

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(Extra Session of 1907)

To Be Voted on at the General State Election, April 21, 1908.

By Mr. Reiley. Senate Bill No. 5.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, Federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general State election, to be held in April, 1908, to-wit:

Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, operating, conducting or doing business in this State, which shall institute any suit or action at law or in equity against the State of Louisiana, or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or against any corporation or citizen of this State, in any other court or courts than such as may be created and organized under the Constitution and laws of this State, or which when used by the State or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or any corporation or citizen of this State, shall remove, or petition, or move to remove said suit to any other court than a court created and organized under the laws of this State, shall by this fact alone be debarred, prohibited and denied the right to operate, conduct, or do any business within this State and thereafter any contract, or agreement, engagement or undertaking with, or by, or to said corporation shall be utterly null and void.

Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, or any person acting as agent, servant or officer of such corporation who shall make or attempt to make any contract, agreement, undertaking or engagement for, with, by, or in the name of, for the use and benefit of, such corporation, after the said corporation shall have violated any of the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than One Thousand Dollars, and may also be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that it is not intended hereby to interfere with or prohibit the transaction of interstate business authorized under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words, "for the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court," and the words, "against the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State, which of the provisions, "for" or "against," he votes for.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved November 25th, 1907.
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

By Mr. Voegtle. Senate Bill No. 6.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to fixing the salaries of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Secretary of State and providing that all fees received by the Secretary of State under existing law or laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall be covered into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 81. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per annum. The Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars per annum. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum. Each of the said officers shall be paid monthly, and no fees, or perquisites or other compensation, shall be allowed them; provided, that the

fees now, or which may hereafter be fixed by law to be charged by the Secretary of State, shall be collected and paid over by him monthly to the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the General Fund.

Article 82. Appropriations for the clerical expenses of the officers named in the preceding article shall specify each item of appropriation; and shall not exceed in any one year, for the Treasurer the sum of Two Thousand Dollars; for the Secretary of State, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State and all clerical force of the Insurance Department and all other expenses of his office shall be included in this amount; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the general State election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved November 27th, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

By Mr. Favrot. Senate Bill No. 9.

SUBSTITUTE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FOR SENATE BILL No. 1.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring, that Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 286. If any railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, or other water craft, or sleeping car company, subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, or other device, shall intentionally charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered by it, than it charges, demands or receives from any other person, firm or corporation, for doing a like and contemporaneous service, or shall violate any of the rates, charges, orders, rules or decisions of said Commission, such railroad, steamboat or other water craft, express, telegraph, telephone, or sleeping car company, shall forfeit and pay to the State not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, at the suit of the State, at the domicile of the Commission.

Provided, that every order or decision of the Commission, fixing and establishing a rate or charge for the transportation of passengers or freight, or for the transmission of messages or conversations by telephone or telegraph, within the State, shall go into effect at such times as may be fixed by the Commission, and shall remain in effect and be complied with unless and until set aside by the commission, or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, rendered on final trial in a suit to set aside and annul the same.

Provided, that, whenever any rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision, of the Commission, is contested in court, as provided by this Constitution, or by any amendment thereto, and the same is maintained on final trial, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, or sleeping car company, or corporation, contesting the same, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Louisiana, the sum of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, per day, for each day that the putting into effect and operation of the rate, order, charge, rule, regulation, or decision, of the Commission may have been suspended by such suit, to be found and adjudged by the court in which such suit may be brought and, in all such cases, the said court shall, in its judgment, maintaining the said rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision, enter up a decree and judgment against the plaintiff therein, condemning such plaintiff to pay to the State of Louisiana the amount of the said penalty or forfeiture so found and adjudged by it, which amount, after deducting therefrom the attorney's fees provided by Article 288 of this Constitution, shall, when collected, be paid into the State Treasury, for account of the General School Fund of the State.

The power and authority of the Commission shall affect and include, not only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such instruments within this State, but shall also affect and include all matters and things connected with and concerning the service to be given by railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping car companies and corporations, in the State, and their operation within the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the power and authority of the Commission shall affect and include, not only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such instruments within this State, but shall also affect and include all matters and things connected with and concerning the service to be given by railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping car companies and corporations, in the State, and their operation within the State.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the power and authority of the Commission shall affect and include, not only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such instruments within this State, but shall also affect and include all matters and things connected with and concerning the service to be given by railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping car companies and corporations, in the State, and their operation within the State.

That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words: "for the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and the words, "against the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and each elector shall indicate as provided in the general election laws of the State which of the provisions, "for," or "against," he votes for.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved November 28th, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

By Mr. Millsaps. Senate Bill No. 2.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to Railroads, Express, Telephone, Telegraph, Steamboat and Sleeping Car Commission.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 288. The General Assembly may add to or enlarge the powers and duties of said Commission, or confer other powers and duties on them. They may also provide additional clerical, or other assistance that may be deemed necessary for the discharge of the duties of said Commission, and may add other penalties to make the work of said Commission effective.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various district attorneys, to aid said commission in all legal matters, for which they shall receive not exceeding 25 cents per hour, and forfeitures collected by them, provided the commission may employ other attorneys in lieu of these officers on like terms.

No person in the service of, or attorney for, any railway, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, or other water craft, sleeping car company, or corporation, or pecuniarily interested in such company or corporation, shall hold the office of commissioner.

The fines collected, after paying the attorney's fees and the costs in suits, in which the commission may be cast for costs, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendment of the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the general State election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved November 28th, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

By Mr. Kernan. House Bill No. 53.

Chairman of the Joint Judiciary Committee A, B, C. Substitute for House Bills Nos. 2, 3 and 26.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana relative to tax collectors for the City of New Orleans, providing for the election of one Tax Collector for said city, fixing his term of office, his compensation, and the clerical and other expenses of his office, and providing for the payment thereof.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each House concurring, That there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana, to-wit:

That there shall be one State Tax Collector for the City of New Orleans, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city for the term of four (4) years. He shall receive a salary of Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars per annum, payable monthly. The fees received from delinquent tax debtors, as also the fee of \$1.00 charged for tax research certificates to the persons applying for same, shall be turned over to the State Treasury.

The Legislature at its first session, after this amendment shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, as herein provided, if the same be adopted, shall appropriate such sum as may be necessary for the payment of the clerical expenses, rent, furniture and postage for the office of said tax collector; provided, however, that the total amount of said appropriation shall not exceed the sum of \$35,000.00, and provided further that said appropriation shall be by items showing the particular use to which such appropriated funds shall be applied.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1908.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all properly nominated candidates for the office herein provided for shall be voted for at said general election, and the one elected shall be commissioned in the same manner, and enter upon the discharge of his office, at the time when the terms of office of the present tax collectors in said city expire, and he shall supersede the present tax collectors of said city, whose offices shall be abolished by the adoption of the amendment hereby proposed; provided, however, that should the foregoing amendment not be adopted, then the election of the Tax Collector herein provided for shall be null and void.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved December 4, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

IDEA FOR SUPPER DISH.

Returned Traveler Tells How to Prepare Cuban Delicacy.

Charles J. Post, the illustrator, who has just returned from Cuba, is making all his friends happy by telling them how to prepare a new and most delectable supper dish, says the New York Times. This is the "Huevos Malaguena," which has long been one of the favorite viands served at the best Havana restaurants.

While it is possible to prepare this dish in the chafing dish, the Cuban method of cooking it is to make it directly over the fire in a porcelain lined stew pan. Into this the cook pours some good olive oil—not a teaspoonful or two, or enough to just grease the bottom of the pan, but a goodly quantity, that the oil may bubble conspicuously when sufficiently heated. When this result has been attained, drop some eggs gently into the hot oil; follow quickly with shrimp, French peas and capers, and let the mixture remain over the fire just long enough to enable the eggs to poach to the extent desired. Then, season to taste with salt, white pepper, and paprika.

As this combination of egg, fish and vegetable should appear at the table in the same utensil in which it is cooked, it may be made still more attractive by being prepared in individual dishes—one or two eggs and a corresponding quantity of shrimp, peas and capers being apportioned to each dish. But however it may be made, one thing at least is certain. It may be depended upon to play the role of a captivating surprise at whatever hour of the day of evening you may invite your guests to partake of it.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When mixing mustard add a drop or two of salad oil to it. It will greatly improve the flavor.

A tablespoonful of borax is an agreeable addition to the dishwasher and helps to keep the hands soft, instead of irritating them, as soda does. To keep lemons as well as to improve their flavor, put them into more than enough water to cover them and change it every day or two.

A pan of borax and sugar kept under the sink will discourage roaches. Plenty of hot water and washing soda put down the sink pipes will keep them clear and lessen the plumber's bill.

If tea or coffee be spilled on a woolen material it may be removed by applying glycerin to the spot, afterward washing out the glycerin with water.

Discolored ivory knife handles should be cleaned with lemon juice and salt. Cut a lemon in half, dip it in salt and with it rub the ivory. Wash off immediately with warm water and wipe dry.

Fish Timbale.

Pour one-half of a cupful of cream into a saucetpan with two tablespoonfuls of fine stale bread crumbs; add salt, cayenne, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of minced parsley and a few drops of onion juice; when hot, add one cupful of cold boiled or canned salmon, or any dry white fish, mashed very fine; when boiling, pour over it the well beaten yolks of three eggs, mixing well; fold the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs; fill well greased timbale cups two-thirds full; set the cups in a pan of hot water and bake until firm. Serve with Hollandaise sauce made as follows:

Beat four tablespoonfuls of vinegar to the boiling point and pour on two well beaten eggs, or four yolks, stirring well; return this mixture to the fire and stir constantly until it thickens, but remove from the fire immediately when it is the consistency of soft custard; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and cayenne to taste.

New Boiling.

Here is a new cookery kink. It is "boiling" eggs without water. This novelty is exploited at one of Chicago's leading hotels, and as the feat is accomplished directly before the eyes of the guest, the new way of cooking generally attracts attention and comment. The waiter places a box-like apparatus before the guest and turns on a little electricity from the bracket on the wall and places the desired number of eggs in the heater. In about a minute and a half, or half the time consumed by the hot water process, the eggs are cooked to a turn. The process is an idea originated by Prof. Radtke of Armour Institute.

Cleaning Bottles.

Most medicine bottles can be cleaned by washing thoroughly in hot soap suds and rinsing in cold water; but there may be some that will require different treatment.

Some druggists clean narrow-necked bottles by putting in bits of blotting paper torn into a pulp, shaking well, emptying, then rinsing. This will make them very clean.

Frequently bottles will be musty when standing any length of time, and in this case if they are filled with cold water and allowed to stand an hour or two the musty smell will disappear.

An Ideal Wall Covering.

From a sanitary, and even from an artistic standpoint nothing makes a better wall covering than a water color that will not fade or streak or rub off.

This must be the right kind, though; that will not fade or streak or rub off.

If you insist on having the best, then you will know the comfort of being able to wipe down your walls once or twice a week with a dry soft cloth put over a broom or long-handled brush.

Delicious Potatoes.

Select potatoes of medium and uniform size. Wash very clean with a brush and drop into a kettle of boiling water to which has been added a little salt and a pinch of soda. Boil about five minutes until hot to the center, take out of water and put in a hot oven, baking until slightly brown. You will say you never knew what potatoes were before, if you time them right.

VISIT OF QUEEN OF SHEBA

One of the Twelve Stories of Solomon.

BY THE "HIGHWAY AND BYWAY" PREACHER
(Copyright, 1906, by the Author, W. S. Edison.)
Scripture Authority.—Kings, 10:1-13.

SERMONETTE.

"Behold, a greater than Solomon is here." Do you hear the challenge of Scripture? A contemplation of this story of Solomon and appreciation of his wisdom and glory bring with them nothing but condemnation in that we can discern the splendors that marked his life and reign while at the same time we miss the beauty and charm of the son of God, the greater than Solomon.

"The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with this generation and shall condemn it." And the judgment will be just, for how can we escape when we have neglected so great an opportunity of seeing and knowing him who is called "Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace?" True it is of the world as Isaiah declares: "When we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him. He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised and we esteemed him not." It is not that the beauty and the glory and the power are not there, but it is that we turn our faces from him who would reveal all these things to us, and see only the temporal things of life.

Having ears we hear not. But not so with the queen of Sheba, the country far, far to the south, for when tidings came of a certain King Solomon, and of his wisdom and the splendors of his kingdom, she listened to the story, and determined that she would prove to her own ears and her own eyes that all she had heard was true. And so she came!

CAME! Do you grasp the significance of that word? Where you are now dwelling in ease and contentment you will never be able to know that these things which are spoken of the greater King Jesus are true. You have heard the reports. You have been told over and over again by those who have come straight from the presence of King Jesus that he and he alone can satisfy the heart of man, and yet you have been content to stay where you are in the far country of sin. Why not, like the queen of Sheba, come and prove whether the things you have heard are really so?

King Solomon received the queen of Sheba because she came as an honest inquirer. He was willing that she should see and hear and know. And the greater than Solomon invites the most searching kind of honest investigation and testing. "Prove me," is the invitation.

THE STORY.

"But what if the story is true?" and as the question kept pressing itself in upon her, she tapped her faintly-sandal'd foot impatiently upon the polished marble floor, as though she demanded answer from the very stones at her feet. But no answer came to her ears but the soft, muffled tap of her foot upon the floor.

"It all comes from listening to the idle tales of the wanderer and adventurer," she exclaimed at last impatiently; and then almost in the same breath she added:

"But what if the story is true? How I wish I knew."

"This King Solomon of Israel must be a wonderful person," she continued musingly to herself, as she threw herself upon the low divan and gave free rein to the thoughts which crowded into her troubled heart. "And his God must be even more wonderful than the gods of Sheba."

"But no," she added hastily, "this cannot be. Let me not be disloyal to my gods and my land. What fairer land could they give than the spiceladen fields, the golden sands of her rivers and the precious stones? Surely the God of Israel cannot have done more."

"But your gods never divided the waters of a mighty river, nor threw down the walls of a city," came back the answer as snatches of the story of the nation of Israel came to her mind as they had been related to her but a few days before by the traveler.

This traveler had come on one of the trading ships which had touched at a near-by port, and the wonderful stories of the land from which he had come had reached her ears and she had sent for him. And he had come, glad of the chance to tell to the beautiful queen of the land of Sheba his story. Eagerly she had listened while he had told of the people of Israel, of the God of Israel and his wonderful leadings and dealings, of the land which he had given to his people, and of the wonderful king whom God had established upon the throne. And when he had gone and the first thrill of the story had been spent, she found doubt creeping into her heart.

It was naught but the fair dream of a romancer. No land could be better than her land. No gods were better than the gods of her fathers and her fathers' fathers. She would not prove disloyal to them. But always while she sought thus to bring herself back to rest content with what she already possessed, there persisted this question:

"What if the story is true?" "And how shall I ever know whether it is true or not?" she asked herself at last.

"Why not go and see?" An incredulous little laugh burst from her lips at the very thought of such a thing, and to prove that it was impossible she began to run over in her mind the many seemingly insurmountable things in the way of such a long, hard and perilous journey. She might just as well give up her people and her kingdom as to undertake such a journey, for while she was gone, what might not happen?

"But what if the story is true?" came back the question again and again. And it gave her no peace. To every reason great and small which she could think of why she should not go on the journey, the question kept coming back with redoubled force: "What if it is true?"

"If it is true," she exclaimed at last, with an air of decision, "I want to know. And how shall I know save as I go and see for myself? Did I send a deputation to this King Solomon, I should have only their say-so. If Israel has such a king and such a God, I must see and know for myself, if I would be satisfied."

"And so would you go?" she asked herself at last. "Yes, I would," she exclaimed with an air of decision. Rising hastily as though that matter was now settled, she summoned her waiting maid.

"Go, Felice, and dispatch messengers to the port. I would see the traveler who came thither on the ship and who told such wonderful stories of the land from which he came. Make haste, for if I remember rightly the boat was to have sailed this day."

Thus admonished Felice quickly had the swiftest runner on his way, and that evening he had returned, bringing with him the traveler whose stories had so aroused the fair queen.

"How can one make the journey to thy land?" she demanded, eagerly.

"What," exclaimed the man, wonderingly, "would you face the fatigue and danger of so long a journey?"

"Yes, yes," the queen responded.

"Thy stories have roused in me a spirit which will not be stilled. I must go and prove thy words."

"And thou shalt not be disappointed," was the confident response.

One month later found the queen of Sheba well on her way to the land of Israel. Her determination to make the long, perilous journey had come as a surprise and shock to her people, but when they realized her earnestness of spirit and desire to learn the truth of the wonderful things she had heard, they had at last heartily entered into her plans and had laden her camels with the richest treasure which her kingdom afforded, for, said they:

"Our queen shall carry off her best to the land where the great and mighty God rules."

But, oh, the wearisomeness of that long journey. Had not her desire been so great she would have turned back more than once. But it was when on the burning sands of the desert that the greatest test came.

There was murmuring among her great retinue of servants and she was weary and faint, and their water was almost exhausted. Should she go on or should she turn back? Did not her own country offer all that her heart could desire?

"But I would know of this wonderful King Solomon, and of the God who has his dwelling place in the midst of his people," she cried almost in despair at last. "Yes, I will keep my face set steadfastly toward this land of Israel, though I perish in the attempt."

And with the final resolve and the putting away of the temptation to turn back there came peace to her heart and she said, softly: "Perhaps the God whom I seek will bring me back this way after I have seen all the wonderful things of which I have heard."

"Yes," said the queen, lifting her eyes and looking about her. "I thought I was not mistaken. This is the place. Ah, how near I came to turning back in my quest, and how glad I am now that I kept on. What wonderful things have I heard and seen. Truly the God of Solomon is the one and only God. Not half was told me of all the wisdom and prosperity which the God of Israel has given his servant Solomon. And now I go back to my land, and the God of Solomon shall be my God, and he shall be the God of my people, for I have seen and do know that there are no gods like to the God of Israel."

Eager for Bible Knowledge.

Rev. W. M. Junkin writes from Korea of the Korean Christians making sacrifices in order to attend the Bible teaching services and says: "Where but on the mission field can you find men clamoring for Bibles and running with them to anyone who can teach them saying: 'Tell me the meaning! This is the case here and it is the most encouraging phase of the work in Korea at present.'"

Bible in Dakota Schools.

There is at least one state in the union which does not seem afraid to teach the Bible in the public schools. In North Dakota a two years' course in Bible study has been made a part of the curriculum of the State Normal school. Recently 330 pupils attended these classes, which were given by officers of the Sunday School association.

Aids Prison-Gate Work.

The Countess Von Boos-Farrar, a relative of the late Archbishop Farrar, is deeply interested in the prison-gate work of the Salvation Army. The countess is gifted with a beautiful voice and has on several occasions sung to the prisoners in the tombs. She sang lately to the men of the Bowers mission, New York city.

Shows Gains.

The last report of the Presbyterian Congo missions says: "The work is gaining in quality and quantity. There has been a great increase in the intensity and extensiveness of the work. The results are worthy of all the sacrifices made. The government and the conscienceless Catholics are our chief source of embarrassment."



More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves women from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes: "I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Springle, of 184 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?