

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If a little salad oil is mixed with mustard or the table it is greatly improved.

Moth infested articles should be saturated in naphtha or benzine. It injures nothing, and kills the destroyer.

It soothes and cools a feverish patient to bathe him with warm water in which a little saleratus has been dissolved.

A GOOD FEVER DRINK.—Put a large spoonful of black currant jelly into a tumbler, and fill it up with boiling water. When cold, it is ready to drink.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in old newspaper. This will prove a complete silencer.

Calisthenic exercises are calculated to cure deformities of the figure, especially of the chest, to invigorate the system, and conduce to elegant deportment and symmetry of form.

The best way of removing the stain of ice cream from a pale-blue silk-dress is to saturate it with perfectly pure cold water and to rub the edges of the mark made by the water with the flannel, so that it does not leave a stain.

One of the commonest mistakes made by parents is to ignore the fact that their children are growing up. They remain simply boys and girls to their fathers and mothers, while everybody else sees plainly that they are already menaced by the dangers which beset the early maturity of life.

TO COOK HOMINY.—There are three sizes of hominy. Large hominy requires to be boiled from four to five hours over a gentle fire. It should be washed clean, and put in the stew pan with just enough water to cover it. It is eaten as a vegetable. To cook the smaller hominy, wash it in two waters, then to one teacupful of hominy add a quart of water and a teaspoonful of salt and place the dish that contains it in a kettle of boiling water to prevent it getting burnt, or else over a very gentle fire. Let it boil for an hour, stirring it well with a spoon. It is generally eaten for breakfast.

HOME-MADE STYLOGRAPHIC PEN.—Take two ordinary steel pens of the same pattern, and insert them in the common holder. The inner pen will be the writing-pen. Between this and the outer pen will be held a supply of ink; when they are once dipped into the inkstand, they will last to write several lines of manuscript. It is not necessary that the points of the two pens should be very near together; but if the flow of ink is not rapid enough, the points may be brought nearer by a bit of thread or a minute rubber band.

VINEGAR FOR PICKLING.—Put two pounds of coarsest brown sugar to one gallon of cold fresh water, mix well, then put a little yeast on to a piece of toast, and lay on the liquid; stir well for a week, then cover the vessel with brown paper, in which holes have been made with a pin, keep in a warm place, and in about four months' time you will have good strong vinegar.

HOW TO BOTTLE FRUIT.—Take cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, plums, or apricots before they are dead ripe, put into large-mouthed olive bottles, and fill them very full, then cork tightly, place in a large pan or kettle of cold water with hay between the bottles, and let the water come up to their necks. When the water boils take the kettle from the fire, and let the bottles stand in it until cool. Then mix two-thirds beeswax with one-third tallow; heat together, and dip the corks into the boiling mass. Keep in a cool cellar.

A kettledrum is so called because it is made up of a great deal of noise and very little to eat.

THE CHEERFUL HOME.

The bitterness of a single unkind word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up even the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, do kind words and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the home, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumult of the world; it will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun. And the influences of home perpetuate themselves.

The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughter long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and the fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle and fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings which have made their own early life so wretched and distorted.

Towards the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds, and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men who disturb and distress and disorder the world, are not those born and nurtured among the hallowed influences of happy homes; but rather those whose early lives have been a scene of trouble and vexation—who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves, and trouble to those around them.

NEW PEARLS

Of late years a capricious taste in jewelry has fluctuated first from one stone to another, but since the dawn of the toilet, pearls have always had their worshippers. It is purer in look than a colored stone; and warmer in aspect than a diamond: two facts to which are, perhaps due its unfading popularity. Popular, however, as has been the pearl in the past, it will be still more popular if the future of the new pearl-banks at Lingah prove the treasure they are said to be. Two poor peasants, fishing a mile from Lingah, are reported to have made the discovery with which half of Persia is ringing. Pearls as large as pigeon eggs have been exhibited as proof of the pecuniary value of the new beds, and already European capitalists are being asked to form a company to work the new ground. It is too soon yet to say how far their anticipations of great riches will be fulfilled by events, but one cannot help wondering how the two poor peasants fared. Persian justice is not very reliable, and beggars walking about in that kingdom, with pearls of any size in their possession, might find it wiser to hold their tongues about their discovery till they had amassed enough riches to retire to a more civilized region.

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. It was well said of him that called a good office that was done harshly, and with an ill will, a stoney piece of bread. "It is necessary for him that is hungry to receive it, but it almost chokes a man in going down."

WOMAN'S TENACITY OF LIFE.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties, says the *Modern Age*. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively early period. In plants the seminate blossoms die earliest, and are produced in the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States, in 1870, committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart or liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration have a majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew women is exceptionally long-lived, the colored man exceptionally short-lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough remarks that there are from 2 to 6 per cent more males born than females, yet there is more than 6 per cent excess of females in the living populations. From which statistics we conclude that all women who can possibly obtain one of those rapidly departing men ought to marry, and that, as men are likely to become so very scarce, they can not be sufficiently prized by the other sex.

HUMOR HIM.

Perhaps it is a proof of man's inferiority that he must be managed a little. Nothing annoys him more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. Give him a neatly-served dinner, or a pair of easy slippers and a cup of tea, and let him eat and drink in peace, and in time he will tell you, of his own proper motion, all you wish to know. But if you begin the attack too soon, the chances are that you will be rewarded by curtly spoken monosyllables. Put down that piece of wisdom in your notebook, girls; it will serve you well some day.

He who prologues the honesty of today till to-morrow, will probably prorogue his to-morrows to eternity.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

Pride is never more offensive than when it condescends to the civil; whereas, vanity, whenever it forgets itself, naturally assumes good humor.

Precepts or maxims of great weight and a few useful ones at hand do more toward a happy life than whole volumes that we know not where to find.

Learn what people glory in, and you may learn much of both the theory and practice of their morals.

It should seem that indolence itself would incline a person to be honest, as it requires infinitely greater pains and contrivance to be a knave.

Hypocrisy, of course, delights in the most sublime speculations; for never intending to go beyond speculations, it costs nothing to have it magnificent.

Mere bashfulness without merit is awkward; and merit without modesty, insolent. But modest merit has a double claim to acceptance, and generally meets with as many patrons as beholders.

EATON'S.

Why not save from 10 to 15 per cent. and go to Eaton's where they buy and sell for CASH ONLY. All New goods, no bankrupt stock, or moth-eaten goods sold at Eaton's, and only one price. Just note prices quoted below, and Nos. 190, 192, 194 and 196 Yonge Street.

GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-buttoned kid gloves in black and dark colors, tans, tints and white, from 75 cents pair up.

Ladies' 6 and 8-button lengths Mousquetaire kid gloves in black and tan shades, \$1.25, \$1.50 pair, cheap.

Ladies' 3-buttoned Josephine kid gloves for 75c. pair.

Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c. pair, up.

Ladies' all-silk gloves, black and colored, 50c, 65c, 75c. pair, up.

Every lady should visit Eaton's glove department.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

Children's fancy parasols only 25 cents each.

Children's fancy parasols, fast colors, 35c. each.

Children's fancy parasols, with lace, only 50 cents each.

Ladies' black satin parasols, only 75c. each.

Ladies' black satin parasols, with lace, only \$1 each.

Ladies' black satin parasols with silk lace, only \$1.25 each.

Ladies' black and brown silk umbrellas, at \$1 each.

Ladies' black and brown silk umbrellas, at \$1.25 each.

Ladies' black, brown and green umbrellas at \$1.50, \$1.75, up.

The above are selling fast, over two hundred dozen to select from. Visit Eaton's parasol department.

MILLINERY.

Full display of Spring Millinery at Eaton's.

Ladies' trimmed hats for \$1, \$1.50, \$2, up to \$25, at Eaton's, 190 to 196 Yonge Street.

Special tables full of beautiful trimmed hats, for girls and misses, at 38c, 50c, 75c, \$1, up. Come and see.

Infants' bonnets and hats, in silk, satin and pique, 75c, 85c, \$1.25 up, at Eaton's.

Boys' straw sun hats in great variety, 5c, 10c, 15c, up.

Special value of women's sun hats, in black and colored, at 10c, 15c, 25c. up, at Eaton's millinery department.

American black and colored braid hats, 75c, 90c, up.

A most complete stock of black, cream, coral, tuscan, blue and brown ostrich feathers, retail at wholesale prices, at Eaton's, Yonge Street.

T. Eaton & Co. advertise all goods and their customers can depend upon getting anything they advertise, by calling at their establishment, or by communicating by telephone or letter.

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