WHERE STYLES COME FROM.

Interview With a Man Who Gets Up Men's Fashion-Plates. "We are always on the lookout for

something new," says a writer in The American Tailor. "Sometimes we get a suggestion or hint from a tailor or other person, and will work on it until we produce something acceptable. After getting suggestions from tailors and others, and considering them, perhaps getting the views of a lady, we go off and do as many newspaper men do, 'act as we please.' It is well enough to get the ideas of others, but when we come down to work we have to boss the job and use our own ideas. It is one of those businesses in which there is no well-defined method as to originating styles. Observation and study are required. Formerly changes were made in February for spring and summer styles, and in August for fall and winter, and the greatest changes are still made at these periods. The trade for the past ten years at least, has, however, not been content with but two plates per year, and must now have them quarterly, many of the foremost demanding them monthly. The great changes are in the spring and fall, however, and the others are modifications or improvements on them, not radical changes. The basiness of making style has increased greatly within the past few years, and there are a number at it, but the bulk of it is done by two or three houses. Of course, there are not so much change in style demanded by gentlemen as by ladies. No, we do not get up any styles for particular sections of the country. When we publish the plates they are sent to every portion of the country, and sometimes it is found that one style will become popular in one section and another in an other section, but, as a rule, the tastes are as much different in one section as another. There are about 25,000 merchant tailors of standing in the country-those who keep a stock and are fully up to the times, having the best goods-and with these the fashion magazines have come to be as essential as the newspaper. Such progress have we made that even Europeans are adopting our patterns. Formerly the representative merchant tailor might be said to be a son of poor parents, receiving pattern-plates twice a year, and being fully satisfied. Now, however, the merchant tailor is not content with even the quarterly plates issued, and it is surpassing those of other countries. They are now ever alive for something new, to have not only the latest improvements in tools and conveniences for their business. Some were content a few years ago with modest unassuming places of business, but now the merchant tailor has as fine an establishment as any tradesman." Why are Onions Difficult to Raise? Many of our readers seem to have trouble in raising onions from seed. The seed will grow, and so do the onions, but they do not form bulbs. They produce thick necks and keep green and growing until cut down by frost. Many think this is due to climate. Possibly this is so, but in many cases the trouble is more likely to be due to some of the following causes namely: Poor seed, poor land, late sowing and weeds. By poor seed we do not mean seed that will not grow. but ill-bred seed, seed grown from a crop of onions, the best of which have been sold and those not good enough to sell, planted for seed! A scallionish onion, or one with a small bulb and a thick, immature neck, will produce even large cabbages as well as flowquite as much and quite as good-lookcourse a great variety of costumes ing seed as the best formed bulb-in and the battle was a scene of animafact more seed and better looking seed. tion and beauty. Seed grown from scallions, or from thick-necked onions will be very sure to produce scallions. We can row down stream faster than we can pull up against the current. The onion has been brought to perfection by high feeding and careful selection, and if morning he watched intently while a we would maintain what we have negro boy blacked my shoes. The folgained, we must continue our efforts, lowing morning he came to where I but must not select the poorest orions was sitting with a blacking brush in to breed from. By poor land, we do his mouth. You may not believe it, not mean land that will not produce a but that dog got down on his haunches. good crop of corn or wheat or potatoes or grass. Land might be too rich teeth and rubbed away like a house on for wheat, but not rich enough for on- fire. But I must admit that he did not ions. This same land might, without get up much of a polish. One Sunday, any manare, become rich enough for onious. We know low mucky land followed me to church. I noticed that where onions are successfully grown he watched every movement of the year after year without manure, but preacher. That afternoon I heard a which at first produced a very poor terrible howling of dogs in my back crop. It needed the thorough tillage yard. I went out to see what was the and freedom from weeds which all matter. My dog was in the woodshed, onion growers find so essential. Onion standing on his hind legs in an old seed should be sown the moment the dry-goods box. He held down a torn frost is out of the surface soil. The almanae with one fore paw and gestiland should have been made ready the culated wildly with the other, while he autumn previous. If this is not done swayed his head and howled to an and you have to get the land ready in | audience of four other dogs, even more the spring, you may get a fair crop of onions, but can hardly expect a full yield. Even if everything else is fav-crow story "threw up the sponge." orable, if the onion patch is not kept Memphis Appeal. free from weeds, you will be pretty certain of getting a liberal sprinkling of scallions. To a certain extent, rich land and fredom from weeds have the same effect; both are favorable to rap- tion of Fish Commissioner Blackford. id growth. Onion roots spread out for the destruction of star fish, which very little on the surface; they strike are said to be one of the most danstraight down. This is probably why gerous foes of the oyster. The pill land that has been thoroughly tilled or heavily manured for years is best for onions. The fertility has had time to oyster-beds in the waters of the State, get down towards the subsoil .- Anter. the reward to be at the rate of 25 cents ican Agriculturist for April.

The Mistress of The White House.

one of Anna Dickinson, perhaps be-

cause she wears her hair in the same

style. Yet there is nothing manuish

about her, and in private she is rather

too modest than otherwise. Her

voice is clear and her articulation

distinct, making her a fine speaker.

She has given frequent lectures at the

Curious Payment for Land in England. Gloves of various kinds were frejuently presented in service for lands.

Thus, two farms at Carlcoats, in Yorkshire, paid "the one a right hand, and the other a left hand glove yearly;" and some lands in Elmesale, in the same county, were held of the king "by the service of paying at the Cas-tle of Pontefract one pair of gloves furred with fox skin, or eighteen pence yearly;" while for the manor of Elston, in Nottingham, were rendered two pairs of gloves, together with a a pound of cummin seed, and a steel needle. Needles are met with several times, but one instance must here suffice-where "Roger, for some time tailor to our lord the king," held lands in Hallingbury, Essex, by paying at the king's exchequer "one silver needle yearly." Still more curious is the service for certain lands in Rode, Northampton, which consisted in finding "one horse of the price of 5s. and one sack of the price of 4 1-2d., with one small pin, for forty days.' Probably this "small pin" was similar to the skewer noticed above, and was used to fasten, or attach, the sack, which mayhave been employed to carry fodder to the horses. That the horses were tolerable cared for, even in those days, seems to be proved by the fact that the manor of Cherburgh, in Dorset, was held "by the service of one horse-comb, price 4d., to be paid yearly," and that certain lands in the hundred of Losenberg, in the same country, were held "of our lord the king, by the serjeantry of finding a certain horse-comb, or currycomb, Among other miscellaneous etc." services by which lands were held may be mentioned certain instances of hose. Thus, Cottington, in Nottingham, was held by the service of presenting to the king a pair of scarlet hose yearly; Eldresfield, in Wor-cester, was held by rendering to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, hose of scarlet on his birthday, and Henley, in Warwick, was held by Edmund, Lord Stafford, by the service of 3s, or a pair of scarlet hose.

Battle of Flowers.

Among the teatures of the - carnival at Nice this year, writes a correspondent, was the Battle of Flowers, which took place on Friday, Feb. 13, and was repeated on the following Monday. Precisely at 2 o'clock on the first day named the gun at the chateau gave the signal for beginning the hostilities and by 3 o'clock the battle had really begun. Vehicles richly decorated with flowers, fruits, ribbons, straw, and other decorative material parade the Corso and bouquets fell thick as hail upon the crowds, which extended in a thick mass from one end of the course to the other. The people on foot responded with vigor to the attacks of the riders, many of them having provided themselves with large baskets full of small bouquets, in the manufacture of which a whole army of florists had been engaged during the whole of the preceding day and night. There was a constant shower of violets, mimosas, lilacs, pinks, anemones, roses, and, in fact, every flower to pe found in bloom at the season in that portion of France. Some of the vehicles were remarkable pretty, and among the most noticeable was a victoria entirely hidden with scarlet pinks, even the wheels being covered with these flowers. Another vehicle was a cart covered with verdure and vegetables and occupied by three pretty peasant girls, who threw leeks, carrots, cauliflowers and ers among the people. There was of

THE PUNISHMENT TOO LIGHT.

Dealing With Capital Rascals Who Ham Swindled Far and Wide.

Washington special: An Omaha man has caught a cunning rogue. Peter Finnegan was convicted in the criminal court yesterday of violating section 5480 of the revised statutes by sending a letter through the mails with intent to defraud. This is the case which occurred here in October last and was fully published at that time. Finnegan, representing himself to be Alice A. Baker, formerly of Omaha, Neb., wrote to Mr. Clark Woodman, of that place, asking for assistance. He would start off in this manner with a fourpage letter:

"I beg leave to address you, and hope to meet with your sympathy. I am a poor gird from Omaha, Neb., in trouble, and knowing you to be a good man I come to you, and I do hope to make a confidant of you, and that you will never in life have cause to regret it. I got will never in file have cause to regret it. I got deceived by a young man in Omaha, and I came east to Baltimore to hide my shame. The good Lord called my baby to himself, for which I am ever grateful. Lord help me, I am now so fixed I am not able to work." After writing in the same strain he would

After writing in the same strain he wou'd wind up by saying: "Lord, look down on me this day of my life, and keep me and guide me in Thy way. I hope that you will answer by return mail.

"Yours, unfortunate, in Christ, "ALICE A. BAKER."

In reponse he would receive a conciliatory letter and the money asked for. Quite a numbetter and the money asked for. Guite a hum-ber of letters in response to those he wrote were found on him, showing that the busi-ness was a lucrative one. The scheme resort-ed to was novel and well planned, and worked well to his advantage. The accused being an expert penman was enabled to carry on the de-continue without detection for a long time. ception without detection for a long time.

His detection and arrest was effected by Mr. Clark Woodman, of Omaha. He received one of the pitcous appeals and was asked to direct his answer to an address in this city. He sent \$20 to Riggs & Co.'s bank and requested them to have the police discover whether the case was a meritorious one or not. The investigation resulted in the arrest of Finnegan and his wife.

After the case had been made out, Detective Edelui, after reporting the circumstances con-nected with the arrest, stated that when he got Finnegan at headquarters he admitted writing the letter, and said that poverty led him to commit the act. He had a wife and several small children and did not know what to do for them. The detective said at that time he thought

this the only case against Finnegan, but since then a number of other letters had arrived. one of them containing \$25. These were read in evidence. The following was from a whole-sale grocer of Omaha, Neb.:

"DEAR ALICE: I received your letter this morning, and was glad that you had received my letter, and that you appreciate what I have done, as I feel that I have helped a poor girl out of trouble-one that will repay me some way when the opportunity offers, if one ever should present itself. You ask us to send you \$20-\$15 to redeem your trunk and \$5 to get you some little things to eat. Now, if you are coming second class you cannot get a sleeper, but if your ticket is via Chicago or St. Louis, I could send you a pass to either place so that you could take a sleeper from there, as you will no doubt be tired out when you reach there. I could not get anything from Balti-

Mrs. Jesus Castro, an aged Mexican, ady, now residing at American Flag, in the Santa Catilina mountains, is perhaps the only woman living who, literally speaking, ever cost her husband her weight in gold. It is said that in the early gold-digging days of Califor-nia she was a resident of Sonora, in which state she was born and raised to womanhood. When about the age of 17 a paternal uncle, but a few years her senior, returned with his companions, golden-laden, from the El Dorado of the west and became desperately enamored of her.

Cost Her Weight in Gold.

He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the church refused, because of the near relationship existing between them, to solemnize the marriage. Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the church his way, and succeeded only by the payment of her weight in gold. She at the time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales the glitter-ing dust was shoveled. Her affianced husband still had enough of this world's goods to provide a comfortable home, and they were married. They lived appily together, and she bore to her husband eleven children. In the course of years he died and she married again, Mr. Castro being her second husband. The above is a fact and not fiction, as living witnesses can prove .--Tucson Star.

The Power of Niagara Falls.

These wonderful falls have often filled the hearts of those who regret to see power wasted, with a grief altogether too deep for tears. This sorrow generally finds vent in a pathetic statistical account, showing the amount of the loss. For example, taking the height of the falls to be 150 feet, it is estimated that 1,165,000,000 cubic feet of water fall over every hour. Exclusive of the velocity with which the water reaches the brink, the power of the falls is calculated to be about 5,000,-000 horse power, or nearly one-fourth of the whole steam-power of the earth. Accordingly, four such falls as those of Niagara, working day and night, would peplace the work now done for man by the steam-engine. By the time the power of the existing falls has been fully utilized, perhaps the three other falls may have been discovered.-The Gatherer, in Cassell's Family Magazine for April. The prison labor question will vex a great

nany statesmen and philosophers in the coming years. When you visit New York City, via Central

depot, save Baggage Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel. opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars;



DOES

WONDERFUL

CURES OF

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SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURS

and functions, thereby

PERFECTLY CURED.



PERFECT Manhood

MAY REGAIN QUICKLY

PERFECT

SEXUAL POWERIII

AND

Procreative Ability

BY THE USE OF

Senator Vest's Dog.

"I have a dog," said Senator Vest, who had just heard a precocious crow spit on my shoes, took the brush in his while I was living at Sedalia, this dog

Foes of the Oyster.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, at the suggesauthorizes a reward for star fishes taken in quantities from any of the per bushel when the number of star fishes taken amount to thirty or more

bushels at any one time.-Boston Jour-In looks Miss Cleveland reminds nal.

> THE hunting dagger which belonged to Col. James Bowie, and which has served as a pattern of all subsequent bowie-knives, has been sent for exhibition to New Orleans. It is a for-

more or I would send it so you could come all the way first-class. To help you pay for sleeper and meals I have sent you \$25, as 1 know you will have a hard enough time traveling anyway. I hope you will get home once more and that you will always find in myself a true friend. As I wrote you I may go to Chi-ago and St. Louis this week, and if I meet you there would look after your getting home. While I am sending this money without any personal acquaintance with you, I feel it will be appreciated, and rest assured your secret will be known to none but ourselves. I hope you will write me as soon as you get this, and when you get home I expect to see you, if not before."

Another Omaha man, a bank president, sent \$15 with his card. With the reading of these letters the government closed its case. The defendants announced that they would have to accept the case as presented by the prose ution as they had no witnesses to call, and the argument ensued. The jury were out twenty-five minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Phelps, in suing for elemency in the sentence, read letters from different persons showing that Finnegan had been a temperate, hard-working man, and had tried to make an honest living.

The counsel appealed in behalf of the wife and two children that the court would impose as light a jail sentence as possible, taking into consideration the fact that the prisoner had already been six months in confinement.

Finnegan, in reply to an inquiry from the court, said that he came here from St. Louis, and had never made a dollar out of the business, the letters with money in them coming after his arrest. He had tried hard, but could not obtain work.

Judge McArthur said that he was disposed to mitigate the sentence in the case, and after commenting on the fact 'hat a man's wife and children are always the sufferers in such cases he was sentenced to three months in jail.

Finnegan was evidently surprised at the lightness of the sentence, and for a few sec-onds could not speak. Then he burst forth thanking the judge, while the tears rolled down-his cheeks as he spoke, and in closing said: "May the merciful judge in heaven meet you with the mercy you have extended to me. I thank you." He was then reconducted to jail.

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Beale's Recollections of the Suffering Hero.

Gen. Beale, of Washington, one of the old commander's dearest friends, in speaking of Gen. Grant, says: "I have been a very intimate friend of Gen. Grant for fifteen years. In all my daily companionship with him, at home or abroad. I never heard Gen. Grant make a remark that could not be repeated with propriety before a roomful of ladies. His character was wholly pure and free from guile. As to the reports that he drank to ex-cess I ought not to refer, for they are senseless and untrue, but I will say that during the who'e period that I have known him-in riding to and from my farm near this city two or three times a week, in dining at the same table, in walking the streets of Paris until o'clock in the morning for amusementhave never seen him when he wasn't as clear-headed as you and I are now. His even disposition was something wonderful to me, and I have seen him tried almost beyond human endurance. He never cursed and swore at people, and he never lost control of himself. He was always able to do what he con-sidered right. I saw him once while at a white heat of vexation in the library at the white house put personal prejudices and wishes aside and do his duty without a question. He had been abused and slandered by a certain person to such an extent that he could only recognize him a personal enemy. The question arose whether that person should be nominated to the senate or not for a position. I knew all the circumstances and said to Gen. Grant: 'What are you going to do about it?' 'Do about it?' he repeated; 'I will send his name to the senate. He has de-served his appointment by his services to his country and no personal ill-feeling on my part shall prevent his obtaining what he deserves.' He sat down and signed the nomi-nation and it was sent to the senate at once. He was generous in the extreme. It was al-ways difficult for him to refuse requests made of him. I coud tell you instances of his great kindness of heart which you could scarcely believe, but little things will show this trait as well as preat ones. When Gen. Grant had been a visitor at my house, chil-dren would overwhelm him with requests for

\$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Ele vator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Kansas man has six children unnamed. He has left them to name themselves when hey have reached years of discretion.

Miss Parloa declares that the art of cooking should rank with paintings, music and sculp-ture; if anything, higher, because more beneficial to the human race.

The Valley Springs (Dak.) "Enterprise" says: "We are informed that Mrs. Mattie Johnson, who lives four miles west of town, was doing her housework, when her daughter Annie, two years old, got hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in place of half a teaspoonful as a general dose drank the full bottle. It cured her cough and she is doing well."

Oscar Wilde now advocates the abolition of the coat and vest. We suggest that Oscar be locked up in his room before he goes any urther.-Life.

A negro, after gazing at some Chinese, exclaimed: "If de white folks is all so dark out dere, I wonder what's the color of the niggers."-Anon.

It is Dangerous to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried, and nonseemed to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I had lost my smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now have my hearing as well as 1 ever had, and can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Eiy's Cream Balm for Catarrh.— Mrs. E. E. Grimes, 67 Valley St., Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio

At the mouth of a Cornish mine there is this advice: "Do not fall down this shaft, as there are men at work at the bottom of it."

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is not an intoxicating beverage, but a pleasant, mild laxative and flicient Tonic, acting directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

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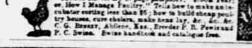
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