Coquettes Seens to Conversed a Premium Whole Brainy Women Are at a Discount.-The Masculine Mind Tired

of Fedantic Lectures. A born coquette is more dangerous than a beauty, asserts a writer in the Now York World. She inherits a better legacy than wealth, for while money gives life its cushion beauty gives it color and coquetry makes it sparkle. The coquette will go on with her conquests while there is a man left in the world with a heart in his bosom. There is a woman in New York who keeps a big hoarding-school for the education of coquettes, and insteadof walking on rose leaves she treads on golden engles. Seats at her performances are secured two years in advance, and to make the application you pay a handsome deposit. There are no graded courses of study, no exhaustive examinations, no tedlous memory lessons and no incessant, eternal and intolerable smashing of piano-keys. Aspirants for degrees can go to the Harvard annex. Would-be grenadiers are directed to Holyoke and Columbia, and blue stockings are advised to enter local high schools and universities for intellectual force. Here coquetry is fostered and no secret made about it, either, Square shoulders are rounded into De Mile grace; flat soles are raised by judictions foot coverings; high foreheads sheltered by kiss curls: harsh voices lowered a whole tone; angular elbows turned in: stiff joints loosened and every symptom of a strong mind rigidly suppressed. The pupil is sweetened, softened and curved. She is carefully instructed to know nothing and to do nothing that will rob a grace or mar a And does she pay?

Doesn't she. Drop her in the village lane or quiet promenade of her native city and see if she is not gobbled up by the most prom-

ising young lawyer or most prominent bachelor in the town. This is a serious, angular old world. Men are sick and tired of shrewdness, logic, argument and brains. They want to be amused, distracted, diverted. Good sense is tedious after the market closes, and the woman who talks profit and loss, supply and demand, premium and discount in evening dress, in the moonlight or at a dinner party, is a nightmare in petticoats, to be cluded at the first turn in the lane. Change is

rest, and, while we hate giggling, we love gabble. There is where the coquetry of woman wins. I remember riding in an elevated train beside a grizzly man of fifty and a breezy, chatty girl enveloped in flutter ing ribbons, dreamy lace and the scent of wild olives, who was pouring society chat into her companion's ear. When a ball came in her regist do you think he

remark was: "Tell me some more. Coquetry is to the wine of life what the sparkle is to champagne, and there are women who can no more help being coquettish than that delicious draught

sighed restfully? Not a bit of it. His

A presty lot of nonsense, too, brothers preach against rice pawder, carl papers, ip rough and aweet scent. It is a matter of comment that these dear protected sisters receive more than a liberal alluxumer of home, while the veriest Dolly Variet in the set has her fill of the play, the dance and the tennis

The connectic is helped over dangerous crossings, her packages are picked up and broshed when she drops them. The first place at a bank window and the three consideration in the shops are ners. The expuette gets the lovellest flowers, the most delicious candies, the newest books and the latest prints in the market. The coquettes receive the litelatry of men. Their bearts, their hands, their names, and fluxily their worldly

She need not make a show-case of hermeit nor play the flower garden to the cuptivalities. A girl can be absolutely rreal-thic in a fifteen-cent cambric Innocurre, youth, beauty, sentiment are associated with a girl in a white dress. Plenty of men shring from brocade and passameneteric as fabrics beyond their income, but the white cambrie, the white mull, the white any thing is a raiment that blots out arithmetical cal-

The coquette may be as wise as Maria Mitchell, Susan B. Anthony or Abigail Dodge, but she will never let a man find it out. She knows too well how they hate things diductic. And so she smiles sweetly, talks gayly and lives to please. Here's luck to the little coquette. Long may also wave and never waver.

VALUE OF THE PAST. It Tells in the Most Insignificant Acts of

The power of the past over every instant of the present is so subtle in its operation that it tells in the most insignificant acts. One of my friends who has had much experience in tuition tells me that he knows immediately, without asking questions, whether a young man has had a classical education or not. A close observer might possibly guess from the slightest movements if a young man had been accustomed to athletic exercises.

In all the arts there are momentary difficulties that only the most dexterous can fully overcome. In other words, the labor of years is concentrated in the skill of a moment, the extensive past operating with all its accumulated force upon the narrow present. On witnessing these momentary displays of a skill that is almost incomprehensible, a thoughtful person is chiefly impressed by that marvelous law of nature which makes years of previous labor available

The great difficulty in employing the Present well is that the use of it must form part of some consistent scheme or well-devised arrangement of life. There is no satisfactory Present that is not well rooted in the Past. It is the sense of this great need of the Past which drives people who have no steady pursuits to a perpetual waste of time. They feel that desultory efforts are useless, and they can not determine to undertake those that might be effectual and continuous. Hence the great advantages in trades and professions, that they insure continuity; they keep the cobbler to his last, the painter. to his pallette. It is thus, in the arrangements of nature, that the Present is made so valuable, that men are, on the whole, so wenderfully efficient now when we want their services, and do not put us off with promises of future utili-te. This is the one admirable result.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR! throw it over the head and eyes so she can not see, and she will then be will-ingly led out, stand for the blankes to that civilization helps us now, that the telegraph is ready to take our message COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS fire. and the steamer ready to start, and the fire-engine ready to stop the conflagration. The increased experience of the human race is leading it more and more to appreciate the importance of the

Too Much Progress. Mr. Chipps (looking up from the paper) - The doctors have discovered another new disease." Mrs. Chipps-"Well, I wish they'd stop looking for new disenses long enough to find a cure for my old rhoungation.

in its turn.-Philip G. Hamerton, in

Scribner

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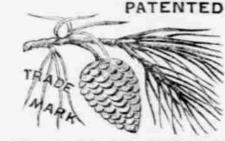
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J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

Present and to look upon the Future only as that which will be the present in its turn.—Philip G. Hamerton, in nected with the shop where the public can be acsommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tob and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, discovered that the first log they had

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An Easily Constructed Poultry-House Combining Warmth and Cheapness. A hea-house which combines warmth and cheapness can be made as follows, and as shown in the accompanying engraving: Select a well-drained sand bank sloping to the south or southeast. Perhaps such a one is handy, from which quantities of sand or gravel have been taken until there is already dug a place large enough to put in just what is wanted-a hen-house entirely in the sand, except the front. The only objectionable feature in a building of this kind is dampness, and from the start this must be provided against earefully by a therough system of drainage, both above and below. For this purpose tiles are almost Indispensable. If the water can be kept away, the fewls will find the sand agreeable and the situation warm and healthful, while its exposure to the southern sun will give the layers a chance to bask and exercise all day and they will lay as well as during summer, provided their food be of the right kind, and varied. On starting, draw from the woods enough seven-foot



A GOOD HEN-HOUSE. the space to be occupied by the front of the building. Or these may be placed in position standing squarely with sawed ends on flat stones imbedded in the sand. On top of them spike a six-

Another row of posts of the same length or perhaps one foot shorter should be placed further into the sand bank where the back of the building is to come, with a rider on top as mentioned for the plate on the first posts, or if an abundance of stone be hundy, this row of posts can be replaced by a wall. Wood, however, is preferable, because Itdoesn't gather and bold moisture so much, but is more expensive because less durable. Across these horizontal top poles run heavy, rough timbers six to ten inches in diameter. These will not need sawing and can be rudely spiked or pinned to the poles. The entire structure must be heavily built, because it is to be roofed with sand and sod. Above the rafters, which are as well flat as any other way, should be laid a quantity of slabs or straight poles close together. On these may be thrown a layer of sweet fern or hardhack brush, or even a mat of dried leaves, to be followed by two feet or more of sand. Over the sand spread at east six inches of good loam, and sod over this. It should be mounded enough to shed rain tolerably well and will look on top like our old-fashioned out-door collars so common in the Hudson river valley. The sides may be treated in the came manner with slabs and leaves and

mavily banked with sand. The entire ob can be sodded so that it will be far rom ugly in appearance. The front hould slope gently from the top of the ests to the ground, the bottom being about two feet from the posts. From this point the earth should rapidly descend so that all water may be carried away from the building. Two windows of good size, but not too large, and a door may be placed in front of this building, and roosts and nests within. During extreme cold weather a house of this kind will be greatly enjoyed by the

poultry and will present no objection-able features. - Farm and Fireside.

BURNING HORSES ALIVE. Precautions That Should Be Taken for It is astenishing, writes A. B. Allen in American Agriculturist, how often we hear of valuable horses perishing in burning barns. The lesses by such calamities amount annually to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In addition to this the frightful sufferings and agonies of the poor creatures are indescribable. With proper care in placing and building stables and their subsequent management fires in them would scareely ever occur. For a single valuable stallion, or several, the stable ought to be fireproof-really so; not a hit of wood attached to it—and that part of it which holds the may or any combustible matter should be partitioned off with thick sheets of iron and an iron door from the part where a stallion stands. No other light except a safety lamp should be used in the stable, and it would be best to hang it up on entering at a suitable distance from the manger and stall so that if it should drop the flames could not reach the hay in the rack or the lit-

ter in the stall. No groom or person who smokes should be allewed to enter the stable. Notwithstanding their promises not to do this while there they sometimes forget themselves, entering with a lighted eigar or pipe. On this being brought to mind they quickly pull it out and thoughtlessly throw it down, perhaps on the litter, and thus set this on fire. The stallion stable ought not to be near any wooden building or hay-stack which, in case of fire, could heat it sufliciently to endanger the horse. Not over twenty mares ought to be in one building, and it would be all the better also built fire-proof. For a greater number of marca let separate stables be built and placed at suitable distances apart, so that in case of fire in one it would not spread to the next Water. with buckets and hose, should be kept lose by and an engine that two men could easily handle. Have two faithful men sleep in each barn with a watchful terrier dog that would rouse them in case of danger from any cause if both

happened to be asleep. One of the men should sleep the first half of the night and the other the latter part; and when up let each from time to time take a turn in front and rear of the mares to see that nothing is going wrong among them. It would be best for each mare to have a roomy boxstall. If this could not well be provided, then let two be made, so that in case of accident or illness there would be comfortable quarters for such to be placed in. If hitched in stalls there are fixtures for this which will instantly unhitch a considerable number by a single, easy turn of a lever. Doors ought to be placed in the side of the stable behind the mares every ten feet or so, in order that when unhitched they can be turned out and keep clear of the fire. If any one of them hesitates to instantly march out through the door, then strip off her blanket and be taken off, and then walk clear of the

It Was the Wrong Log. Mr. Gladstone was recently asked by the secretary of the Lowestoft Woman's Radical Association for a log of wood wherewith to make articles for a forthcoming bazar in aid of the building fund of the Lowestoft Radical Club. Mr. Gladstone consented, and eventually a log arrived, was duly exhibited, admired, and worshiped. Later the actual gift of Mr. Gladstone was delivered by the railway company, and the ladies done homage to had been sent to them

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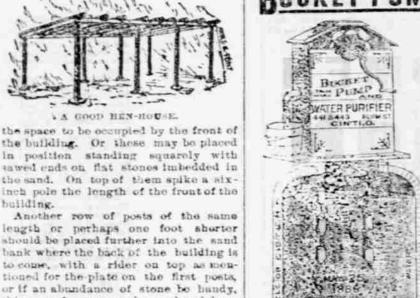
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No iron tubing to rust or burnel. Newschers or rule is to wear out.

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Inselve bather, relief or wood in contact with the water to contain another it.

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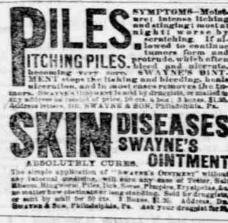


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KILLING WEEDS.

A Farmer Gives His Ylews on an Impor Johnston, Buck & Co., tant Subject. There is no labor more universal among cultivators than the attempted destruction of weeds, and there is none which is commonly gone about with more irregularity and want of system. Weeds infest nearly all cultivated grounds, and their destruction is generally attempted after they have grow a foot high, more or less, either b laborous hand labor, or more rapidly but more imperfectly with the work of horses. In the garden it is mostly performed, if at all, by the hand; in the

turn over or tear up the large weeds and leave many untouched. The true management should be the ommencement of this labor with the planting or sowing of the crop. The young weeds should be destroyed be-

large corn field the plow and cultivator



been stirred for planting; but within a week it should be stirred again to kil the young sprouting weeds. With small, tender plants, the small harrow or cultivator may be passed between the rows of field crops; with large, strong rooted plants, like corn, the slant-to harrow may be passed over the whol broadcast, pulverizing and destroving the small, sprouting weeds, but doing no harm to the strong corn plants, whether before or after they have reached the light. In the gardens the steel rake may do the same work in the parrow bed as the horse harrow per erms in the field.

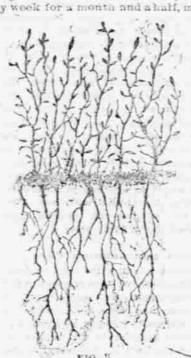
The accompanying figures will serve o explain our meaning. Fig. 1 repre ents a crop of weeds, aprouting, a eady to come up, during the first wee after the soil has been stirred. If the weather is warm and the soil moist, hey will often sprout an Inch in four r five days, and then is the time to sulverize finely an inch or two of the whole surface of the soil. In doing I every word is broken, crumbled and destroyed. A double benefit result rom it, in the breaking of the carthan iving to the coming crop a mellow at Fig. 2, somewhat reduced, shows th

ung weeds a week later. They have



eached the light, are a tenth to a fourth of an inch high, and have sent down coots two inches or more in length These roots, if numerous, double to abor required to destroy them, con pared with those shown in Fig. 1. II. he steel rake and the slautharzow wil do good work with them.

Fig. 3 represents the weeds still more when they have reached a height of sta inches or a foot. The crop has alread; suffered largely from their crowding an shade, and the labor required for thes was at least ten times as great as for those in Fig. 2, and about twenty timas great as in Fig. 1. This different has been tested by actual experiment Two given wrean of soil were measure off for prompt raking, and another equiarea assigned for too six-inch wer and the time required measured by watch. Two square yards were omely and thoroughly dressed with teel rake in twenty seconds by the mode represented in Fig. 1; and or square yard in forty seconds, accordi to Fig. 2. The work was remont every week for a month and a half, mak



F1G. S. ing two-minutes work for one and four minutes for the other. The tall week of Fig. 3 required but once about circl minutes to the square yard, being twice the labor of the square in Fig. c. Ba the crop had been nearly choked on by the weeds.

The experiment is worth repeating It is too late for the trial on many crop or the season, but there are still some on which the test can be made, such as turnips, Hungarian, corn fodder, etc. in the field, and many second crops in the garden. Many weeds have very small seeds, andwill not germinate if buried more

than an inch deep. For these, it is no necessary to rate deep in order to de stroy them for the season. Largo seed. will come up from a deeper depth, and equire a corresponding treatment. ountry Gentleman. THE KANGAROO'S JUMP.

Hunters in Great Danger from the Enraged Leapers.

When brought to bay the kangaroo jumps like a flash for the hunter's chest and tries to crush it with his fore feet. To prevent this each man wears across his breast a two or three-inch thick matting. Armed with a spear with a TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. club attachment at the other end, they ride upon swift horses into a herd. With the agility and equipose of circus riders they stand erect upon their horses and use their spears and clubs. The kangaroo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned and the skin is stretched on the ground and pegged down to prevent shrinkage. The flesh furnishes meat for the camp. Each man places his private mark

upon his booty, and when they have 100 apiece they return back to civilization. There are twenty varieties of kangaroes, among them the blue, red Wallaby, black, gray and forester, the latter furnishing the best leather, as it lives mainly in wooded sections. When the shipping parts are reached the hunters dispose of the skins by auction to the highest bidders, the skins being now in constant demand. Kangaroo hunters make large profits. One man is known to have cleared \$4,500, free of living expenses, in a single year.

to Storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinests, Bullders, Contractors and OPHERS, Admitted to be the greatest improvements EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight propaid. -Lemon sage is very good in the early stages of colds. This is an infu-

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237 No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTKINGER, E-susburg, April 13, 1883-ti. C. A. LANGBEIN

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc., Re-pairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sa-Shop B arker a Row on Centre

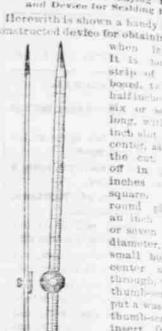
Steam Engines, Hay Presses, Shingle Mills, &c. Portable Crist Mills Send for Illus. Threshing Machines, &c.
Catalogue. A, B. FAEQUARCO., York, Pa.

Patent Variable Friction & Belt Feed.

ju 25.13t. Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency T. W. DICK. General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

TWO USEFUL DEVICES dag Target for Laying Deale



Dut a w Insert

GRADING TABGET, and tight desired height. Paint the target red, and the center w square at the lowest to draint set the target at the point with the center level square; then raise the targetto desired descent for the fr water in the drain. The device shown here is studied its construction is explained



hog into the barrel more custle n four or five standing on ; form. By turning the pole arm lotted lines) the hog can be saus the platform and reversed in an y means of the rope; a is an inc of driven into the post; & orm of the perture in the pole. a cheap and excellent contri-Lay the pole away when not in m Rural New Yorker. EARLY LAMBS.

The Profit in Getting Them Ready for Enrly Marketa

In rearing early lambs, several as ods are followed by different men is to buy the ewes as carry as passi in the summer, wherever they can found. As soon as they are huses the fall they are sheared and key doors all the time, for they's better after the wool is re are fed heavily right slong and said a short time after the lumbs are when mutten is usually high. In way a profit is made on the ewer as a s on the laures and wool. But: often deflicalt to get suitable sh sarly ensugh. Most sheep bough his way are tine wools and, altho they are more bardy and may bu is in larger flocks, they are not as good milk as the mutton breeds. And way is to select the ewes more of ly at the start, rejecting the post-each year and replacing then lambs of your own breeding. more expensive, but one will see ust such a flock as be wistes. method has its advantages. Ewe the mutton breeds are better to and are more profific breeders that wools. But whatever kind of ewused, the lambs should be the best had from one of the motion preferably one of the downs

lowns being used for this, but claimed to be fine sheep for nativ tun. The reasons for using rat one of these breeds are, they upon their lambs a temboncy nore readily; they give better a the faces are dark. That lambs, have dark faces may be only a fe out they bring better prices than faced ones. Finely-bred was of breeds are not plenty enough not enough to use to any great exies this purpose. Hampshire-down are favorites with many for the ness. One of the most diff! in raising these early lambs the ewes to take the ram early n the summer. To obvinte t culty a new breed has been brough the country (the Dorset), that for this purpose in England, as ises to sustain its reputation They are good mothers, giving of milk, and usually bear to lambs are strong and of good st ing on flesh well when young.

I do not know of the Oxfo

J. D. Avery, in Farm and Home

great point in their favor is

will breed at any season of the

WHEN the udder is inflamed requently and apply cold sater. is a very bad case apply a sinseed Ir that dog insists upon have with the cows on their way to the pasture tickle him with and

LET the laziest man or boy and best-natured one drive the come rom the pasture, and never of about his slowness if he keeps the moving.

the milk-yard wears away, ears ! Ir is to be boped the dairy shi coming Columbian Expositi made a National dairy w the producer can learn to goods and the consumer lear what fine butter and choese real Or the millions of cows that ac for dairy purposes in the United statistics show the average it

trick Theresees the

tation of sticking right thick and thin for a nun No dairyman has ever ma of the dairy by going into when milk and batter wer going out of the business wh low.

try; don't you?" Marianadore it." Annabel-"Farmer kind-hearted people, you kn imagine why they raked the hi those cunning little heaps il it flashed across me that the de-

about twenty-five dollars of far below the cost of proporty a cow for dairy work in any Suppose that every farme mun in the country was asked fed this or that to his cows?

there would be who could give n ligent answer! That is not the conduct a business. the dairy is to start in wi

-Annabel-"Oh, I just love the

I first went to the country, farmers did it so as to give the tramps a place to sleep."—Are all

DAIRY NOTES. cad if there is no other way IT costs at least two ounces per cow before the effect of a lail ansed by a strange dog running