# THE DAILY BEE -- OMAHA, TUESDAY JULY 17 1883.

# GEORGE'S MONUMENT.

Sketch of the Washington Shaft .--- Its Present Beauty and Wonderful Growth.

#### Its History and Standing in Art-Promised Completion in a Year.

Cleveland Leader

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- No one laughs now at the Washington monument. The day of its being a subject for ridicule is over for ever. Its growth is the wonder of Washington, and its beauty the admirration of both Americans and foreigners. Already over 350 feet high, it rises from the banks of the Potomac a great white marble shaft piercing the clouds and backed against the blue of the sky. It is already the grandest obelisk the world has ever seen, and in the acons of the future, should the nations of to-day pass away, leaving no more records of their progress than the mighty ones of the Egyptian past, it will surpass the pyramids in the wonder of its construction. It is already higher than the third pyramid, and within 100 feet of the size of the second. It is taller than St. Paul's Cathedral, and when finished it will be the highest structure in the world. Today the Cathedral of Cologne-512 feet day the Cathedral of Cologne -512 feet the skin, and imparts a durable softness high -- is the tallest work in the world; equalled by none other.

next comes the great pyramid, 483 feet high; then the Strasburg Cathedral, 473 feet; then the second pyramid, 453; then St. Peter's, 430; St. Steven's, at Vienna, 443, and St. Paul's at London, 384. The monument when completed will be 555 feet high, forty-three feet higher than the Cathedral at Cologne. It will be far different, however, from the needle-like shafts of the great European Cathedral; each of its sides at the top will be thirtyfive feet in width, and the whole massive tower will seem a solid growth of natural rock rising from the earth and reaching to the sky. The width at the base of each of its four sides is lifty-five feet, the monument gradually tapering for over 500 feet until it becomes a cone each side of

which is thirty-five. The work of building is going rapidly on, and it is expected that it will be completed within two years at least. The lower part of the monument is granite, with a marble facing on the outside. As the monument arises, the granite backing diminishes. A few feet more and it will disappear, and the remainder of the monument will be made entirely of mar-ble. Some of the stones incorporated in it are memorial blocks, given by different states and nations. One slab comes from Greece, another from Turkey, and others from China and Siam. All are inscribed in the languages and letters of their countries. Other stones are gifts of differ-states of the Union. Others-and none of these should be inserted-come from firms and men who wish to advertise themselves or their business.

It is now thirty-five years since the Washington monument was begun, and eighty-three since its plan was obegun, and In December, 1779, ten days after the death of Washington, congress passed resolutions to erect a monument in his honor. The plan was to have Washington's remains deposited under the monument. Nothing, however, was done beyond passing the resolution, and the mat-ter remained a dead letter up to 1833. At this time an association was formed for the purpose of pushing the matter. Papers were gotten out and the contribu-tions solicited. It 1847 the sum was large enough to warrant the beginning of the work and on July 4, 1848, the cor-ner stone was laid. John Quincy Adams was to have delivered the address on this occasion, but he died a few months be fore, and it was spoken by Robert C. Winthrop, of Mas-sachusetts. The building of the monu-ment was steadily on from this time until 1856, when the funds gave out, and it was stopped not to be touched again for twenty-four years. In 1855 the monu-ment was 156 feet high. During the next two decades it came to be thought that it would never be completed, but in 1876 congress decided to take the matter in hand, and in 1880 the work of building was resumed. It was given into the hands of Colonel Casey and a band of competent engineers. They found before commencing work on the shaft that the foundation was poor, and that it would not sustain the mass of 80,000 tons of stone intended to be placed upon it The monument already weighed 32,176 tons. Now look at what Colonel Casey did. He went down in the foundation as built in 1848 and dug from under it all around a block of earth forty-four feet square. This was directly under the monument, which, with its 32,000 tons, stood above it. Around this, thirteen feet deep and 126 feet square, a solid wall was built. Part of the old foundation was then torn away and a new and -better one built, gradually reaching outward and uniting with the new foundation, so that the pressure is now exerted upon a dence? base 126 feet square instead of 80 feet, as formerly. The total pressure now resting on this foundation is estimated at about 75,000 tons. Since 1880, when the foundation was completed, the settlement of the shaft has been 11 inches, and this though the weight has been increased nearly 30,000 tons. The settlement has been semarkable uniform, and there is no design of the Washington monument turning into a second tower of Pisa. The action of the monument is watched most carefully and its every movement registered. Two plummets are suspended in its inside, one from a height of 260 feet and the other from a height of 150 feet. The movements of these are compared many times a day. The movement of one should be about one and one-half times that of the other if there were no irregular internal movement of the part of the structure. But the register shows that the movement is irregular in both direction and in size. Sometimes the plummets move in opposite directions and sometimes in the same. Sometimes the top moves a little, but its whole sway since the foundation was strengthened has been only one-qurter of an inch. A'l of these movements are very slight, and some of them can only be detected with a microscope. The longer plummet line is incased in a wooden box, to prevent the atmosphere having any effect upon it, and since finding that the spiders had once draws the line out of the perpendicular, a careful investigation is made daily, to see that the lines are not influenced by outside causes. Once, when great consternation was caused by the irregularity of the line, it was found that an owl had perched upon the top of the line. It was caught, killed, stuffed,

and since then the appropriations have amounted to \$800,000, so that altogether it will, when completed, have cost \$1,100,000.

True Fish Stories. A Jerseyman caught an cel in a small creek and found inside of it a sleeve-button which he had lost some years ago.

There is in Lake Tahoe an immense fish which jumps up out of the water, seizes the bowsprits of vessels in its mouth, snaps them off and disappears. Fish are so plentiful in the Hackensack

river that they appear to be crowded for room. It is not an uncommon sight to see them swim up alongside of boats and mutely plead to be taken in.

A Long Island angler threw in his line the other day and fastening it to a stake, went home to dinner. When he returned the weight was so great that he was compelled to call for assistance. Hauling up the catch, he was surprised to find that there was only one immense catfish, but on cutting it open he discovered another fish which, when dissected, contained a smaller one that had swallowed the hook.

And as good lost, is seldom or never found; "And as good lost, is soldom or never found; As fading glass, no rubbing will refresh; As flowers dead lie withered on the ground; As broken glass no cement will refresh— So beauty blemished once forever lost In spite of physic, paid and cost." Unless you use Pozzoni's medicated com, plexion powder, which restores freshness to the action and immust a durable softness

## An Open letter. New York Snn Now who but you and I Shall cut the naval pie, Johnny Roach?

And whose prehensile thumbs Shall now pull out the plums, Johnny Roach.

Your bid was wondrous low, As all the world may know, Johnny Roach.

The profit's where and how Is puzzling people now, Johnny Roach.

The light of other days Is on your yards and ways, Johnny Roach.

And methods of the past Will pull you through at last, Johuny Roach.

You know, and who so well? The junk I have to sell, Johnny Roach

And extras here and there Some stingy souls may scare, Johnny Roach.

Queer congresses may rise To cloud our pleasant skies, Johnny Roach.

But wait awhile, and then Our sun will shine again, Johnny Roach.

So, a la Robberson, The job must be begun, Johnny Roach.

Whoe'er may lose thereby, It won't be you or I, Johnny Roach! W. E. CH-NDL-R.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. -- One of our

prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had taken it a week she had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, POPULAR SCIENCE, The Jury. From Life. What is this? An intelligent jury, darling. But these men who look like ignorant and vicious loafers? They are jurors, dear. And that wall-eyed chucklehead in the middle? Sh! he is the foreman. Why is he made foreman. Because he knows less than the others My! But what is a jury for? A jury, my precious, is a body of men, good and true, who decide questions of justice for the people. How is the question submitted? Why, the lawyers talk and chew tobacco and abuse witnesses, while the Judge and jurors take a nap, and then the Judge is waked up by the clerk, and gives his charge. And what is that? As intelligent a summary of the laws bearing on the question as he can impro Well, after the poor judge has delivered his charge? Why, then the jurors wake up and go off to decide the case. But they have heard nothing of the evi No. Nor of the law? But is not that awful? No, it makes no difference. Gracious! why? Because they could understand neither f they did hear. Then what do they do when they go Play poker. My gracious! but is that not a wicked zamei How long do they play poker? If no one has fixed them, they play unl one man is fractured. How fractured? erdict. And the resti Sign it. Then this is the way the law is adminstered? Every time But you said this was the way the jury did if no one had "fixed them Yes, sweet. How is a jury "fixed?' That is a secret. Well, when a jury is "fixed," how is the verdict! Immensely satisfactory. Always Always. To whom? To the side that did the fixing. If I want further information on this bject, to whom shall I go? To Mr. Ingersoll, dear. A Life Saving Present.

# THE SCREW WORM.

Alarming Work of the Deadly Pest in Kansas.

Human Being Devoured by the Insatiable Insect.

MEDICINE BOW RANGE, June 29,-On the plains of Texas, where countless half wild cattle feed, and where the air is dry and pure, lives an insect known as the screw-worm fly. It is small and act-ive. This fly is the terror of the Texas

cattle. The long-horned brutes are quar-relsome. The males fight savagely, some-times to the death. The females are far from being rescaled. from being peaceful animals. A fight be-tween hot-blooded Texas cattle generally terminates in one of the animals being severely wounded. As the smell of the blood drifts down the winds, which ceaselessly blow on the plains, it attracts the screw flies, and they course through the air, eagerly following the trail, anxious

to deposit their eggs in the wound. These flies do not alight in depositing their eggs, but as they fly rapidly and closely to the injured animal, which evinces the utmost terror when the buzz of doom they drop which fills the air, they a genlatinous substance, adheres to the wound.

eggs, to the number of hundreds, are screw worms follows rapidly, and the unfortunate animal is devoured alive, as they honeycomb the flesh. The cattle, unable to endure the pain, become crazy and roam the prairies, dangerous members of bovine society, until death lays his kind hand on them. I have been informed by the cattle breeders who graze their stock on the staked plains that the animals seem to realize the danger they are in when wounded, and have been known to seek safety in flight; but that the flies follow the scent in the air as hounds follow a fox, and the wounded

animals are generally overtaken. On the great plains lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains and included in the arid belt, cattle are bred on an extensive scale. It is not the custom to close herd the stock in any portion of the range. There is a branding roundup in the spring, a beef round up in the fall, and in Texas an additional roundup preparatory to the spring drive of salable cattle to the north-Tacoma (W. T.) News.

ern grazing grounds. During the greater from the attacks of these worms, they, if

the tunnelling of the flesh has not progressed too far, are thrown to the ground, and a rude and generally unsuccessful attempt is made to exterminate the parasites by a free use of citrine ointment. This ointment will destroy the unhatched eggs, but its efficacy in killing the liv-

inch long. It is corrugated and exceed- the highest price, owing to its freedom

reux. After a careful examination of the case the doctor was unable to explain the cause of the pain. Again he examined the patient. In the left nostril he saw a small corrugated ball that was apparently revolving slowly. This ball re-sembled a tiny walnut. The doctor saw an occasional black head protrude from the writhing mass. Promptly he admin-istered chloroform to the woman. With the aid of forceps he removed sixty-five worms, From the time of the discovery of the worms until the last was removed two days passed. In this short time, though the worms were sluggish from the offects of the chloroform, they had sufficient vigor to destroy the partition of the nose. This women fully recovered. Sev-

As far as I can learn all the people who were attacked had cattrrh, a disease very prevalent on the wind swept plains west of the Missouri river. It is highly probable that the fully developed flies when moving through the air in search of places to deposit their eggs, struck a catarrhal trail, followed it to its source and deposited their eggs in the nostrils of the unfortunates while they slept. They might easily drop their eggs in the nostrils of persons lying down, even if they were awake. Physicians are awaiting the develop-

ments this summer with great interest. The sensitiveness of the mucous membrane narrowly limits the remedies that can be safely applied. Carbolic acid, if weakened sufficiently to be used without The

injuring the membrane, has no effect on by the Texas cattle breeders that the eggs hatch in twenty-four hours. Prompt-ly on hatching the worms burrow into the flesh of the living animals. More flies deposit their eggs. More served of the abasis of the flies deposit their eggs. More screw norance of the physicians, are allowed to worms are hatched. They also burrow remain undisturbed for several days, it is into the flesh. A succession of crops of exceedingly doubtful if any remedy can reach them. It may be that an enormously strong man could endure the pain and could rally from the exhaustion following intense physical suffering until the worms feeding on his flesh arrived at perfect maturity and crawled from their burrows to screw themselves into the ground, from which they emerge as flies in about ten days. I doubt, however, if any man living has sufficient vitality to live through an attack by screw worms. FRANK WILKESON.

#### Buckien's Arnica Saive.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Cuts, Ul-cers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box

## Wool in Washington Territory.

The wool growers of Pierce county had portion of the year the cattle roam at will. A few cowboys ride the range and receive bids for their 1883 wool crop. pretend to keep note of the localities There were about thirty farmers present. where their employer's brands are feed-ing. It can be easily seen that under this careless management the losses resulting their fleeces by individual bargains the from screw worms can be quite heavy, wool growers formed an association and and still be unknown to the owner of the brand. When cattle are found suffering pointing a committee to receive bids and dispose of the wool in bulk to the highest bidder. They seem to think this method more satisfactory than that of individual sales, having realized some 2 per cent. more under the pooling system than previously. Last year's wool crop netted the Pierce county growers 24 cents a pound for some 70,000 pounds. The ing worms is disputed. The screw worm is a little over half an northern wool in the market, which brings Washington Territory clip is rated as



IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

> Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles,

Ask for BROWN'S IRON BIT-.ERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co.



In the west, An additional story has been built, and the five floors all

connected with two

## HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.

One exclusively for the use of passengers. These immense warerooms, three stores, or 66 feet wide, are filled with the grandest display of all kinds of Household and Office Furniture ever shown. All are invited to call, take the elevator on the first floor, go through the

building and inspect the stock.



1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam Street, Omaha Neb.



and given to Mrs. Hayes, and it is now probably on exhibition at Fremont. Colonel Casey says the monument will be finished by the 4th of July next. It

Colonel Casey says the monument will be finished by the 4th of July next. It will probably have an elevator in the interior and on its top will be had one of the finest views in the world. America will never be ashamed of the Washington monument, and it will go down to poster-ity as one of the greatest doings of the past. Up to 1856 it had cost \$300,000,

slips from under the steel and flies through the air as though made of rubber. Imag-hold it at 22 cents, but the only bid reine a white half-inch screw having a ceived on Saturday, was that of Mr. Baxpointed black head instead of the usual ter, of Seattle, who bid only 17 cents for slotted one. That is a fair representation the crop delivered at Tacoma. This the of the screw worm. For years Texas cattle have been driven to Kansas to feed on the grasses of the to July 7th, at Steilacoom, unless the plains lying in the arid belt. For years they have been driven to the northern in the meantime. portion of the Indian Territory to graze on the untaxed ranges of that greaf grazing land. Until last year there was no trouble in Kansas from screw worms. The stories told by Texas drivers of the gloomy minded of the Kansas people Even if suspected, they never, in the most appalling flights of their dark imaginations, thought that the flies would change their habits, and select the nostrils of human beings to deposit their eggs in, but such is the case It is probable that the long-continued southwest winds of last summer wafted the flies from the vicinity of the herds feeding south of Dodge City into the more thickly settled portions of Kansas. At any rate, the mature flies were far east of the "dead line," and far north of the of the "dead line," and far north of the Arkansas river during a portion of last summer. Several persons were attacked by screw worms. One of the cases that terminated fatally was fully reported in the Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Index. It is worthy of note. The pa-tient had long suffered from ozena. On the evening of August 22, 1883, this man

the evening of August 22, 1883, this man complaimed of a tickling sensation at the base of the nose, that was promptly fol-lowed by exhaustive sneezing. This in its turn was followed by intense pain in the region of the eyes and cheeks. The physician in attendance mistakenly supposed that the pain was the result of ozena. The discharge from the nostrils was purulent and tinged with blood, and Mass., volunteers the following:exceedingly offensive. The breath of the ceased. There was no longer any involuntary discharge. The pus was with difficulty expectorated. The soft palate had been destroyed, and the tongue could no longer be used in speech. When this stage of the disease had been reached, a cester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly screw worm, much to the astonishment to the point: of the attending physician, fell from the mouth of the dying man. One after anand throat. The man died. depressing the swollen tongue, the verte-

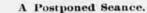
bra were exposed to view. The second case occurred at Salina, Kan On the 22nd of August Dr. R. E. Switzer, of that town, was called to at-

when put under the point from burr and other impurities. This of a knife and pressed upon, the worm year's clip is estimated at 50,000 pounds, committee and owners would not listen to and the sale was adjourned two weeks,

committee received more acceptible bids

#### Wide Awake Druggists.

grazing land. Until last year there was no trouble in Kansas from screw worms. The stories told by Texas drivers of the suffering of the cattle on the southern ranges made but little impression on the men of Kansas. That these flies would ever follow the Texas cattle up the trails to the comparatively northern country of Kansas, was unsuspected by the most gloomy minded of the Kansas people.



N. Y. Post. Professor Agassiz was once invited by the noted Spiritualist Home to attend one of his seances. "Well," said Agass-

iz, "what shall I see at your seances?" "You will see," replied Home, "legs and arms moving about the room, and some of them will touch you." "Mr. Home," answered Agassiz, "I will attend your meeting, and I will aid you to clear up this mystery of these floating limbs.

### THE PROFESSION A UNIT. Mr. C. H. Draper, of No. 223 Main Street Worcester

"Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kid patient was revolting. It may be that his ney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. B. Wil Broke. And then? He amuses himself by working out a condition that would have revealed of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy. the presence of the disturbing cause. stating that it was considered the best because he had For two days the man suffered sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester intense pain. All remedies administered failed to give relief. On the evening of the 24th of August there was a sudden and profuse discharge from both the nos-trils and mouth. Instantly all pain ceased. There was no longer any invol-

April 11, 1883.

WE ALL SAY SO. Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front Street, Wor-

"Being afflicted with ailments to which all human ity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the ad other, in obedience to the laws of their vertisement regarding the remarkable curative pow nature, full grown screw worms wriggled ers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to from his nostrils and mouth until 360 of my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicinthem crawled from the honeycomed head at Jannery's drug store in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my ination showed that the fleshy part of the interior of his head had been almost de-voured. By throwing back the head and dentasing the such favorable re-units." An exam-April 17, 1883.

## DRUGGIST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Geerge W. Holcomb, Druggist, 129 and 13 longross street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883:tend a woman suffering from a severe pain across the bridge of the nose. This pain shot in throbs into the cheeks, and much resembled an attack of tic doulou-

105 15th Street, Opp. Postoffice.

Stock Entirely Fresh and New. Call and Get My Prices Before Buying Elsewhere, Yards Cor 9th and Douglas, Also 7th ano Douglas