

HOUSEHOLD.

THEY ARE DIVERSE AND VERY GENERALLY BECOMING.

Up to Date Dress Favors a Tall, Slim Effect—Furs Extremely Fashionable—A Rage For Crystal Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Etc.—A Stylish Hat.

It would seem almost impossible that anything distinctly new can be added to the varied assortment of winter styles. We now have our fashions, which are many and dissimilar, and may take our choice, influenced only by taste and pocketbooks. It has become



FASHIONABLE COSTUMES.

decidedly a "go as you please" season. Coats range from boleros to redingotes, skirts are single, double, plain or trimmed, and bodices distractingly diverse in their trimmings. However, it must be admitted that on the whole the present fashion of dress does not favor the short or plump figure, but is arranged especially for the tall and slim, although the closely gored skirts and fashionable belted bodices are decidedly becoming to the average figure.

Fur is so extremely fashionable this winter that narrow trimmings adorn coats and gowns, tails are conspicuous in millinery, while entire capes and coats of fur are prominent fashions in the mantle department. Fur and feathers, tucks and cordings, with lace appliques, and lace and sequin robes may be indeed considered of the utmost importance in the world of dress.

Buckles, buttons and batpins show the rage for crystal, and tiny buttons, well faceted and arranged on evening blouses and bodices, are delightfully smart and uncommon. Tiny buckles of paste or crystal are liberally used on gowns to fasten rows or straps of velvet ribbon or to small fastenings in bows, rosettes and folds. Sequins are as popular as of yore, but chenille is now intermixed, and black chenille, combined with black and steel sequins, figures on the handsomer type of robe, which has only to be mounted at the waist to wear over a silk slip.

The sketches given are typical of some of the prevailing styles. The long coat of seal brown plush is made with a hip seam and fastens with steel buttons. The cape is bordered with mink fur, and revers of guipure over white



STYLISH AND BECOMING.

satin are edged also with the fur. The opening is intended to be filled in with a jabot of silk or lace or a fur tie worn. The combination of tartan and plain material shown on the right has the new apron drapery and a very stylish bodice with plain back, a heart shaped yoke of plaid, smaller at the back, and the bodice bordered with beaver fur and applique gimp, the front caught with steel and crystal buttons.

The stylish and becoming hat is a pale antelope felt with brim turned upward. The bows are of deep heliotrope velvet, some loops lying backward and not seen from the front, and others on each side falling over the stems of the feathers. Velvet cut on the bias is best for the loops and folds continue round the left side, and there are loops forming a precise flat bow at the back, while another long feather lies along the right side, the tip just falling over the hair.

Caramel Cake and Icing.

Grate two squares of chocolate and melt over hot water, adding gradually one-half of a cupful of milk. When

smooth, add one cupful of sugar and the yolk of one egg and boil until thick, then set aside until cool. Cream together two-thirds of a cupful of butter and one cupful of brown sugar, add two well beaten eggs, then, alternately, one cupful of milk and three cupfuls of flour. Beat hard, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, one half of a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, the cold cooked mixture and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers.

Caramel Icing.—Boil together for 20 minutes two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half of a cupful of water and butter the size of an egg. Spread while hot.—Table Talk.

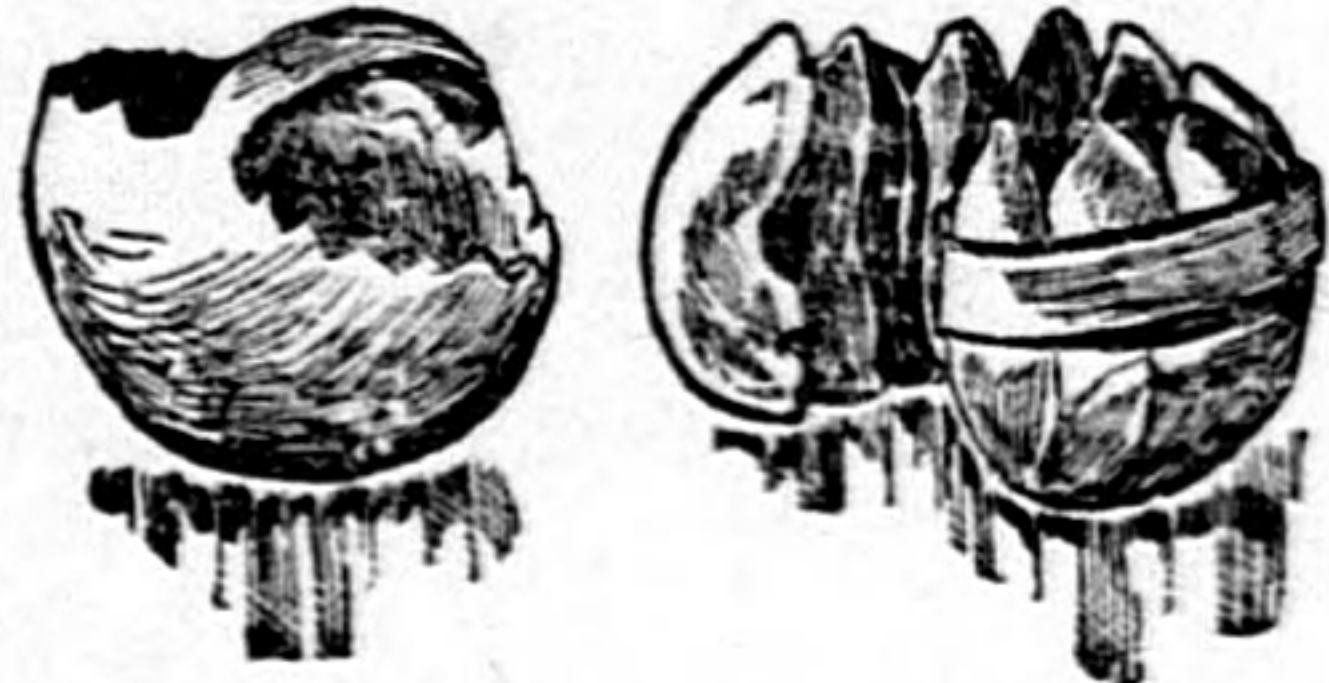
WAYS WITH AN ORANGE.

For the Appetite and Amusement of Little Folks.

What mother does not remember the difficulties in that period of a child's convalescence when he must be amused, but never to the point of weariness, when he must be fed exactly often enough and never too often and with just the right food and never a morsel of anything else? The following simple suggestions from Good Housekeeping are intended to give help at such a time:

Select an orange having a flexible skin. With a sharp pointed knife trace the form of a basket. Cut away the superfluous peel and carefully remove the pulp. The basket is prettier if its edge is notched with scissors. Serve in this the lemon jelly made with gelatin, which is one of the earliest and most acceptable things allowed a convalescent. The effect is charming and is sure to delight a child and will sometimes tempt a fastidious adult. It may be suggested here that jelly made from the juice of oranges is more delicate and easily digested and often more pleasing to the invalid than the sharper acid of the lemon. The juice of one lemon must, however, always be added or the result may be insipid.

One little shut in was so pleased with his bright basket of quivering jelly that he could not bear to part with it, and after the jelly was eaten the basket was



FANCIES IN ORANGES.

reserved in the refrigerator for his use, and all kinds of nourishing portions were received by him with enthusiasm from a dish so interesting.

Carefully remove all the peel of the orange except a band three-quarters of an inch wide around the middle. Cut this band at one point and separate the sections from each other without detaching them from the band of peel. Rest this upon a pretty plate. The child is yet to be seen who will not hail the attractive yellow semicircle with joy and spend a long time happily in slowly demolishing the appetizing little row. The entertainment may be lengthened and varied almost without limit by an ingenious mother with a faculty for story telling, as the even line of orange quarters lends itself readily to the imagination and may be made to represent a wide range of things from stars in the sky to pigs in a pen.

This is for amusement only, with no design on the appetite. Cut with a pen-knife a face, or rather a most simple outline of eyes, nose and mouth, upon the peel of the fruit. Mount the orange upon a tumbler of just the right size draped with a small doily. Gently pulling the napkin in one direction and another changes the position of the head in a comical manner. The name of this bilious looking individual is "Jimmy Boy," and grown ups as well as children like to play with him.

What to Do With Cold Turkey.

Good Housekeeping gives some recipes for tastefully serving the "left over" parts of the turkey. The first is for a turkey pudding. To every pint of finely chopped cold cooked turkey add one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful milk, the whites of three eggs and salt, pepper and parsley to taste. Mix well, rubbing it to a paste, after which add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Fill custard cups, stand them in water and bake for about 30 minutes.

Turkey Hash.—Mince cold boiled or roast turkey, and to each cupful add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful of milk and two thin slices of onion or a little grated lemon peel. Season with salt and pepper. Stew it, and when done serve on nicely toasted bread.

Turkey Bone Soup.—Cover the turkey bones and dressing with a quart of cold water. Let simmer three hours; strain. Chop whatever meat there is on the bones and return to the soup with one slice of onion, a few celery stalks, cut fine, and two or three spoonfuls rice. Simmer five minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Add one cupful cream or rich milk and serve as soon as it boils up.

There is just one thing which the fashionably gowned woman can do with her ultra long skirt—that is, let it trail. No one has yet achieved success in the attempt to hold it up.

RILEY'S JOKES.

The Hoosier Poet Talks Interestingly to a Reporter.

The Hoosier Poet was busy when the Tales of the Town man called upon him.

"Glad you came in," he said. "Not that I've been—but that's General New's story. General New of the Indianapolis Journal called on General Grant during the latter's first term and found the president warrior laughing heartily. Of course New looked as though he wanted to know the reason, and the general told him. He said he'd just had a call from an old friend who lived in Galena, Ills., one of his early day acquaintances, who said he'd been in Washington for two or three days, but had been so busy that he was unable to call upon his old friend, the president, any sooner, and he apologized for the delay. General Grant looked at him in his comical fashion and gravely said:

"Well, John, I haven't been lonesome!"

"You see, the visit occurred at a time when the president was being harassed to death by callers from all directions, who had driven him nearly to distraction."

"A man who travels a good deal comes to know towns because of certain points that are usually entirely personal with him. Sometimes a bad hotel, sometimes an extremely early train, will stamp a characteristic on a town. I remember that my old friend Bill Nye was once chatting with Senator Shirley of Maine and remarked upon the fact that he (Nye) was born at Shirley, in the senator's state, adding that the town had doubtless been named for one of the senator's ancestors."

"I didn't know," said the senator, "that there was such a town in Maine as Shirley."

"I didn't know it either," said Nye, "until I was born there!"

And the poet went on with his writing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE PRICE OF PEPPER.

It Helped to Change the History of the Old World.

In the sixteenth century all the pepper consumed in England was bought by the English merchants from the Dutch, who brought it from India. Owing to racial jealousy, the Dutch traders in 1599 raised the cost from 3 shillings to 6 shillings per pound. This petty display of ill feeling caused considerable annoyance to the English merchants and aroused in them that feeling of independence which has always been so characteristic of our race.

They determined to import their pepper direct from India in their own ships, and for this purpose formed a company, called the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies, and which in latter days became eventually known as the East India company.

Their first voyages embroiled them in almost innumerable quarrels with the Dutch and Portuguese, and for a time the venture proved a financial failure. It was not until 1615 that the company became successful and obtained lucrative treaties, owing to their decisively defeating the Portuguese.

From this time on their possessions gradually increased, slowly at first, and then very rapidly, until, by the wise and beneficial management of such men as Clive, Warren Hastings and Cornwallis, they exercised sovereignty over the greater portion of India.

In this manner it happened that an increase in the price of pepper momentarily affected the history of mankind.—London Standard.

A Shining Mark.

A lady, grievously tormented with a corn on her toe, was advised by one of her friends to anoint it with phosphorus, which in a weak moment she did, but forgot to tell her husband before retiring at night. It had just turned 12 when the husband awoke, and was startled to see something sparkling at the foot of the bed.

He had never heard of a firefly in the locality, nor did he ever remember seeing such a terrible looking object as the toe presented. Reaching carefully out of bed till he found one of his slippers he raised it high in the air and brought it down with great force upon the mysterious light.

A shriek and an avalanche of bed-clothes, and all was over. When at last he released himself from the bedclothes, he discovered his wife groaning in a corner of the bedroom, but she had not got that phosphorated corn.—London Answers.

Weather Forecasts.

The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which during the Crimean war. Nov. 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France Vaillant, the French minister of war, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet warned in ample time to reach safety.

ARBITRATORS' AWARD

In the Matter of the Grand Trunk Telegraphers.

IT WAS HANDED OUT SATURDAY

Chief Justice Meredith and His Associates Were All Agreed—New Rules Laid Down—Question of Overtime Settled—Extra Pay for Extra Work—An Amicable Adjustment.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The arbitrators in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway and their railroad telegraphers and agents concluded their labors at 5 p.m. Saturday, and handed out the following unanimous award:

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1890.
The arbitrators to whom have been submitted the matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and their employees, who are agents and telegraphers, having heard the parties and considered all special cases presented and the list of salaries paid, do, having regard to conditions existing at the present time and the special features of the Grand Trunk Railway system:

Unanimously award and find as follows:

(1) That rules 20, 21, 22 and 23, as altered, changed and amended, and as hereto annexed, shall be and become rules of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that the changed rates of salary and allowance for overtime and all other provisions of the said rules, shall come into force and effect as of the first day of January, 1890.

(2) By the consent of parties, the further rules hereto annexed, initiated by the chairman, are to become rules of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

(3) The arbitrators decide that the subject matter of clause 16 of the agreement of reference is a proper matter for them to pass upon, but they have, by the agreement and settlement of the parties, been relieved from making an award with reference thereto.

(4) The arbitrators have considered the list of salaries paid at stations and have settled the same as per schedule hereto annexed.

Signed in three parts in the presence of Nelson R. Butcher, Secretary, W. R. Meredith, chairman, B. B. Osler, F. P. Sargent.

Question of Overtime.
Telegraphers required to remain on duty outside of their regular hours will be given an office consent of parties, the further rules hereto annexed, initiated by the chairman, are to become rules of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper office within 48 hours from time service is performed. If overtime is not allowed telegraphers will be notified within ten days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reasons why.

Rule 20.
At offices where only one telegrapher is employed, 12 consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At offices where only two telegraphers are employed, 12 consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, 10 consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work.

If telegraphers are required to remain on duty to exceed the above named hours they will receive overtime under rule 21 except as hereinafter provided by rule 22.

Rule 21.
Overtime will be computed pro rata of stated salary but in no case less than 12 cents per hour. In computing overtime less than 30 minutes will not be counted. Thirty minutes and less than 60 minutes will be considered an hour, and up to one hour's service connected therewith shall be paid at 35 cents per call.

Rule 22.
This rule, with its sub-sections, applies to branch lines only.

1. Where one telegrapher only is employed and the time of the regular scheduled passenger, mixed or way-freight trains is so arranged as to require the telegrapher, in order to meet them, to be on duty beyond 12 consecutive hours, he will receive the following sums per month, to be added to his salary:

If required to meet such train after three and within four hours \$1.50
If required to meet such train after 4 and within 3 hours \$3.50
If required to meet such train after 5 hour and within 2 hours \$2.50
If required to meet such train within 1 hour \$1.50
Fractions of an hour to be computed as in rule 21.

(2) An employee, whose salary, including receipts from all sources during the preceding year, exceeds \$50 per month will not be entitled to the additional allowance provided for by this rule.

(3) An employee will not be required, except for the purpose of an "emergency call" to be on duty so as not to leave his eight consecutive hours off duty in the 24.

(4) The extra pay provided for by this rule is to compensate operators for the inconvenience of 12 hours' duty, not being consecutive, and is not otherwise to interfere with the allowances for overtime under rules 20 and 21.

Rule 26.
The minimum monthly salary will be as follows:

| | Main Branch Lines. | Lines |
|--|--------------------|-------|
| Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, light and fuel | \$38 | \$35 |
| Agent and telegrapher, without dwelling, fuel and light | 43 | 40 |
| Telegraphers | 38 | 35 |
| Relieving agents, who are on the permanent staff, and are telegraphers | 50 | 50 |

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the following shall be deemed main lines: Portland to Sarnia, Suspension Bridge to Windsor, Komoka to Sarnia, Hamilton to Toronto, Toronto to Gravenhurst.

W. R. Meredith, (Sgd.)
B. B. Osler,
F. P. Sargent.

OAK FOR BRITISH WARSHIPS.
A Hamilton Company Has an Order for 100 Carloads.

Hamilton, Jan. 30.—The Bradley Myles Lumber Company of this city has received an order to supply the British Admiralty with 100 carloads of oak dimension timber, for use in the iron clads. The delivery will be made at Liverpool some time about May.

Middleton in the Dungeon Cell.
Kingston, Jan. 30.—Reginald Launce- lot Middleton, the railway "magnate," who was sent down from Brantford, is in the deep, dark dungeon at the peni-

tentiary. He was placed there on Tuesday last for creating a disturbance among the convicts. He is said to have organized a party of kickers over the quality of grub supplied. The "magnate" is one of 16 sent to the dungeon. Middleton has been working at stonecutting.

Port Arthur Will Boom.
Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—George H. Macdonald, ex-M.P. for Aigoa, arrived from the west yesterday on private business. He says the work of the Rainy River road is going ahead very satisfactorily, and Port Arthur will probably have a boom when the road is opened for traffic next fall.

A MONSTER AFFAIR IN PROSPECT.
The 9th Triennial International Sunday School Convention at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30.—A local committee having charge of the arrangements of the ninth triennial international Sunday School Convention to be held here in April, met in the Y.M.C.A. parlors yesterday and took up the work of caring for the big gathering and looking into other details. The convention will meet April 27, 28 and 29, and about 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States, several South American countries, Canada, Mexico, England, and possibly India will be here. Several days before the convention the International Lesson Committee, John Potts, D.D., of Toronto, Ont., chairman, will meet in Atlanta to map out the Sunday school lessons for the next six years.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided to open the convention with a monster meeting and chorus of 10,000 voices at the Auditorium in Exposition Park.

The convention will represent 30,000,000 Sunday school scholars and about 200,000 schools. The largest gathering in the history of the International Association is expected.

DOUKHOBORS FOR ONTARIO.
A Movement on Foot to Induce 2,000 to Settle in This Province.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 30.—Five trains of Doukhobors have passed through here. Their appearance was so pleasing that a deputation of citizens waited on Mr. Connors, on the eve of his departure to attend his legislative duties, strongly urging increased interest on the part of the Ontario Government in getting 2,000 of them for this section from the next arrivals. Port William and Port Arthur's committee arranged to send Mayor Marks with Mr. Connors to see Prince Hilkooff and Minister Sifton to arrange for Prince Hilkooff to see and select lands, see the Ontario Government about three townships, and appoint a Government land guide and settlement agents. The Ontario Government have already promised free lands, leading roads and houses of shelter. Mr. Connors also promised his best endeavors towards getting a subsidy for the Thunder Bay-Nipigon Railway this session. Plans of 20 miles of this railway are being made ready for work in the spring, and the ties are being gotten out.

CHARGES AGAINST THE YANKEES.
Charged With Pursuing Crooked Ways in the Philippines.

Barcelona, Jan. 30.—The Manila correspondent of The Diario says he has discovered that the relations between Major-General Otis and Rear-Admiral Dewey are most strained, owing to the profound rivalry which exists between the land and sea forces of the United States in the islands. "The administrative morality of the Americans," says the correspondent, "is below par. The gambling halls of Manila are taxed \$1,200 each, and the police are highwaymen who make arbitrary arrests and then demand from \$10 to \$20 for the release of their prisoners."

The correspondent further declares that the Americans have monopolized all the trade and swamped the markets with their products, rendering European competition impossible. As an instance of this, he alleges that California wines are sold in Manila as genuine Bordeaux.

GENERAL EAGAN FOUND GUILTY.
Sentenced to Dismissal from the U. S. Army Service.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 30.—General Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations the court, having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely the one punishment—dismissal—for the offence. Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

The Carnegie Bank a Success.
Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—The bank started by the Carnegie Steel Company two years ago to encourage its employees to save their money has proven such a success that it has attracted national interest. More than \$1,000,000 is held in trust for employees.

VICTORIA BRIDGE
To Be Opened for General Traffic by the End of May.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Mr. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, informs Mayor Whimpy of St. Lambert that it is the intention of the company to have the Victoria Jubilee bridge opened for vehicles and foot passengers by May 31. This is the first intimation officially announced of the expected completion of the bridge, and settles the question with many who were in doubt about the completion of the roadway and footwalk.