

# Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

VOL. I.

ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 25, 1876.

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## THE RANDOLPH REGULATOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY

THE RANDOLPH PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—2 DOORS EAST OF THE

COURT HOUSE.

One Year, postage paid.....\$2 00

Six Months, postage paid.....1 00

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion.....\$1 00

One square, two insertions.....1 50

One square, three insertions.....2 00

One square, four insertions.....2 50

One square, five insertions.....3 00

One square, six months.....8 00

One square, twelve months.....12 00

For larger advertisements liberal con-

tracts will be made. Twelve lines solid

bravies constitute one square.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at the

"REGULATOR" office, in the neatest

style, and on reasonable terms. Bills for

advertising considered due when pre-

sented.

### THE PARTY PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE

CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of

the United States for the last sixteen

years has had the complete control of

the government in all its departments,

and by its disregard of constitutional

limitations, by its unequal and oppres-

sive taxation, by its extravagant and

wasteful expenditures, by its unwise

and mischievous financial policy, by its

unexampled official corruption, pervad-

ing all branches of its administration,

has brought disgrace upon our govern-

ment and unparalleled distress upon the

people; therefore

Resolved, That in this our centennial

year of our existence we invite all

patriots to ignore all dead issues, to dis-

regard the prejudices engendered by

past events, and to unite with us in the

effort to restore constitutional, honest,

economical, and pure administration of

the government, and thus promote the

general welfare and happiness of the

country.

Resolved, That we earnestly and

cordially recommend the adoption by

the people of the amendments to the

constitution, proposed by the conven-

tion of 1875, and thus largely reduce

the expenditures of our State and coun-

ty governments and simplify their ad-

ministration, so that we may be enabled

to establish a thorough and enlarged

system of public schools for the benefit

of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our

repeated disappointments and impover-

ished condition, we still fondly cherish

the North Carolina projects so long la-

boored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fish-

er, Wm. H. Thomas and others uniting

the harbor of Beaufort and Wilmington

with the great west and for the comple-

tion of the Western North Carolina

railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown,

and of our other unfinished railroads,

we pledge the continued use of the con-

tract labor of the State and of such other

judicious legislative aid as will se-

cure the completion of the great State

works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the people of North

Carolina now have it in their power by

an earnest, determined and united ef-

fort, to relieve our people from the evils

of Republican misrule, extravagance

and corruption, and restore the prosper-

ity of our State.

Resolved, That we denounce official

corruption wherever found and we hold

honesty to be the first and highest qual-

ification for office.

The following is the central Execu-

tive Committee:

W. R. Cox, Chairman, R. H. Battle,

jr., C. M. Busbee, Seaton Gales, S. A.

Ashe, G. H. Snow and W. N. H. Smith.

### CAMPAIGN TEXTS.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE RE-

PUBLICAN PARTY.

Why a vote for Hayes is a vote for

Grant.

#### THE SINGLE ISSUE.

Every Republican Convention, State

and National, held since Gen. Grant be-

came President, has endorsed his Ad-

ministration, with all its crimes and cor-

ruptions, in the fullest terms. The Ohio

Convention, which presented Gov. Hayes

as a candidate, endorsed the Administration;

the National Convention which ad-

opted Gov. Hayes as a candidate, en-

dorsed the Administration; Gov. Hayes,

in his Letter of Acceptance, re-endorsed

these endorsements. What that Admin-

istration was, these records show.

#### THE REPUBLICAN CREDIT MOBILIER.

By means of the Credit Mobilier,

\$50,000,000 were stolen in the construc-

tion of the Pacific Railroad.—Under

the Acts of 1862 and 1864, the

Union Pacific Road obtained 12,000,

000 acres of land, and guaranteed

bonds amounting to \$27,000,000. Its

assets, independent of the lands, a-

mounted to \$111,000,000. The total

cost to the railroad company of the

three construction contracts—Hexies

Ames' and Davis'—was \$93,546,287;

the total cost to the contractors was

\$50,720,958; making total profit to

contractors \$42,825,328. Shares of

this enormously profitable stock were

distributed among prominent mem-

bers of the House and Senate to aid

legislation. Among those who had

transaction in it were Dawes, Wilson,

Scoville, Garfield, Logan, Harlan,

Patterson, Colfax, all Republicans.—

The Republican House whitewashed

them all, making scape-goats of Oakes

Ames (Republican) and Jas. Brooks,

the only Democrat involved.

#### LAND STOLEN FROM SETTLERS.

The total number of acres of public

land bestowed in land-grants by Re-

publican Congress is 296,000,000; the

total area given away is 294,758

square miles, a larger area than that

of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-

necticut, New York, New Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

Ohio and Indiana combined. The

total area of all these States is only

256,200 square miles.

#### THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS.

The total liabilities of the Freed-

man's Savings Bank, December 31,

1875, were \$4,004,875, of which \$2,

992,033 is due to the 70,000 colored

depositors. One of the causes of the

failure of the bank was the extent of

defalcations. Ten of these were found

in branch banks, and amounted to at

least \$49,000. The principal irregu-

larities and frauds were practiced,

however, at Washington. Here the

money was not stolen directly, but,

by means of loans on depreciated se-

curities. Five officers of the Freed-

man's Bank were connected with the

Ring District Government, and loans

were made on district securities

which could not be sold for anything

near their face value. The Bank was

founded by a Republican Congress,

administered by Republican officials,

and stolen bankrupt by Republican

thieves. And yet the Republican par-

ty claims to be the special friend of

the negro!

#### WHAT MR. WHEELER'S RAILROADS

HAVE GOT.

The bonds issued to Pacific rail-

roads by Republican Congresses which

are now outstanding amount to \$64,

923,512; and the amount of interest

paid by the United States, allowing

for repayment by transportation of

mails, &c., amounts to \$25,171,013.

#### THE HOUSE APPOINTEES.

William A. Wheeler, Republican

candidate for Vice-President, recently

repeated several already refuted

falsehoods with respect to the appoint-

ments made by the House of Repre-

sentatives. The truth is that of the

123 appointments on the roll of the

doorkeepers, 35 served in the Union

Army, 10 in the Confederate Army,

2 in the Mexican War, 11 are colored,

and 65 are non-combatants, page-boys,

&c. The former Republican House

had 163 appointees, one of whom

states that there were only 18 Union

soldiers among them.

#### ORVIL AND ULYSSES GRANT.

This organized business in post-

traderships was carried on by others

than Belknap. Orvil Grant, the Pres-

ident's brother, received information

from the President of imminent changes in post-traderships and Indian agencies, and was able to sell his influence to applicants, and in this way obtained large interests in a dozen or so posts into which he put no capital, but from which he derived usually one-third of the profits. These facts were admitted by Orvil Grant in his testimony. That the President probably understood the use which his brother made of his information may be inferred from his own action in a similar case. In 1867, when he was General of the army, and had the appointment of post-traders, a relative, W. D. W. Bernard, asked an appointment for one Barrow, stating in writing to Gen. Grant, that Barrow was to give one-third of the annual profits for his influence. Barrow was appointed. This is shown by testimony before the House Committee on War Department Expenditures.

#### A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

Gen. O. O. Howard, a Republican still in good standing, was proved by investigation to have abstracted from the appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, of which he was the head, \$500,000 for Howard University, of which he was also the head; to have sold university land improperly, and taken church bonds in payment; to have compelled the use of brick in the University Buildings, manufactured by a company in which he was a stockholder; to have paid out of Bureau funds over \$40,000 to aid in building his Washington church, taking church bonds in payment, which were returned in his accounts as cash, and to have made similar advances on like security to the Y. M. C. A. of Washington.

### LET EVERYBODY READ THIS.

(From the Journal.)

We sincerely trust that our readers will give their serious attention to the following acts and utterances of prominent Radicals, in order that out of its own mouth the negro party may be condemned. No where do we know of a more complete or a more truthful history of that party or one more perfectly consistent with itself, during so many years, than is to be found in the utterances of its prominent men from its formation to the present day.

In 1868 the women of the State were insulted by advice from the Central State organ and chosen mouth-piece of the party to Radical canvassers to throw their arms 'around them when their husbands were not about. In 1868 the white people were threatened openly with starvation and destruction of their homes from the vengeance of negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor claimed the power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure, and in 1870 he did so suspend all laws at his own will and pleasure. In 1869 the bill was passed under which the State was filled with spies, who dogged men's footsteps on the streets of Wilmington and elsewhere in the State. In 1870 the infamous Shoffner bill was passed, empowering the Governor to declare every county in North Carolina in a state of insurrection.—It was under this bill and in this year that the Holden-Kirk war was carried on and the Radical Governor asked the Radical Congress to authorize the Radical President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, so that men might be arrested and tried before a military tribunal and shot, and it was in this year that the Radical Governor declared that if he was personally menaced, certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death."

During all this time Judge Settle sustained Holden and supported his administration when his name to a 'little piece of paper,' as he contemptuously calls the great writ of *habeas corpus*, would in an instant have restored law and order. In 1871 Judge Settle and other members of the Supreme Court solemnly declared from the bench that the action they took in those times, the action that sustained Holden and enabled him to carry on the Kirk war, was right and proper. In 1872 the radical Convention of the State, of which Judge Settle was a member, formally endorsed and sustained Holden and his administration and the Kirk war, even after he had been driven in shame and disgrace from his high office for those very crimes. And to-day we find, that same Thomas Settle, the candidate of that party for Governor, Juno Pool, the instigator of the war, its Superintendent of Public Instruction, McLindsay, the pirate, its candidate for Congress.

Since the world began, no party has ever thought, spoken or acted so much villainy and infamy as the Radical party. Don't fail to read a single one of the following utterances if you wish to know the true inwardness of Radicalism and of Radicals:

1868.

'But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women, \* \* \* Go after the women then. \* \* \* And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good \* \* \* They all like it. \* \* \* Our experience with female rebels, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scallaws and carpet baggers don't fail, therefore as you canvass the State, to look after the women!—*Raleigh Standard*.

'Did it ever occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services; kindness and protection,—did it never occur to you that these same people who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it ever occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have shelter.—*Tol R. Caldwell*.

1869.

The Governor has power to sus-

pend all civil law as it was suspended in 1865.—*W. W. Holden*.

The Spy Bill was passed in this year.

The Shoffner Bill was introduced into the Legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from Johnson county said it ought to pass, because if it became a law men accused 'could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot.'

The painting or disguise act was passed this year.

1870.

'If Congress would authorize the suspension, by the President, of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot we would soon have peace and order throughout all this country.'

*W. W. Holden*.

John Pool proposed to put into the service a desperado named McLindsey, who would raise a company that 'would give Gov. Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would be lost and never be heard of again;' and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, 'who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court.'—*R. C. Badger's sworn testimony*.

'If he (Governor Holden) is ever personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it—if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will instantly be put to death. The Governor's mind is made up.'—*Raleigh Standard*.

'Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen.'—*Neill McKay*.

1874.

The pretension that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.

*Judge D. L. Russell*.

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible, to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools.

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.—*Senator Boutwell*.

By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored voters, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be regarded as so many endorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. DEFEAT EVERY PRETENDED REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—*Fred Douglas*, negro President of Freedmen's Savings Bank.

We want the Civil Rights bill passed and enforced, and in the name of our dead soldiers we demand its passage. We demand that our wives and daughters shall ride in what vehicles they please, when and where they please, so long as they pay for the privilege. We demand that our children shall be admitted to the common schools of the country, and I want it shown to inflated white men that the colored man's blood is not inferior to the white man's blood. \* \* \* We demand in the name of our dead colored soldiers that there be given to us complete and constant equality everywhere. Then we will exercise our

judgment where we will go, when we will go, and how far we shall go, if we are able to bear the expense. When we pay for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car we do not want to be shoved into a Jim Crow car. When we pay for a room at the Arlington Hotel we want to go there. Let our institutions be broad and deep; let us be masters of liberty on this continent.—John M. Langston, President of Howard University.

There is no more signal error than the supposition that the defeat of this bill tends to settle anything.

The bill now goes over, perhaps, to another session, but it will constantly reappear until the engagement of the country is fulfilled.—<