same capital. The object of it was to take not only all the land granted the railroad company, but to gobble up also all the choice lands not granted. The railroad company was to have every odd numbered section of land along the line of the road for forty miles wide—twenty miles on each side of the track, and if any of these odd sections had been pre-empted they were to be made good to the railroad company out of any of the public lands in any of the States and territories through which the road passed. The land company had a contract with the railroad company to take all of the land granted to it at a certain price if it wanted them, and in addition to this, it located all the town sites along the road, and gobbled up all the good lands in the neighborhood of these town sites. To accomplish this, it had a small army of pre-emptors, to whom it paid a regular salary and furnished outfits and subsistence. This business, of course, required some capital, and hence the stockholders of the land company had to pay assessments. The manner in which these hired pre-emptors operated was shown in legal contracts between the land company and the settlers in regard to the town site of Bismarck. The following is the testimony given in one of these cases by Thos. H. Canfield: I am the president of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company was organized generally for the location of town sites along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was in harmony with the railroad and intended to be an auxiliary to it, the stockholders in one being stockholders in the other. I came here on behalf of the land company to select a town site at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Missouri river un-

der the instruction of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company. I arrived here May 22, 1872. Geo. W. Sweet, attorney for the company, was with me, and so was George Rosseo, chief engineer of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific, and also Dr. Thager. While here I selected for a town site the land on which Bismarck stands; made the selection May 14, 1875; left that evening, leaving Colonel Sweet in charge; think I left written instructions with Sweet as to mapping and completing the survey commenced, and put him in full charge of the business of the company; Colonel Sweet was at that time, and had been for some time previous, the attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and continued to be for some time after.

Canfield, on cross-examination, testified substantially as follows: The stockholders of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company were the same as the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Among the stockholders were J. Gregory Smith, R. D. Rice, A. H. Barney, Wm. G. Fargo, B. P. Cheney, and Jay Cooke & Co. The directors of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company in 1872 were W. G. Moorhead, Jas. K. Moorhead, Jas. Stinson, Fred'k Billings, Thos. H. Canfield (all excepting Jas. K. Moorhead, directors in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Washington, C. Smith, Fred. E. Woodbridge, Pitt Cooke, W. S. King, A. H. Barney, John N. Goodwin and two others whose names I do not recall. They had prior to May, 1872, selected quite a number of locations for town sites on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, six or eight I think, possibly not that many at that time.

George W. Sweet testified as follows: I employed about twenty men perhaps from time to time to assist me in making improvements and holding the site; some of these men have been mentioned as having been employed by the company. Geo. A. Joy testified.—I got here July 30, 1872, and commenced improvements immediately on my arrival; next day I went to the woods and got some logs, leaving them where my house now stands; I commenced to build three days after my arrival; I put up my house and moved my family in; my family were with me on my arrival, and have resided with me ever since on the claim; I went upon this land, staked it off and put up these improvements for the purpose of making it a farm and holding it as a pre-emption; I had no interference until some time afterward, when a man named Geo. W. Sweet came and asked me to leave, and threatened me with trouble if I did not go; I refused, and then he came again with the United States Marshal and threatened violence if I did not get away; I still refused, and said if they undertook to drive me off or jump my claim I would kill all I could of my assailants.

Cornelius Collins testified that he was employed by Sweet to hold claims and turn them over to him after the title was perfected; that was in 1872: made contract in writing. Richard Farwell testified that he was employed by Sweet in 1872, and the agreement was that Farwell was to pre-empt northwest quarter section 4 Town, 138, page 80, and hold it until title was perfected, and then turn over to Sweet; was to receive \$40 per month and board. A number of other witnesses swore to similar facts, all showing that the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company was employing men and paying them \$40 per month, and furnishing them board for their services in pre-empting land and making false oaths. Another plan of the company was to get bogus half-breed Indian scrip—which they were enabled to do with some of the ring's connection with the Interior Department, possibly through John Delano, and doing this to locate land near their town sites. Another was to get bounty land warrants from the bounty land warrant ring and use them in a similar way. With these facts before the country it is difficult to see how the Democratic House of Representatives can avoid ordering an investigation into these matters.

PRINCELY INCOMES.

ENORMOUS WEALTH OF OWNERS OF GREAT SILVER MINES OF NEVADA. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 23.—The yield of the Consolidated Virginia mine in March last was \$3,634,298.29.—These figures are official, as I get them from Mr. Taylor, principal bookkeeper. Since this mine commenced paying dividends its stockholders have received \$28,000,000 in round numbers. The California mine, the richest known mine in the world, paid its first monthly dividend on the 15th instant, \$1,080,000 or \$2 per share for each of its 540,000 shares. These two mines pay monthly dividends of \$2,160,000. Beginning in July, the California mine is expected to pay a monthly dividend of \$3 per share, or \$1,620,000 monthly. The present price per share of these stocks is respectively: California, \$80; Consolidated Virginia, \$73. Like all mining stocks they are subject to startling fluctuations. The knowing ones, however, do not look for any material changes in the prices of these two stocks this summer. It is not altogether a matter of speculation with regard to these mines. What ore they contain is pretty closely ascertained. At present there is enough first-class ore therein to keep the mines going for at least three years.

Col. Fair, Superintendent, is now erecting a new 80-stamp mill, in addition to the numerous mills already possessed by himself and partners. When this is finished you'll hear of some unparalleled results from the Bonanza mines. Fair expects to turn out \$5,000,000 a month. He can do it. It is only a question of milling facilities. There is no lack of ore.

In view of the stupendous wealth of these mines the question often occurs to me: What will be the eventual limit of the wealth of the four gentlemen popularly known as the "Bonanza Kings?" People who have watched their fortunes with critical eyes aver that they are now worth in money and property upward of \$100,000,000. It is a common remark here that Mackay has an income of \$800,000, gold, a month. Since the California mine commenced paying dividends it must have added at least \$150,000 to his monthly income. I think I may say that his monthly income is in round numbers a million of dollars. I do not ask you to accept my bare statement as a fact, but beg to call your attention to the following extract from a biographical article on that gentleman published in the San Francisco News Letter, March 4, last:

It has been calculated in regard to the total income of this youngest of the quartette of "Bonanza Princes," that each minute of the day and night 25 golden dollars drop into his pockets with mechanical and monotonous regularity. Mr. Mackay owns three eighths of the famous Bonanza mines, from which his income is estimated to be over \$800,000 per month.

James G. Fair's income is not less than \$600,000 a month; Flood's, \$750,000; O'Brien's, \$500,000. Now, here are four men with a gross income of nearly \$3,000,000 a month, every one of them hard-working, practical business men. With \$100,000,000 ahead already, and a yearly income of \$3,000,000, I think it is safe to put them down in January, 1873, as the richest quartette in the world. The question is frequently asked: What will Mackay do with his fortune? People seem to forget that the more money a man has the more uses he finds for it. Of all the people on this coast, Mackay himself is the least anxious about finding a use for his money.

I notice in the letters of correspondence a widespread error in regard to all these men. It is generally believed by Eastern people who have read of the wonderful fortunes of the "Bonanza Kings," that they have been acquired within the last year, and that none of them were comfortably fixed before the developments of the Consolidated Virginia mine. This is all a mistake. Flood and O'Brien were worth \$200,000 ten years ago, and they have kept adding to it ever since. Fair was worth half a million seven years ago, and Mackay had been a millionaire long before the Consolidated Virginia mine was dreamed of.

That farmer understood humane nature who said—"If you want to keep your boy at home, don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

GOV. AMES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

Crosby, an illiterate and corrupt negro demagogue, had been elected sheriff of Warren county, Mississippi. It was charged against him that he was acting and collecting public money without having given lawful bonds, and a mob illegally coerced him to resign his place. He went to Jackson to consult with the state authorities, and a meeting was held at the Governor's mansion. At the meeting the Attorney-General, a republican, advised, as his testimony given below proves, that Crosby had a peaceable remedy in the courts. Several prominent citizens were ready to go to Vicksburg, as commissioners, to settle the matter peaceably. Governor Ames rejected all advice and told Crosby to go back to Vicksburg, summon the negroes from the surrounding country and reinstate himself by force. The negroes, so summoned by notice in the churches on Sunday, marched on Vicksburg Monday morning in a straggling manner, and as, in fact, a mob; were met outside by a party of whites, and driven off, a number being shot. That was the Vicksburg riot; and concerning the manner in which and the purpose with which Governor Ames deliberately brought it on, the following sworn testimony shows:

Captain A. W. Allyn, also present at the consultation, says under oath—Am captain of the Sixteenth United States infantry, and command the post at Jackson; was present at a meeting in the early part of December, 1874. * * * It was alleged that a posse of negroes simply would cause bloodshed. The Governor asserted that undoubtedly it would. * * * That "very likely fifteen or twenty negroes may be killed, but that it would result to the benefit of the republican party."

Attorney General Harris, a republican and the official legal adviser of the Governor, also present at the consultation, says under oath:—Was present at the interview at the Governor's mansion in December, 1874, just before the Vicksburg riot. * * * The Governor (Ames) asked me concerning the law of the matter (in Crosby's case), and I commenced to give him the law by which Crosby could obtain possession of his office in the courts. * * * Governor Ames then turned and addressed himself to the colored men present, remarking that he and other white men had faced the bullets to free them, and if they were not willing to fight for that freedom they were unworthy of it. Some one remarked that if Crosby undertook that there would be lives lost, and the Governor replied:—"What if it does cost blood? The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." * * * * *

H. R. Pease, a republican and northern man, ex-United States Senator and at present postmaster at Vicksburg, says:—Deadbrick said he and some one remonstrated with the Governor as to the policy of sending Crosby back to Vicksburg to summon the negroes; that if Crosby was sent back there it would result in bloodshed; giving that as a reason for sending Crosby back, to which Ames replied, "That the killing of twenty-five or thirty negroes would be of advantage to the republican party, on the principle that the blood of the martyrs is the seed to the church." Deadbrick spoke of this as being very injudicious and unwise counsel.

This testimony shows that the real and deliberate author of the Vicksburg riot was Governor Ames himself; that his order to Crosby to summon the negroes was given in the face of the advice of his Attorney General that there was a remedy in the courts, and that, as his words shows, the deliberate intention of causing bloodshed and the killing of negroes in order to advance partisan interests.—N. Y. Herald.

France has one man under arms for every 82 persons of the population; Germany, 1 in 98; Italy, 1 in 114; Russia, 1 in 127; Austria, 1 in 150, and England, 1 in 212, without counting the men in the Indian service.

OUR ARMY OF OFFICERS.

A COMMANDER TO EVERY ONE AND A THIRD SOLDIER IN THE NATION'S SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The determined effect made by the Republican forces yesterday in the House to prevent a vote on the Army bill, reported from the Military Committee, is, doubtless, in accordance with the general plan agreed upon by the managers of the radical party to defeat all measures of reform and economy. The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Gen. Banning, shows very clearly that the reduction of the infantry regiments to twenty and the cavalry to eight regiments will ultimately save \$569,536 a year, and make a much better and more efficient army organization. As at present organized there is a great excess of officers over private soldiers, Gen. Banning, in his speech on Saturday in favor of his bill, put this very forcibly in the following paragraph: The maximum numerical strength of our army is fixed by law at 25,000 men. These 25,000 men are organized into 25 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of artillery, and Indian scouts. These organizations are divided into commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, farriers, blacksmiths, artificers, saddlers, wagoners, company clerks, and private soldiers; 16,665 are private soldiers, and 8,345 non-commissioned officers, wagoners, artificers, and musicians. Add to the last 2,168 commissioned officers on the active list and 300 officers on the retired list, making in all 10,802, and we have an army organization of 16,665 private soldiers, commanded marshaled, and managed by 10,803 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and wagoners, being a commander for each one and one-third soldiers in the service, showing that our army is an army of officers, an army for display, and not a practical, useful, efficient army, such as the country requires.

The other reforms and consolidations which Banning's bill effects will save annually millions of dollars, besides giving the country a much better and more efficient army.—N. Y. Sun.

DROLL CHRISTENINGS.

They tell of Bishop Porteous that he had an utter aversion to long names, and fine names, and more than one name; that being called upon, when a Parish Priest, to christen a poor man's child, Thomas Timothy, he dipped his finger hastily in the basin, out the matter and the names short, and christened the child "Tom Tit." The fashion is now running, and has been for some years, to fine names—Betty, Salley, Sukey, Nanny, are gone; and appropriate upon Nanny, I have seen the beautiful old ballad, "O Nanny, Wilt Thou Gang With Me?" adapted to modern elegance, thus: "Amelia, Will You Go With Me?" This, however, has nothing to do with the church christenings, but it shows that a "rose by any other name," may in time smell sweeter.

Now of names. Surely I have entered on the register the strangest imaginable. A mason's wife, and belonging to the next parish, presented her urchin. What took place was exactly as follows: "Say the name," said I, with my finger in the water, "Acts, sir," said she. "Acts!" said I; "what do you mean?" "Thanks I to myself I will act the clerk to spell it. He did, Acts; so, Acts was the babe, and will be while in this life, and will be doubly, trebly so registered if ever it marries or dies.

Afterwards, in the vestry, I asked the good woman what made her choose such a name. Her answer was this: "Why, sir, we be religious people; we've got four on 'em already, and they be called Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; and so my husband thought he'd compliment the Apostles a bit. The idea of complimenting the Apostles with this little dab of living mortar was too much; even I could not help laughing. I have no doubt she will go on to Revelations, they being particularly religious people."