The above map, although not embracing the Caspian sea and showing the trend of Russian conquest in Turkestan, will give a generally accurate idea of the opposing interests in Central Asia. Russia has extended her power over the Central Asian khanates steadily and surely during the past twenty years. The acquisition of Merv two years ago gave her command over the roads to Herat and in the valleys of the Murghab, the Kushk and the Heri-Rud rivers. She is advancing to Robat pass, where Gen. Lumsden, the British boundary commissioner, has concentrated his troops, eighty miles from Herat. This pass is 900 feet high. Here, in case of war, the struggle will commence. From Herat to Cabul, the Afghan capital, is about 450 miles. The tract of country in dispute lies mainly between the Heri-Rud, or River of Herat, and the Murghab, or River of Mery. This is called the Badghis district. The Russians occupy the Zulfikar pass on the east side of the Heri-Rud, and also Ak-Robat, 120 miles from Herat, and also Pendjeh, 100 miles from that city. The British at Quettah, beyond the Bolan pass in Southern Afghanistan, are 514 miles from Herat. The railroad connecting with the Indus Valley railway, by which troops may be sent to Quettah, through the Bolan, is under construction to Candahar. It takes an English force fifty days to go from England to Candahar. Russia's railway facilities place her fifty-six days from the same point. Russia can place a force before Herat in only thirty-two days from Odessa, on the Black sea, and it would take England fifty-one days to reach Herat from Kurrachee, the scaport where the Indus Valley railway begins. The advantage, of course, in time is with the Russians. The Indian railways, however, extend to Rawul-Pindee, east of the Khyber pass, through which troops may be marched to Cabul, and by the caravan road from Cabul to Herat in six or seven weeks. The anxiety of the Indian military authorities to have an advance ordered is easily explicable. The Russians are on the inside track in the race to Herat.

#### FALL OF A GREAT BUILDING.

In Which Five Hundred Men and Women Were at Work -- Frightful List of Fatalities. A fearful catastrophe occurred in Brooklyn on Tuesday. Two houses, 55 and 57 Atlantic street, fell with a crash. The Abbott buildings, on State street, which are let out for

manufacturing purposes, together with the building in the rear, were destroyed. The rear building was undergoing repairs and was on props. The under girders gave way, when the entire structure collapsed, burying the communicated with the front of the buildings and, despite the efforts of the firemen, were

People, on looking up the street, saw that

the roof of the building and portions of the of people injured and it seemed but a moment | policemen, the occupants being obliged to when a volume of smoke rolled up, showing that the building had taken fire. Hundreds of people, men, women and girls, were at work at the various branches of business carried on in the building, which covers considerable ground, having wings which extend through Atlantic avenue to State street. A soon as the accident had happened those employed in the building endeavored to make their escape, and some who were last to reach the street appeared with faces begrimed and streaming with blood from wounds received from falling timbers. It was reported at first that one hundred girls employed on the top floor in Haynes' bolting works had been killed by the falling roof, but it is now known that most of them made their escape by climbing on the roof of tenement houses adjoining. The building was occupied by twenty small manufactories, and there were about 500 men and women employed therein. The building was five stories high and was erected twenty-seven years ago. The wood-work burned like tin-der. When the firemen arrived they found many young women at the windows screaming for help, their retreat being cut off. The firemen quickly ran up ladders, but the girls were hemmed in and many fell back into the flames before help could reach them. It was ascertained that the engineer of the factory, D. J. Lowry, was one of the victims, and was killed by the falling of the left wall on the middle wing, on Atlantic avenue. The cause of the fire was the overturning of the boilers of a soap factory on the second floor. The west wall of the middle wing on Atlantic avenue had settled and workmen were securing it up with jacks. The middle jack had been screwed up too tight and was lowered, causing the whole weight to come upon two jacks at the ends, and the building fell with a crash, thus upsetting the soap boilers and causing the building to catch fire from the fuel beneath

Milo Hine, who occupied the top floor for the manufacture of buttons, says: "At 9 o'clock I was in my room dire ting the work of my employes, of whom there were forty, mostly women. The first we heard of the ac-cident was when we heard a crash and this was followed by part of the flooring giving way. In one of the corners of my room there was a ladder leading to the roof and all the employes made a rush for it. There was a panic among the women for a time and two or three of them fainted, but the foreman soon succeeded in restoring order and then, in single file, they climbed the ladder and gained the roof. The ladies marched out in good order and gained the roof of the adjoining building, which was not injured, and reached the

street by descending the fire-escapes." The insurance on the property destroyed is about \$300,000, while the damage will aggregate at least \$250,000. At 3:30 p. m. fifty employes of the board of city works arrived on the scene and were immediately set to work by Commissioner Poillon searching for the miss-

The following is a list of the killed, injured and missing: An unknown man, charred beyond recognition, supposed to be Daniel J. Lowrey, engineer in the button factory. Unknown man, horribly burned and no possibility of identification. Trunk of person, not known whether male or female; the fire had burned away all the outer coatings, leaving the vital organs exposed, while the limbs were gone and only the trunk and fleshless skeleton remained. Missing—Conrad Breating, Jr., aged 20, of Dutchkill, L. I.; Edward Butler, aged 22, of No. 51 Atlantic avenue; William Clark, ag. d 40, residence unknown; Henry Durse, aged 56, of 31 Marion street, N. Y.; Fritz Egger, aged 21, residence unknown; Henry Haffner, aged 40, of 195 Graham avenue; - Johnson, residence unknown; Dave Lowrey, aged 50, of 55 Atlantic avenue; Adelph Mattis, aged 26, of No. 372 Hicks street; John McGeath, aged 18, of No. 214 Bond street; Benjamin Moore, aged 30, of 752 Madison street; Gus, boy in tin shop, residence unknown; Pfaff, Jr., residence un-

injured about the head: Mrs. Henrietta, aged 68, received severe contusions and one of her arms was fractured; Patrick Hynes, fireman, received two scalp wounds; James Lynch, driver of a furniture wagon, leg broken; Henry Maurer, several slight scalp injuries; James Murray, foreman No. 4 engine, foot crushed; Michael Ragan, fireman, contusion of the scalp; Charles D. Ruddy, fireman, burned, bru sed face, arms and body; Bernard Storp, fireman, scalp wound; Jno. Burns, hip injured. There were several others who sustained slight injuries, flesh wounds, bruised faces and limbs, but not sufficiently disabled to require medical attendance.

LATER .- The work of digging for the bodies workmen beneath the ruins. Fire was then in the ruins has gone briskly forward. Fireterior of the building said they could smell the sickening odors of burning human flesh. The ruins were surrounded by thousands of people, some merely curious, oth rs taking a sad interest in watching the laborers, the firemen. walls had fallen in. They could hear screams are still unoccupied, and are in charge of shelter themselves as best they can for the pres nt. The lamentations of friends of the victims, as the dead bodies were removed from the rains were pitiful.

A bed-quilt was thrown over the bodies and many persons called to see if they could re-cognize the indistinguishable mass. All failed and all statements were simply guess s. A leg on one of the bodies was burned to the knees and the arms to the elbows. Other bo lies were merely a mass of black cinders. The bodies were all those of men. When the father of the missing boy, John McGrath, went to the police station he fainted twice, and when he was able gave vent to the most pitcous moans. "Oh, sergeant," he cried, "do tell me my poor boy, my only support, is not dead! Oh, bring him back to me!" The old man was getting delirious and had to be removed. His son perished beyond a doubt.

# THE INDIANS IN HOSTILE ARRAY.

Col. Felter Gives Them Battle and Thinks He Killed at Least Fifty.

A courier from Saskatchewan Landing via Swift Current arrived from Battleford with the following dispatch, dated May 3: "A flying column of 300 men from Battleford had an engagement with Poundmaker's forces of 600 Indians at his reserve, lasting from 5 a. m until noon. The troops lost eight killed and twelve wounded. The Indian loss is estimated at fitty. Colonel Felter covered seventy miles, fought the battle and returned inside of thirty-foor hours. The men behaved mag-nificently. The list of killed is: Corporals Laurie and Slight and Bugler Burke, of the northwest pol ce; Privates Osgood and Rog-ers, of the guards, and Dobbs, of company C, and B gler Faulkers, of company C.

The wounded are Sergeant Ward, of the police; Lieutenant Pettier, Sergeant Gaffney, Corporal Morton and Gunner Reynold, of B battery; Sergeant-Major Jackson, of C company; Color-Sergeant Witter and Private Mc-Quilken, of the guards; Sergeant Cooper and Privates Gary and Watts, of the Queen's Own, and Private Gilbert, of Battleford.

A Winnipeg special says: tommunication with points north of Humboldt is still interrupted. Dispatches from Middleton have to be brought by carrier to Humboldt. There is nothing new for several day. Late dispatch-es from this source state the steamer North-cote has been extricated and has reached Clark's Crossing. The message says further that Middleton now having pienty of ammunition and supp ies, an advance is likely to be made at once. It is expected the robels will offer battle at Batouche. Middleton has two Gatling guns, with which he expects to do

# A CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

The Anglo-Russian Situation One of Uncertainty-An Abnormal Condition of Affairs. London dispatch says: At this writing the Anglo-Russian situation is one of uncertain y. There is absolutely no war news, no peace news and no news of truce. No one-that is, no one outside of the ministry circles-is warranted in drawing any conclusion from this abnormal condition of affairs. It should be borne in mind that up to this moment Russia has given the Sexon reader not an item of news. Russia has acted, has advanced, has waged battle, has taken territory, but has said nothing. England has done all the taking czar has had no retractions to make, but Mr. Glassione's necessity for making excuses has been so supreme that in his efforts to talk against the blows last Monday he succeeded, without saying anything, in making the greatest speech of his life, and for making it got a completely silenced opposition, unlimited credit, and \$50.000,000 cash. For fortyeight hours after the pr me minis er's mar-velous oration every liego in Englan i was a known; J. Peters, residence unknown; Mamie Feeley, of No. 139 Bergen street; Rose
Flinton, of Warren street, near Hoyt; Annie
Higgins, residence unknown; Mary McGrath,
residence unknown; Argie Downs, residence
unknown; Mamie Riley, residence unknown;
Katie McKeon, residence unknown; Thomas
Dorner aged 14 No. 281 Navy street; Gusloggin from minis er smareight nours after the prim in minis er smareight nours after the prim in minis er smarlegation very jiego in Englan i was a
Giadstone man, and every quaker prayed for
him as a man of peace. The war party were
sure be meant to wipe Russia out of A-ia.
The peace forks said: "There is a statesman
who realizes the value of human I fe." Af er
five days it is found that the prem er's addre s is still an o acle. If it is to be a peace
dre s is still an o acle. If it is to be a peace Dorner, aged 14, No. 281 Navy street; Gustave Lung, aged 20, No. 285 Pacific street; Wm Legge, aged 43, residence unknown; Jas. Carpenter, ag d No. 214, Grabam street. Injured—Patrick Dougherty, of hook and ladder world news, no more can with any degree of struck No. 1, was burned about the face and head and received a bad cut on the head;
James Fay, fireman of engine company No. 5, is probably fatally hurt; Elma Hass, slightly

#### A \$700,000 CONFLAGRATION.

The Garden City Still Ahead on Big Fires-Nearly a Million Dollars Worth of Lumber

Destroyed. In Chicago shortly after noon on the 8th spark from a passing locometive engine set a ire in the heart of the great pine lumber district, which lies along both sides of the south branch of the Chicago river and near the which are so fatal to house plants. southwestern city limits. Bordering upon this known as Bridgeport and the Union stock ards, with its acres of wooden sheds and pens filled with cattle, hogs and sheep. A fierce wind was blowing from the west and the flames spread with great rapidity. The entire fire department was called out and began fighting the flames, but the twenty or thirty streams of water which were thrown upon them had little or no effect as far as staying their progress was concerned. The dry pine boards and shingles were piled to a great height, only narrow lanes between being left for wagons to pass through. The narrow in-ters tices between the boards furnished unusual facilities for the progress of the flame-while they broke the force of the streams of water and prevented it from penetrating the blazing pine in the centre of the pile. The news of the fire spread rapidly to the business centre of the city, and created much alarm lest the fire should assume proportions approach ing those of the great conflagration in 1871. which came from the same direction. Great brands were carried forward by the wind, setting fire to new piles, and several fire steamers, and the men manning them, had narrow escapes from destruction. Starting upon the west side of the river the flames are up all the lumber between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets, an area of about 400 by 2,000 feet. It set fire to a canal-boat moored at the dock and it floated across the river, which is 180 feet wide at this point, and set fire to lumber on the east bank, which covered an equal area, and this with two or three planing mills was consumed. Brands were carried eastward and set fire to several small frame houses occupied by employes in the lumber district. The fire department, however, made a stand at this point and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames in the residence district. The fight continutd all the afternoon, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the fire was brought under control, having practically burned itself out to the limits of the district in which it began. A heavy rain during most of the afternoon was of material assistance The entire area burned over is 870 by 2,300 feet. The aggregate of the lumber destroyed was 45,000,000 feet, valued at \$700,000.

The individual losses and insurance are a follows: Chicago lumber company, 28,000 000 feet of lumber, valued at \$400.000, insurance \$300,000: Bigslow Bros., 10,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$175,000. insurance \$125,-000; Hastings & Co., 500,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$85,000, insurance \$60,000; J. W. Hinkley, planing mill, loss \$26,000, insurance \$12,000; five cottages. aggregate loss \$10,000. insurance about \$5,000.

### Five Giants' Skeletons Unearthed.

One of the most important discoveries of the many made in the prolific field of Indian mounds near Homer, Ohio, was made near there a few days ago. Beneath a small mound and five feet below the normal surface five gigantic skeletons, with their feet to the east, were found in a grave with a stone floor. Remnants of burned bones and wood char oal are plentiful, together with numerous stone vessels and weapons. The skele-tons are of enormous size, the head of one bestriking articles besides the skeletons were a finely-finished stone pipe, the bowl being large and polished and engraved with considerable care in a simple way—the figures are birds and beasts; a knife shaped like a sickle reversed and having a wooden handle held by leather thongs, and a kettle holding perhaps six quarts. Those who know say this find is one of the oldest in America and perhaps the most valuable.

Reports Regarding Crops.

The May report of the department of agriculture relates to the progress of spring plowing and of cotton planting, and to the condition of winter grain, meadows and pastures. It also reports the prevailing wages of farm labor. Spring plowing is everywhere ate. Last year at this date it was estimated to be two-thirds done; this year it is scarcely six-renths completed. The injury to the winter wheat crop is greater than appearances indicated on the 1st of April. The roots were cilled in the central belt worse than at first upposed. The average condition in the principal

wheat growing states is as follows: New York 95, Michigan 100, Ohio 59, Kentucky 45, Indiana 70. Illinois 42, Missouri 60, Kansas 62 general average 68, instead of 77 in April, a eduction of 9 per cent, reducing the indicated production of winter wheat to about 240,-

The condition of rye is also lower than reported in April, yet much better than wheat, he average being 86. The average condition of winter barley is

Mowing lands promise nearly the average crop of hay, the average condition being 92. The pastures look nearly as well, condition 90.

The Bully Lager Beer.

At Washington, Iowa, J. H. McLaughlin, justice of the peace, held, in the case of the seizure of 800 kegs of beer at Jugenhelmer's brewery, that the beer was made, used and soid contrary to 1 w, and condemned it, and instructed the sheriff to destroy it and the vessels in which it was stored. He and six associates began the work at 7 o'clock at night, and by midnight had empt ed fully 800 kegs and sma hed the kegs, po ies, tierces, va s, .tc., valued at \$500. The beer was worth as much more. The brewer made no resistance. Some of the spectators dipped up the spilled beer in bats and drank it, and the officers had hard work to prevent a g neral carousal A good deal of whisky has also been gobbled up at the same town and consigned to the hungry and thirsty crowd.

# THE MARKETS.

OMAHA. WHEAT-No. 2.....

BARLEY-No. 2.....

| BARLEY-No. 2                                                 | 52    | 0    | 53      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|---------|
| RYE-No. 2                                                    | 57    | 60   | 58      |
| CORN-No. 2 mixed                                             | 331   | 400  | 34      |
| OATS-No. 2                                                   | 27    | (0)  | 281/4   |
| Bur vu_kanev creamery                                        | 23    | 64   | 25      |
| BUTTER-Choice dairy BUTTER-Best country CHEESE-Young America | 15    | (CA  | 17      |
| Bummer Post county                                           | îï    | a    | 16      |
| Company Version America                                      | 14    |      | 1414    |
| CHEESE-1 oung America                                        |       | 0    |         |
| EGGs-Fresh                                                   | 10    | 0    | 10%     |
| ONIONS-Per bbl                                               | 3 50  | 60   | 3 75    |
| CHICKE'S-Per doz., alive<br>CHICKENS-Dressed, per lb         | 3 50  | 0    | 3 75    |
| CHICKENS-Dressed, per lb                                     | 10    | (C.  | 11      |
| APPLES-Barrels<br>LEMONS-Choice                              | 8 50  | 0    | 3 75    |
| LENONS-Choice                                                | 4 00  | 0    | 450     |
| BANANAS-I hoice                                              | 2 75  | a    | 3 50    |
| ORANGES-Mesina                                               | 3.5   | m.   | 3 50    |
| POTATOES—Per bushel                                          | 10    | @    | 75      |
|                                                              |       |      | 2 20    |
| SEEDS-imothy                                                 |       | 0    | 2 20    |
| SEEDS—Blue Grass                                             | 1 35  | 03   | 1 40    |
| HAY-Baled, per ton                                           | 6 50  | 0    | 700     |
| HAY-Baled, per ton<br>HAY-In bulk                            | 6 00  | 60   | 7 00    |
| NEW YORK.                                                    |       |      |         |
|                                                              | 4 000 |      | * 0011  |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red                                              | 1 029 |      | 1 02 14 |
| WHEAT-Ungraded red                                           | 86    | (0)  | 87      |
| CORN-No. 2                                                   | 57    | 40   | 5754    |
| OATS-Mixed western                                           | 41    | 00   | 43:4    |
| PORK                                                         | 12 00 | 60   | 12 5 +  |
| LARD                                                         | 7 05  | 64   | 7 125   |
| CHICAGO.                                                     |       | ~    | 1 514   |
|                                                              |       |      |         |
| FLOUR-Choice Winter                                          | 475   | 0    | 550     |
| FLOUR-Spring extra                                           | £ 75  | 60   | 450     |
| WHEAT-Per bushel                                             | 973   | -60  | 86      |
| Conn-Per bushel                                              | 47    | 660  | 49      |
| CORN—Per bushel                                              | 341   | 460  | 35      |
| PORK                                                         | 11 18 | 60   | 11 17   |
| I con                                                        | 6 80  | 60   | 6 95    |
| LARD                                                         |       |      | 4 45    |
| Hogs-Packing and shipping.                                   | 4 30  | 0    |         |
| CATTLE-Stockers                                              | 3 90  | 62   | 4 60    |
| BHEEP-Medium to good                                         | 3 00  | 60   | 4 00    |
| ST. LOUIS.                                                   |       |      |         |
|                                                              | 7 000 | 10   | 1 03    |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red                                              | 1 02  |      |         |
| CORN-Per bushel                                              |       | 100  | 4 4     |
| OATS-Per busnel                                              | 37    | 60   | 87      |
| CATTLE-Exports                                               | 5 60  | (et) | 5.90    |
| SHEEP-Medium to extra                                        | 2 25  | 0    | 4 0     |
| Hogs-Packers                                                 | 4:0   | 60   | 4 15    |
| KANSAS CITY                                                  |       |      |         |
|                                                              |       |      | 72.0    |
| WHEAT-Per bushel                                             | 78    | 400  | 79      |
| OATS-Per bushel                                              | 40    | 0    | 41      |
| OATS-Per bushel                                              | 3)    | 60   | 3 14    |
|                                                              | 4 00  | 0    | 4 (0)   |
| CATTLE-rendire                                               |       |      |         |
| HAME-Mediumstochoice                                         |       |      | 4 (1)   |
| HOGS—Mediums to choice<br>SHEEP—I air to good                | 3 10  | 99   | 4 (0)   |

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Dissolve four ounces of Paris white in one pint of water; boil it, and when cool add one ounce of ammonia. This will make a good silver polish.

Sulphur maethes placed in flower pots, the sulphur ends down, have been found to destroy the worms

A solution of six grains of chloride district are a wooden built portion of the city of tin and six grains of sulphate of copper dissolved in one quart of water will be useful in plating small articles with brass. For a square hall or a dining room

in a country house a dado of colored matting is very effective. It should be surmounted by a shelf, on which may be arrayed any ceramic treasures in the way of plates, cups, vases and the

To cause griddle cakes to brown nicely, add a little molasses or coffee to the batter; and to bake them without that blinding smoke use a soapstone griddle, and simply rub it over with a damp cloth each time before putting on cakes.

Polish salad is very easily made. Cut in very small pieces any sort of baked or roast meat (veal, mutton or beef,) add soft-boiled eggs and finelyminced onion, lettuce or endive. Mix all thoroughly with a dressing of oil, vinegar, mustard and pepper, and serve.

A charming panel for a square screen is made of plush of "old red" color, with conventionalized poppies in silk embroidery. The deep red and the brilliant flame color of the flowers, and the cool green of the foliage, are very effective upon the soft background.

A very good sugar cake may be made by this recipe: One cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter, mixed together; two capfuls of flour, two table spoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, a little salt and one well-beaten egg. Flavor with nutmeg or lemon, and bake in a loaf.

Try this recipe for cooking cabbage: Boil the cabbage gently until cooked, and drain it. Put two ounces of butter into a saucepan; set it on a good fire and, when meited, put in the cabbage with some salt and pepper. Add half a pint of cream or milk and one teaspoonful of flour, stirring constanty with a wooden spoon. Simmer until the sauce is reduced, and serve hot.

Don't put elaborate brass grates in your rooms unless you intend to use hem. A showy brass grate unstained by smoke or ashes suggosts in all its glittering newness a showroom and not a nome. A fire place not consecrated to a fire, that has neither warmth nor suggestion of warmth, is rives pleasure.

up. Tie it up in a cloth buttered and floured and boil for an hour and a half, it with a cloth wet in salt water, being careful not to allow any drops of water to dry in the matting, as they will leave spots difficult to remove. Heavy varnished furniture should never rest directly upon the matting, for even good varnish, becoming soft in warm weather, will stain the straw. Matting may be turned if the loose ends of the cords are threaded in a large needle and drawn through to the other

Don't hang upon your walls huge black engravings set in vast spaces of white margin. Pictures of this sort are very depressing. Instead of white margins substitute a gray paper, and them-pictures with tone and mellow effects Etchings commonly have more softness and artistic effect than engravings. Don't hang chromos on your wall, or colored prints; don't display grasses about.

flower pot or glass of cut flowers on. be in the doubled corner at your left

on the cloth and crease another half duction of one-half to be made from grand-stand, cost about \$75,090. inch, not doubling under the part al. these rates. Transient newspapers, Foot-ball has lately become selfready ironed, but making a fresh circulars, and other printed matter, I supporting at most of the larger colcrease. So proceed until you have as cent an ounce under 500 miles; over leges. Tennis at Harvard this year large a center-square as you wish. You can vary the distance given 1,500 and under 2.500, 3 cents; under ing courts and keeping them in order to accommodate the thickness of your 3,500, 4 cents; over 3,500, 5 cents. is what makes the expense. A fresh-

in cold water and set it on the fire with cations were made: Letters sent over the corresponding expense is somea pint of milk and the rind of half a 3,000 miles, and not prepaid, 10 cents; what less. Traveling expenses, hotel lemon. When nearly done, if the milk newspapers, circuiars, etc., under 3 bills (only the best hotels), trophies more, so that the rice may be nearly or fraction, 1 cent; small periodicals, demand on the students' pocket-book. covered with it. When done, remove published monthly or oftener, and All these expenses are defrayed by it from the fire and mix with it two pamphless of not more than 16 octave voluntary subscriptions of students of butter, two tablespoonfuls of less than 8 ounces, prepaid, 1 cent an milk, three yolks of eggs, a pinch of ounce, or if not prepaid, 1 cent. Books, salt, and, if liked a very little nutmeg. | bound or unbound, less than 4 pounds, ute, stirring constantly. Butter a mold over 3,000, 2 cents an ounce; 50 per well and dust it with sugar, and turn cent. added when not prepaid. By the rice in it. Bake in a moderate the act of the same year postageoven for half an hour. Serve with a stamps and envelopes were ordered.

A bakota Town.

a Dakota man at the Palmer house. der 3,000 miles, and 10 cents for all Eighteen months ago it was a bare over that distance; and all inland let- he said: Mr Hammond has gone to prairie. Now we have 2,000 popula- ter postage was to be prepaid. The funeral and it's the only day's pleasurtion, forty stores, seventeen saloons- charge for advertising letters was re- ing he has had for two years." Sir elegant, some of them-an opera- duced to 1 cent. house, four variety shows, eight beer | In 1863 the rate of postage was made gardens, thirteen hotels, two brewe- uniform at 3 cents on all domestic let- wit of Rugers was the wit of satire, ries and a stock for another one all ters not exceeding half an ounce, and and that of Sydney Smith the wit of sold, a dime museum, three gambling 3 cents additional for every half ounce comedy the wit of archbishop Whateley houses, a distillery, a paid police force. or fraction thereof; on drop letters not might be described as the wit of logic. and two steam fire engines."

cago Herald.

#### THE MAIL SERVICE.

Interesting History of the United States Postal System-Benjamin Franklin's Startling Invention While Deputy Postmaster General.

sequently became the United States, a postal system was projected as early as 1692, but owing to the sparseness of the population it was not organized until 1710. By act of parliament of that year the post-chief letter office in New York, and other chief offices at some convenient place or places in other of her majesty's provinces or colonies in America." The revenue was for some Franklin was appointed deputy postmaster general for the colonies, and was guaranteed the sum of £600 per annum for the salary of himself and his assistant. He remodeled and extended the operations of the office, and in a few years materially increased the revenues. He startled the people of the colonies in 1760 by proposing to run a stage wagon to earry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston, once its destination by Saturday night. In 1774, while in England, he was removed from office.

In 1789 the constitution of the United all the states; and congress proceeded. laws for the protection of the mails.

The rates of postage from the ment until 1816 were: For a single letter (that is, one composed of a single piece of paper), under 40 miles, 8 150 miles, 121 cents; under 300 miles, over 500 miles, 25 cents. In 1816 these miles, 61 cents; over 30 miles and under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles over 400 miles, 25 cents, and an additional rate for every additional piece of paper, and if the latter weighed an ounce four times these rates. Newspapers under 100 miles, or within the state where published, 1 cent; over 100 miles and out of the state, 11 cents; magazines and pamphlets 11 cents a sheet under 100 miles, if periodicals; over 100 miles, 21 cents a sheet, if not periodicals, 4 and 6 cents.

In 1845 the following rates were paper rates, but prepayment was still required. In 1851 a law was passed estab-

lishing the following rates: For a single letter (i. e., of 1-ounce weight), where postal arrangements have been made, 10 cents; over 2,500 miles, 20 cost \$200. if you must have black prints select cents; drop letters, 1 cent; ship let-500 and under 1,500, 2 cents; over will cost \$4,000, at Yale \$1,000. Rent-Books under 32 ounces, 1 cent an man class at Harvard pays \$5,000 for An excellent rice pudding is made by ounce if prepaid; if not 2 cents an its crew of eleven, nine, lacrosse team this recipe: Wash four ounces of rice ounce. In 1852 the following modifi- and tug-of-war; at Yale and Columbia be absorbed by the rice, add a little ounces, I cent; every additional ounce for the victors, etc., make a further tablespo nfuls of sugar, two ounces pages, sent in single packages of not and alumni .- Cincinnati Times-Star. Put back on the fire for a min- under 3,000 miles, 1 cent an ounce; By a law passed March 3, 1855, and taking effect July of the same year, tary, of whom it used to be said that the rates on single inland letters were he never was absent from his post.

exceeding half an ounce, 2 cents. The London Truth. "How many churches and schools?" quarterly postage and periodicals sent "Oh, yes; and they're talking about to subscribers, and not exceeding four

weekly, 15 cents; six times a week, 30 cents; seven times a week, 35 cents. Periodicals issued less than weekly and not exceeding four ounces were charged at 1 cent each. The rate for transient newspapers and period-In the English colonies, which subicals was 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof. In 1868 the law was so amended as to allow weekly newspapers to be sent free to regular subscribers living in the country.

In 1872 the postage on newspapers and periodicals not exceeding 4 ounces, sent to regular subscribers, was fixed at the following quarterly rates: On those issued less frequently than once a week, 1 cent for each issue; weekly, years very small. In 1753 Benjamin 5 cents, and 5 cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. The postage was required to be paid in advance, either at the mailing or delivery office. These rates were repealed by an act of June, 1874, which went into force Jan. 1, 1875, The rate of postage on mail matter of the third class, merchandise, etc., was fixed by the law of 1872 at 1 per cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. The law of March 3, 1875, made a week, starting from each city the rate 1 cent for every ounce or fracon Monday morning and reaching tion thereof. Under these last-named laws the letter postage was 3 cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof; on local and drop letters in free delivery offices, 2 cents for every half-ounce or States conferred upon congress the ex- fraction thereof, and 1 cent for every clusive control of postal matters for half-ounce at offices not having free delivery. On March 3, 1883, a law was immediately on the adoption of the enacted by congress reducing the rate constitution, to organize the postoffice of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents per department, and to pass the necessary | half-ounce, to take effect October of the same year. On the 3d of March, 1885, the following changes were organization of the postoflice depart- made: The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half an ounce each to one ounce. All newspapers sent from publication offices or cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under | news agencies, including sample copies, are entitled to transmission at the 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; rate of 1 cent per pound. Any article in a newspaper or other publication rates were modified as follows: A may be marked for observation, exsingle letter earried not over thirty cept by written or printed words, without increase of postage. A special 10cent stamp is also to be issued, which, and under 150 miles, 121 cents; over when attached to a letter in addition 150 and under 400 miles, 184 cents; to the lawful postage thereon, will insure its immediate delivery by special messenger at anytime between 7 a. m. and midnight. - Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

#### Cost of College Athietics.

College athletics cost more than is generally supposed. Harvard and Yale have the heaviest boating expenses, Columbia coming next. The paper shells in which the races are rowed cost from \$400 to \$600. Trainadopted: For a letter not exceeding ers and "coaches" must be hired and 1 ounce in weight, under 300 miles, 5 eating-tables provided at which the cents, over 300 miles, 10 cents; and an diet of the crews may be closely a dreadful sham; it is not artistic; it additional rate for every additional 1 watched. The crews cat at training tais not decorative; it kills rather than ounce or fraction of lounce. Advertis- bles from Easter up to the race in ed letters, 3 cents additional; drop-let- | June, at a cost of about \$100 per man. Cold meat may be used to advantage | ters, 2 cents; circulars, unsealed, 2 | After they have been coached and in the following way: Rub half a pound cents, pamphlets, magazines, etc., trained for three months they are of beef-dripping into one-half pound of per ounce, 21 cents, and each ad- sent to New London, Conn., where flour, with a little salt. Moisten the ditional ounce 1 cent. Newspapers, the races are rowed on the Thames, paste with the water and roll it out under 30 miles, free; over 30 and un- Here they are kept at the respective half an inch thick. Mince any kind of | der 100, or any distance within the | boat houses under the strictest traincold meat, season it and add a few state where published, 1 cent; over ing. They are coached daily from spoonsful of gravy. Spread the 100 miles and out of the state, 11 the steamlaunches which accompany minced meat on the paste and roll it cents. The next congress made the them. Yale owns a steam launch, postage on transient newspapers 3 and the cost is reduced to \$12 daily cents, and required payment; the for coal and service. The other col-To clean and freshen old matting rub postage on circulars was raised to 3 leges hire launches, and the cost is cents; newspaper postage to Oregon | increased. All the crews are uniformand California was fixed at 41 cents; ed at a cost of \$15 to \$20 per man. and letters to the Pacific territories | Yale presents its erew with white flanvia Chagres and Panama, 10 cents. In | nel suits besides the regular uniform 1849 the postage on transient news- at an expense of \$200. Harvard's expapers was reduced to ordinary news- penses in this line is larger. The total cost of the New London race for Harvard, Yale, or Columbia is about \$7,-000. The Hayard treshmen pay \$2,500 yearly for the luxury of defeating the Columbia freshmen. A class regatta under 3,000 miles, if prepaid, 3 cents, at Harvard or Yale costs about \$350 or if not prepaid, 5 cents; over 3,000 for each crew, not counting cost of miles, 6 or 12 cents; to foreign coun- shell. Class shells cost \$300, oars \$75. tries, not over 2,500 miles, except Each class uses two shells in its course. Barges for practice and rough rowing

Base-ball costs less than rowing, and those that have a good deal of gray in | ters, 2 cents, or if delivered where de- | can count somewhat on gate receipts. posited, 6 cents; if sent through the Williams and Amherst will pay \$1,200 mails the ordinary postage to be added. each for their respective nines this Weekly newspapers to actual sub- year; Harvard, Yale, and Princeton scribers in the country where pub- from \$1,500 to \$1,800. Yale employs lished, free; under 50 miles and out of | Jones, fomerly of the Athletics, to long lines of family photographs; don't the county, 5 cents a quarter; over 50 | coach its nine; Princeton and Brown hang mosses or colored leaves or dried and under 300 miles, 10 cents; over 300 also have professional coaches. In and under 1,000 miles, 15 cents; over | track athletics the principal cost is for You can iron a table cloth so as to 1,000 and under 2,000 miles, 20 cents; trainers and grounds. All the colhave a good center piece to put your over 2,000 and under 4,000 miles, 25 leges which compete in the intercollecents; over 4,000 miles, 30 cents, giate games at Mott Haven employ Fold the cloth, whether square or cb- Monthly papers one-quarter and semi- professional athletes as trainers. These long, in four, so that the center shall monthly papers one-half these rates; men are paid from \$200 to \$400 for semi-weekly double, tri-weekly treble, the season. In the larger colleges hand. Begin at this corner and turn and oftener than tri-weekly, five times athletic grounds are provided by gifts over about an inch, creasing it sharply these rates; newspapers under 300 of the alumni, as in the case of and pressing the iron firmly down on | square inches, one-quarter these rates; | Holmes' field, at Harvard, and Yale's it. Then move this fold forward if paid quarterly in advance a de- new park, which, with its track and

# A Faithful Secretary.

Sir Henry Taylor's "Autobiography" is a very entertaining work, and contains many good sotries of well-known characters. He tells an amusing anecdote of how he once called at the foreign office to see the present Lord Hammond, then the permatent under secre-"We've got a beautiful town," said reduced to 3 cents for all distances un- On this occation he was away, and when the doorkeeper was questioned. Henry thus distinguishes between the wit of three bright spirits: "While the

"Arizona now exports taunin," says an exbuilding a church and a school. - Ch. ounces, was fixed as follows: Weekly, change. The schoolmaster is not abroad after 5 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; tri- all, as was reported .- St. Faul Herald.