THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

Present Condition of the Pedestal and How the Statue Will Be Erected and Anchored.

General Stone, Engineer-in-Chief of the Bartholdi Statue pedestal, was interviewed as follows yesterday:

"What is the present state of the work on the pedestal, General?"

"You are aware that the foundation mass of twenty-three thousand five hundred tons of concrete, was finished last year in May, and the building of the pedestal proper, of granite and beton, was commenced. That work continued until the funds were nearly exhausted and the cold weather came on, when building ceased and work was carried on only at the quarries where we continued to get out and cut the granite. When work ceased in building the pedestal was up to the ninth course of masonry. There will be forty-six courses of granite in the finished pedestal, so there are thirty-six courses yet to build."

"Is any of the stone prepared?"

"Oh, yes. A large quantity. Three courses are already at Bedloe's Island, ready for setting, while at the quarries at Lute's Island, there are five courses dressed all ready to ship, and five courses on which the cutters are at work; so that in a short time the stone for one-half the height will be ready for setting."

"The statue, it is said, is made of sheet copper. What will hold it in form when set up, and how will it be attached to the pedestal?"

"Inside the sheet copper will be a very strong framework of wrought iron, consisting of four large angular pillars braced with iron from bottom to top. This iron structure is to come from France with the statue, and weighs about one hundred and twenty tons—much more, in fact, than the statue itself.

"This iron framework will rest upon and be attached to two strong steel girders, which we will place on the top of the pedestal, and these two girders will have two others directly under them at right angles. About sixty feet below the top of the pedestal there will be two other pairs of steel girders, which will be connected with those on top by steel eye-bars, so that the girders which support the weight of the statue and its framework will be anchored to the masonry and held securely by the weight of the pedestal itself."

"What is the extend of the steel work?"

"The weight of the steel system will be about one hundred and fifty tons."

"What is the necessity of such strong attachment?"

"The statue, while colossal in size, is by no means correspondingly heavy. While one hundred and fifty-one feet high, it, with its interior framework, weighs only about two hundred tons; but it has great surface—nearly four thousand square feet—exposed to the wind. With a strong wind blowing on this great surface the tendency would be to overturn the statue, and in such an effort the wind, since the center of gravity is more than sixty feet above the top of the pedestal, would have the advantage of great leverage. In case a violent gale should strike it, a cyclone such as has been known at Mount Washington and in many parts of our country, the wind effort to overturn the statue would be nearly seven thousand foot tons. Now, the weight of the statue resting on a base of only forty feet square would not by any means suffice to overcome this effort of the wind, and it becomes necessary to attach the weight of the statue to the weight of a great mass of the pedestal. This is accomplished by the system of support and anchorage which I have described. This system has been so devised that it will be always accessible in all its parts, so that it can be watched and kept constantly in good condition."

"How will the statue be lighted when completed?"

"Instead of having lights streaming from the diadem as was first proposed, I would prefer, should it be found practicable by electricians, to have electric lights placed, with strong reflectors, around the foot of the statue, casting a very strong light upon it, and thus giving it the appearance during the night of a shining statue. Then I would like to have a great vertical beam of electric lights spring from the top of the uplifted torch. Such a beam of light would strike upon the lower stratum of clouds, and its reflection, when even light clouds are over it, could be seen far out to sea and at a considerable distance inland where mountains do not intervene."

"What do you think will be the impression made by the work when completed?"

"I think that it will be by far more grand than any of us can well conceive until we shall actually see it. There is nothing of the kind in the world at present with which we can compare it. Even the site chosen for the monument is such that it will appear as if all had been constructed by man, even the island, for the sole purpose of presenting in beautiful artistic form the grand idea that Liberty enlightens the nations of the world."—*N. Y. World.*

Julienne Soup.

I have just learned the origin of Julienne soup. At the time of the French revolution there was a famous hostelry, called "Restorator," on Milk street, Boston. It was kept by a Frenchman named Julien, who first had the notion of selling food in hermetically sealed cans. On his return to France he sold his patent to the Cafe de Paris. The vegetable soup retained his name.

Simple as it looks, this soup is not so easy to brew. The stock must be pure and thoroughly distilled. The herbs must be fresh and succulent. A bowl of Julienne ought to suffice for any man's luncheon. Corot, the famous landscape painter, after working hard the whole forenoon, would have a dish of Julienne brought to him. He delighted to see the cubes of rosy carrot and the filaments of green asparagus floating on the amber surface.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NURSING.

How an Invalid Should be Nursed in a Country Home.

When a woman is ill, her hair should be carefully cared for from the beginning of the illness. If it is neglected and allowed to become tangled, it is very difficult to make it smooth and tidy again. It must be parted at the back, gently combed every morning, and arranged in two braids, with the ends securely tied with a piece of old ribbon. Two braids are better than one, for they can be drawn out of the way on each side, not to interfere with the head resting comfortably on the pillow.

In fever, or in any disease affecting the brain, where it is desirable to keep the head cool, it is well to have a soft hair pillow, or one stuffed with cut rags, or paper torn into small pieces. Being less soft than the usual feather one, the head would not sink into it, and so would not be kept as warm. Some people particularly object to a hard pillow, and then it should not be used, as the discomfort would more than counterbalance the good derived from it. When the forehead is hot, it is a great relief to use frequently some cooling lotion. Put a few lumps of ice in a bowl, and pour on them a little alcohol; dip a single thickness of old, thin cotton into the liquid, and lay it on the forehead. The cotton must not, on any account, be doubled, as the cooling effect is produced by the evaporation of the alcohol, and the more quickly this takes place the more effectual it is. If ice can not be procured, bathe the face with equal parts of alcohol and cold water, taking care not to get it into the eyes, and fan until it is dry. When the eyes are affected, and cold applications are ordered, kept small squares of fine linen, or pieces of an old handkerchief, on a lump of ice, or, if this is not to be had, in a basin of fresh spring water. When one is placed on the eye, remove it before it is entirely dry, and put it away to be burned. If there is any discharge from the eye, this is particularly necessary. No piece should be used a second time.

In injuries to the head, ice is often used to lessen the tendency to inflammation, and it is not always easy or possible in the country to get an ice bag to hold it. The best substitute is a piece of India rubber cloth, about half a yard square. Crack the ice in small lumps, put it in the middle of the cloth, and, gathering the corners loosely together, tie a string tightly around it, like a pudding prepared to boil. Leave plenty of room for the ice so it will adjust itself easily to the shape of the head. Snow is much better than ice, when it can be obtained, as it is more easily arranged. Soft towels should be kept wrapped around the ends of the rubber cloth where it is tied, to absorb any water that may escape, and it should be watched, that none may drip under the pillow or into the bed, unobserved.

Hot fomentations, although soothing the pain of the sufferers, are often the cause of much discomfort to the nurse applying them. Unless she knows how to do it properly she will certainly scald her hands in wringing the cloths out of the boiling water, and many blisters will bear witness to her devotion. If the following directions are carefully followed it will be seen to be perfectly possible to avoid this catastrophe and yet do the work effectually. Place a strong towel in a basin, letting the two ends project over the rim, put a thick piece of flannel, doubled three or four times, in the middle of the towel, and pour the boiling water on it; take the dry ends of the towel, one in each hand, and twist the flannel firmly in it, lifting it out of the basin. Every drop of water can be squeezed from it in this way without touching it with the hands. When it is sufficiently dry, open the towel, and the flannel is ready for application. If turpentine or laudanum is ordered, it can be sprinkled on the cloth before it is laid on the patient. A piece of rubber cloth placed over it will help to retain the heat, and it will not have to be changed as often as if uncovered. When hops are used, they should be sewed in a flannel bag when dry, and then wrung out of boiling water as directed. It is important to have two flannels, that one may be ready to put on the moment the other is removed, thus keeping up a continuous heat, and running no risk of the sick person taking cold while waiting for a fresh one.

When it is desirable to use dry heat, it can be applied by means of salt heated in the oven, and put into flannel bags; fine sand is some times substituted for salt, and bran can be used as being lighter than either, although it loses its heat more quickly. An India rubber hot water bag is a great comfort, and not an expensive luxury; one to hold a quart can be bought for a dollar and a quarter, and with proper care will last for years. The top must be very tightly screwed on, or there is danger of leaking. The best substitute, if one can not be procured, is a lager beer bottle, the patent stopper renders it impossible for the water to escape, which it is very apt to do with a common cork, unless it fits perfectly, and is driven in with especial care.—*Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, in Country Gentleman.*

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

PRECIOUS WOODS.

How They Are Obtained and the Use That is Made of Them.

Mr. John Hawks, the European buyer who makes those annual trips to Europe, and one to Mexico and San Domingo, came to the office, and, in speaking of mahogany, said: "That's the great wood. It is sold by the ton of forty cubic feet. Most European woods are sold by gross weight—that is, by the pound, such as French walnut, rosewood, boxwood used by engravers and the type foundry, tulip coca-bola from Brazil."

"Where do you purchase these woods?"

"Mostly in Marseilles. There are Armenian and Turkish merchants there who deal in the woods. Talk about strict business men! Why, I went into an Armenian merchant's office one day to pay him twenty-seven thousand dollars in cash. Had the money in my pocket. I had a cigar in my mouth, and he said: 'Ne permittez pas de famer ici' ('you can't smoke here, sir')."

"Ain't those Armenians a stupid set?"

"Stupid, heathen stupid, no sir; they are sharp, keen traders. Why, look here," and going out into the lumber-yard he pointed out a pile of several hundred chunks and knots of French walnut. They would weigh from three hundred pounds to a ton, and workmen were engaged in chipping off the rough edges. "There's twenty thousand dollars' worth of walnut burls: you'd think they were old stumps, but they are not; they are excrescences, and grow on the outside of the trunk from the roots to the branches. The natives chop them out and haul them in with camels. Sometimes accidents happen: going down a steep declivity the knots get in a hurry and come a booming, and down go camel, knots and all; generally the camel is killed. Well, now to tell you how smart the heathens are. If they find a rotten place in one of the logs they'll scoop it carefully out, fill it up with rocks, neatly cover over a piece of the wood and smear camels' ordure all over it, and fetch it in to market, and have the unblushing effrontery to charge twenty to forty cents a pound, rock and all."

"What is this wood used for?"

"On account of its brightness and brilliant contrast of colors it sets off our black walnut, and makes the figures more pronounced. The wood has only been used in the United States for about fourteen years, and entirely superseded the use of our walnut crotchets in furniture manufacture. These burls are steamed and run through a cutting machine, which pares them off into thin layers, perhaps one-twelfth of an inch in thickness, and, being capable of high polish, are much used in the higher grades of veneering."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PNEUMONIA.

The Cause of the Disease and Some Physiological Facts Connected Therewith.

The lungs are covered on the outside by a membrane that secretes a thin fluid, which prevents a hurtful friction of the lungs and chest against each other. Inflammation of this membrane is pleurisy. The bronchial tubes of the lungs are lined with a membrane that secretes a somewhat thicker fluid, by which these tubes are kept moist. Its inflammation is bronchitis. The air cells of the lungs have no such membrane; pneumonia is an inflammation of the adjoining lung substance.

In pneumonia a fluid exudes into the air cells from the congested blood-vessels, and solidifies there, thus preventing all access of air to them. This inflammation is at first generally confined to a single point, whence it extends through a single lobe. From this it may extend successively to other lobes, or even to the other lung. It will be remembered that the right lung has three lobes and the left two. Hence acute pneumonia is called lobar pneumonia.

Pneumonia may be primary or secondary. It is secondary when due to some other disease, as measles, typhoid fever, scarlatina, acute rheumatism, puerperal fever, gangrene of the mouth (in children) scurvy, Bright's disease, bronchitis, etc.

Primary, acute, or lobar pneumonia is sudden in its onset, and is generally ushered in with a chill, followed soon with a pain, sometimes severe, at or near the nipple. Usually, but not always, there is a cough, with little expectoration at first, but which at length becomes adhesive and red, like iron rust. The appearance of this colored expectoration fully settles the character of the disease. There is, of course, fever, with increasing frequency and difficulty of breathing. A sudden rise in temperature later shows that the disease has extended to another lobe.

In the vigorous the disease tends to spontaneous recovery. In children, the old, the debilitated generally, it is more dangerous. Still, a man of eighty-two recovered from a second attack, during which all portions of both lungs were successively invaded. A case is recorded in which the person had fifteen attacks in eleven years. Another had twenty-eight attacks!

The disease has three stages: the first, that of congestion and inflammation of the lung substance, and of exudation of fluid into the air cells; second, that of solidification; third, the liquefaction and absorption of this solid matter in favorable cases, of its suppuration in unfavorable.—*Youth's Companion.*

HEART PAINS.

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PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The property of women naturally runs to dry-goods. A dry-goods man has bought Mary Anderson's Long Branch cottage.

—There are now but five thousand and four hundred residents in the county where stood Jamestown of early settlement fame.—*Chicago Times.*

—Lord Garmoyle, while he was in this country, had an allowance of one hundred dollars a week. Now, as the successor to the name and fortune of his father, Earl Cairns, he will have unlimited thousands a week.

—The President of Costa Rica lives in the finest house in the capital city, and his residence and the Palacio Federal, which is near it, are about the only two-story structures in the place. He receives house rent free, the use of two horses and a carriage, a salary of $10,000 a year, and uses soldiers for his servants.

—Colonel Couch (since the death of Payne the leader of the Oklahoma "boomers,") is a native of New York and a "Forty-niner." He is medium sized, mild mannered, dresses in conventional garb, and presents no suggestions of the wild borderman. He was Colonel in an Illinois regiment in the war of the rebellion.—*Troy Times.*

—Colonel Richard King, of Texas, who died lately, left one ranch containing one million acres under fence. His estate is estimated at seven million dollars. He died of cancer of the stomach, and physicians were in constant attendance, including celebrated specialists from other States, and all of them were paid fabulous prices.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Henry Curtis, the Stratford veteran, was ninety years old recently. There are some curious features in his history. He has always lived in the house in which he was born in 1795. For twenty-three years past he has always, on his birthday, visited his son in Bridgeport, and the day has never been stormy. With the exception of his sight his faculties are well preserved. He remembers all the Presidents except Washington.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen's uncle, in whose family he was brought up as an adopted son, was also named Theodore, and he was one of the great men of the country from 1820 to 1850, when he went out of politics and became the President of Rutland College. In 1844 he was the candidate for Vice President with Henry Clay, and there is an old campaign song of that time which goes as follows:

The rooster jumped upon the fence,
Just as the sun was risin',
And clapped its wings most gloriously,
And crowed for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

—Peter Gilsey landed in New York City, a poor emigrant, in 1836, and wrought some time at his trade, which was piano-making. He also opened a penny cigar shop in the Bowery, which his wife tended, and thus they laid the basis of a large fortune. He afterwards opened a cigar shop in Broadway, gave up piano making in order to devote his entire time to trade, and in this he succeeded so rapidly that soon he had a half dozen shops in operation. Speculation in real estate followed, and his purchases were so fortunate that the once poor emigrant became a millionaire.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE POOR OF NAPLES.

"Is Life to Them Worth the Living?" Even in Sunny Southern Italy.

In single rooms on the ground floors or in the cellars whole families live together with donkeys, goats, chickens and pigs. They are so poor they can not pay for better quarters. It is not a depraved taste which makes them crowd in these dark and dirty holes, and keep their little ones in the gutter; it is only need. The Neapolitans are not brutes. They like music, bright colors and light.

How can they pay high rents when the best wages are scarcely a franc a day? There is no city in Italy where wages are so low as in Naples. The best skilled workmen—the tailors, the shoemakers, type setters, job printers, masons and carpenters—even in the busiest seasons, scarcely get thirty cents a day, while the second-rate workingmen must get along with ten cents a day or less.

It is, therefore, impossible for a Neapolitan to pay more than one dollar a month for his rent. The condition of the women is simply dreadful. A poor mother is obliged to get work outside of her home for her bread and for that of her children. Hat-makers, dress-makers and flower girls make only three or four dollars a month. The great majority of the women are obliged to go out to service as domestics. A servant girl gets ten francs a month, without any dinner. Some of them have two or three houses in which to do housework for one dollar at each house every month. They are constantly running from one house to another, and scolded and threatened in each place they go. Many of these miserable creatures have children to nurse when they go home at night, a baby, perhaps, that has been left the whole day in the arms of a little sister. The poor mother, going home without sufficient food and half-exhausted, has to nurse the little one, and at thirty years of age looks as old as if she had suffered the wear of sixty winters.

Children in Naples are considered a sort of burden or hindrance. When the boss takes a boy to work, merely to pay him his daily bread, a mother is happy, and when a girl makes five cents a week by hard daily work, the work of a regular servant girl, the mother is equally delighted.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF PETTIS.

In the circuit court of Pettis county, May term, 1885. May 16th, 1885. Adaline Henderson, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Henderson defendant.

Now, at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by her attorneys and it appearing to the court from the petition and affidavit on file herein, that defendant Charles Henderson is not a resident of the state of Missouri: Whereupon it is ordered by the court that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between the plaintiff and defendant herein, and unless the said Charles Henderson be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered, that a copy thereof be published, according to law, in the SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri—for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of the said September term of this court.

ATTEST: B. H. INGRAM, Circuit Clerk.
By M. W. BRADY, D. C.
A true copy from the Record.
SANGREE & LAMM, Plaintiff's att'ys.
6 9w4t.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION WITH WILL ANNEXED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of William Lowry, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the second day of June, 1885, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri. All persons having claim against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 2nd day of June, 1885.

EZRA J. SMITH.
Administrator with will annexed.
6-9w3t.

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