Christians From Turkish

Beroon.—By far the most interestwight to the modern traveler in sdonia, says the Christian Herald, at of the "hidden churches" of I have consulted many voltes of commentaries and descriptive ritings, the scanty guide books of incedonia and all other available sources of information and find no remotest allusion to this most interesting feature of Beroea.

Even the missionaries and Greek Christians of Salonica, 40 miles away. so far as I could learn, had never heard of them. There are no less



Typical Greek Street.

than 72 of these hidden churches which were tucked away in all sorts of obscure and undreamed of corners, when, some hundreds of years ago, the Greeks were in deadly fear of Turkish persecution.

No outward sign gave a hint that a church was anywhere in the vicinity, but our guide led us through crooked, magrow streets with overhanging balconies whose upper stories almost touched each other; then would enter a courtyard where a family or perhaps a dozen families lived and where the housemothers were cooking the moonday meal or doing the weekly washing. Out of this courtyard another door would open into a still narrower yard, and there at the end perhaps we would see a door with a rude cross marked in charcoal or in chalk upon ft.

One of the inhabitants of this inner courtyard would be found to have the key of the door and, opening it, would usher us into a tiny church, perhaps not more than ten feet square, but in it we would always see one or more loons or pictures of Christ and the saints, covered with tinsel or gold foll except for their hands and faces. There would also be a row of candle spikes on which to impale the tapers so freely used in Greek worship, an altar, and a holy of holles behind a

painted curtain. Some of these churches were much larger than such a one as I have described and on the further side there was often a way of egress, sometimes an underground passage, so that if the persecuting Turks should catch the worshippers at their devotions they might escape massacre by flight,

# ARRESTED FOR DOG'S TRICKS

Railway Station Blocked by Impromptu Circus Performance at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Because his trained dog performed tricks in Broad street station and caused a crowd to collect, Arthur Randall of 1918 Rittenhouse street, was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Track, sitting in the Twentieth district police station. He was discharged after bene reprimanded. Randall went into the station with his pet water spaniel on a leash. When his pet began to ar the more than ordinary acents of the dog Special Policeman Horn demanded that the exion cease, and it was upon this Himstum that the policeman and the owner of the dog took issue. A lively organient followed, which resulted in the arrest of Randall.

# CROSS-FIRE BALL HITS MARK

ro's Head Needs Doctor's Aid at en Firemen's Carnival-Baseball Player is Good Marksman.

Del Thomas Truxton, e principal actor in the of chrowing baseballs at head at the firemen's 'carnithat part of the carnival to ns when he falled to head through the can-A cross-fire delivery all player lander and the neggy bac line of Dr. H. G

# DECREASE SPEED OF TRAINS

Railroads Seem to Be in Agreement to Limit Running Time to Seventy Miles an Hour.

An eastern railroad's restriction of the speed of all trains to seventy miles an hour indicates a tendency away from the old speed ideals of American railway management. It is significant that the new policy is adopted at a time when in improved roadbeds, the New York World remarks, stronger bridges, steel equipment and in everything but tougher rails, the roads are in better position to run fast trains with safety than when most of the "limiteds" and

"flyers" were instituted. Most speed records on American railroads, in fact, were made under less secure operating conditions than now exist. A Lehigh Valley train in 1897 covered forty miles at the rate of eighty miles an hour, a Burlington train in 1902 ran fifteen miles at a ninety-eight mile gait and a train on the Plant system in 1901 accomplished the remarkable feat of running five miles at the rate of 120 miles an hour. As far back as 1848 the Great Western of England ran a train fifty-three miles at a speed of sixty-eight miles

Seventy miles an hour is the maximum speed allowed on French railroads. It is more a theory than a condition as respects trains on reguiar schedule in any country. The fastest German train, running between Berlin and Hamburg, maintains a speed of only fifty-five miles an hour, and English schedules are but little

Does a public demand exist for eighteen hour and other high speed trains? Railway managers represent that it does, and a recent wreck was ascribed by an Illino's jury to this indirect cause. But the companies are under no compulsion to run them, they are uneconomical, and most have been instituted by way of rivalry and to advertise the roads more than to meet any real need of the traveling bublic.

A policy of speed reduction would secord with the policy of retrenchment with which railroad executives are confronted in other things.

Sandy's Name is "Dinis." Within a year or two Chile's govermment railroads will no longer offer lucrative places to Scotch engineers. Practically all the engineers running the government locomotives come from North Britain under five-year contracts, and the cost to the Chilean exchequer is about one-third more than would be the employment of native-born engineers. Hitherto, however, the canny Scots have easily proved their superiority; a fact which is generally admitted.

To bring the Chilean youth up to a pitch of proficiency so that they will be able to take the places of the highly-paid Scots, a government school is being opened here under a Scotch instructor. At first it was urged that an American should be engaged, but to placate the Scots still under contract it was decided that a Glasgow applicant should get the place. There are about 300 engineers and 600 machinists employed on the government roads of Chile.

Passing of a Veteran Engineer.

A veteran railroad engineer, John W. Wade, who recently died at Atlanta at the age of eighty-eight, had adventures beyond most of his calling. In 1851, when employed in the shops of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, he was intrusted with the responsibility of carrying to Georgia two of the first locomotives put into service on the railroads of that state. Mr. Wade decided to locate in Atlanta. He had many exciting experiences in running trains during the Civil war. He was often called to pilot troop trains to all portions of the south, and for weeks at a time his family would not know where he was. At one time, finding all bridges burned and unable to proceed with his train, he attempted another route only to find himself hemmed in by the enemy, and a stiff fight ensued, in which the Confederate forces were victorious and able to make their way to their destination.—Springfield Republican.

Prominent English Railroader. Sir Samuel Fay, recently knighted by King George of England, is general manager of the Great Central raffroad, and though one of the most prominent figures in the railway world he began as a junior clerk in a wayside station on a branch line. He is of farming stock, essentially a self-made man, small in stature, but the possessor of an iron will. His first great success was the rejuvenation of the Midland and Southwestern Junction, which he took out of the hands of a receiver and put on a paying basis after the road had been given up as hopeless.

Engine Mileage Record. The world's record for mileage of a single locomotive is believed to be gine bears the name of Charles Dickens, and was put into service on February 6, 1882. It runs between Manchester and Crewe, and on March 31 of this year had 2,332,940 miles to its

Petroleum in Roumania.

The production of petroleum has increased so in Roumania that certain railway lines are so occupied with carrying it that they have little capacity for anything else. The manager of the State Railways therefore asked authority to lay pipe lines for the oil, and he was granted the sum at £700,000 for that purpose

# A STINT FOR BURBANK.

We're told that Burbank has a plum that grows and ripens on a stalk. They say he has a massive oak that that blossoms like a hollyhock. Out in his garden there are Duchess

apples growing on a vine; He has a milkweed tree that daily

gives a quart of turpentine. He plants potatoes in the ground, and when he digs them with a spade runs them through a cider press and gets wine of the highest grade.

makes peach orchards grow where he sets out a row of wooden stakes,

And from the spineless cactus he new kind of alfalfa makes;

His ice plants grow refrigerator cars and lovely skating rinks; His palm trees all bear oranges, and blossom like carnation pinks.

By grafting prunes and pumpkin pies he raises shortcake, so they say; He crosses lightning bugs and grows electric light plants in that way

There seems to be no doubt but that he is the wonder of the age, And in the annals of the world the things he's done deserve a page

He's led a mighty useful life; he's given us good things to eat, And there is only one thing he should do to make his life complete. The whole world will be grateful if he'l

not roll off our knife. -Howard C. Kegley in Farm and

Designing us a garden pea that wi

spend the last days of his life

#### FARM PROFITS AND RURAL LIFE.

A woman speaker at an lowa rural conference uttered a significant truth when she stated that could farmers be induced to spend as much money in improving conditions under which they live on the farm as they spend when they leave the farm and move into town, the townward trend of rural population would cease and farm living conditions would be infinitely improved, says Farm and Home. The population of the small middle westerh town is largely made up of farmers and land owners who have moved in to spend their declining years at ease, or to secure better educational and social advantages for their fami-

The retired farmer is frequently an undesirable town citizen. He is rarely satisfied with town life, is not able to content himself with town business, and so divides his existence in an uneasy sort of way between the farm and his village home without being of marked benefit to either. When be moves to town he is not adverse to spending \$10,000 to \$12,000 in building a comfortable home, with all the conveniences and comforts which modern invention has made possible.

Could he be induced to spend half this in remodeling his farm house, installing heating and light devices, running water, labor saving machinery in the kitchen, and in improving and beautifying conditions out of doors, be would secure infinitely better results. He would make farm living conditions attractive rather than repugnant to his family and provide home surroundings in which he could spend a contented rather than a dissatisfied old age. Best of all he would be a better citizen because his policy would tend toward the upbuilding of country conditions. Improved roads and the automobile have solved the age-old problem of farm isolation.

#### PRAIRIE CHICKENS AND QUAIL ARE HUNTED.

hunters of Illinois will be allowed to prairie chicken season is six days long and began after midnight Mon-

the prairie chicken came to a close

The closed season on quail ended Monday and hunters with gun and dogs swarmed to the front and waged war on the birds. They can shoot quail until December 9th, at which time the bird will again come under the protecting wing of the state. The limit on quall is twelve a day.

#### THE REV. IRL R. HICKS 1913 ALMANAC.

1913 is now ready. It is the most been more than ever proven by remarkable fulfillments of its storm, weather and earthquake forecasts this year. Professor Hicks justly merand Northwestern railroad. This en- business. Send to Word and Works eulogy with the following sparkling Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin endorsement: Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

> Real Meaning of Cross. It is said that the signature of a cross, much used on old documents, is often misunderstood to mean ignorance on the part of the signer. It was sometimes due to inability to write, but quite as often among the Saxons it was an attestation of good faith, a form of oath that the statement was true. It was often required of the signer that he add his oath to his name, and the cross was used as often in this sense as because the man could not write.-- Exchange.

### AMUSEMENTS.

## MAJESTIC.

On the bill of the Majestic Theatre, Chicago, for the week of November 18th appears as the bright particular crops. Among the very best for this star the name of one of the most famous women in the world. This is Lily Langtry, who now bears the title of Lady De Bathe, and who is most famous beauty and one of most interesting personalities of the present day. Mrs. Langtry comes with her excellent company, to play a comedy from her own pen entitled "Helping the Cause," which is understood to be a very clever skit on the cause of "Woman's Suffrage." Not only her reputation as a beauty which, in spite of her advance in years, is still undimmed, but her remarkable career in the highest social circles of England and her success as a dramatic artist have combined to give her a most unique position in the stage history of the world.

In addition to Mrs. Langtry, the bill will include some of the best vaudeville features to be secured in this country, one of them will be Walter C. Kelly, the famous Virginia Judge, a monologist whose name and fame are known around the world,

Paul Sandor's burlesque circus is another of the big acts, in which burlesque and ventriloquism are very happily combined. Milo Belden & Co. will play a comedy sketch; Blanch Mehaffey, who has gained a great reputation in connection with the big bands. Miller & Mack are a noted dancing duo, and the Flying Weavers are among the most entertaining of the aerial acrobats.

#### "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR" PRAISED BY THE CHICAGO CLERGY.

"Bought and Paid For," the vital and appealing drama by George Broadburst, which William A. Brady has placed in the Princess Theatre of Chicago for an unlimited run, is attracting more attention than any other theatrical production now in the

Dr. Arthur J. Francis, minister of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, has written to the management of "Bought and Paid For" as

"It was my good fortune a few evenings ago to attend the Princess Theatre and witness the performance of Bought and Paid For.' I wish to congratulate the players for the splendid way in which they aymbolized a strong lesson. It would be well indeed if every husband, and every husband-to-be, in Chicago or wherever the play is given, would attend and thoughtfully ponder over the moral involved. It is a good glad day which sees such effort on the part of theatrical managers. I hope I may have the privilege of attending many such plays in the future."

The cast of "Bought and Paid For" is admirably balanced, and every character is ideally portrayed. Among the principals are Frank Mills, Frank Craven, Kathleen MacDonell, Helen Lackaye, Allan Atwell, Alexander Carleton and Francesca Rotoli, Seats may be reserved at the Princess two weeks in advance, and for any holiday performance up to and including New Year's. Matinee performances are given on Thursdays and Saturdays, with special matinees announced for Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day

#### "IT'S A BEAR, 'THE MILLION'," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATER, CHICAGO.

Chicago's biggest theatrical opening in years, measured from box office For the second time in eight years receipts, was the record established by Henry W. Savage's world famous draw a bead on prairie chickens. The laughing success, "The Million," at the Olympic Theater last Sunday evening. Fully 2,000 persons were turned away after the entire spacious The year round closed season on house had been sold out. Even the Olympic's third gallery, a seating porlast year. Three birds a day may be tion of the playhouse which had not been opened since 1909, was thrown open to the public and solidly occupied a few minutes later by members

of the clamoring multitude. The mighty demonstration of public approval was Chicago's first tribute to the joyful production that made New York shake with laughter during an entire season, after having held the boards to enormous patronage for two years in Paris, one year in Vienna and two years in Berlin. The rapid entertainment, thoroughly The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for Americanized and crackling with the keen wit and cheery abandon of New splendid number of this popular Year York's artistic and "Bohemian" set, Book ever printed. Its value has fairly infatuated its hundreds of audi-

Chicago newspapers were lavish in their praises, the consensus of opinion being that "The Million" was posiits the confidence and support of all tively funnier than Hoyt's farces, or the people. Don't fail to send 35c for such modern delights as "Seven his 1913 Almanac, or only one dollar Days," "Baby Mine" and "Excuse for his splendid Magazine and Al- Me." Miss Amy Leslie, the eminent manac one year. The best one dollar | critic of The Daily News, devoted two investment possible in any home or columns to golden praise, ending her

"It's a bear, is 'The Million'."

Enough of Glants.

Little Frank had had a parental meeting with his six-foot-two papa about filling the tooth-powder bottle with water. After the meeting adjourned, he went in and asked his mother to promise him one thing. Without knowing the nature of the request she promised, and then asked him what it was. He told her: "Mamma, when papa dies, I wants you to promise me not to bring any more giant mens to this house to live with us!"-Lippincott's.

#### PLUMS FOR HEDGES AND WINDBREAKS.

Several of the plums are exceeding. AN ELEPHANT ON THEIR HANDS. ly good for hedges and windbreaks. At the same time they give fairly good purpose are Lombard, or Bleeker, as it is called in New York. This tree is To realize on the asset, it is auctioned given to suckering, and will grow anywhere, and it will bear profusely under most adverse conditions. In two or three cases where it was inclined to get out of bounds I have allowed it to make as much growth as it pleased after its own wild taste, writes an au-

thority in Farm and Home. It will bear on twigs 5 or 6 feet high, and will load down branches that get up to 15 feet. Such a hedge need not be trimmed, except to occasionally cut out a broken or dead limb. You must, however, be on the lookout not to let it take possession of more soil than you can afford to give it.

Coe's Goldendrop is another plum that you can let take care of itself until it forms a good, stout windbreak, and it will give annually a big load of plums. The Damsons, all of them, will make hedges and some of them will give loads of plums at the same time. Victoria is another, a large, magnificent red plum, and this also likes to bear in the hedge style. Washington is another. This is a superb plum, and very productive.

The Japanese hybrids give us quite a number that will make good hedges if you can get them on their own roots. I have not been able as yet to do this, except with Abundance. It is not at all difficult to get Lombard, Coe and the Damsons to root above the graft. I imagine that Fellenburg would be an ideal tree for the purpose if you could get it on its own roots.

Trees should be set about 5 feet apart, and allowed considerable individuality. Their limbs will soon interlock, but must not be left to form a mere spart of vegetation. Guidance and trimming should be given continually. A whole row, when grown, should present very much the appearance of a single, well-trimmed tree. Such a bedge may be as neatly ornamental as one of privet or hemlock. only it is allowed to grow up and bear fruit-serving as a windbreak as well as a hedge

#### A GIFT WITH A THOUGHT IN IT.

There's one very simple way out of the Christmas shopping problem: don't shop, but sit quietly at home and subscribe for The Youth's Companion. The chances are, too, that no present you could buy for the young friend or the family you delight to honor could confer so much pleasure as this gift of The Youth's Companion for a whole round year-fifty-two weeks' issues, and the fifty-second as keenly anticipated and enjoyed as the very first.

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The one to whom you give the subscription will receive free all the remaining issues of 1912, as well as The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, in rich, translucent colors. It it to be hung in the window or over the lampshade. You, too, as giver of the present will receive a copy of it.

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#### FILM STORY AT THE MOTIOGRAPH.

The circus gets out of town, with everything but its elephant, which is seized for debt by the town constable. off and purchased by Mr. Goodsport while he is intoxicated. He takes it home, something that he never could have done in his sober senses.

He takes it upstairs to bed with him. His wife and daughter, when they discover the presence of the beast, are frightened to death, and a little later when Goodsport wakes up to a realization of what he has done, he is almost frantic with terror. In his efforts to get rid of his purchased folly, the elephant takes possession of the kitchen, terrifles the cook and makes a clean sweep of everything

The constable and his assistant, who are called on for help, cannot budge the brute. Finally Goodsport is obliged to send word to the circus manager and pay him to take his elephant back and off his hands.

#### ADVERTISED LIST.

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