A NEW FEATURE.

TO-MORROW'S MAMMOTH TRIPLE NUMBER

OF THE

PITTSBURG DISPATCH

WILL CONTAIN

(In complete form)

A ROMANTIC, HISTORICAL NOVELETTE

—BY—

JOAQUIN MILLER,

ENTITLED

"For Forty-Eight Days."

The story is based upon an Indian campaign in the early days of California, and describes the mysterious captive maiden who formed the theme for many of the author's finest poems.

None of the usual features of THE SUNDAY DISPATCH are omitted, and many new ones have been added. Our list of contributors embraces some of the brightest writers for the American press.

To-morrow's paper will contain the latest details from the scene of the South Fork Reservoir disaster, at which point THE DISPATCH has its own staff correspondents. The cable news will be as complete as usual, and no item of interest in any part of the two hemispheres will be omitted.

The Dispatch.

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DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, per quarter	2 50
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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889.

THE RETURN OF THE BOODLER.

The return of McGarigle, one of the Chicago boodlers, after an absence in Canada of two years, his plea of guilty and the imposing of a fine of a thousand dollars on him is a rather unique termination of one of the celebrated cases of the country.

When McGarigle fled he was under sentence to the penitentiary. A new trial having been ordered after his flight, he takes advantage of the lapse of time to walk into court, plead guilty on the trial and get off with a thousand-dollar fine. The fact that sentence of imprisonment imposed on the first trial was not given this time smacks very strongly of an arrangement by which the total cost of McGarigle's boodle career is assessed at $1,000.

Of course this result will exercise a strong deterring influence upon the repetition of boodling—if it does not yield enough to enable the boodler to comfortably pay a thousand-dollar fine after the affair has got a little stale.

A BETTER POLICY.

The material reduction in the freight rate on iron and steel to the West, announced in our local columns, is another point registered in favor of Pittsburg's prosperity. A gain of 3½ to 4 cents per hundred pounds, or 70 to 80 cents per ton on iron and steel, exceeds that recently secured by the reduction on ore rates. The two, together with the previous reduction on pig iron between Pittsburg and the valleys, betters the position of our iron interests by $1 25 and $1 40 per ton of finished product. This improvement may cover the difference between a slight margin of profit and a steady loss in manufacture. If the railroads will add to this a reduction in coke rates from the ovens to Pittsburg furnaces, they will have given the most satisfactory evidence of their desire to preserve the best relations with our great freight originating industries.

DOWN WITH CITY FORESTS.

Our esteemed cotemporary, *Forest Leaves*, the organ of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, thinks that Arbor Day has not yet obtained the prominent place it deserves in the minds of the people, but it is not discouraged because there was not a universal impulse to plant trees on April 26. It will be a work of time of course to convince people that it is really a most necessary work to plant trees regularly each year, to make amends to some extent for the destruction of Pennsylvania's forests, which is still proceeding rapidly.

It is a decidedly pretty idea that the New York *Evening Sun* advances, to plant a live tree for each of the telegraph poles chopped down, and considering the reality of the movement to clear New York of cumbrous telegraph and light poles, it opens a way to the beautification of that city's streets. But unhappy Pittsburg has no such pleasant prospect before her. A forest is already in her streets, but of unsightly murdered trees over which trail not the ivy and the vine, but the dangerous electrical wires. The forest is not growing less, but larger every day. As old poles decay and are removed, thicker and taller ones take their places. The interlacing wires are constantly multiplying. The very city sparrows have to fly with the greatest circumspection to avoid the wires everywhere.

When will this forest be destroyed? The question has been answered by an active Mayor in New York, and since his first order was issued 1,682 poles have been removed. There is a large vacancy here for a public man with an ax and the courage to defy a big monopoly. Not a soul would lament our city forests. Cut the timber down!

SINGLE-TAX THEORIES.

Our friends of the single-tax school of economic thought contribute some communications, which will be found elsewhere. They are sincere presentations of that view, and as such are worthy of respectful attention.

The request of the writer of one of them that THE DISPATCH state what it is that gives man the right to property, is a rather strong penalty for the chance remarks which THE DISPATCH made on the remote and comparatively unprogressive Pitcairn islanders. But as the request is made in good faith, we will do our best to meet it, by stating that the right of man to property is based on the greatest good to the greatest number. Generally speaking, because it is for the greatest good of humanity that a man shall enjoy the results of his own energies he has the right of property in what he creates; but this principle is not universal. The taking of property for public use and compulsory service of the individual to the State are cases where the right of the individual to himself and the results of his own labor are overridden for the public benefit.

Our Henry George friends contend very plainly that this greatest good will be secured by the levying of a single tax to the full rental value of land. No more signal example of this contention need be cited than the argument of the communication signed "Fanatic," that the single tax would be the surest method of securing cheap homes for the people. Our correspondent avoids the paradox involved in claiming that the cost of an article will be cheapened by taxing it, with the assertion that this would destroy speculative values in land. But he entirely overlooks the fact that if the speculative value is to be destroyed, the revenue from that value will be destroyed also. You cannot tax a thing out of existence and derive revenue from it at one and the same time, any more than you can both eat your cake and have it.

There is a certain degree of foundation for the criticisms of this school upon the present system, in the cases where taxation favors the holding of large bodies of unimproved land for speculation and puts a larger share of taxation on the property that is improved. But they are mistaken in supposing that this is the source of the worst evils that threaten our nation and also in the idea that they can at once tax property in land out of existence and derive a remedy from it, to support the Government. Inequalities in fortune in this country arise out of corporate abuses at the present day; and there is scarcely any class of property more widely distributed among the people than landed property.

THE MOUNTAIN FLOODS.

The appalling disaster which is reported as the result of the storms among the mountains of Cambria, Somerset and Bedford counties, and especially the sweeping loss of life caused by the bursting of the South Fork dam, furnish a new and awful evidence of the power of the destructive forces of nature. At the present writing the full extent of the calamities to life and property along the banks of the mountain rivers is beyond estimate; but the reports which will be found elsewhere are sufficient to show that the terrible and sudden nature of the floods have wrought a great and almost unparalleled calamity.

The dispatches from various points show that the rain storms of Thursday night and Friday morning, which at this point were mild and drizzling, took on a furious character to the southeast of us. In the mountain region referred to, the storm evidently reached the height of a water-spout such as caused the Butchers run disaster here 15 years ago, except that it covered a greater extent of territory and flooded scores of valleys instead of half a dozen. The streams in which there was no artificial obstruction became suddenly and dangerously swollen. The dam in the South Fork of the Conemaugh being subjected to unprecedented pressures gave away, and the addition of its immense storage of water to the floods has wrought fearful havoc along the thickly settled portion of that valley near Johnstown. The total destruction cannot yet be estimated; but already the returns include scores of houses swept away, and of lives lost in the terrible floods.

In the presence of such terrible work, the human powers are paralyzed. We can only recognize the fact that within a hundred miles of us a terrible calamity has fallen upon the people. Whatever can be done in the way of alleviating the suffering Pittsburg should be prompt to do; and beyond that we can only acknowledge the impotence of man against the terrible force of the elements.

THE NEW CUT IN RATES.

Another cut on freight rates in the Northwest is agitating railway circles. The Chicago, Burlington and Northern road has announced a reduction of about one-third in its rates from Chicago to St. Paul; and railway circles are much wrought up over the question whether this inaugurates another wholesale slaughter of rates. The explanation of this sharp reduction of rates is that the rates which the Soo road, leading direct to St. Paul from the Lake Superior district, has been holding out all along, are taking away the business from the Chicago lines.

This carries the obvious inference that the lower rates have been profitable for the new line, and will also be profitable for the line that has just made the reduction to get the traffic. Otherwise it would be better for the Chicago road to lose the business altogether than to carry the traffic at unprofitable rates. Nevertheless, the change evokes the usual gloomy predictions about the general cutting of rates and unprofitable business.

It ought to be plain enough that any serious disasters of the railway interests by this reduction can be averted by letting each line conduct its business on its own basis. If the rates are unprofitable, the line that carries the most traffic at such ruinous charges will be the heaviest sufferer, and the lines that refuse to meet those reductions will gain by their refusal. On the other hand, if there are any lines which can afford to carry freight at these prices it is their right and the right of the public, to have the freight carried on the line which can do so the cheapest.

The most salient and gratifying feature of the reduction is its proof of the futility of the combination between the Northwestern roads to sustain rates at an arbitrary basis, free from competitive influences.

A PERTINENT REJOINDER.

There is a rather pertinent commentary on the action of the white Republicans in Alabama, who recently resolved to separate themselves from the colored people of the South, in the action of a meeting of colored Republicans at Richmond. The white people having resolved to organize a Republican party on the plan of cutting loose from the negroes, and, therefore, practically depriving the Republican party of the South from any considerable number of votes, the Richmond negroes retaliate by starting a movement for the purpose of forming a political party from which the white trash will be excluded.

This is nothing more than tit for tat on the part of the colored brethren. If the white people are going to draw the color line presumably for their own benefit, with regard to the distribution of offices, the colored people have the same right. Such action on the part of either side avows the abandonment of the principles on which the Republican party of the South was supposed to be founded, so far as it can be said to have any principles. The mutual retaliation and resolution to boycott each other is more amusing than important in a political sense. The Republican party of the South has been for some time a mere barren ideality.

AH SING'S CRUEL STAB.

The whole country has heard with unalloyed pain that Mr. Ah Sing, the only Chinaman on the police force of New York, has resigned. He has taken to carting, which he says contains more honor though less boodle than policing. The police force which is not good enough for a Chinaman must be anything but celestial. Mr. Ah Sing has, intentionally or not we do not know, stabbed the New York police force in the back. The policemen of Gotham may put a brave face on the matter and scoff at the heathen Chinee, but the fact will remain that a Chinaman found the "finest" of New York not fine enough for him. Under the circumstances Mr. Ah Sing will be wise if he drives in a conservative fashion and not too near the feet of the big policemen at the crossings. He has trodden on their feet; he cannot drive over them with impunity.

We are glad to be able to congratulate the Pittsburg police force on the utter impossibility of such a mean and cruel reflection being cast upon them. There is not a single Chinaman in their ranks. It takes but a slight exertion of the mind to discern that it is therefore impossible for a Chinaman to resign from the police force. Our police force may not be free from all imperfections, but at least it can be said that it is devoid of Mongolian complexion altogether and always has been.

FAMILIAR RETRENCHMENT.

It is pleasant to observe the progress of the work of retrenchment and reform in New York City. The newly-appointed Commissioner of Public Works has carried on that work by the discharge of the incumbents of useless offices, as he announces, to the extent of saving fifty-three thousand dollars a year in salaries. This step has a rather unique character, from the fact that the political antecedents of the new official are not such as to create any hope that he would engage in such a work from pure love of the public. If useless offices are to be cut off, what will be the rewards of practical politics? But the departure from Tammany precedents by the Commissioner of Public Works is perhaps condoned by the fact that the office-holders retrenched out of office are invariably members of the County Democracy. In view of that fact, the retrenchment has a somewhat familiar air. New York will wait with some interest to see whether the Commissioner does not, in the fullness of time, discover that the offices are more useful than they seem at present. Possibly it will be found that their highest degree of utility can be attained by filling them up with good Tammany Democrats.

AMELIE RIVES CHANLER, who is now in Paris, was the recipient of a call from Louise Michel, who had a lot of manuscript which she desired the American writer to criticise. Mrs. Chanler says she was so much afraid of the Parisian Anarchists that she did not dare to refuse her request. This does not seem to make our fair compatriot a very reliable critic of the French female's work; but it might make Louise Michel very competent to criticise Mrs. Rives Chanler's writings. If the Frenchwoman would criticise the American's works with her favorite implement of a petroleum fire, she would establish an international obligation.

THE news of the return of Peter B. Sweeny, of New York, coupled with the fact that Tammany is once more in full control of the seat of government, would warrant the public of New York in taking a fresh grip upon their pocketbooks and public buildings.

A SIGNAL example of political forethought has been furnished by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who had the salary of the U. S. Consul at Prague raised from two to three thousand dollars some time ago, and now has got his brother appointed to that position. This is a match for the stroke of business which the Hon. S. S. Cox did in the first year of the Cleveland administration, by fixing up the mission of Constantinople with a lot of comfortable perquisites, and then getting himself appointed to the place.

THE enmity of the Irish Clan-na-Gael Society to spies is doubtless founded on the fear that the spies may discover that the Clan-na-Gael never did anything for the Irish cause except to bloviate about it.

THERE have been fears heretofore that there was going to be something abnormal with regard to the peach crop this year, from the utter lack of the report that that interesting and delicious crop was destroyed. But, although somewhat delayed, the inevitable has come to pass. In view of reports that the recent cold weather has greatly injured the Maryland peach crop, the public can rest reassured that the usual operations of nature are going on in the peach-growing district.

REPRESENTATIVE CANNON, of Illinois, having got the better of the two Illinois Senators in a fight over the spoil, those statesmen are doubtless convinced that this Cannon is a great bore.

WE learn from the reliable editorial column of the esteemed Philadelphia *Press*, that nearly all the licensed saloons in this city, "have been compelled to employ special uniformed police officers to keep the thirsty patrons in line and preserve order." The news is so interesting that we feel impelled to inquire of our cotemporary whether the still more numerous "speak-easies" have found it necessary to keep any of the police officers on their pay roll.

THE gales seem to have spent their fury on the lake and ocean shipping, and passed over the dry land with comparative though damp mildness. Terra firma is the best port in such storms.

THE coke statistics do not indicate that the low prices for that staple have got to such a ruinous level that any of the ovens find it necessary to shut down. The prospects of the industry have been painted in even darker hues than that of the atmosphere about the works; but the large volume of traffic indicates that there may be a silvery though slight margin to the cloud.

COMMON report is beginning to speak roughly of the "speak-easies" and refuses to hush up the talk about the hush houses.

MR. RUSSELL HARRISON explains that the reason why he is leaving Montana is that the air out there is too thin for his wife's health. This will correct the general misapprehension that since the Democratic victory out in Montana, the political atmosphere out there was too rich for Mr. Russell Harrison's blood.

THE practical politicians are very certain that Mr. Blaine's influence is coming to the front once more in this administration. Mr. Blaine's nephew has just got an appointment.

A MISSOURI court has just decided that a poker deck is not a gambling device. The Missouri opinion seems to be very much in line with that of our own petroleum exchanges which regard the implements of their favorite occupation as legitimate business appliances.

PERSONAL POINTS.

A MONUMENT to Franz Abt is to be unveiled at Wiesbaden on Sunday next.

THE Hon. E. J. Phelps is to be this year's Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard.

THE venerable Sir Harry Verney, ex-M. P., has celebrated his 87th birthday and got rid of a severe attack of pneumonia, and now goes horseback riding daily.

MR. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, of New York City, says there were only 495 lawyers in this city when he began his practice 60 years ago, but that the New York bar is now adorned with 5,575 members, some of whom have grown rich.

DR. HEUSTIS C. WOOD, of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, having reason to believe that the brother of a clergyman, who was one of his patients, was merely shamming paralysis, had him placed in an electrical chair in the presence of students and then turned on the current. The paralyzed man uttered a yell and ran off to his room, in spite of a "complete paralysis of his lower limbs that had lasted for weeks."

MR. PAUL DU CHAILLU has returned from Morocco completely restored in health. Mr. du Chaillu did in Morocco what he did in Norway. He went right into the country and made the friendship of the people, and became a familiar figure in all the villages within a radius of ten miles of Tangiers. He is much taken with the Moors, and is so convinced of the general ignorance of their real character and habits that he may very probably spend the next few winters living among them as one of themselves, just as he did in Norway.

BENSON J. LOSSING, the eminent historian, recently wrote as follows to a friend: "I am, I believe, in sound health of body, mind and morals. I am happy to say that I am an optimist. I see humanity progressing with marvelous strides toward a higher plane, and I believe in the preponderating goodness of human nature when properly developed. I walk serenely amid God's works of every kind, and accept as true his fiat at the creation that all was good and very good. Our country! What a glorious heritage we enjoy and will leave to posterity!"

IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

The Great Number of Soldiers Who Rest Beneath Nameless Tombstones.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Distributed among the 85 national cemeteries of the United States are 325,230 soldiers' graves, of which 148,832 are marked "Unknown." At Vicksburg are 16,615 graves, at Nashville 16,533 and at Arlington 16,264, the other cemeteries containing less numbers. The cost of the cemeteries has been from $250,000 down. At Arlington a single granite monument covers the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. The grave of General Sheridan is at Arlington.

Near Salisbury, N. C., in trenches occupying a space not more than 400 feet square, are buried the bodies of 11,700 Union prisoners. The emaciated bodies of the poor wretches were hauled from the prison pens and piled in the trenches like so many sticks of cord wood.

Counterfeit Potatoes.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Some fellow has been discovered making alleged new potatoes by soaking them in a preparation which swells them up and causes the outer skin to peel off. There is nothing to show that the counterfeit new potato is not as wholesome as the genuine article, which, out of its season, is a poor thing at best, but a chap who would resort to such a trick must be a small potato sort of a man.

FACTS ABOUT COLLARS.

GENERAL GRANT wore high and low collars alike.

THOMAS HOOD wore a high collar to hide a tumor.

ON the necks of the ancients were collars of silver and brass.

JAMES G. BLAINE wears a standing collar; Grover Cleveland wears high or low.

THE standing collar had its origin in Germany in the reign of Otho IV., 1218.

PICCADILLIES of red and green cloth came into fashion at the close of the fifteenth century.

GENERAL SPINOLA'S collars are laundried by a colored "Aunty." They measure 3⅝ inches in width.

BILL NYE says he always sports a "straight band collar without any projecting masonry or ornamental facades."

BYRON imported his famous low rolling collar from Belgium. He delighted in exhibiting his white, almost feminine appearing throat.

WASHINGTON wore no collar at all in the last years of his life. The stock or "swathe" had been discarded, and the old gentleman rarely went out visiting.

THE poet Whittier affects a cross between a high and low collar. It may be described as a wide band folded near the middle, and having a soft, overhanging roll.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S friends were highly incensed because Representative Abraham Lincoln made a speech at Springfield, ridiculing the President's notorious neckwear. He said it always reminded him of an "undertaker's shop."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

London Editors Not Infallible.

From the New York Tribune.]

In its report of the ceremony, the London *Daily Telegraph* quoted the hymn in full, and then innocently remarked: "The name of the writer of these lines has not transpired." We venture to say that even our lurid cotemporary, the *Arizona Howler*, would not have displayed such a depth of ignorance as this.

She Hated Slang.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

"I hate slang, don't you, Mabel?"

"Yes, it's enough to make a girl get up and chant the sad refrain of chestnuts. I say that people who use slang don't know their business, and what I say goes. Eh, Petie?"

This is Funny.

From the Philadelphia Times.]

The proprietor of a comic newspaper has refused an office from the President. He will publish the fact in his paper.

Embracing Opportunity.

From the Boston Globe.]

No goddess ever received so many fond embraces from her children as Opportunity, the mother of success.

RONDELET.

A rondelet
Is just seven verses rhymed on two.
A rondelet
Is an old jewel quaintly set
In poesy—a drop of dew
Caught in a roseleaf. Lo! for you,
A rondelet.
—*Charles Henry Luders, in Literary World.*

THE SONNET.

What is the sonnet? 'Tis a flower whose seed
Is some sublime emotion of the soul,
That springeth into form as beautiful
As lily or violet, or winsome weed,
Or glowing rose or daisy of the mead;
Obedient to a lyrical control,
Bursts into bloom the theme of joy or dole,
Of hope or memory, noble thought or deed.
The wider realms of man's creative power
Lie open to the mighty kings of song,
To whom all things in heaven and earth belong;
But the kind muse hath many a secret bower
For humbler votaries—the gentle throng
Who cultivate the sonnet's fragrant flower.
—*Herbert New, in London Spectator.*

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Remarkable Figure in the Religious Field—Some Remarks About Newspaper Advertising.

THE Rev. Father Mollinger, of Troy Hill, is a wonderfully active man considering his years. How old he is I do not happen to know precisely, but he is a good way past the allotted age of man, and yet he vigorously administers his parish, gives audiences to an immense number of sick persons who come to him daily for advice and help—both of which he gives liberally—and yet has time to get into his carriage and be driven to the most remote parts of Pittsburg on errands generally of a charitable nature.

Yesterday when he drove past me on Smithfield street behind a good-looking pair of bays I was reminded that I had seen him nearly every day in Pittsburg for some time past. These journeys to so old a man, and in addition to such unusually heavy labors at home, must be very trying. But Father Mollinger looks well and strong.

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THE travelers on one of the railroads entering this city have doubtless noticed a rather novel advertising device in the shape of white mile posts, on which are inscribed in black letters the number of miles from a certain Pittsburg firm. These posts were erected a week or so ago, and they certainly have attracted a good deal of attention. Everybody admires shrewd advertising.

But it is astonishing what care is taken with the writing and illustrating of newspaper advertisements, as compared with the customs in favor a dozen years ago or less. Now the biggest advertisers and those who get the most out of advertising employ men of brains and artistic ability to write and draw advertisements. A New York advertising agent told me the other day that there are a dozen literary men known to him, who are also known to the public by their books, who are not above writing advertisements for proprietary articles and the like. As to artists, it is no secret that the soap firms who advertise so prodigiously employ first-class men.

A lady said to me the other day, looking up from a magazine she held in her hand: "Why, here's somebody's been copying Palmer Cox's little Brownies in an advertisement," but an examination proved that the work was from the pencil of Mr. Cox himself.

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THE improvement in advertisements is a thing to be thankful for. The pictures especially show a wonderful advance. Hatchet-hewn wood cuts are not often seen in connection with patent medicine or other advertisements. The "before" and "after taking" style of displaying the merits of Toodle's hair raiser is no longer in favor.

It is not at all impossible that the day will come when the advertisement pages of a newspaper will show as much literary ability and artistic taste as the news and editorial pages do to-day. There is considerable room for improvement in advertising still. The value of many advertisements is frittered away in careless, pointless writing, but the number of such efforts is steadily diminishing. As the truth that newspaper advertising exceeds in value all other kinds of advertising by several hundred per cent becomes more widely understood, the necessity of composing advertisements with care will become apparent to everybody.

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THE New York advertising agent to whom I have referred above, told me that he had found it quite interesting to watch the various effects of different styles of advertisements on the public. One small story in this connection may be worth telling.

It was in the early days of a campaign of advertising to boom a proprietary medicine and the prospects were not bright. Every modern plan for recommending the article had been tried, and still the sales were flat. Then it occurred to the advertising agent to try an audacious movement. He prepared a heavy attack on the medicine in question with doctors' affidavits and so on to back it up. This attack he published in every large paper in the land. The public became interested. The attack elicited an answer in defense, and the latter a rejoinder. So the war raged for several weeks, and astonishing to tell, the sales of that medicine grew from the very day the first attack was published, and the foundation for an immense fortune was laid.

SEVEN TIMES MARRIED.

Mollie Corwin Divorced From Husband No. 7 in Order to Wed No. 8.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 31.—Mollie Corwin was yesterday divorced from her seventh husband, Joseph Corwin, for the second time within a year. The history of Mollie's matrimonial ventures commences with her giddy girlhood, way back in 1867, when she was 17, and was living with her father, Jacob Howery, a wealthy farmer of this county. Her first husband was William R. Lisher. One year was enough for William and he left, and soon after she got a divorce. Her next capture was William J. Nugent, whom she married in 1872. She lived with him for three years. She procured a divorce and came to this city. Her third husband was John H. Little, a section boss, and they were married in 1889. She lived with John three years and then secured a divorce.

She then cast about her for a successor to her third, and found him in Lincoln J. Van Buskirk, a good looking young man several years her junior, and a month after her divorce from Little they were married. Four years later Lincoln was sent adrift, and soon after she married her fifth husband, who soon gave way for No. 6 in the person of Joseph Corwin, to whom she was married in 1887. A year later she secured a divorce from him, and about three months ago they were remarried. She soon became tired of him again, and again applied for a divorce, which she received yesterday, and it is reported that his successor is now in training in the person of a man whom she intended to marry the first time she was divorced from Van Buskirk, but who incurred her displeasure by his jealousy.

A Plausible Explanation.

From the Denver News.]

There is a dark suspicion floating around that the rumors of quarrels between the President and certain Senators are but deep designs of the latter gentlemen to keep off the office seekers.

Broomsticks Are Bad Enough.

From the Boston Globe.]

Of course it is all right enough to drill the schoolboys in handling muskets, but drilling our girls to become proficient musketeers seems rather odd, not to say in poor taste. The broomstick is good enough for most of us.

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

A NEW underground light, operated by compressed air, is to be introduced in the zinc mines at Friedensville, Pa.

A THUNDER clap in Lock Haven, the other day, raised John Heibley off his feet and pitched Jeff McCracken some distance.

A BRUTAL mother in York, Pa., is in the habit of tying two of her children together and beating them with sticks with nails in them.

A 112-YEAR-OLD Bible was stolen recently from 'Squire Russell's desk at West Chester, Pa. It had been in use since Mr. Russell's election.

A WEST CHESTER, Pa., naturalist reports having discovered the logger-headed shrike, a rather rare bird, breeding abundantly in the crab-apple trees in Erie county.

A PRIVATE telephone wire of John R. Davis, a Minersville, Pa., coal operator, which withstood the late blizzard and the lightning's force, snapped in two a few days since during a heated dialogue in Welsh between father and son.

UP on the mountains of Garrett county, West Virginia, a gentleman owns a dog which has queer taste in selecting his playfellows. About 2 o'clock every day he goes to a point some distance from the house and there meets a small garter snake. He plays with the snake for a half an hour or more and then returns home. The snake never fails to meet him.

AN old man who lives near Lima, O., has a peculiar hobby. He has read the story of "Robinson Crusoe" thirty-three times, and is now half way through on the thirty-fourth time. He is such an old man, being 60 years of age, that one would think that he would not take much interest in the story, but he says he enjoys it just as much now as when he was a boy.

PRESTON COUNTY, West Virginia, has a young lady who would make a fortune for a dime museum manager. She can write just as well with her left hand as with her right. She has been known to write two letters on different subjects at the same time, one with the left and one with the right hand, and what makes it doubly curious is that the style of writing of the two letters is always different.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Homes for the Toilers.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Under the above caption you discuss, editorially, Mr. Wiman's scheme for providing cheap homes for the laboring man. If it were not sad it would be amusing to see how good people scheme and work to accomplish in a roundabout way, what would naturally come of itself, if only the artificial obstacles were removed. It is like securely tying a man's hands and feet and then hiring somebody to feed him, when, if you should untie him he would feed himself.

There is but one thing that prevents workingmen from providing their own homes, and that is the high price of land. Suppose you organize several companies on the plan proposed by Mr. Wiman; a number of kind-hearted people of means being willing to put in their money without expectation of profit, it would only result in putting premiums into the pockets of some land owner. As soon as the company of philanthropists select a site, up will go the price, and a large share of the money intended to help the poor will be required to pay the speculative value put on the land.

So long as the present false custom of allowing private absolute ownership in land obtains, all schemes to help the poor will be successful only in a small degree, and then at a great cost. The law recognizes land owners as tenants only. Put this correct theory into practice and resolve taxation into ground rent; that is, raise all revenue necessary for the common use, for the support of government, roads, schools, etc., by assessment on ground values only, and take the burden of taxation off of property, and workingmen will then build their own homes without assistance from any one. Why? Because under such a system it would pay no one to own unimproved property; taxation would eat up the speculative value; only the man who used it could afford to own land. A lot that a workingman would to-day have to pay $1,000 for would, under the proper system, be purchaseable for $100. All the wealth now tied up in ground would be released and put into improvement, thereby making work plenty and keeping wages up. The money that now goes to increase the wealth of the land owner would be transferred directly to the wage fund.

Some day I hope that the philanthropists of the country will awaken to these truths and take steps in the right direction.

PITTSBURG, May 31. FANATIC.

The Single Tax Theory.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

In Sunday's DISPATCH in an editorial headed, "Not a Valid Argument," you say: "They hold their land in common, and the disposition is to hold up their case in favor of community of property."

I would like to ask the writer of the above quotation, What is it that gives man the right to property? On what principle is this right to property based? Is it not based on the right of a man to himself, his energies and results of these energies? Is not that property only which is the result of the exertion of these energies on land? But does land come under this head? Is land the result of any man's energies or labor? If not, how can he rightly class land as property, as it is understood to-day, i. e., private property? I am not in favor of community of property, but I am decidedly in favor of exempting all property from taxation, and having the revenue for the expense of the local, State and National Government derived from a single tax on the value of land.

THE DISPATCH, in speaking of the proposed business tax, says: "It is a tax on industry." This is right, but the same can be said of all other taxes, whether on personal property, or improvements on land. You tax the farmer when he raises a crop, when he builds or improves his house or barns, while the speculator, holding land out of use, is let off at a low valuation. The one is fined for being industrious, the other rewarded for doing nothing, except keeping labor from getting employment. Single tax on land values would equalize taxation, so that each would pay his just share of the expense of government. The most valuable piece of land would pay the highest tax, but the improvement would be exempted, though they be "mansions built to the sky."

Land values are created by the people collectively. Increase of population increases the value, while decrease of population lessens it. Why then should not the people tax this value which they have created for Government expenses. M. R.

PITTSBURG, May 31.

Somewhat Risky.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

What penalty is incurred by a deserter from the English standing army on returning to England after becoming a citizen of the United States? I.

BRADDOCK, May 31.

[Desertion is a crime punishable by imprisonment. We do not think becoming an American citizen would absolve the deserter from the penalty. This side of the Atlantic is the safe side for him.

MATTERS METROPOLITAN.

It Will be a Whopper.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—Joseph Pulitzer entered plans for the new *World* building, on Park row, this morning. The building will cost $1,000,000. It will be 115 feet front, 136 feet deep and 188 feet high from curb level to the roof. It will contain 13 floors. The *Tribune* building, which has long been the tallest structure on Newspaper Row, is 11 stories high without the tower.

Blown Over by the Wind.

A sharp gust of wind at 10 o'clock this morning blew over a large sign and part of the fire wall of the building occupied by Hansling & Stonebridge, in East Fourteenth street. George Bornmann, a little boy 4 years old, received a compound fracture of the skull and will probably die. Annie Wimmer, 11 years old, and Minnie Seik were severely cut.

A Receiver for the Recamier Company.

Richard W. Henry was to-day appointed receiver of 498 shares of stock of the Recamier Manufacturing Company. These shares, which stand in the name of Harriet A. Seymour, are the bone of contention in the suit of Harriet Hubbard Ayer against James M. Seymour. The receiver gave bonds for $25,000.

A Veteran Dead in a Hospital.

Captain John Wildey, a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent old-time politician, lies dead in a hospital. At the first battle of Bull Run, Wildey fought his way single-handed into the ranks of the enemy and recaptured the flag of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to which he belonged. His reputation for bravery secured him election to many city offices after the war. Wildey was a great friend of Boss Tweed, and with him and others organized the original Mutual Baseball Club, which, with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was among the first professional clubs.

Statesmanship at a Low Ebb.

From the Chicago News.]

Statesmanship at the National capital is at a very low ebb. Most of the news from there now reads about as follows:

"Senator Talipepper has succeeded in getting a Republican postmaster appointed at Pokeberry Slough."

"Congressman Tallowdip called on the President to-day to urge the appointment of the Hon. Leonidas Mildew as consul to the Lollipop islands."

Washington is so dull that the very statues are in danger of going to sleep, falling off their pedestals and breaking their necks.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

SOME genius who loves to delve in the tombs of ancient things, has figured out that visiting cards can be traced back to the Tong dynasty, in China, 618-907.

TEN years ago French plate glass sold in the United States at $2 50 per foot. To-day American plate glass, which is a superior article, sells for $1 per foot.

A PROJECT is on foot among the large railroad corporations to organize a stock company of $10,000,000 capital for the purpose of building six mammoth ocean steamers, and sail them under the American flag, that shall cross the Atlantic in five days. The vessels will cost about $1,250,000 each.

THE area of the Territories of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, is equal to the combined area of the German Empire, Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands and Switzerland; the former being 261,568 square miles, and the latter 381,500 square miles. The European area contains a population of over 90,000,000; the American area has a present population of less than 1,000,000.

THE bottle industry of the world is a very large one. The quantity produced per day in the respective countries being estimated as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, 6,206 gross; Sweden, 960 gross; Norway, 600 gross; Denmark, 360 gross; Germany and Belgium, 30,030 gross; France, 100 gross; Austria, 7,000 gross; United States, 840 gross; Canada, 120 gross; Australia, 207 gross; total, 46,461 gross. With 300 working days this gives no less than 15,929,600 gross per year.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Crop Reports Continue Good, but Collections Are Slow—Pig Iron Prices Seem to Have Touched the Bottom.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* indicate that the volume of general trade throughout the country remains about as reported for several weeks past. Kansas City deposits are excessive in that the interior tributary demand has improved with better crop reports. Word comes from Louisville, Galveston and Savannah that late rains have effectually broken the drouth and that the outlook, both agriculturally and commercially, is in consequence much better. Trade at New Orleans is light on the uncertain crop outlook and the drouth which, though rain has fallen, has seriously damaged the rice crop and sugar to a considerable extent. More rain is need in Louisiana.

At the larger eastern centers business is not specially active, notably at Baltimore and Philadelphia. At Boston the movement of merchandize, while a trifle more active in some lines, is disappointing. Summer dullness begins to be reported. Two carloads of new wheat received at San Francisco, May 24, and sold at $1 37½@$1 40 per cental, the berries were plump and quality good. Present California harvest is nine days ahead of any previous one, and prospects are excellent. It is thought that the present wheat crop of California will yield nearly 60,000 bushels. Cable advices just received from Sydney report 20 inches of rain fallen in four days and it is still raining. Heavy floods had occurred with much damage, but the effect on crops is not yet known.

General Trade is Quiet.

General trade at New York is quiet. Country produce (strawberries) and woolen goods (flannels by auction) are in heaviest movement. Furniture jobbers report slightly improved demand. Groceries are in light demand. Fertilizers, seeds, paper, rubber, leather and naval stores are dull, with prices of all but seeds and fertilizers tending downward. Boots and shoes are fairly active. Stock speculation has been strong, with increasing activity based on easy money and good crop reports. Realizing, reinforced by colder weather and fears of a damage to Western crops, caused a reaction later in the week, but the bullish sentiments underlie the market, and are actively asserted in the specialties.

Bonds strong and active. Money at New York is easy. Rates were 3@2½ per cent on call early in the week, stiffening slightly at close on the shipment of $3,350,000 gold to Europe. Foreign exchange is strong and steady. Demand sterling is $4 89@4 89½. Auction trade sales of flannels on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday have monopolized the attention of the New York drygoods trade. A very heavy distribution was made at a price nearly 5 per cent better than last year. In all nearly 2,000 cases, valued at about $3,500,000, were disposed of, and results are satisfactory. These sales have added firmness to the market. In the regular way a seasonable distribution has been made by jobbers' aid by commission men, who report fair sliders for fall wear goods, with a considerable

Distribution of Drygoods

and of bleached cotton goods at the late price revisions. Raw wool has been fairly active at interior markets, and in average distribution at the seaboard, with values aided by the good results of the flannel sales, the late decision by the Treasury Department and strong foreign advices showing a strong tone, but with no quotable advance. Raw cotton is rather less active at unchanged prices. The old crop movement is still further curtailed and a 7,000,000 bale crop looks doubtful. New crop advices are improved. Trading in wheat has been light on and off the option list, with prices ⅝c down for cash and steady for options, and the market about steady. Southwestern advices favor harvesting at many points at an early day. In the Northwest frost, late temperature and unfavorable weather are reported. Prices advanced on this, but have reacted. Flour remains barely steady on low and medium grades.

Indian corn is not in active export demand and broke ⅜c on more than 500,000 bushels reserved at New York. Oats ¼c lower in sympathy with corn as well as on