

# Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

VOL. I.

ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

NUMBER 40.

## 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.....3 00

One square, five insertions.....4 00

One square, six months.....5 00

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

For larger advertisements liberal

contracts will be made. Twelve lines solid

briefly 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-

sent.

### 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 1873, and thus largely reduce

the expenditures of our State and coun-

try 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 oth-

er 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

## WHAT THE NATION PAYS FOR

### BAD SERVICES.

One of our exchanges remarks: Sen-

ator Eaton says it needs no magician

to tell us why we have hard times.—

Forty-five hundred million dollars have

been taken from the people in the last

eleven years. Such taxation would

breed hard times in a gold mine. Out

of this forty-five hundred million dol-

lars the payments on the war debt and

interest on pensions and all forms of

extraordinary expenditure, according

to the reports of the treasury depart-

ment, have been something less than

twenty-two hundred million dollars—

to be exact, \$2,189,504,978 69. This

leaves twenty-three hundred million

dollars for current expenditures in

eleven years of peace under the benign

workings of Radical administration.

To give an idea of the extravagance

which has followed upon the exhaus-

tive efforts of the war, but which is no

part of the burden caused by the war,

a comparison of the present yearly

expenditures for eleven years preced-

ing the war will be found instructive.

Such a comparison shows that three

dollars are expended now where one

dollar was expended under democra-

tic administration for the same class,

kind and quality of service, and mak-

ing all allowance for the growth of the

country and the difference between

paper dollars and gold dollars. The

expenses for eleven years preceding

the war (including debt, interest and

expenditures of all kinds), were less

than seven hundred million dollars.—

The expenditures for eleven years af-

ter the war (excluding debt, interest,

pensions and all forms of extraordi-

nary outlay) were twenty-three hundred

million dollars. This is the price the

country pays for Radical management.

This is the quality of statesmanship

which it is now proposed to fasten up-

on the country for four years longer.

It is safe to say that history fur-

nishes no parallel for this showing. A

sum of money sufficient to have paid

one-half of the principal debt has been

expended from a people whose resources

had been previously depleted by a

terrible war, and has been devoted to

the ravenous maws of an office-holding

class whose numbers yearly increase

and have been swelled by forty thou-

sand during the present administration.

It must be evident to the dullest in-

tellect that the country is eaten up by

its officeholders, and that they have

become a positive danger to the repub-

lic. If the wheels of trade could be

greased with a thousand million dol-

lars returned to the pockets from which

it has been rifled it would make many

light hearts in the country where now

there are sad ones. It would have

averted the panic of 1873. It would

have stayed the tide of bankruptcy

which is still sweeping its resistless

way through the land.

What better thing can be done than

in November next to hand the country

over again to capable hands? The

Democratic candidate for President

has proven himself the friend of re-

form. He has shown the ability to

inaugurate retrenchment. He has

proved himself the enemy of thieves.

He has the courage, the capacity and

the whites do monopolize all the off-

ices, must pander to the negro element.

This is the price white Radicals pay

to negro Radicals for the possession

of the profitable places in the gift of

their party.

The game was a plain one. In the

Convention, white Radicals voted for

the amendments to satisfy the better

portion of the handful of white men

who belong to their party, out of the

Convention they protest against them

to satisfy the negroes. It matters

nothing to them how inconsistent the

two things may be. A Radical cares

little for consistency, and indeed it is

a very small matter to one who has

made up his mind to become the com-

panion, political or social, of negroes

or of white men like Tourgee, Hester,

Pool and numbers of others that might

be named. When a man comes to

that pass, a man born and reared, we

mean, in the South and living in the

South, he cares for nothing save the

loaves and fishes of office.

The negroes are indeed to be pitied.

They are without education and with-

out the intelligence necessary to an

understanding of the condition in life

to which they were so suddenly elevat-

ed, and the result is they have been

and still are the dupes and tools of the

few designing white men who will

stoop low enough to gain their confi-

dence—that is to say, those who con-

sent to recognize them as equals.—

This is the only thing that will gain a

negro's political confidence. No mat-

ter how exalted and pure a white man's

character in all respects may be no

negro will trust him politically, unless

he proclaims the doctrine of equality.

This conceded, however, and no mat-

ter how vile the white man's character

may be the negro will trust him im-

plicitly with his dearest rights.

Now this is the explanation of the

ease with which a handful of white

men manage their negro followers,

and of their indifference to all appear-

ance of consistency upon the amend-

ments and all other questions. Civil

rights is at the bottom of it all. "Civil

rights" is a sure bait to catch negro

votes with—a bait that Traitor Tom

Settle knows how to fish with as well

as the next man.—Wil. Journal.

### WHAT IT PAYS TO DO.

It pays to manage the farm with

economy, and this is brought about,

not so much by economizing in one

important particular as in many. It

will pay to keep the fence corners

clean, so that grass will grow in them,

and so that your neighbor will not

take offense because of the thistle and

other foul seeds that you allow to ma-

ture and find their way into his cleanly

kept fields. It will pay to build cheap

gates, as they will save enough valu-

able time in the busy season of the

year to pay the expenses of construct-

ing them many times over. It will

always pay to have wood and water

handy and near the kitchen. It will

pay to build the dwelling with the view

of saving steps. In constructing or

remodeling their houses, farmers would

do well to consult with their wives,

for they would suggest ideas by which

the home could be made more conven-

ient. It will pay to use more paint

indoors and out. It will pay to en-

more troops and more mo-

ney.

The result of recent Democratic vic-

tories in Indiana and West Virginia,

will be a call for more money and

more troops. The latter is easily

enough answered, but to fill the de-

mand for money a new levy will be ne-

cessary upon the already hard worked,

over oppressed and heavily burdened

office holders. Chandler is said to be

furious at the hundreds of thousands

drawn from the sweat of so many

thousands' poorly paid officials, which

has been squandered so recklessly,

and also, poor Yorick Hayes! so un-

vailingly in the Hoozier State. It

will be necessary to replenish the ex-

hausted political exchequer, and there

is but one way in which this can be

done, and that is by an appeal for

further "donations" to the one hun-

dered thousand federal office holders

throughout the country. Formerly it

was an easy matter to raise almost any

amount of money for Republican cam-

paign purposes, but the purse strings

of the millionaires who formerly gave

so liberally, have been closely drawn

this year, and the whisky ring has

been so badly crippled, that its mem-

bers have not the inclination, nor in-

deed, the ability to do much towards re-

lieving the financial famine with which

the Republican head-quarters at Wash-

ington City are now threatened. In

this extremity the office-holders must

again to the breach, and another five

per cent. will most likely be called for

in a few days. Poor fellows! it is

hard on them, it is true, but they can

all draw consolation from the fact that

they will never be called on after the

4th day to March next to pay another

assessment for political purposes.—

Wil. Journal.

### A SINGULAR CONFESSION.

AN EX PREACHER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF

AN INFIDEL AND WANTS TO BE

PRAYED FOR.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In view of the approaching religious

revival in connection with Mr. Moody's

meetings, I wish to make a request of