

The House and the Army.

The New York Sun easily disposes of Hayes's absurd plea that the House has no power to withhold supplies. It says:

"Now it seems to us very plain that if this were the constitutional view of the subject, then no vote of supplies would have been necessary. The President would have been at liberty to draw them from the Treasury at his discretion.

"There must have been some purpose in inserting such a provision in the Constitution.

"What was it? "It was to place this power exclusively in the hands of a body fresh from the people, and soon to lay down their power to the hands of the people again, so as to guard against any use of the people's money incompatible with liberty. This is no idle, unmeaning provision."

Our forefathers, as we have before mentioned, adopted from the British Constitution the grand principle that the exclusive right to originate all bills for raising revenue belonged to the House of Representatives, whose members were direct from the people. On July 3, 1775, this great principle was solemnly declared in these forever memorable words:

"That all aid and supplies and aids to his Majesty in Parliament are the sole gift of the Commons; and all bills for the granting of such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct and limit and point in such bills the end, purpose, conditions, considerations, limitations, and qualifications of such grant, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords."

To show how the Republicans in the past regarded the right to enact bills of general legislation upon bills of supply, the Sun gives this information:

"Between July 5, 1862, and March 4, 1875, the Republicans, who had complete control of the Senate and the House of Representatives, enacted less than three hundred and eighty-seven acts of general legislation on appropriation bills, or nearly thirty every year for fourteen consecutive years."

Congress has the power to discontinue the army.

"Under that authority, Congress directed that the army should not be employed as a police force at elections, and repealed so much of the law as permitted the presence of troops at the polls. This amendment is strictly proper in a bill providing for the army, because it is a direction how the army shall, or shall not, be employed, or, in the language of the Constitution, a rule for the government and regulation of the land forces." To assert that this is general legislation is to allege an untruth.

It is a mistake to suppose that the army is a perpetual institution necessarily, irrespective of what Congress may do or say. It would cease constitutionally if the House should vote either to order it to disband or withhold from it the needed supplies. The whole power lies with Congress, and the President has nothing under heaven to do with its continuance, although he may exercise his veto power to thwart the wishes of a majority of the House. For the first time in the history of our Government a President has used the veto power to prevent the repeal of bad laws and to give the Executive the right to use troops at elections for members of Congress.—Wilmington Star.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners had at their meeting on the 5th day of May, 1879. All the Board present. E. G. Coble, was exempted from working the public roads on account of inability. Jonathan Lewallen, was exempted from the payment of Poll tax and working public roads. Nannie Beckerdite, was allowed \$2.50 for special allowance as a pauper. E. A. Moffitt, was allowed \$25.86 for insolvent taxes, accounted for by him.

Jno. Redding, was allowed \$2.50 for conveying a pauper to the poor house.

Jas. R. Frazier, was exempted from Poll tax and working public roads. Benj. Hooker, was allowed \$2.50 special allowance as a pauper.

Francis King, was allowed \$2.50 as a special allowance as a pauper. W. H. Crowder, was allowed \$15.40 for holding inquest over the body of L. R. Kirkman.

Sally McDowell, was allowed \$1.00 as special allowance as a pauper. Sheriff R. M. Stafford, of Guilford, was allowed \$4.65, 3 years money due him.

S. W. Trogon, was exempted from Poll tax and public roads. M. S. Robins and J. E. Walker, were appointed a committee to settle with ex-Sh'ff, O. R. Cox.

H. C. Lamb, was allowed \$7.55 for Dept. Sh'ff fees off Fall Term, 1878; and Spring Term, 1879.

W. J. Frazier, was allowed \$1.00 for witness fee off Spring Term, 1878. O. R. Cox, was allowed \$2.85 Sh'ff fees of Spring term, 1879.

Atlas Baldwin, was allowed \$1.25 for cleaning out Jail well and taking bucket out public well.

A. G. Murdock, was allowed \$4.00 for conveying Reubin Butler to Jail. R. W. Frazier, was allowed \$37.84 for recording bills, State cost, money orders, &c.

W. J. Frazier, was allowed \$3.00 for conveying Orrin Brooks to Jail. W. S. Crowson, was allowed 60c. for serving one road order.

D. J. Staley, was allowed \$3.00 for serving 5 road orders. J. D. Brower was allowed \$2.80 for same. W. J. Frazier \$7.80 for same service. H. C. Williams, 60c. for same.

W. F. Brown, \$3.00 for conveying Milton Ellington to Jail. B. S. Scott, \$4.80 for serving road orders. C. S. Dicks, was allowed \$61.40 for services as Jailer to May 1st, 1879. Nixon Presnell was allowed \$4.40 for serving road orders.

Jonathan Lassiter, was allowed \$5.80 for services as Commissioner and mileage. I. W. Burgess \$6.10 for same. J. E. Walker \$4.10 for same. R. W. Frazier \$4.00 for clerk of Board. J. J. Hamlin was allowed \$8.55 for bed making, and allowed \$2.00 for house.

of the accumulation of business on both civil and criminal dockets, the Commissioners have requested the Governor to appoint a Special Term of the Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in July, next.

Board adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday in June.

The Commissioners, with a majority of the Assessors, agreed upon the following uniform scale of valuation:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Flax seed, Peas, Barley, Millet, Cotton, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Pork, Wool, Flour, Molasses, Station, Best Horse, Mules, Milk Cow, Sows and Pigs, Fat hogs, Sheep, Lamb, Goats, Kids, Bees, Heart pine Lumber, Sap, White oak & ash, Other oaks, Refused lumber, Walnut, Brandy, Whisky, Wine, Jacks, Jennies, Chufas, Yoak Oxen, Yearling, Wool Rolls, Spok timber.

The construction of underground telegraph wires is going on in Germany, and that country will soon be intersected with a complete network of this invisible and accessible means of communication, which no thunder storm can destroy and not roving enemy can readily cut.

"MORLEY'S" LETTER FROM NEW YORK, MAY 8, 1879.

NEW YORK'S GREATEST PROBLEM. Turning off Printing House Square into a side street the other day, I partly conscious of a littleurching by my side begging for me at whom wrapped in my own thought I was mechanically shaking my head in negative response to his appeal a city swarming with beggars youtract this habit in very self-defeat. Still he trotted on until I turned a hallway and began to climb the stairs. Roused from my abstraction a little figure left my side, I remembered he said he was hungry—hadn't eaten since yesterday. Of course, he did; they all do—but surely he didn't eat money for rum—perhaps he was amassing in a big city, and I had rescued him a mouthful of bread! I turned a little form, covered with rags, well still standing in the vestibule. Nimbly responding to my whistle, he hurried up the stairs. He had neither father nor mother; sometimes, when he had money enough, he bought newspapers and sold them; his home was an ash box or lumber pile, and he warmed himself by squatting on the grating over our quondam friend the Chained Slave under the Spruce street sidewalk. The dirt appeared a month old on his hands and wrists; and when, in my friend's office, he got down somewhere near the skin the little chapped hands began to smart, and I hadn't the heart to push the cleaning process any further. A few coppers brought a moment's gleam into his stolid face, and down stairs he darted. "They are a bad lot of boys on this street. They feed on the scraps passed out from these offices after merchants lunch. When they get any money, instead of going to a boarding-house, they go to the Bowery Theatre, and next day act it all off again on the street. There's a swarm of them, and all are bad boys, but keen as razors." So said my friend. Passing down stairs, there sat the little fellow, perched on a wagon where I could not fail to see him, diving ravenously into a huge roll that hid New York's greatest problem. Not a Republic; not a Democracy; not an ocean lines; not East River bridges, nor North River tunnels, but our own street boys: boys that are training every day for the penitentiary and gallows; boys growing up uncared for by any living soul, faring worse physically than the horses and dogs of Manhattan Island, and morally in a darkness and turpitude beside which the Gaboon seems white and pure. This group of boys, huddled over the warm grating, will be the highwaymen, burglars, tramps and murderers of fifteen years hence as surely as effect follows cause. What else can they be? Why should not humane legislation sweep all these poor boys from the slums into a State factory or farm, where, under judicious restraint they may learn to make an honest living, and be taught their superiority to a slye terrier or a stage horse? Viewed from an economic standpoint, it will cost less money to save these boys than to hang them. Yet nothing is surer than that all these thousands of street boys grow up hard, unreasoning criminals, preying upon society till they finally fall into the hands of the law. Private charities cannot provide for them. They are vicious, idle, rebrotham—why shouldn't they be? It will need the compulsion of law to draw them from the wild freedom of their vile and miserable life. I make this appeal to you, gentlemen of the Press! For God's sake, for humanity's sake, use the mighty power of your honorable calling to procure such legislation in behalf of these poor children, and their pitiful counterparts with which every large city is teeming and festering to-day, as will, at least, lift them out of a condition of life where manliness, purity, and piety have less than a ghost of a chance!

A HINT TO PARENTS AND SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Put the question to a thousand fathers: "What vice do you most fear in your boy's future life?" and nine hundred will answer, "Intemperance." But what are the nine hundred doing about it? However men feel about legal prohibition, all men acknowledge the justice and necessity of instructing young and old upon this important subject. Yet we are mostly drifting along from day to day blindly hoping and half expecting that somehow our boys will be saved whatever becomes of the rest. And so amid the wreck of firesides and the crash of fondly

checked hopes the days run into years that witness no thoroughly earnest systematic efforts to prepare the boy for the struggle just ahead. It need not be so.

There is in New York a society, formed thirteen years ago, called the National Temperance Society and Publication House, which, starting without a dollar of capital and supported almost wholly by voluntary contributions has published six hundred varieties of books, pamphlets and tracts upon every phase of the liquor question, spent \$70,000 in stereotyping and for literary labor, printed over three hundred million pages of temperance literature and scattered it throughout every State and Territory and in nearly every country on the globe. It publishes two first-class monthly papers, one, the Youth's Temperance Banner, illustrated, being as its name indicates, devoted to the children.

But a new department has lately been added of which no Sunday School should be ignorant. This Society is now publishing some ninety TEMPERANCE LIBRARY BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS from the pens of the most gifted writers of the day. A list of these can be had by writing the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade St., New York. What better method could possibly be adopted for arming the children of our age against the fierce but indolent temptation sure to assail them a few years hence? The lasting impressions of childhood make an unequalled foundation on which to build a sober, manly life, and it seems a pity that these Temperance Library books for Sunday School should not be more widely known and used to this end. Let it be borne in mind that this is not a money making scheme. The society is purely a benevolent and humane institution, and except the few hard worked inmates of the publication house, it is all outgo and no income for every person connected with it.

Forty years ago Joshua Nye and others in Maine began work among the children in Sunday and day schools, and when that generation of pledged and instructed boys grew up, the State of Maine took the foremost position of this question.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR KEEPING IN REPAIR THE PUBLIC ROADS OF THE STATE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: SECTION 1. That the Justices of the peace in each and every township shall have the supervision and control of the public roads in their respective townships. They shall, with respect to this work, constitute and be styled the "board of supervisors of public roads" of such township. They are hereby incorporated, and the above shall be their corporate name. SEC. 2. The said board of supervisors shall meet at some place in their respective townships to be agreed upon by themselves, or in the absence of such agreement to be named by their chairman, on the first Monday of February, May, August and November, for the purpose of consulting on the subject of the condition of the roads in their township. They shall some time during the week preceding each meeting go over and personally examine all the roads in their township. They shall annually at their meeting in February elect some one of their number chairman: Provided, that the first election for chairman shall be held on the first Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the chairman then elected shall hold the position until the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty. SEC. 3. The said board of supervisors shall annually at the meeting in May divide the roads of their townships into sections and appoint overseers for said sections at said meetings. They shall at the same time allot the hands to said overseers, and shall also designate the boundaries or [points] to which each resident shall be liable to work on said section, and shall within five days after such meeting certify to each overseer written notice of his appointment, with a list of the hands assigned to his section: Provided, that the board of supervisors may at any time alter the sections, or allotment, but shall give notice thereof to the overseer. The overseer may resign after the expiration of twelve months, provided his road shall be in good repair and the board of supervisors shall so find; and any overseer so resigning, and whose resignation has been accepted by the

board, shall not without his consent be again appointed overseer until after the expiration of two years from the date of his resignation. That when a public road shall be a dividing line between townships the board of commissioners of the county shall determine as to how said road shall be divided, with notice as to the working of said road.

SEC. 4. All able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years shall be required under the provisions of this act to work on the public roads, except the members of the board of supervisors of public roads, not less than three days in each and every year.

SEC. 5. The overseer of the road shall for at least three days in the year summon the hands of his section to work on the road. The notice shall be at least two days before the day named for the work, and shall state the hour and the place for the meeting of the hands, and what implement the hand shall bring.

SEC. 6. Any person liable to work on the road who shall fail to attend and work as hereinbefore provided when summoned so to do, unless he shall have paid the one dollar as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor exceeding five days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Every overseer shall at each and every meeting of the board of supervisors of his township make report to them of the present condition of his road, of the number of days worked on his section since last meeting, of the number of hands who attended and worked each day, of the number and names of hands who failed to attend and work; whether or not they were legally summoned, and whether or not they paid the one dollar as provided. That the said overseer shall before some person authorized to administer an oath make written affidavit that the report is true and correct. That upon this report sworn to as aforesaid, if it shall appear that any of the hands, after being legally summoned, have failed to attend and work on said road, and that they did not pay the one dollar, then it shall be the duty of the said justice of the peace, or any one of them, to issue a warrant for the arrest of any such hand or hands, and shall put him or them upon trial for the offence.

SEC. 8. The said overseers shall at the meeting of the supervisors in February make a report of all moneys collected by them from parties excused from work on the road for the preceding year, with a statement as to how the same was expended. That if any overseer shall fail to discharge any one of the duties imposed by this act he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined seven dollars, and in default of payment of fine and cost be imprisoned not exceeding five days. In case of failure of any overseer to make any report to the board of supervisors of public roads of his township, as provided in this act, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the chairman of such board immediately upon such failure to make a sworn statement of the fact before some justice of the peace of an adjoining township, who shall immediately issue his warrant for the arrest of the said overseer, and proceed to try him for the offence.

SEC. 9. The board of supervisors shall have the right to lay out and discontinue cartways, subject to all the rules and regulations now in force, and the board of commissioners of the county only shall have the right

to lay out and establish and discontinue public roads, subject to the same rules and regulations now in force: Provided, however, that in laying out and establishing roads and cartways, and for the purpose of assessing damage to property by reason of the same, no greater number of jurors than five shall be summoned or be required, any provision in any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. The board of supervisors shall annually make report to the first term of the superior court of their county after the first Monday in August of the condition of the roads of their township, and if the meetings provided for in this act have been held for said board, and the judge holding such term of the superior court shall after his charge to the grand jury and before they shall retire to their room call upon the clerk of the court for such reports, and they shall then and there be delivered to the foreman of the grand jury; and if any board of supervisors shall fail to

other duty imposed by the act, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the indictment may be either against the board of supervisors, or against the individuals composing it as justices of the peace.

SEC. 11. The several superior court clerks and the register of deeds in the state shall within twenty days after the passage of this act post a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in their respective offices, and to carry out this provision the secretary of state, immediately upon the ratification of this act, shall cause to be published in convenient form for this purpose a sufficient number of copies of this act, and he shall mail one copy to each and every superior court clerk and register of deeds in the state: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Alexander, Watauga and Mecklenburg.

SEC. 12. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 14th day of March, A. D. 1879.

Trinity College Normal School. June 20, and closing July 19, 1878. Supt.—Rev. B. Craven, Pres. of the College. PROFESSORS.—Gannaway, Johnson Carr, and Pegram. TEACHERS.—N. C. English, A. J. Tomlinson, Dr. W. A. Welborn, A. D. Brooks, T. Taylor, and C. P. Frazier. KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.—Mrs. Louise Pollock, and Miss Susie Pollock, of Washington, D. C. SPECIAL TEACHERS.—Misses Retta English, Theresa Giles, Persi Giles, Mary Giles, Laura Clement, Mattie Eaton, Mattie Haskett, Lou Lee, Nannie Lee, Barsing Osborn, Parthenia Henly, Anna Robbins, Bettie Cuthel, Mollie Perry, Corinna Coltrane, L. E. Barker, Ellen Hammond, Nora Burch, Laura Petty Messrs. D. F. Welborn, J. Mendenhall, S. J. Reach, L. M. H. Reynolds, H. C. Nance, Mr. Ledford, J. W. Coltrane and others.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Eng. Grammar, Orthography, Othoepy, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, Philosophy, Chemistry, Vocal Music, Penmanship, Object Teaching; Lectures on the Teacher, Teaching, School Government, School Houses, School Furniture, &c.

The true Kindergarten method was fully explained, illustrated and taught. Whole No. of Normal Students, 220 No. of professional Teachers, 165 Counties represented, 34

Whole number of visitors, 284 Greatest number of Students and visitors present on same day, 450 Average attendance of Students and visitors, 300

Randolph County--In Superior Court.

PRUDENCE CRAVEN against Hugh Moffitt & wife Sarah M. Moffitt, Ashley Swain and wife Rebecca Swain, Riley D. Snider, Albert Snider, Albert W. Reece and wife Sarah E. Reece, James Snider, Ellen Snider, Solomon L. Snider, Lorenzo Snider, Ashley Snider, Rosalie Snider.

Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Hugh Moffitt and wife Sarah M. Moffitt, Riley D. Snider, Solomon L. Snider, the defendants above named reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the RANDOLPH REGULATOR, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Asheboro, notifying the said defendants to appear within that time and answer or demur to the complaint which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment rendered pro confesso against them.

J. A. Blair, atto. for Piff.

Witness A. M. Diffee, clerk of our Superior Court, at office in Asheboro, April 3rd, 1879. ALFRED M. DIFFEE, 7-9 Clerk Superior Court.