

# SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

A monthly, sixteen-page journal containing in each number some twenty narratives of the South, chiefly descriptive and pictorial. The paper is undoubtedly the best illustrated journal in the world, and the only publication which presents glimpses of Southern life and Southern people. It is a favorite souvenir with those who have visited the South; and it serves a good purpose, in lieu of a visit, to those who have never been there.

The regular price of *Southern Progress* is fifty cents a year, but to introduce the paper we will send it three months for ten cents.

FRANK A. HEYWOOD,  
Editor and Publisher,  
211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia.

## NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

Sunday School Lesson in the International Series for July 21, 1908—1 Kings 21:1-16.

(Based upon Peloubet's Select Notes.)  
GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.—Ex. 20:17.  
THE SECTION includes the rest of 1 Kings, chaps. 20-22. A brief glance at the silent progress of the reforms Elijah sought, and at the steps of Ahab toward his doom and toward the destruction of the idolatry he upheld.

PLACE.—Samaria, the capital and metropolis of Israel; and Jezreel, 23 miles to the north; a favorite royal residence, "the Windsor of Israel."  
EXPLANATORY.

This story is given because it was the outward expression of Ahab's depraved character, which led to his doom; as a boil expresses bad blood, or a furrowed tongue the inward fever.

Scene I. Discontent in a Palace.—V. 4. Adjoining Ahab's palace grounds in Jezreel, on one of the spurs of Mount Gilboa, was the homestead vineyard of a native Jezreelite named Naboth. Ahab wanted to buy this vineyard, to enlarge or complete his pleasure grounds. Naboth refused to sell. The refusal of Naboth threw Ahab into a fit of the sulks.

4. "And Ahab came," from Jezreel, "into his house:" In Samaria. "And he laid him down upon his bed:" The bed chamber was in the most retired and secret part of the palace. "And turned away his face, and would eat no bread:" Such a manifestation of ill temper is thoroughly characteristic of an oriental king.

Scene II. Bad Counsel at Home.—Vs. 5-7. 5. But Jezebel his wife, like Clytemnestra, of Aeschylus, and Lady Macbeth, of Shakespeare, came forward to help her husband to sin, not to do right.

7. "Dost thou now govern?" Are you king? and can you not get possession of this pretty vineyard? Why not use your power? "Arise, and eat bread:" Ahab is fit only to desire and to revel; it is for bolder spirits to act for good or for evil. "I will give thee the vineyard:" Compare the words of Shakespeare's parallel character: "Infirm of purpose! give me the dagger!"

Scene III. The Trial and Execution of Naboth.—Vs. 8-14. 8. "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name:" It is customary in the east now, as then, for the government to proclaim one thing publicly, and at the same time to give private instructions to the officials, of a very different nature, with the design of blinding the eyes of European governments. "And sealed them with his seal:" Documents of every kind, from a royal decree to a private letter, are never signed with pen and ink in the east, but are simply sealed with a man's signet.

9. "Proclaim a fast:" As if some great calamity were overhanging the city for their sins, like a black cloud portending a storm. "Set Naboth on high:" On the platform of the court, to be tried.

10. "Set two men, sons of Belial:" Belial is not a proper noun, but simply means "worthlessness," "recklessness," "Blaspheme God." The true oriental, however careless his life, is fanatically zealous for the honor of God's name. To blaspheme Allah in any place where Mahomedans congregate would probably result in the death of the blasphemer on the spot. "And the king:" It would be easy to find some faint foundation for this charge in a pious man whose whole soul was opposed to the course of the king in introducing idolatry. "And carry him out:" A stoning always took place outside the city. "And stone him:" The legal punishment of blasphemy was indeed death by stoning (Lev. 24:16), and Naboth would have perished justly had he been guilty of the crime. "That he may die:" It appears from 2 Kings 9:26, that Naboth's sons were put to death at the same time. Thus, there being no heirs, the property would revert to the crown.

Scene IV. Ahab Meets Elijah in His Ill-Gotten Possession.—Vs. 15, 16. 16. "Ahab rose to go down to the vineyard of Naboth:" The Septuagint adds that he rent his clothes and put on sackcloth, as though shocked at his crime, and anxious to prove his innocence to his own conscience and to the people. But the hypocrisy of the act was shown by his willingness to accept the fruits of his crime.

At the same time "news of the black crime had come to Elijah, probably in his lonely retreat in some cave at Carmel. God bade him go down and meet Ahab in the vineyard. When Ahab came to the vineyard "to take possession of it," there stood the prophet in his hairy garb.

Half in anger, half in anguish, Ahab cried: "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?"

"I have found thee," said the prophet, speaking in Jehovah's name. "Thou hast sold thyself to work evil before me, and I will requite it and extinguish thee before me. Surely the Lord saw yesternight the blood of Naboth and the blood of his sons."—Septuagint.

Voices from Naboth's Vineyard.—(1) Ahab's heart was a nest of vipers. (2) Avarice, (3) discontent, (4) oppression, (5) emptiness, (6) abject moral weakness, (7) base hypocrisy, (8) robbery, (9) murder.

Mark the progress of sin from covetousness to discontent, to evil counsel, to robbery, to murder, to ruin of family.

Some professed Christians had rather do wrong than suffer wrong.—Ram's Horn.

## THE LATE FASHIONS.

### Sporting Clothes for the Summer Will Be Scotch Effects.

Children's Clothes Will Be Made Like Their Mothers', Only Smaller—Shirt Waists Will Be Low in the Neck.

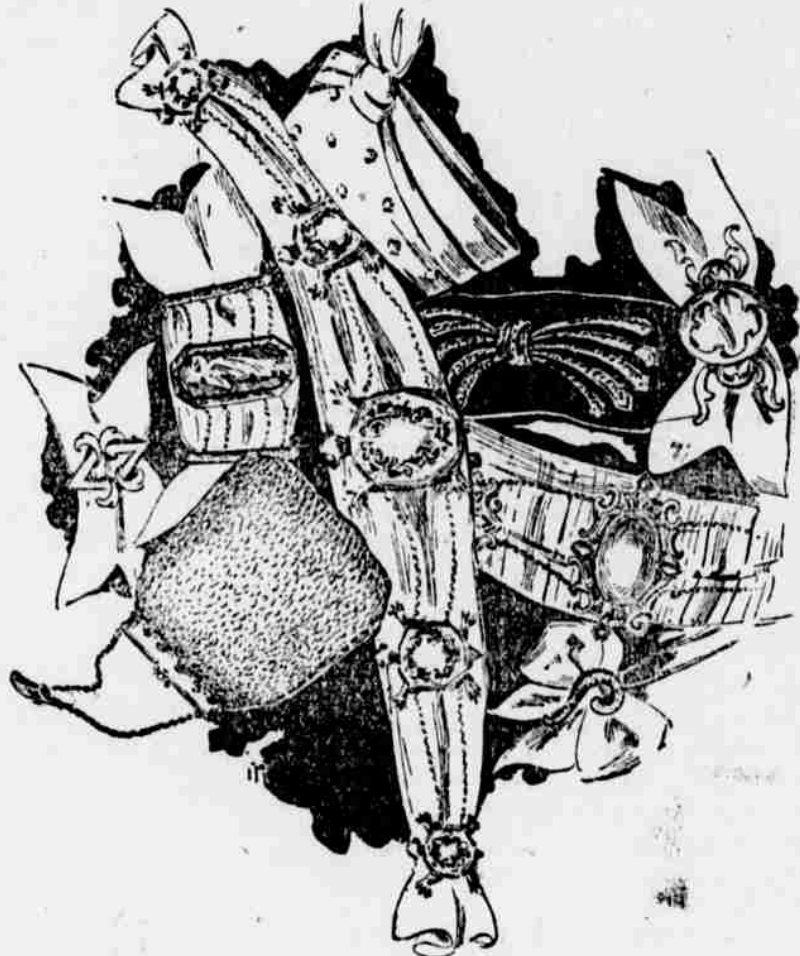
YOUNG women who play golf this season will be out of date if they do not wear a tartan scarf or plaidie, and since the interest in golf is constantly increasing the Scotch innovation may become the ordinary costume of the athletic summer girl. The scarf is made of an entire width of plaid silk about two yards long. It



A LATE SHIRT WAIST.

passes over the left shoulder down to the right side of the waist, where the ends from the back and front meet and cross, thence passing around the waist. The fullness is puckered into folds that pass through a steel buckle on the right shoulder. The scarf gives a very jaunty effect to the plainest of shirt waists, and when combined with a plaid silk Tam o'Shanter with quills it is suffi-

cient to make the most ordinary girl look smart and fetching. Little girls' clothes are made so much like those of their mothers' that it is only necessary to get one pattern for both, and cut it down for the smaller woman. Everybody wears gimps. The spring dresses have silk ones and



NEW METAL ADORNMENTS.

similarly trimmed. There is a knot of silk to join the belt at the left side. A red poke bonnet with knots of ribbon and a chiffon veil around the edge goes nicely with a little dress. The shirt waist has progressed so far in the direction of attractiveness that it is suitable for almost any function. Made of silk in delicate colors it is frequently worn to the theater, to a matinee and often to the evening. This year they are more elaborately trimmed than ever. Many of them are tucked across the front, or even decked with ruffles. The most popular waist of the season is the one made with revers and worn with a chemisette.



A SCOTCH EFFECT.

The latest innovation is the shirt waist with low neck for afternoons at home. A blue and white striped silk with white satin revers and solid blue sleeves is turned away from the neck and filled in with a painsook and nar-



A DROOPING CAPE.

row lace chemisette, which itself forms a V, leaving the neck uncovered and cool for the warm days that are coming on apace. What would the modern woman do without the resources of the mineral kingdom? In the very beginning, of course, her purse would be emptied, but leaving that out of consideration, she would find life a burden without her

jeweled buckles and ornaments which are such convenient finishings to belt and collar and hat. The present style of dress makes a handsome metal belt almost a necessity. The greatest ingenuity of the most expert designers has been expended



AFTER MAMMA'S PATTERN.

upon the new belts of this season. Among the quaintest and most popular patterns are the turtle belts, which are what their name indicates, a collection of say five turtles chained together and fastened to a silk girdle. Cameos are frequently treated in the same way. Not only does the waist have its metal ornaments, but the collar also demands a steel or jeweled buckle of some kind. Many young women buy steel passementerie and sew one of the figures of

the design on the front of the collar to simulate a buckle. Jeweled hair ornaments combined with those of ribbon are another example of the unadorned of the mind. There is an effect of usefulness which designers are very fond of producing, even in tailor-made gowns. To obtain this effect, one never



ONE-SIDED REVERSE.

is often made to stand straight out while the other is tucked down. Even in the case of jackets the yoke effect is preserved, for this is another characteristic of the season, so that revers are frequently set below the bust.

Such is the case in a blue cloth dress which is cut square in the neck and filled in with silk plaits. The revers are the edges of the lower part of the waist turned back. Both are faced with silk, but only one turns back, the other being tucked, as if patted down by accident. The edges of the front are trimmed with jeweled braid put on in scroll patterns, and the upper sleeves have the same ornamentation. A small, white mull tie is added to lighten the effect of the dark blue silk at the neck.

The spring cape has an entirely different outline from that of last year. The old one was made to stand out as straight as possible over the shoulders, and the fluffier it was about the neck the better. This year's cape, however, has a decided droop from the collar, which is carried out in the ruffles, if there are any. A wrap of the cloth is here pictured. It has four circular ruffles, of which the upper one is sewed on just at the shoulder point, leaving the yoke effect so necessary to every sort of garment this year. The high, Medici collar is lined with shirred chiffon in a pale blue tint, and a scarf with a narrow ruche around the edge is made of the same trimming. The tan and blue make a beautiful combination, and the whole cape is a delicate and dainty affair, as well suited to evening as street wear.

AIMING A BIG GUN.

It is a Task That Requires a Great Deal of Technical Skill and Mathematical Ability.

At sea, when a vessel is moving, the base is fixed and measured upon the deck. A telescope is placed at either end of that line, and the lenses of both are focused upon the object to be shot at. An observation is thus taken, a mathematical calculation is made, the book of tables is referred to, and in a moment the gunner may know whether the enemy's cruiser is 5 1/2 or 6 1/2 miles away, or any other given distance. This, of course, requires a great deal of technical skill and mathematical ability, but it is said to be absolutely accurate, and the apparatus is so sensitive and regulated to such a fine degree that by turning a key a monster gun weighing 100 tons can be instantly adjusted so that with a given quantity of powder it will carry a projectile of a given weight exactly the distance which the range finder has determined. Of course, the gunner must know the contents of his cartridge, because that is a material factor in his problem. He must also make allowances for the wind, for the resistance of the atmosphere, and for the movement of the enemy's fleet if it is in motion.

The range finder is, however, a great deal more accurate than the human eye, and persons with defective vision will often insist that a gun is badly aimed, and find out to the contrary after the shot is fired.

Although we have guns on our battleships and in the fortresses on the coast that will carry a projectile 13 miles, it would be folly to attempt to use them at that distance, because, owing to the curvature of the earth, it would be impossible to see the target.

A man in a small boat upon the surface of the water cannot see more than four miles. From the bridge of an ordinary man-of-war, which may be 30 feet from the water, a man with good eyesight or with a glass can see eight or nine miles. A man at the masthead can see ten or twelve miles, but very indistinctly, and that is the limit of human vision on a level surface.—Golden Days.

Good as It.

Rigby—Drinking is one of my failings. Digby—Thought from the way you kept at it that it was one of your successes.—N. Y. World.

The Man for the Job.

Belle—I can't wear that pink waist of mine to-night, it needs pressing. Beulah—Well, isn't Charlie coming to-night?—Yonkers Statesman.

## ROAD ENGINEERING.

The States Should Be Taught Every Agricultural School. The suggestion that the money pointed in postal savings banks, if established, should be loaned for the purpose of building good roads has been favorably received in most quarters. But F. H. Ray, a pioneer good roads man of Montana, thinks that public debt is already large enough, and that more knowledge of the best methods should be acquired before undertaking any general and elaborate work. He says in the L. A. W. Bulletin:

"Ignorance is far more responsible for bad roads than lack of expenditure. Without disparagement of the most honest, well-meaning road officers, the fact remains that road funds are largely misapplied because officials have no adequate training for such work. Many road reformers believe the operative prelude to a general system of good roads, economically constructed and well maintained, is a sufficient number of resident, competent engineers and country road supervisors, and that no bonding should be considered before a county has road officers who demonstrate their ability by building a few miles, at least, of permanent good roads with the funds annually raised by taxation.

"How is it possible to use funds wisely, over extensive areas, if a majority recognize that special skill is required for that work, and that thoroughly qualified officials? In the most urgent need therefore, competent road-builders, instead of greater expenditure? Would not effort to provide such trained officials be far more satisfactory and less costly results than creating road debt? Every state had one or more schools doing what the agricultural colleges Rhode Island is accomplishing, giving a practical course in road-building, and if in addition, after, say no one was eligible to a road office had not graduated with a good record from such schools, would not the obstacle to better roads be removed?"

"Finally, counties that are equipped with competent road officers should before borrowing, exact a cash limit of a labor road or poll tax, and make the discrimination which exempts aged 45 and up. If, then, the county wish to bond, they should observe two precautions—first, place the heaviest burden only on those lands benefited by the improved highway, second, make the bonds short term and payable in legal tender."

## BROAD-TIRED WAGONS.

Result of Tests Conducted at Missouri Experiment Station. The Missouri experiment station made a large number of experiments during the past two years with draft of broad and narrow-tired wagons. These tests have been made with the ordinary narrow-tired wagon with six-inch tires, on macadam and gravel and dirt roads in all conditions on meadows, pasture, stubble, plowed fields both wet and dry. Bulletin No. 39 of the station, by Director J. Waters, gives the results of all tests. The broad tires pulled water lighter on the macadam street and gravel roads. Also on dirt roads conditions except when soft or sticky on the surface, underlain by hard bed, and when the mud was very and sticky. In both of these conditions the narrow tires pulled considerably lighter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the roads are in conditions for a comparatively short period of time, and that at seasons their use has naturally been reduced to the minimum. The tests on new pastures, stubble land, corn lands plowed ground in every condition, dry, hard and firm to very wet and show, without a single exception, large saving in draft by the use of broad tires.

The bulk of the hauling done by the farmer is on the farm, in hauling from the fields and hauling from the barns, etc. The actual haulage hauled to market is insignificant in comparison with that hauled on the farm, inasmuch as a large portion of the products of the farm is sent to market in the live stock or its products. It is shown by these experiments that in many instances where the narrow tire is very injurious to the road or broad tire proves positively better when the same load is hauled. It is considered, therefore, that the average draft of the broad tire is actually less than the narrow tire, and the injury done to the roads and by the narrow tire can be almost corrected by the use of the wide tire. There remains no longer any reason for the use of the narrow wagons. These experiments further indicate that six inches is the best of tire for the farm and road, and that both axes should be the same length, so that the front and rear wheels shall run in the same groove. —Prairie Farmer.

## Economy in Hauling.

When hauling a load it is better to have the horses draw as much as can, making the load the maximum weight, as the horses have traveled distance whether the load is large or small, and it is the time lost in making the haul that makes hauling expensive. The roads are good heavy loads carried. If not then two trips are made and smaller loads carried, any farmer estimate how much time and loss of time in the haulage he will make less objection to in the future. —Prairie Farmer.

## Wide Tires Improve Roads.

In a South Jersey town all the wagons were changed to wide tires a year ago, and since that time the roads have kept in much better shape.

## HAIR HEALTH.

Never fails to Renew Youthful Color and Give Gray Hair.



DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Cures Bald spots, Stops dandruff, restores falling, scalp diseases, itching, itching of the scalp, itching of the scalp, itching of the scalp.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING for Men, Women, Children. If your hair is FALLING, FADING or TURNING GRAY, try at once DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH.

Only 50 Cents Per Large Bottle. Prepared by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 255 Broadway, N. Y., who will send it together with a case of DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH, only one and one-half dollars, on receipt of three bottles, \$4.50. Send for ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

DO NOT ACCEPT ANY SUBSTITUTE.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Instantly. Our INVISIBLE TUBE restores hearing when all else fails. No pain, no expense. Send to F. Bissess Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y., for illustrated book FREE.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Small advertisements of every description. Want, Sale or Rent, Lost or Found, or their kind. No charge for insertion, but one-fourth cent a word for each subsequent insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ten cents.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. Box 34. Address: W. C. Cigarette Co., N. Y.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. Box 256. F. C. C. Fall, druggists refund money.

A Cure for Nervous Headaches. For eight years I suffered from constipation and severe headache, the headache usually lasting three days at a time. Headache powders relieved the temporarily, but I had no effect. Since I began taking Coler's King I have greatly improved in health, seldom or never have headache, have gained in flesh, and feel decidedly well.—Mrs. E. S. Harrod, Penning, N. H. Coler's King for the Nervous, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c and 25c packages by W. H. Herman, Troyville, Middleburgh & U.S. McArthur, H. A. Forchert, Alton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration in the estate of Henry Grubb, Sr., late of Centre township, Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

HENRY B. GRUBB, Admr. Jacob Gilbert, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration in the estate of Geo. Kern, late of Middleburgh, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

D. A. KERN, Admr. Jacob Gilbert, Atty.

5000 BICYCLES. 20 makes and 100 models, must be closed out of this city. See 197 models, price from \$10.00 to \$25.00. See 197 models, price from \$10.00 to \$25.00. See 197 models, price from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. H. REED'S PAIN EXPELLER. Cures all kinds of pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.