

Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

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All kinds of JOB WORK done at the

REGULATOR office, in the nearest

style, and on reasonable terms. Bills for

advertising considered due when pre-

sent.

MANAGING MAMAS.

Mr. Conkling's gathering strength

for the coming Cincinnati convention

does not show like that of some of his

opponents and rivals; but it may none

the less be very great. In fact the

backwardness of the magnificent Torso

in the race at the start gives him

some of the advantage that belongs

to the Unknown or the Dark Horse.

The schemings and plottings of the

other candidates are all more or less

brought to light. Their votes can be

counted up, and the bargains by which

the pledged delegations were bought

can often be known, or shrewdly guess-

ed at. But Mr. Conkling seems to

have made no bargain or combinations.

He has wisely left all that to abler

hands. But his working forces are

backed by the immense machinery of

the administration, its thorough or-

ganization and iron discipline. It has

vast money support, certain powerful

voices of the press, and, above all, a

set of wire workers and managers who

are astute, skillful, experienced and

unscrupulous than any in the Repub-

lican party. They hold all the cards;

all the strings of the puppet show is

in their hands; their work is all the

more effective because they make no

show of it in the newspapers. They

are the quiet and reticent generals

whose plans are matured, and when

they open their batteries at Cincinnati

their power and strategy will tell de-

cisively.

Mr. Conkling is in the fortunate

position of a marriageable lady who

has a good managing mamma. All

he has to do is to look to pretty dress

well, and behave with decorum, and

his mamma and chaperones will see

that he is well introduced, that the

good catches shall be thrown in his

way, and that nice young men of prop-

erty shall "have opportunities" to

declare the tempestuous conditions of

their affection. He is as well groom-

ed a young Torso as ever showed off

his points under judicious manage-

ment.

Messrs. Blaine and Morton are

obliged to do all this for themselves.

They are unprotected females, who

RELICS OF A DEAD RACE.

Mr. A. J. Conant, the artist, return-

ed recently from the Ozark Mountains,

where he passed a week in exploring

some remarkable caves on the Gasconade

and tributary streams, lying principally

in Phelps and Pulaski counties. Mr.

Conant about two years ago made some

interesting discoveries in the region

mentioned of human skulls and skele-

tions, supposed to belong to a people

who existed before the historic period,

and as it is understood that he has been

engaged since 1862 in collecting the ma-

terials of a work on archaeology it may

well be supposed that he is enthusiastic

in following up his discoveries.

He and his party first visited Bruce's

Cave so named after one of the early

settlers, who made saltpetre from the

cave deposits. The cavern is in the

limestone formation, with an entrance

about one hundred and thirty feet in

the bluffs above the Gasconade river.

They first entered a spacious chamber,

but as the passage narrowed the party

were forced to get down on their knees

and crawl some distance. They next

made a nearly perpendicular ascent of

fifty feet when they entered a large

chamber sparkling with stalactites of a

snowy whiteness like alabaster, with

hundreds of bats hanging in festoons

from the roof. Having explored the

caverns, the work of excavating began

at the mouth of the cave, where bones

and implements were found. They made

a vertical section of six feet, and

stratifications of the soft deposits. The

layers changed from a black, rich soil,

to ashes, alternating with strata com-

posed of soil and ashes intermixed. It

was in these strata that human bones

and fragments were found. The skulls

exhibited a low facial angle, and the

teeth, some of which dropped out, are

as well preserved as if drawn by a den-

tist yesterday. There is the skull of an

old man, known from the knitting to-

gether of the sutures, and also one of

an infant of almost waferlike thinness,

and the several parts separated at the

sutures. Besides the skulls there were

found arrow and spear heads, flint im-

plements, knives and awls for sewing

also the bones of the turtle, deer and

wild turkey, intermingled with various

fragments of carnivorous and browsing

animals not yet identified. Great care

was required in exhuming these remains,

as the skulls were liable to be broken

by the pick.

The second cave explored was about

a mile distant from the former, and is

locally known as Ash Cave, from the

fact that there is a deposit of ashes from

the saltpetre manufactured there about

thirty years ago. These saltpetre op-

erations have so far disturbed the ori-

ginal deposits that nothing satisfactory

could be obtained, except one corpse,

which was found in a sitting posture,

with the knees drawn up to the face.

With this corpse was also found the

nearly entire skeleton, very much de-

cayed, of an elk or large sized deer.—

Missouri Republican.

At the impeachment trial on June

1st, Carpenter, Belknap's counsel, flew

off at the handle and questioned the

right of the Senate to require Belknap

to make his plea to the charges. He

was severe on the Senate, telling the

Senate that they had not proceeded le-

EXECUTION OF FRENCH WOMEN.

The Paris correspondent of a lead-

ing journal, in a recent communica-

tion, writes the following:

Sophie Ganthier had been found

guilty of a horrible crime; she had

killed all her children by means of

pins, which she stuck into their brains.

The death of this revolting criminal

recalls a few interesting facts con-

connected with execution of women in France.

Since 1840 nine women have been

executed, and they all met their death

with great firmness. Ten years ago a

man and woman were executed at

Chartres for having murdered their

parents. In those days the guillotine

was not the horribly neat and com-

compact little instrument that it is now;

there were steps to ascend before

coming into contact with the execu-

tioner. When the criminal couple

reached the foot of the scaffold the

woman said, "I should like to embrace

my husband before dying. Pray untie

my hands; you can tie them again

immediately afterward." This su-

preme wish was reluctantly granted,

for it was contrary to the regulations.

Her hands were no sooner free than

she gathered up all her strength, and

gave her husband a ringing box on the

ear. According to custom, she was

the first to suffer the extreme penalty

of the law. Before the man had recov-

ered from the stunning blow she had

dealt him, her head had fallen into the

sawdust.

Another woman, who created great

sensation at the time, was Virginie

Dezon, who had murdered her hus-

band and two children. She was only

twenty-five years of age, wonder-

fully beautiful, and belonged to one

of the best families of France. She

had not the slightest fear of death, and

at the moment the sentence was passed

she sent a letter to the Emperor, beg-

ging there might be no delay in carry-

ing it out. Prison life and the loss of

her long black hair produced a much

more disagreeable impression upon

this delicate woman than the sight

of the hideous chopping block and

knife. Many summary executions of

women took place when the regular

troops entered Paris during the insur-

rection. I remember seeing one of

the advanced Republican ladies placed

against the wall behind the Great

Northern Railway station. She had

just been taken with a recently-fired

rifle in her hand and standing by the

side of a dying sentry. "Did you

shoot this man?" inquired the officer,

pointing to the writhing body of the

sentry. "I did," was the reply, "and

I am only sorry that I did not see you

before, as you were worth the trouble."

Two minutes afterward she was lying

on her face with twelve bullets in her

body. Death had been instantaneous;

her victim, the soldier, lived two hours

after and expired in horrible pain.

HOW THE SUN MOVED A BRIDGE.

During the building of a bridge in

Holland, one of the traverses, 460 feet

long, was misplaced on the supports.

It was an inch out of line, and the

problem was how to replace it. Ex-

periments proved that the iron work

expanded a small fraction of an inch

to every degree of heat received. It

THE FOOTSTEPS OF CHRIST.

Once I was trying to walk across

the field after a fresh fall of snow. I

would try and see how straight a line

I could make with my footprints in

the snow. When I looked around to

see how straight I was going, I al-

ways walked crooked; but if I kept

my eye on the mark ahead of me, and

did not take it off, I could walk straight

enough. So if Christians only kept

their eyes on the mark—on Christ Je-

sus, and followed in his footsteps, not

turning around to see what kind of a

path they made—they would walk

straighter. He is our model. If, in-

stead of asking, why can't I do this

and that? Why can't I dance?—

Why can't I go to the theatre? Why

can't I read the 'New York Ledger'?

I don't see why I cannot do it; can

you? Then put it in this way, what

is the use of it? 'Will it make me a

better Christian? If it won't then I

won't do them. Instead of asking,

what is the use? and why can't I?

ask if it will be for the honor and glo-

ry of Jesus, and if it won't, say I

won't do it.

I do not see that we can have any

better example than Christ himself.—

Just consult the Word of God and see

what Christ would do. You will find

that God never makes a man do wrong.

Who ever heard of a man backsliding

who walked with God? God never

backslides. If we are going to keep

company with God we have got to

walk. God does not stand still, and

does not run. You must grow in

grace, or else in worldliness. Enoch

walked with God. He found the right

way back there in that dim age. He

was the most unpopular man in that

time. If they had had him up for of-

fice I don't think he would have got

to be even so much as constable. God