

FRESH MUMMIES FOR ALL.

Bill Nye Regrets the Decadence of Real Old Belles. (From the New York World.) Among the many letters of inquiry received during the past week is the following: "Last year I made a trip abroad, and among other trophies of my visit to the Old World I secured a fine specimen of a mummy, for which I paid twenty-five cents. While showing it to a friend last week I discovered that the air of Illinois is detrimental to it and that disintegration is taking place. Can you tell me what is the cause and what I had better do in order to preserve the specimen intact?"

You have no doubt paid at last seventy-four cents too much for your mummy, as mummies go. Nothing is more disheartening than the discovery that one's mummy is not standing on our harsh American climate. But the chances are that you have the modern style of mummy, made especially for Americans by the trade. He is not an antique, and before August you will have to decide whether to cast him aside or let him run the house. The genuine mummy has been ground up for fertilizing purposes during the past twenty years to such an extent that we are running short, and spurious mummies made of coarse people who have died recently are flooding the market. A friend of mine purchased a varnished king, supposed to be over 2,000 years old, for which he gave 10 cents and a silk umbrella. In May of last year he began to assert himself—the king did—and to enter more and more into the home life of his owner till it was decided to have a coat of shellac painted on him. A house, sign and carriage painted came up to the house, and while refitting and refurbishing the royal relics discovered on the former a dark blue Goddess of Liberty in India ink and the legend, "Richard Maginnis, Valparaiso, Ind., 1853." A mummy that has to be kept in the refrigerator is a bitter, bitter disappointment, and no doubt yours is of that class. The modern methods of preserving people do not in all cases prove satisfactory, and I do not know of anything more pitiful or more humiliating than while explaining your mummy to a coterie of friends in the library to have him explode on your hands and reveal his true identity. Should disintegration continue in the case of your own mummy, a private funeral is the best thing I could suggest. Let it be a plain affair, opening with a select reading or recitation, followed by a vocal solo and a set-to between some good artist and the piano. You could charge a small admission fee, perhaps, which would go toward defraying expenses, and close with a parade and torrent of grief at the grave.

The wanton destruction of mummies and their wholesale importation to this country were they have been ground up and used as fertilizers, is going to make good mummies scarce and high. When a nation becomes so haughty and exacting that it demands rharbarb pills, stimulated by the gentleman who furnished corn to Joseph during the famine, and expects to promote its aspirations by means of dead monarchs and the dust of heirs presumptive to the throne of Egypt, you can safely predict that mummies will be mummies before snow flies again. You can't eat your cake and keep it, too. Neither can you turn out a mummy in Connecticut in two days which will take the place of the real thing. A judge of those things as I tell you at once that the bogus is different. There is not the same nut brown flavor and odor of poorly ventilated lineage about the Connecticut made mummy that there is about the Egyptian job. The Egyptians had a way of caring their people a good deal the same as our physicians have now, viz.: by filling them with high priced drugs. Our physicians, however, began on a man before he dies, while the Egyptians, instead of printing bulletins about thin people, showing what their respiration and temperature were, and a large amount of sick room gossip, which a man hates to read after he has recovered, just waited around until the gentleman had been permitted to die quietly in his own way, surrounded by his family, and then they came in and cured him, so that on the morning of the resurrection a tooth brush and a Turkish bath would make him look like a new man.

The American lion and the Egyptian mummy are fading away. The lion will soon come when the man who has slaughtered whole herds of buffalo for their tongues and fertilized their timothy sod with the dust of dynasties will be hungry. We may think that an Egyptian cemetery has no bottom to it and that a true furore of these people is practically inexhaustible, but some day the foreman working on lower level will come to the surface and state in hoarse accents that the pay streak has pinched out. The difference between a gas well, for instance, and a deposit of emperors, is that the latter is not self-sustaining. A gas well may continue to give down or give up, as the case may be, for hundreds of years, but you cannot dig up kings and queens forever. Some day you are certain to dig below their set and strike another strata of society.

Embalming is a process worth of the dark ages. It is expensive, foolish, useless and highly injurious to the complexion. I am bitterly opposed to it. My own notion about it is that the man who embalms me will have to climb over my dead body to do so.

A DISASTROUS FOURTH. A Grand Stand Falls at Water Valley, Miss., with Terrible Results. NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—A special from Water Valley, Miss., says: "Our little city, which until noon yesterday was one continuous round of enjoyment, was in mourning in the evening. The Yallahuba Fire Association had made the usual preparations for their annual Fourth of July meeting, and an immense crowd from the neighboring towns and villages had assembled to witness the day's sport. At 1 o'clock, when about 400 had taken seats on the grand stand the building gave way and fell with a crash, burying the victims men, women and children. Indescribable excitement and confusion followed. Strong men turned pale at the scene; mothers screamed for their lost children, and whole families were pinioned, as it were, in a solid mass under the debris. Those who were so fortunate as to be on the outside rushed to the rescue and in a short time the imprisoned victims were released. Scrambling near fifty people were taken out with broken arms and limbs, bruised bodies and almost every conceivable wound, but it so happened that no one was killed outright. At this time it is impossible to give a list of the wounded, some of whom it is thought cannot live. One member of the band had an arm broken, another a leg broken and a third was slightly wounded.

MILLIN ON THE TARIFF.

His Argument Carries Conviction to His Auditors—The Public Lands. Congressman McMillin addressed 20,000 Democrats at the grand ratification meeting held in the Academy of Music, New York city, on 28th June. He had hardly started before he completely captured the audience. When he said he proposed to take the Republican scalp or leave his own in his enemy's fingers he was loudly cheered. He said: "The Low Tariff: What has been the condition of the labor of this country for the last few years? I have had access to the advance sheets of the forthcoming third annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. I wish to quote from it to show that twenty-seven years of alleged protection has not resulted in that peace, quiet and prosperity to which it was claimed would follow it."

"In the six years from 1881 to 1886 there have been strikes in 22,336 establishments. Of these, 16,692, or 74.74 per cent, were in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois, where protection is claimed to have wrought such wonders for the laboring man. "There were lockouts during the same period in 2,182 establishments. Of these, 1,981, or 90.8 per cent, occurred in the five States named. The number of men employed in striking and involved was 1,324,152. In addition to these there were 159,548 employees locked out, 31.22 per cent of whom were females. Of the 23,336 establishments in which strikes occurred, the strikes in 13,342, or 57.12 per cent of the whole, were ordered by labor organizations; while of the 2,182 establishments in which lockouts occurred, 1,753, or 80.34 per cent, were ordered by combinations of managers."

"Will any gentleman say, in the face of these great disturbances; that the condition of the labor of this country is entirely satisfactory to the laborer? Has he derived that unmitigated blessing from high taxation which was promised him? "What is the Mills bill? Is there free trade in it? Is there danger to labor in it? Not at all. It is a bill which proposes to take \$78,000,000 of our tax receipts, \$1,556,000,000 off of our tariff and glassware, \$11,480,000 off of sugar, \$381,000,000 off of provisions; \$297,000,000 off of cotton goods; \$2,042,000,000 off of hemp, jute and flax goods; \$12,390,000,000 off of woolens; \$3,000,000 off of books and papers, and \$1,090,000,000 off of sundries. It is also proposed to add to your free list flax, hemp, jute, chemicals, salt, tin plate, wool and other things, amounting to \$22,189,000, making in all a tariff reduction of \$63,720,000. It proposes to make reductions in the internal revenue of \$24,455,000, or a total of \$88,175,000. The tariff is our internal revenue source of \$75,178,000—more than a dollar and a quarter to every individual, or six dollars for every family in the United States. And the plain, simple question to be presented here today is: Will we take this burden off or will we leave it on? Will we free commerce, leaving it unshackled, or will we keep it hampered? Will we continue to hoard up a corrupting surplus or will we leave the money in the pockets of the people, where it justly belongs? "The matter is to be voted on principle on our side. The question involved is whether the people shall be taxed beyond the necessities of government or not. Concerning that question I have no kind of fear. I know full well that when the idea of November shall come, it will have been determined by the voice of New York, by the voice of Indiana, by the voice of New Jersey, by the voice of Connecticut, by the voice of the Pacific Slope, by the voice of a large majority of the American people, that for four more years the White House is to be occupied by that grand statesman, Grover Cleveland, and by that incomparable daughter of New York, his beautiful wife. It will also have been determined that once more the Senate of the United States is to have for its presiding officer that man who, of all others, made the greatest impression when there, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

"I claim, fellow-citizens, that the political organization known as the Republican party has violated these sacred principles ever since it came into power. One of its first acts of hostility to good government after the war closed was directed against the Chief Magistrate of the United States. When Andrew Johnson found himself President of the Republic, he had the patriotism and the boldness to hold aloft the Constitution and proclaim it as the supreme law of the land. He began the work of pardon and reconciliation to reunite a distracted people. To the office of pardon and impeachment were resorted to by our Republican opponents to get rid of the Constitution's defender. "The next step taken was to establish a carpetbag government and military rule in the South, and disfranchise her people. How well they succeeded years of suffering and maladministration bear testimony. When impartial histories shall have been written it will appear that of all the governments ever devised for the torture and robbery of a free people, carpetbag rule has been the most efficient. "Nor is this all, my countrymen. Under the acts of Congress granting lands to railroads, if the roads were not built in a specified time the lands were to be forfeited. They were to revert to the people. Part of the roads were not so built. You will say: 'Surely, Virginians, no man could object to reclaiming the lands.' Ah, there was a Virginian in the Senate in the Forty-seventh Congress who so far forgot Virginia that he joined the opponents of Democracy and denounced the Democratic organization of that body and foisted upon it an organization which refused to declare upon it an organization which refused to declare these lands forfeited, or reclaim one single acre of them for the people. Need I say that I refer to your senior Senator, General Mahone? He asks your endorsement. Are you ready to give it, after he has thus made it impossible for you to reclaim, during the Forty-seventh Congress this vast domain—your birthright and the birthright of your children? 'Never while the grass grows!' never while Virginia's sons retain the spirit of Virginia's sires will this glorious old Commonwealth endorse a man who thus stood in the way of the reclamation of our wasted public lands." [Applause.]

Hydrophobia at Mount Holly. MOUNT HOLLY, July 4.—Justice Chas. R. Fenimore, a well-known citizen living near Delanco, died last night from the effects of a bite by a rabid dog received over three months ago. The wound was cauterized soon afterward and quickly healed, leaving a slight scar on his arm and wrist where the dog had seized him, and he experienced no inconvenience until Thursday last, when he felt strangely unwell on drinking a glass of ice-water. The day before he had been out superintending the harvesting of some wheat and was caught in a shower which wetted him to the skin and caused a chill. Immediately afterward the symptoms of hydrophobia began to display themselves, and he continued to grow worse until last night, when he expired in a terrible spasm. The best medical skill failed to alleviate his agony. He was 56 years of age and leaves a large family.

Fell Dead in the Eden Musee. NEW YORK, July 3.—Mrs. Stokes, an old lady from Madison, Ga., while descending a flight of steps at the Eden Musee today, fell and died instantly. Mrs. Stokes was stopping with a friend at 128 Fifth avenue. She was the widow of a wealthy planter who died in 1870. She was in company with Mrs. McHenry, of Alabama, at the time of the accident.

Russia Sick of Bulgaria. LONDON, July 5.—Official dispatches from St. Petersburg state that M. de Giers, Russian prime minister, has informed the British ambassador that after December 7th Bulgaria may do anything and everything they please, from cutting each other's throats to declaring their country an empire. Russia, de Giers declared, will not move a finger to prevent them from following their own inclinations, and will wash her hands of the whole concern. The ambassador is of the opinion that Russia does not intend to provoke a war.

DEAD IN HIS PHANTOM BOAT. Flack's Fatal Attempt to Shoot the Niagara Rapids. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 4.—Robert W. Flack of Syracuse, with his Phantom boat, went through the rapids this afternoon. The boat turned upside down three times in passing the rapids. When it was recovered from the whirlpool its occupant was dead. Flack started on his trip at precisely 3 o'clock. His boat upset after passing under the Cantilever Suspension Bridge. "The boat was upset and went through the rapids for both man and boat through the frequently used perilous rapids, and they were tossed in all directions, being frequently out of sight. At last the boat turned completely over and remained so on entering the whirlpool. It was fully twenty minutes before a boat reached the spot where Flack was last seen, and it was 5.40 P. M. when his body was recovered and taken to the Canada shore. Flack was 39 years of age. He was born in England and served four years in the British army and the English service. He leaves a widow and six children, the eldest being but 12 years of age. His body was taken to Syracuse tonight. The boat in which Flack met his death was of his own invention, and called by him The Phantom. The craft had a straight keel, fifteen feet long, with four feet nine inches beam, and a depth of thirty-four inches at the stem and stern. The keel was an oak plank two by six inches, and weighed fifty-two pounds. A wrought iron shoe extending its entire length weighed forty-six pounds. A small wheel was set between the oak rudder and the stern of the boat. A shaft ran from the propeller to the cockpit, where it was revolved with two cranks, handled much as a carpenter manipulates a boring machine. Then straps were provided to fasten the boatman to the boat. Nearly all the space of the boat was enclosed and covered with decks, but there were no air chambers. Flack invented a composition much lighter than cork, which was fastened through, in the enclosed parts of the boat, serving both as cushions and to insure buoyancy. The rudder was worked by cords running from the cockpit. Altogether the weight of the craft did not exceed 500 pounds. Flack said that he intended the invention to serve as a life boat, and that he designed to test it a few times in the whirlpool. On either side of the boat were fastened looks of cord to which shipwrecked people could cling until rescued. PICTAILS IN A PREDICAMENT. They Can't Get Away from Wyoming and Are Imprisoned if They Remain. TACOMA, Wyo., July 4.—A question of great importance under the Chinese Restriction Act has just been determined in the District Court here. A number of Chinamen had been arrested under the act for crossing the British Columbia line, for being unlawfully in the United States. They were tried at Seattle and sent to the United States penitentiary in this county for six months. The terms of some of them expired some time ago, and a United States Marshal for Washington Territory took some of them, in accordance with the sentence of the court, back to British Columbia; but the authorities there refused to allow the Chinese to land without the payment of the tax of \$50 per head imposed under their laws. This the Marshal had no authority to pay, and accordingly took the prisoners back to the penitentiary, where they now are. Thirty-five have served out their sentences. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out in behalf of Num Choey, one of their number, and his case made a test case. Judge Nash decided that the Marshal and the Warden of the penitentiary have no authority to detain the Chinese and are clearly in contempt of court in not having turned them to British Columbia. He has granted a stay of proceeding under the writ until July 6, that the Marshal may communicate with the authorities at Washington before setting the men free. The Marshal says he will, in accordance with the further ruling of Judge Nash, arrest the Chinese, as soon as they are set free, and bring them again before the court on a second charge of being unlawfully in United States territory. This leaves the Chinese in a peculiar situation. They can not get out of the United States unless some one will pay the British tax of \$50 per head, and if they stay here they are liable to be arrested and be sentenced twice a year to a six months' term in the penitentiary, the imprisonment to keep going on as long as they stay in the country. There are about one hundred Chinese in the penitentiary whose terms for being here unlawfully will shortly expire, and these are the only Mongolians in this part of the country. The climate is evidently unhealthy for them. If the law doesn't send them up, something else does.

Up in His Part. She was a woman of ready resources. While the hour was late, two or three evening visitors yet tarried, and the moment she heard her husband strike the steps she knew that he was boozed, and also grasped her line of conduct. "Ha, ha!" she laughed, as she rose up, "he cometh! He has been out rehearsing for amateur theatricals, and it will be just like him to try to show off. He takes the part of a Major Springer, who comes home full." A hand was heard clapping over the door, a key was finally jabbed in the lock, and then the major entered. His hat was tipped back, his knees wobbled, and he hung to the door and muttered: "Whaz this I see 'fore me? Shay, Em'ly whazzer doing, eh?" "De-lightful, splendid!" cried the wife, as she clasped her hands. "Why, Harry, you are a grand success in your role!" "Whaz that? Whazzer 'em's 'bout? First time been drunk in two years. He'd hizzel time 'fore 'ere, you know." "De-lightful! Booth couldn't beat it!" exclaimed the wife. "Why, dear, you are a born actor. It's just as natural as life." "Who shays I'm a trait! Whoop! I can lick any man in 'trot! Been out wizz'er boys, you know! Shay, Em'ly?" "Isn't he natural, though?" replied the wife. "Run up stairs, Harry, and change your clothes. You'll do. Nothing could be more perfect." "Chaze (hic) cloze! No, zur! Chaze nozzing! Up stairs! Yes, go up stairs. Gooz (hic) nize, Em'ly. Beg'lar angel. Been out wizz'er boys, you know!" And the little woman clasped her hands and laughed and praised, and got rid of her company under the impression that no one had smelt a mice. However, the last one was hardly off the step when she bounced up stairs and confronted the exclamation: "Now, then, you old demijohn, prepare to get the worst walloping a fool of a husband was ever treated to!" And he got it.—Detroit Free Press.

THE THREE K'S.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, the Author of "Hum, Romanism and Rebellion", Will Support Cleveland. (From the New York Herald.) The Rev. Dr. Burchard of blessed memory was seen by a Herald reporter yesterday at his residence, opposite the reservoir in West 40th street. When asked his views on the Chicago ticket he looked puzzled for a moment, then he said: "I don't think that Mr. Cleveland will feel much agitated over the Republican nomination. So far as I know of Mr. Harrison he is a good enough man, but he is not, I believe, especially distinguished for anything. I really had no choice of candidates, but felt that Mr. Depew would have made a most desirable candidate, but it was feared that his name would imperil some Western State, and so he heroically withdrew. "I believe that Mr. Blaine could have scarcely won the battle had he been nominated. His candidacy would have stirred up all of the old animosities, and would have so divided the party that its success would have been greatly jeopardized. "There is a large class of people who believe in letting 'well enough' alone, and Mr. Cleveland has done well. His honesty, his loyalty to his convictions and his sturdy common sense have won him so many friends that he is securely entrenched in his position, and no ticket that his opponents could possibly place in the field could overthrow him. That is the way the situation looks now. "It was by the merest chance that I presided at a meeting during the campaign of 1884, when my remarks in which were embodied certain words, were so much distorted in meaning and so widely quoted. I desired to meet Mr. Blaine, and I regret that the incident caused so much noise. LOOKS AS IF HE'D VOTE FOR CLEVELAND. "I am no politician, and, although I always vote, I do not often express my views on the political questions of the day. The issue in this campaign is a double one, but it looks as if there would be no change in the present administration. "Will you vote the Democratic ticket?" was asked. "Ah! you must not press me too closely," said Dr. Burchard, "but you have heard my opinion of Mr. Cleveland. He has done well—excellently well. Mr. Harrison was chosen, as I suppose, on account of his ancestry, but the time has gone by when a mere name can influence intelligent voters at the polls." Maxwell Will Surely Hang. ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Grover Morehouse was in the city yesterday, and questioned as to his action upon the Maxwell petition for a commutation of the death sentence. The Governor refuses to express himself upon the subject to newspaper men, but to others he said positively that he would not interfere with the course of the law. Yesterday the doomed man's mother and sister paid him another visit at the Four Courts. They were much cheerful in appearance than on their previous visit. Maxwell's attorney says that his mother and sister will probably await the result of his argument before the Governor on the petition for clemency before they make a last appeal.

A Round House Blown Down. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—The Pennsylvania Railroad round house at Millstone Junction was blown down in a heavy storm this afternoon. James Barry, Hugu Garrigan and John White, three ball players, who were taking shelter from the storm, were buried in the ruins. Garrigan had an arm and leg broken, and Barry had a leg broken and was badly bruised. A barn on George Plumley's farm near Middlebush was also blown down. Plumley is reported killed. He was buried with two others under the ruins. Three horses were killed by the fall of the barn. The dwelling and other buildings on the farm were wrecked. Terrible damage is reported everywhere hereabouts from wind, hail and lightning, also at Middlebush and Millstone.

Criminal Carelessness in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 5.—Mrs. Mary Flanagan and Mrs. Thomas Walsh were thrown out of a carriage today and both fatally injured. A fire cracker, exploded under the horses' feet by a mischievous boy, caused the runaway resulting in the accident. The two ladies were at the time driving to the county hospital to visit Patrick Cushing, a relative, who yesterday was shot by careless celebrators of the Fourth.

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