

RARE OLD DISHES.

Fried Grasshoppers and Scorpions Delicacies of the Arabs Long Ago.

An erudite Egyptian writes in *The Revue des Revues* of the diet of the ancient Arabs. Dog meat, it appears, was one of their favorite dishes, and young dogs were as precious in old times among the Arabs as spring chickens are among the people of today. They were also fond of cat meat. The flesh of a black cat had the virtues of curing them of the effects of a hoo-doo and the evil eye.

Fried grasshoppers and scorpions also formed a very choice dish. The naturalist, Al-Djahay, who lived in the tenth century, speaks of his visit to the Arabian tribes of Bassorah and of his surprise on discovering that they did not eat grasshoppers. "Nevertheless," says he, "there is nothing more delicious." He also says that when he went to see his friend, the poet Rocabah, he found him seated on the ground enjoying a repast of roast rat. Afterward he had fried lizards.

Notwithstanding the almost religious worship which the Arabs profess for the horse, they ate horseflesh, but only the flesh of draft horses, never that of saddle horses. They ate all sorts of mollusks and insects. The Arabs were also very fond of black snakes, and they hunted them at the time when the reptiles were about to change their skins, the flesh in that season being extremely tender.

Why He Didn't Finish.

Fred Buskirk was born at Portsmouth, O., and lived there until he was a young man. Fred naturally thinks Portsmouth is one of the nicest places in the state of Ohio. Fred said: "Everybody evidently doesn't think as well of Portsmouth as I do."

"Not long ago I went over the Chesapeake and Ohio road and when the train reached South Portsmouth, which is across the river from my native place, quite a long stop was made. Most of the male passengers got off the train and walked up and down the platform. It was after dark, and the many lights of Portsmouth were plainly visible. I stood looking across the river at the city, thinking what a fine place Portsmouth was, when a fellow passenger on the train came alongside of me and said, 'Can you tell me what place that is across the river?' Of course I could tell him, and I threw out my chest and with considerable pride said: 'That is Portsmouth, O. Have you ever been there? My fellow traveler in a very weary voice, replied: 'Yes, I have been there I spent about two weeks there one afternoon.' I had intended telling that man about what a charming place Portsmouth is, but after his rudeness I concluded not to."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Didn't Want Much.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of the Bible. He must God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

Hospital For Trees.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which grow sick along the boulevards are taken here to recover.

The urheen, or Chinese violin, is shaped like an ordinary hammer with its handle. It has two strings and is played with a bow.

Miss Anna M. Sackett of Waukesha, Wis., has revoked a legacy of \$5,000 to Carroll College in that place, because the trustees persist in permitting the students to play football. Miss Sackett saw one game and changed the legacy.

Mr. Mabala Bentley of Bloomington, Ills., whose mother was with Boone at the siege of Bunker's Hill, and whose aunt was the first white child born in Kentucky, has just entered upon the second century of her life and is unusually active.



When Baby's Ill.

When the little loved one is sick, when his brow is fevered, its pulse rapid, its features pinched with pain and there are great red circles under his eyes, the mother loves not the bedside, and with anxious eyes tries to read the meaning of every expression from the physician's face. A woman may give herself up to all of this wretchedness about her children if she will but take proper care of her womanly health during the period of gestation. A child born of a mother who is thoroughly healthy in a womanly way will almost unfailingly be healthy and robust. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescriptions acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them well, strong and vigorous. It heals all internal ulceration and inflammation. It stops debilitating drains. It fits for motherhood and insures a healthy child. Thousands of happy mothers have testified to its merits. No honest dealer will urge you to take an inferior substitute for the little added profit it may afford him.

A lady told me that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was good to take when with child," writes Mrs. Annie Simpson, of No. 13 Chelmsford Street, Lawrence, Mass.: "I was suffering terrible pains and was unable to get about the house without being in misery. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the bottle greatly relieved me. I took three bottles before my baby was born, at which time I suffered very little. The baby has been healthy since birth, and is now three months old and weighs fifteen pounds. When my older child weighed fifteen pounds, I suffered terribly. I don't know how to thank Dr. Pierce enough."

They don't simply give temporary relief, but are a permanent cure—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for constipation. They never gripe. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic.

STYLE IN HAIRDRESSING.

French Fashions Most in Favor at the New York Horse Show.

Fashion, refusing to be limited by gowns and bonnets at the New York horse show, has declared that the coiffure shall be considered an important factor, and as a result some of the most elaborate and dazzling coiffures ever seen in New York swelldom are on exhibition at Madison Square Garden—elaborate because of their intricacies, dazzling because of the jeweled ornaments that go to make them complete. Realizing that the coiffures of those prominent in the Four Hundred would be of interest, The World secured the services of well known coiffeuse for the purpose of getting accurate descriptions of some of the most striking coiffures to be seen at the horse show.

"Mrs. Sidney Smith," said the coiffeuse, "has adopted the French coiffure, or what may be better understood as the Marie Antoinette, with French puffs, large and loose, à la pompadour, dressed high, with tuck comb and jeweled side combs. Mrs. Edmund Baylies' coiffure is the Marlborough twist. The hair is dressed three-quarters high, waving and loose bangs, French fluffs around the back of the head, and long, loose French curls on the sides. Mrs. William Duer shows a quaint and original taste in adopting the Roxane coiffure. The hair is dressed low in the neck, high on the head in a large roll, a profusion of puffs.

"Mrs. J. Lee Taitler favored the Mignon coiffure on the first night of the show. The Marlborough wave and large, fluffy pompadour roll, surmounted by a large Spanish comb, complete the main effect, while a bunch of sentimental curls were clasped by pearl buckles.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's coiffure consisted of a full, fluffy bang, a slight pompadour effect, short side curls and a Merce wave." From her observations at the horse show the coiffeuse is confident that the coming styles in coiffures will be decidedly French in origin. The "sentimental" curl will also have a prominent place in fashionable hair-dressing for the coming season.

SHOT HIS PET ANIMALS.

Rich Man Feared They Would Not Be Kindly Treated by Others.

One would think that Harry Breban, a gentleman farmer, who until a few days ago lived about three miles from Lambertville, N. J., had no friends or else had little faith in human nature. But such is not the case. It was his great love for his horses and dogs and the fear that some day they might fall into the hands of some one who would not treat them kindly that led him to kill them all when he moved to Philadelphia a few days ago.

For many years Mr. Breban and his mother have lived in their fine old home on the Doylestown pike. They were surrounded by every comfort, and Mr. Breban, being fond of hunting, always kept a pack of dogs. He also had a stable of fine horses. Of late the loneliness of country life has palled upon the Brebans, and after much discussion they decided to move to Philadelphia, where they have many friends. Then came the perplexing question of how to dispose of the horses and dogs. Although he had lots of friends in this neighborhood, Mr. Breban did not feel like leaving his animals in their care, fearing that they might some day dispose of them. To sell them was, to him, out of the question.

Therefore he decided that the only solution of the problem was to kill them. To be sure that they would not suffer more than was necessary he determined to kill them himself. Taking his revolver, he led the three dogs out behind the barn and fired a bullet through the head of each. Then he killed his four horses in the same manner. Next he ordered a large pit to be dug and buried them all together. His neighbors and friends have run the whole gamut of expletives in expressing their opinions of his deed.—Special New York Press.

Psittacismus Among Classical "Digs."

A French critic, M. A. Rieffel, writing in the *Revue des Revues*, has revealed a new disease which is attacking our schools and universities. Psittacismus is the name of this malady, and its cause is Latin and Greek. He says the eternal use of dictionary and grammar and the time-hallowed cribbing which makes the beauty of Latin and Greek prose are producing atrophy of the brain and widespread psittacismus, which means, after all, only the methods of the parrot, and he concludes with the funeral dirge of Dr. Primer, "nothing but books, nothing but words and a net result of chattering, gerund grinders and prigs."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Bunkin Up the House.

These days are gettin' cold an' gray, An winter time ain't fur away; Th' sun don't git up very high, An everything has got ter die. Trees air standin' stark an' bare, An rustlin' leaves air everywhere; All th' farmer's chores air done; Th' winter term o' school's begun. I'd like ter be back there ag'in. An help 'em get th' harvest in, Then bank th' house most ter th' eaves With piles o' crispy autumn leaves.

Itous'd seem so warm an bright When we had it buntin' cold an' gray, Then keep th' snap o' frost drawn nail, Mo' than any one believes, We buntin' up with autumn.

A home is best on earth, And when around his hearth, The world he feels alight, His house banked snugly in, Days when hearts were light, Are seemed so bright, The hair is tinged with gray; I am, an mostly down, It here in town, I all my old heart cleaves, Buntin' up with leaves

Geordie—I am usin' it, mamma. I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.—Chicago Tribune.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A. Georgia Boy's Composition—Sarah Ann's Name—The Unlucky Dog.

The following is a literal copy of a composition written by a Georgia schoolboy, the original of which is now in my possession. With all its crudeness the essay shows considerable honest effort to learn and give facts relating to the subject, "The Pin," which was selected by the teacher:

THE STORY OF A PIN.

The pin is a very useful apparatus invention. It is very useful to the people of the United States as well as the people of other countries of Europe. It is used in pinning dresses and other toilet.

The pin is very cheap in this town and other counties of Georgia. They are two or three cents for five cents and sometimes sold for four or five cents for 5 cents.

Pins were first used in Great Britain, and they were first made of wire in 1540. Brass ones were imported from France by Catherine Howard.

At first pins were made by filing a point of proper length of wire. In some parts of France the thorns are still used as pins.

Supposing a boy was climbing a fence, and he had accidentally torn his coat, and he was scared his mother would whip him if she would see that whole in his coat, but if he had had another pin, he would have pinned it up.

Some days after this the boy's mother noticed the whole in his son's coat. Of course the boy told his mother the truth about this.

Of course the boy feels better after this, and after the boy receives a whipping he meets the boy that gave him the pin and thanks him.

This is the good of a pin.

Sarah Ann's Name.

She was a very unhappy little girl, and it was all on account of her name, which was Sarah Ann. None of her beloved princesses in the fairy stories, none of the little girls, good or bad, in any of her books were called Sarah Ann. If she couldn't be called by such lovely names as Goldenhair, Violet Eyes, Ethelinda or Gloriana, mamma might at least have named her Edith or Helen or Maud or Kitty; but Sarah Ann! She didn't care if Sarah and Ann were the names of two dear aunts, they were just as ugly as could be.

It was a rainy day, and she couldn't go out, and that made her all the crosser, so she just sat by the fire and sulked until the bell rang, and a poor, wet, shivering little colored girl came in. She was homely, oh, just as homey as could be, and she had no stockings on, only wornout shoes. While mamma was getting ready some of Sarah Ann's old clothes she asked the colored girl her name. "Violet Maud Clarissa Johnson," was the answer. Mamma looked at Sarah Ann a moment, then went on tying the bundle.

After Violet Maud Clarissa Johnson was very grateful for the clothes and food, but casting a regretful look at the bright fire, had gone into the wet again. Sarah Ann told mamma that she didn't quite so badly about her name as she did before.

Then mamma said: "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

And Sarah Ann decided that she would be a nice sweet rose for the rest of that day anyway, instead of a horrid prickly burr.—Helen Higbie in Christian Work.

The Unlucky Dog.

Tower was an unlucky dog. He was very black and shaggy and very wise for a dog only 5 years old. His mistress, whose name was Blanche, was 9 years old. He was only 1 year old when he was given to her, and she had taught him many tricks and some manners too. Of one of his unlucky mishaps I will now tell you.

Once when he was calling with his mistress at a friend's house and was running around the yard he saw a mouse. Now, Tower loved mice, and so began to chase this one. It ran straight for the well, where its house was, and Tower after it. The mouse ran into its hole. Tower jumped after it and fell right into the well. He commenced to cry and howl for help. Blanche heard her pet and tried to find him. At last she thought of the well, and, running to it, she saw the poor dog. The bucket was soon let down, and he very quickly jumped into it and was pulled up and saved. He had many other mishaps to tell.

Conkey's Home Journal is the brightest and best journal in the country. It is issued monthly and contains the most valuable new thoughts about health, house work, \$1 to \$15 to \$18 pages each month. Send to-day. We want to increase our circulation to 300,000 and therefore make this remarkable offer.

CONKEY'S HOME JOURNAL, Department A, Chicago.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, State of Indiana, in favor of Hector S. Braden, issued to me as sheriff of said county, I will expose to sale at public auction and outcry on

SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1899, Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate in Montgomery county, Indiana:

Part of the southost quarter of section twenty-four, town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, described as follows: Containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), township and range, beginning at a stake five hundred and seventy-two (572) feet east of the north-east corner of said quarter section and running thence north one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east eighty-eight (88) feet, thence south thirteen hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10 1/2) inches west from the southeast corner of said southost quarter and running thence north thirteen hundred and seven (1307) feet, west one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, south one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, thence east one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet, and one-half (75) inches more or less, along the south line of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), town of New Haven, range of fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen hundred and seventy-four (1474) feet and ten and one-half (10