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A Cure for Nervous Headaches.

For eight years I suffered from costipation and severe headache, the headache usually lasting three days at a time. Headache usually lasting three days at a time. Headache powders relieved me temporarily, but left too bad an effect. Since I began taking Celery King I have greatly improved in health, seldom or never have headache, mave gained in fiesh, and feel decidedly well—Mas. E. S. Harth, Temple, N. H. Celery King for the Nerves, Liver and Kidneys is sold to 50c, and 25c, packages by W. H. Herman Troxeville; Middleswarth & Ulsh, McClure; H. A. Ebright, Aline.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, Let ters of Administration in the es tate 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.

1808 Bicycles Down to \$5.00.

New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gents Dicycle are now being sold on easy conditions, as low as \$5.00; other soutright at \$13.95, and high-grade at \$19.95 and \$22.50, to be paid for after received. If you will cut this notice out and send to Sears Rosenick & Co., Chicago, they will send you their 1808 bicycle catalogue and full particulars.

7-14-13t. New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gents' Bicycle

Comrades, Anttention. I served from 62 to 64, and was wounded May 10, 1864, in the Battle of the Wilderness. I would like to have my comrades know what Celery King has done for me. In 1890 my old Celery King has done for me. In 1890 my old complaint, chronic diarratoea, came back. The doctors could not stop it, but Celery King has cured me, and I am once more enjoying life.— FRANK BEKHLER, OWOSSO, Mich. (Co. F. 49th N. Y. V. I.). Celery King for the Nerves, Liver and and Kidneys is sold in 50c, and 25c, packages by W. H. Herman, Troxelellle: Middleswarth & Uish, McClure; H. A. Ebright, Aline.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

Consult or communicate with the Editor of this paper, who will give all needed infor

Infants' Diseases. No. Diarrhea.

No. Neuralgia. Headache.

No. 9

Dyspepsia. No. 10 No. 14 Cures Skin Diseases.

No. 15 Rheumatism. Ne. 20 Whooping Cough

. 27 Kidney Diseases. Urinary Diseases

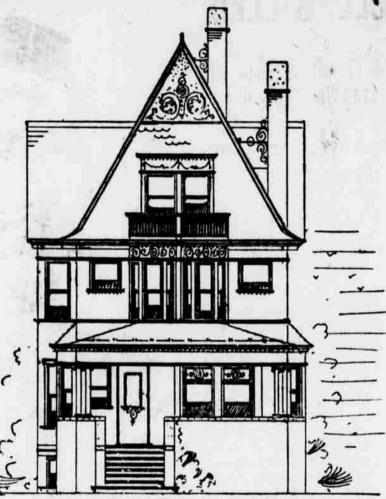
ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

ESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

The ten-room residence here illustrated will cost about \$3,000. The foundation is rubble stone, 16-inch walls. Sizes of rooms are as follows: Parlor, 13 by 13 feet; living room, 12 feet 6 inches by 13 feet; dining-room, 11 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; kitchen, 13 by 14 feet; reception hall, 8 by 8 feet; chambers, 10 by 12, 10 by 11, 10 by 13 and 9 by 10 feet; alcove, 8 by 10 feet; pantry, 6 by 8 feet; veranda, 8 by 20 feet. The parlor is nicely arranged, having a fireplace, angle and oriel bay windows and large grilled opening color with white trimming.

American, double thick. All flues are lined with flue lining.

The entire basement is cemented, with cement for floor. All art glass showing will cost \$2 per square foot. The chimney braces are of wrought iron. All rooms are plastered, and finished in two-coat work. The entire ceiling of basement is plastered one coat. All rooms are tinted a color to suit owner. The exterior of the house will look very well painted chocolate



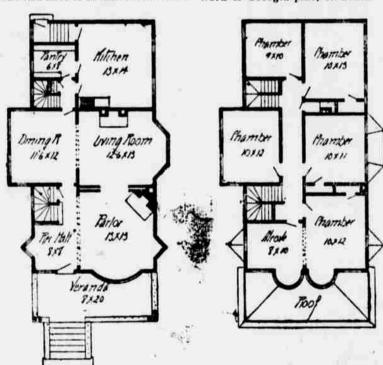
FRONT ELEVATION OF \$3,000 RESIDENCE.

lian red. The front door will be of oak, quarter sawed, finished in the natural wood. House is piped for gas and furnace. The gutters, flushing valleys and down spouts are to be of galvanized iron. All the flues for fireplaces are 8 by 8 feet; for furnace, 8 by

Electric bells are placed in kitchen, with push buttons at front and rear

The roof should be painted an In- into the reception hall. The living room has fireplace, sliding doors between it and parlor and is separated from fining-room by a cased opening.

There is a large bay window in sitting room, a fireplace with wood mantel and paneled wainscoting. The rear stairway leads from rear hall to the second floor. All chambers have large closets. The height of first story is 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; basement, 7 feet. All interior wood The entrance to basement is beneath work is Georgia pine, oil finish. The



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

dining-room floor, reception hall floor and living room floor are Georgia pine; kitchen and pantry floors are of maple, and all other floors are of pine. All the floors are double, having felt paper between them. The entire exterior of house is sheathed with fence flooring and finished with O. G. siding. having tar paper between siding and the sheathing. All exterior painting must be three-coat work. The chimneys are of press brick.

The veranda railing is built from the ground with press brick, capped with stone. All doors are five cross panel doors. The roof is shingled with cedar

shingles, and carving shown in eleva-Below Zero All the Year. The coldest inhabited country ap pears to be the province of Werch-ojansk, in oriental Siberia. The mean altitude of the terrain is about 107 meters (about 390 feet) above the sea.

A Russian savant passed one entire year in this inhospitable region and kept a daily record of the temperature, which he had recently published and from which it appears that the daily mean of the entire year is 2.74 degrees below zero. The daily mean for January, 1896, was 63.4 degrees below zero.

Divisions of the Tongue. The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, each of which has its own special function. The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to

the rear stairs. The sink in kitchen is porcelain lined

The glass in the two oriel bays in second story and in parlor is bent to fit sash. The attic is large and will admit of being divided off inte

Veranda floor must have four coats of paint. Pantry is fitted up with shelves, drawers, cupboard, etc. The house is designed for a south or west front.

The studs are 2 by 4 feet; rafters, 2 by 6 feet; joist, 2 by 10 feet; plates, 2 by 12 feet. All material used is of the best of its respective kind.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

Long Canal in India.

Probably the largest canal in the vorld—a distinction of some note in hese days of wonderful engineering feats-is the Chenab irrigation canal in the northwest provinces of India. Its breadth is 200 feet, with a main channel some 450 miles long, while the principal branches have an aggregate length of 2,000 miles, and the village branches will extend, when completed, some 4,000 miles additional. But, apart from irrigation, the longest canal in the world is that which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg, and is 4,172 miles in length. The Bengal casal, connecting with the river Ganges, is 900 miles long, and in all India there are 14,060 miles of canals, irrigating 8,000,000 of

Electric Plants on Warshipe

THE TEMPLE PRPAIRED.

ational Series for October 16, 1896-8 Chron. 24:4-13.

[Based upon Peloubet's Select Notes.] [Based upon Peloubet's Select Notes.]
GOLDEN TEXT.—And the men did the work faithfully—2 Chron. 34:12.

THE SECTION includes the history of half a century, from the death of Jehoshaphat to close of the reign of his great-grandson Joash (2 Chron., chaps. fl-M).

TIME.—During the first two-thirds of the reign of Joash, who reigned B. C. 878-800 (rev. chron., 836-786). The repairs were begun early in his reign, but were not completed till his twenty-third year (2 Kings 12:56).

PLACE.—Jerusalem, the capital of the hingdom of Judah. I. The Fatal Results of Jehoshaphat's Evil Alliance.—Worked out during the reign of his son Jehoram (eight years), and Jehoram's son Ahaziah (one year). and Jehoram's wife Athaliah, daughter of Jezebel (six years).

II. The Boy King, Joash.—Joash was

the son of Ahaziah and Zibiah, a woman probably selected by Athaliah.

III. The Beginning of the Reformation.-The first work of reformation in Jossh's reign was at the time of his coronation. Jeholadu "took the opportunity of the great gathering in the temple, and the general exaltation of teeling produced by the events of the, day, to bind the people afresh to God by a solemn league and covenant, so that 'the joyous festival of homage to the young king became on this occasion identical with that of renewed allegiance to Jehovah'" (2 Kings 11:17).

The second work was a popular outburst on the same day against Baalism. The third work was the reorganiza-

tion of the priests and Levites for the various temple services after the man-ner of David (2 Chron. 23:18). IV. The Temple Restored .- Vs. 4-13.

"And it came to pass after this:" After he was settled on the throne and the first works of reformation had prepared the way. "To repair:" to restore. This was the fourth of his reforms. Joash'r early experience of seven years in the temple courts may have impressed his mind with the need of restoration.

5. "And he gathered together (in a public meeting) the pricets and the Levites;" who had charge of the temple and its services and the religious and moral education of the people. "Go out unto the cities of Judah:" The whole people were to have their part in the work, as required by the law of Moses. "And gather of all Israel:" Each one was to go to his own acquaintance (2 Kings 12:5).

The advantages of this course were (1) that all had a share in the work; (2) that all could thus have an interest in it, training them in the true religious life. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (3) It was a proof that they were sincere in renewing their covenant (2 Kings 11:-17). (4) It was only thus that money for the expenses could be obtained, and the work well done. "From year to year:" They could thus give much more than if required to pay the whole

The Delay. "The Levites hastened it not:" (1) Because for a long time not much had been done, so that the people were not very ready to take hold, and this discouraged the priests. (2) It is quite possible that the people were not enthusiastic in giving because they did not trust the priests. 5. "Called for Jehoiada the chief:"

In the twenty-third year of his reign. It is strange that the high priests should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24:15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sympathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection (the tax) of Moses:" The poll tax of half a shekel (33 cents) for the service of the tobernacle (Ex. 30: 11-16), "And of the congregation:" The free-will offerings not required by the law of Moses. "For the tabernacle of witness:" Which bore witness to Jehovah and His covenant with Israel. There was only a tabernacle, not a temple, when Moses gave these laws.

7. "Had broken up," etc.: They had injured the temple.

8. "They made a chest:" a box. "And set it without (the temple proper, but) at the gate of the house:" The door that led from the court of the priests

into the temple proper. 9. "And they made a proclamation:" Instead of a great number of irresponsible priests going out among their acquaintunces, an invitation was sent all over the country for the people to come to Jerusalem, and present their

offerings. 10. "And all the people rejoiced, and brought in:" Joy and delight in the object make liberal givers. "Until they had made an end:" Till enough was given for the purpose.

11. "The king's scribe and the high priest's officer:" The secretary of state and the representative of the aged high priest. 12. "Gaveit to such as did the work:"

The money went directly from the treasury to the workmen, who were trusted perfectly (2 Kings 12:15). 14. "And they offered burnt offer

ings:" They renewed the temple services as well as the temple, and used all the means and symbols of worship to uplift the people.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

It is a sure sign of religious declen-sion when the house of God is neglected and out of repair. The religious spirit is feeble when the private houses are beautiful and expensive, and the house of God is poor and dilapidated. Giving for the work of God should be

universal. All the people should have part in it. It is like dividing up the work into shares, so that each person, however small or poor, can hold some

Giving should be enthusinatic. Such

PUDDING CAN'T BURN.

ont Invention Which is of ular Interest to Chefs and Hoczewires.

The invention which is illustrated here is a simple and yet perfectly ef-fectual preventive for articles which are being boiled from getting burned by a careless or forgetful cook allowing the water to give out, thereby en-dangering both the boller and the food in it. With this stand the damage will fall solely upon the former. Even if boiler should become absolutely dry, the limited amount of conduction between the wire stand and the bot-



A USEFUL INVENTION.

tom of the boiler, combined with the presence of the water in the pudding, etc., will prevent the food being spoiled for a considerable time after the boiler is irretrievably ruined. The stands are made of tinned iron wire and there is no danger of their being crushed in, or of their affecting the food in any way. They are easily cleaned and present no points or edges to injure the hands.

TESTS WITH NAILS.

Seems to Make Quite a Difference What Sort of Wood They Are Driven Into.

A series of interesting tests was recently made by Prof. Frank Soule, of the University of California, to ascer tain the holding powers of cut and wire nails. The two kinds of wood employed in these experiments were Douglas spruce and California redwood. It make he supposed that the qualities of comer sort of nails would be the same whatever the variety of wood used. Such was not the case, however. It was discovered, for instance, that the holding power of nails increases with redwood, but diminishes slightly with Douglas spruce. Again, the cut nail seemed to have a greater efficiency when driven into the spruce, while the wire nail worked best with the redwood. The latter was the softest wood, but the lateral pressure of theseparated fibers s greater.

Prof. Soule says that the cut nail holds better if it has a point, but pointing the nail increases the tendency to split the wood. Cut nails driven with wedge across the grain are only about 80 per cent, as strong as those driven with the wedge parallel to the grain. This fact does not accord with the practice in driving, probably on account of the greater tendency to split strong when driven into the side of a beam-that is, across the grainas it is driven into the end of it; that is, parallel to the grain. When nailing cleats to a block the same area of nail in the wood will hold about the same stress, whether a few large nails are used or more small ones. The superiority, if any, is in favor of the larger nail.

ATMOSPHERIC TESTS.

The Effect of Different Degrees of Temperature and Humidity on the Human Body.

Some laboratory experiments with a view to determining the effects of different degrees of atmospheric temperature and humidity on the human ody have recently been conducted by Robner and Von Lewaschew. The tests were made in a closed chamber, into which air of varying known degrees of humidity was admitted. It was found that at low temperature (57 to 59 degrees) dry air is pleasanter than moist; and between 75 and 84 degrees dry air seems cooler than moist when the change is made from one to the other. It was decided by the German scientists who conducted the experiments that the last-named temperatures are easily borne if the air is dry. Visible perspiration was first noted at 84.2 degrees, and 22 per cent. relative humidity. Moist air (96 per cent. relative humidity) made the temperature of 75.2 degrees unbearable for a long time, and the experi ment was possible only when there was no muscular movement whatever. At this temperature and humidity there was not much perspiration, al-though thirst was felt. While it was hard to breathe in dry air, the ease of respiration increased with the introduction of moisture into the atmosphere. These experiments are instructive as far as they go, but it has been pointed out that they take no account of the movements of the air. which is an important factor as affeeting the sensible temperature, and the varying amounts of heat lost by conduction, radiation and evaporation, according to the temperature and proximity of surrounding objects, are influences almost entirely absent from the laboratory.

Toberculosis and Fish.

French bacteriologists have discovered that tuberculosis may be communicated to fishes, and that it proves fatal to them quickly. The bacilli used in the experiments were derived from human beings, rabbits, hens, and pre-viously infected fish. Tuberculosis bacilli from fish, however, have little effect when injected into rabbits and fowls swing to the attenuation of the

TURNIP CULTIVATION

story Profit.

n as turnips or that give a larger under favorable conditions. But unfavorable conditions they often prove a complete failure. There is one advantage with them, however, They require no cultivation; they occupy the ground but a short time. If the crop is short they usually sell a fair prices, while if the crop is a good one and prices are low they can be used to good advantage in feeding stock. In milking cows better re-sults can be secured by sowing a little earlier, as the plants are able to re-ceive a much better start to grow before hot, dry weather starts in. Often when the seeding is delayed until the latter part of July, the soil is dry and the weather hot, conditions are unfavorable to plant growth, and though the seed may germinate, the growth will be very unsatisfactory.

New ground is considered best for

this crop, if it can be prepared in a good tilth in good season. In order to help to retain moisture it is best to plow reasonably deep and then har row or drag until in a fine tilth. It pays to take time to have the soil thor. oughly worked. The seed is very small and unless the soil is in a good tilth the seed will not germinate and especially so if there is a lack of moist-

When the soil is dry rolling willoften be found beneficial. Care must be taken in sowing the seed to renter as evenly as possible over the ground being careful not to sow too thick Cover with a light harrow or brush as very little covering is needed .- N.J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

GRASS IN ORCHARDS.

There Are Some Circumstances is Which Its Presence Will Usually Prove Beneficial.

Only by experience and study can a man know how to apply the general rules of farming. There is no one rule that will apply in all cases. It is generally true that keeping an orchard free of grass and well cultivated is means of increasing its fruitfulness Yet even this rule will not work well in all cases. A great deal will depend on the soil and the fertility in it, on the trees and their habits of growth, and so on. To set out a young orchard and begin to cultivate it and fertilize heavily would often be the ruin of it. During the first years of the life of an orchard it is often desirable to have the trees grow very slowly. In some soils this end is easily attained by leaving the soil in its natural state, even with no grass cover, the fertility of the soil being perhaps low. But in a rich soil other means must be used to prevent the trees from feeding too grossly. A cover of grass will help to do this. Not only will the roots take up part of the fertility in the ground but also partof the moisture. What is left will prove enough to give the trees all the growth they should have. Of course even this will depend on the year being an ordinary one. While grass is a good thing to keep out of most orchards it will thus be found to be beneficial under some circumstances. - Farmer's

ATTRACTIVE PACKING.

Very Often It Controls the Price st Which Really Choice Fruit Will Sell in the Cities

The manner in which the packing is done often controls the price at which really choice fruit will will This is particularly the case with so juicy and tender-skinned a fruit is



HOW TO PACK PEARS

the pear. A little bruising will often cut down the price of pears one-half. When one has really fine Bartletts. Anjous and other choice pears of large size it is worth the while to take some care to get them into the market in as fine shape as possible. To this end it is often advisable to follow the fashion of those who send choice oranges to market-wrapping each specimen of fruit in tissue paper. This work is usually done by machinery in the case of oranges, but after a little practice one can very quickly cover a bushel of fruit, with the prospect of being well repaid for his trouble.—American Agriculturist.

Not All Beetles Are Bad. The common ground beetle devers cutworms in great numbers, and be soldier bug and the wheel bug are noted for their predaceous instincts They live upon whatever worms, six and insects they can find in the garden. Even our wasps are great inset destroyers, and if we could overcome our natural prejudice against them we should find that they deserve to live. They will not sting one unless corners or frightened in some way; but the will destroy slugs and tent caterpillar by the dozen.

Hot Water for Borers. When borers have made their

nto trees, some hot water at a ter perature of 140 to 160 degrees, or as be as can well be borne by the hand, ected into the holes they have made will destroy them. Such a temperature will not injure the tree. With a synthematic flexible rubber tube with a small nozzle, enough water can be forced to make sure that the borer is filled. All insects can be killed by apply water to them at a temperature