

HOUSE HAS PASSED GRIER OUSTER BILL

SENATE BILL TO PLACE AGE OF CONSENT AT 16 YEARS WAS DEFEATED.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATORS

Resume of the Doings of the General Assembly During the Past Week Told in a Brief and Interesting Way For Our Many Readers.

Raleigh.

The house passed 50 to 28 the Grier Ouster law for the State Anti-Saloon League forces. The debate continued probably half an hour, the opponents of the measure being Grant, of New Hanover, and others, who believed there is danger of prosecution of officers by some group of five men of an opposing faction who might bring charges just for the humiliation and embarrassment of the officer, the ouster provisions covering the whole scope of official duties.

The House defeated the Senate bill to place the age of consent at 16 years. The vote was 41 to 45.

A bill passed providing more adequate rewards for recapture of convicts. Numbers of local game laws were passed.

The Senate passed a resolution asking the Supreme Court to give an informal opinion on the Constitutional amendment, especially as to its bearing on the extension of corporate limits of cities and towns and whether the Legislature can continue to pass bills for specific annexations or must include this matter in the general act for the government of cities and towns. It was sent to the court by a special messenger.

Put on Reading.

On motion of Senator McLeod the bill to give Sampson county the right to elect its board of education was taken from the unfavorable calendar and put on its readings. It was lost on the second, 17 to 31. McLeod claimed that the committee had sent the bill to the unfavorable calendar on a "prophecy" that the committee had no right to make that the Senate would not pass it.

President Gardner laid before the Senate the Stubbs resolution from the House for calling a constitutional convention as a special order for the day. It was opposed by Little, of Anson, as an unnecessary proceeding as the people wanted no such convention. The vote was by roll call and it passed 43 to 4 and was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The Justice bill providing machinery for special school taxes under the constitutional amendments was passed without opposition. Also a farm life school bill for Jackson county.

House bills passed final reading as follows: Repeal Cherokee act as to fees of officers; authorize Surry commissioners to purchase blooded stock; abolish December term of Rockingham court; repeal act increasing the membership of the Beaufort county board of education; relative to killing shipping and selling veal in Lincoln; amend the Pender primary law; regulate the House of Correction in Forsyth county.

State Farm Investigation.

The joint committee on the investigation of charges against the management and condition of the state farm convict camps concluded its public hearings with a general round up of the case for the prison management by Superintendent J. S. Mann, in which he presented through letter and ordered filed, and otherwise the general policy of the prison management as to treatment of prisoners and the general policy. The committee proposes to make up its report to the Legislature straightway.

The bill that passed the House for the relief of dependent families of state convicts provides that 10 per cent of the earnings of the convicts shall be turned over to dependents. It was amended by Representative Darden to apply only to convicts making good prison records. The bill was by Sawyer, of Graham.

Speaker Murphy laid before the House the Gardner bill for presidential suffrage for women and then took the floor and in a sarcastic speech denominated it as a "Constitutional monstrosity," and moved to table it. This was done in short order and by an overwhelming vote.

The House passed the bill from the Senate directing the Corporation Commission, with the assistance of expert accountants, to devise and install thoroughly modern system of accounting for the state departments. The bill originally included a system for the counties also, but that was eliminated.

There was reconsideration of the vote by which the Pollock bill prohibiting marriages between the races on the same basis that controls the attendance of children in the white schools was defeated. The measure was reconsidered and the measure was debated at length. An amendment by Senator Egan was adopted enabling offspring of any marriage in violation of the act to inherit property. An amendment by Senator Jones would specify that the bill not apply to offspring of mar-

The joint committee on education voted favorable report for the teachers' assembly bill for the certificates of teachers. The Senate vote was unanimous and the House voted favorably and then sent the measure to the appropriation committee without prejudice. It would provide six examiners, who would also hold the teachers' institutes, that are now held by the various counties, at least biennially, and county funds now expended by the counties for these institutes would be turned to the state to bear the expense of the examiners. R. H. Wright, Dr. J. Y. Joyner, C. C. Wright, Miss Mary Graham, H. B. Smith, of Newbern, and others advocated the bill. The single opposition speech was by Prof. C. L. Coon, of Wilson.

Long sessions were held by the legislative committee investigating charges against the management of the state farm convict quarters. Chairman E. L. Travis, of the Corporation Commission, a former chairman of a prison board of directors, testified that corporal punishment is most essential for convict control and that records of whippings at the farm were not excessive in view of the types of convicts the camps have. He and former Governor Kitchin and members of others paid highest tributes to the characters and official integrity of Capt. Rhem and Capt. Christian, in charge of the farm camps. Governor Kitchin suspected that the sharp requirement to earn profits for the credit of the prison management had prevented really adequate expenditures for the care of the convicts in many respects, but heard no special complaints of any bad conditions during his administration. He thought \$25 per month too little pay for guards. Hearings will be continued.

The Senate received a special message from Governor Bickett urging the immediate passage of a bill to modify the crop lien law by limiting profits on time merchants to 10 per cent over the cash price and allowing a charge of 10 per cent commission in lieu of six per cent interest where money is supplied. Representative Person moved immediate consideration of the bill. This was done, Senator Ross wanted Wilson and Nash Counties exempted. Senator Gough spoke in opposition to the bill, insisting that his people are satisfied with the working of the crop lien law in its present form. He did not believe the bill would have the effect that it was intended to have, but that it would make the condition of the tenant farmer much harder.

House bills passed final reading as follows: Amend Nash road law; amend law as to Marion voting districts; amend law as to auditing accounts in Haywood; facilitate collection of taxes in Edgecombe; establish stock law in Chowan; change time for courts in Orange; provide calendar for Forsyth criminal courts; prohibit liquor shipments into Lincoln county; restrict liquor delivery in Union county; roads for Caldwell; regulate sale of liquor in Dare county; correct Buncombe guide posts; authorize auditing Davie county officers and expenditure of flood money; regulate sales and inspection of gasoline.

Another general bill passed was that to change the name of the A. and M. College to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The Senate passed the Allen bill for intermediate sentences. Also the bill of Roberts, of Buncombe, from the House providing for absolute divorce by either party after ten years' separation.

The new school board bill passed without amendment. It provides that both parties in every county shall nominate members of the school board in party primaries and that the Legislature shall appoint its choice of the two primary nominees.

Limit Office Terms.

The bill to limit the terms of state officers to two terms and county officers to three terms, in line with the recommendation of Governor Bickett, came up in the senate and was disposed of in short order, a motion by Long, of Halifax, to table being carried without discussion, and then a motion to reconsider and then to table that motion being put through to apply the "clinch" so that it cannot be resurrected at this session.

There was report without prejudice for the Representative Gardner resolution providing for a vote by women at the next general election as to whether they want suffrage and that if 50,000 so vote there shall be held an election on the question of amending the Constitution.

Representative Clark's bill which proposes an exchange of state 4 per cent bonds for county 5 per cent bonds for road building is now within one notch of being a law. It passed the house with a whoop and it took its second reading in the senate and took its place on the calendar again. Senator Little opposed the measure. He did not consider it a good business proposition. He thought it bad business to put the credit of the state in the hands of the debtor. The senate passed numerous local bills.

TROOPS GLAD TO RETURN

North Carolina Boys on Mexican Border Are Filled With Joy When Order Came.

Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas—Orders from the War Department for sending home the entire National Guard brought great joy to the North Carolina outfit. The program for movement is expected soon and eagerly awaited.

Private Bolley Cooper, Company K, Second Regiment, of Wilson, walking his post on the border at night near the smelter, shot and killed a man named J. J. Cotter, an employe of the smelter. Cooper has been arrested and is under confinement here at Camp Stewart. Cooper saw the man coming across his beat and called to him to halt. The man paid no attention to the boy but advanced on him. Cooper called to him twice more to halt but instead of stopping the man cursed him and threw his right hand toward his hip pocket. Cooper fired, killing him instantly. Cooper's story does not lack for confirmation, other sentries hearing him order the man to stop and also hearing the dead man's curses. According to high military authorities here, there is no doubt that Cooper acted within his rights and according to orders. The military courts will deal with the killing.

Evidence in Britt-Weaver Case. Asheville.—After listening to the testimony of witness after witness in the Britt hearing, conducted at the Federal building here, wherein Mr. Britt's attorneys are seeking to build up a case that will give Mr. Britt the seat in Congress, for which Zebulon Weaver holds a certificate, the impression grows that as the next house is organized, so will the value of marked and unmarked ballots be determined in the seating of a Congressman from the Tenth Congressional District.

The mass of evidence already taken by the attorneys for Mr. Britt would lay the foundation of a respectable library, and there is more, much more, to come. It is openly stated that no overworked congressional committee will ever find time to wade through the mass of testimony that will be forwarded to Washington, and that after all, the question will be fought out before the House. A. M. Dillingham, Democratic register at Haw Creek, said that there were no unmarked ballots at his box, but that he refused to sign the returns as a member of the canvassing board because the board counted unmarked ballots for Mr. Weaver and did not count them for Mr. Britt.

Objectors as to declaring himself a Democrat were overruled. This was the only real piece of evidence introduced, the balance being given over to technical matters, and points of law that will later be threshed out.

Cup For Best Music Composition.

Hendersonville.—To encourage original musical composition in North Carolina and properly recognize work of merit, H. A. Shirley, dean of music of Salem Academy and College, Winston-Salem, and president of the North Carolina Music Teachers' Association for the year 1915, has announced the offer of a loving cup for the best musical composition by a North Carolina composer during the year ending October 1, 1917.

The cup will be awarded at the next meeting of the North Carolina Music Teachers' Association with the State Teachers' Assembly.

All contestants should send their manuscripts to the president of the North Carolina Music Teachers' Association, Miss Chellian A. Pixley, Hendersonville, on or before October 1, using an assumed name in order that the judges may decide on the merits of each composition before knowing who the composer is. The real name and assumed name shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope with each manuscript, to be opened after a decision has been reached.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Prof. William Cain, of the University department of Mathematics, left for Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., where he will deliver a series of lectures under the exchange plan now in operation at North Carolina, South Carolina, Vanderbilt and Virginia.

The Davie county commencement will be held at Mocksville, April 7th. Buildings totaling in cost \$3,500.00 are planned for Greensboro during 1917.

A big illicit distillery with a capacity of 20 gallons per day was destroyed near Hickory last week.

The supreme court delivered opinions in 18 cases last week.

The executive committee of the State Bar Association selected Wrightsville Beach as the place for the next meeting in June, the exact dates to be fixed by the president and secretary of the association.

All cabbage, onions, mustard and turnips planted in Union county are dead. Many people raise an excellent winter garden in this county and this is the first winter in many years that the gardens were totally destroyed.

The Engraved Stone

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D., Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Upon one stone shall be seven eyes; behold I will engrave the graving thereof, saith the Lord of hosts; and I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day.—Zechariah 3:9.

The mysterious stone here referred to symbolizes our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. He is the "foundation stone," the "precious corner stone," the "sure foundation." He is "the living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious." "Upon one stone shall be seven eyes." Seven is the perfect number, and the meaning seems to be that towards our Lord Jesus Christ all eyes shall be turned. In him centers the interest of the whole universe. The eye of God is upon him, resting in joy and satisfaction. The eyes of the angels are upon him. They caroled his birth; they ministered to him in his life; they testified to his resurrection, and when he comes again into the world they will be his worshippers. The eye of Satan is upon him, though the "prince of this world," as he is called, has nothing in him. The eyes of men are upon him. Since the earliest promise of the Redeemer in the garden of Eden, believing humanity has ever turned towards him as its only hope. The single deed of the Gospel and of the ordinances of the House of God is to fix the eyes of all men upon this Living Stone, for "He that seeth the Son and believeth on him hath everlasting life."



To engrave is to pierce and cut, and the figure speaks of the sufferings of our Redeemer, who became "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and who "his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree."

To engrave is to embellish and beautify, and while the Son of God was ever infinite and perfect, yet from the human side it was possible for him to grow in favor with God and man. He himself called the hour of his passion that in which he was to be glorified. "Although his vision was more marred than any man, yet now is he the chiefest among ten thousand, the one altogether lovely."

The engraving was by the hand of God himself. No bungler held the chisel; no dummy directed the blows. "Though he had done no violence, neither was any deceit found in his mouth, yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him." And he did this not because he had delight in the sufferings of innocence, but because it would result in the eternal redemption of his chosen people and demonstrate the meeting of justice and mercy in the person of his Son.

"And I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day." The reference seems to be to the future restoration of Israel when her load of national guilt shall be taken away, and once more she shall enjoy peace and prosperity in her own land. But the application may be made more general and at the same time more personal.

Preacher and the Miner.

I once read of a preacher who went down into a coal mine during the noon hour to speak to the miners about Christ. After telling them the sweet and simple story, the time came for them to return to work and he must ascend the shaft and go out into the world again.

Meeting the foreman he asked him what he thought of God's way of salvation. "Oh," replied the man, "it's too cheap. I cannot believe in such a religion as that."

Without an immediate answer to the remark, the preacher asked: "How do you get out of this place?" "Simply by getting into the cage," was the reply. "And does it take long to get to the top?" "Oh, no; only a few seconds." "Well, that is very easy and simple; but do you not need to help raise yourself?" "Of course not," replied the miner, "as I have said, you have only to get into the cage." "But how about the people who sink the shaft, and perfected all this arrangement? Was there much labor or expense about it?" "Indeed, yes; that was a very laborious work. The shaft is 1,800 feet deep, and it was sunk at a great cost to the proprietors, but without it we would not be able to get to the surface."

"Just so," replied the preacher, "and when God's Word tells you that whosoever believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life, you at once say, 'Too cheap! too cheap!'—forgetting that God's work to bring you and others out of the pit of destruction and death is accomplished at a vast cost—the sacrifice of his Son!"

Apply this illustration to my brethren—do you think that this removal of their iniquity in one day is "too cheap," yet them remember the engraving upon the stone, and reflect that he whom it represents was "wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we were healed."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute.)

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LESSON FOR MARCH 4

JESUS FEEDS FIVE THOUSAND. LESSON TEXT—John 6:1-14. GOLDEN TEXT—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. 6:11.

This parable marks the high level of the year of our Lord's popularity. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded in all four gospels. Be sure to use a good harmony. The returning twelve (Matt. 11:1) are taken by their master to a desert place that they might find rest (Mk. 6:31) and that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist (Matt. 14:1-12). The multitude would not grant them the right use of their leisure, but flocked to this retreat in the desert. They followed that they might listen to his gracious words, and perhaps behold some new wonder (v. 2). Carlisle said he saw in England "forty millions, mostly fools." Jesus saw the multitude, and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with compassion which took a tangible form of service. Mark tells us (6:34) that Jesus was first of all teaching the multitude. It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man. We should not be surprised at Philip's slowness of faith. Moses in a like manner was once nonplussed as to how to feed the multitude in the wilderness. (Num. 11:21-23). It is not so much how great the need nor how little we possess; rather, is that little given over to God? Andrew, who had revealed Jesus unto Peter, discovers as though in desperation a boy whose mother had thoughtfully provided him with a lunch, consisting of five barley biscuits and two small herring (v. 9); at least that much remained. This is a great commentary upon the tide of interest at this time, that the boy should not have eaten his entire lunch, for the boy's hunger is proverbial. It seems as though Jesus emphasizes the helplessness of the disciples in order that he may show his power. His command "Give ye them" (Mk. 6:37) teaches us that we are to give such as we have, and not look to others nor to do our charity by proxy (Prov. 11:24-25). Again the Savior asks his disciples as though he would teach them the resources of his kingdom. Give what you have, and he will bless and increase it to the supplying of the needs of a multitude. The secret success was when he took up the loaves, and, "looking up," God also that day and blessed it. We observe the systematic procedure: people are seated or reclining upon the ground in ranks or in companies; the master blessing and breaking the loaves, giving first to the disciples; works miracles through agencies only. The result of the systematic procedure was that the multitude was all satisfied (v. 12). Verse 13 adds that "all did eat" (Lk. 9:17). Not alone, however, was there divine and lavishness, but there were the loaves and fish as well, for Jesus' full direction as to the fragments was shown by the baskets into which the fragments were gathered were each large enough in which to store the conservation process was rebuke to the improvidence and to present-day prodigality. Wonderful bounty with which he blessed our land. God gives us what we may use for other. Jesus' blessing is shared. Jesus is the Bread of Life (John 6:48), and will give us and life even as bread to the human body here and now, and power; so he would give life to the hungry soul of mankind here and now, and the word, and the truth of it that men die in the greatest sense of that word. Jesus' presence and in the presence of his presence and in the presence of his presence and over today, and yet it is not enough to feed the multitude. We have not enough to feed the multitude. A few loaves of amaranth and of lentils, and social and political activities, but when we get into them the Living Bread, and we are not enough and to spare. The distribution of manna was for the needs of mankind and there is not enough grain to feed the multitude in the process of distribution. The fruits of the earth, and with it the consumer for their profit. Is there not a parable in this? The church in that it is so much concerned with its own joys, pleasures and profits that it is withholding the mass of mankind, especially the foreign field, the bread which can bring life and immortality to light?

Summary: (1) The hope of the world's salvation is in the wonderful power of God in multiplying the little we give to him in the way of service. (2) If we bring no gift, how can God bless us? Compare this boy's service with the service of the little maid in Naaman's household. (3) Conservation of the fragments, using well and sparingly the gifts of time, of opportunity, of talent, of the difference between our culture and the culture of the world. (4) Let not the oil of the petroleum of the oil prod-

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North Carolina Case

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