The National Republican.

VOL. XXV—NO. 74. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1885. DOUBLE SHEET THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND COMPLETION OF THE OBELISK.

The Idea of the Shaft Projected by Congress, First Carried Out by the Washington Monument Society by Means of Private Contributions, and Finally Completed by Government Appropriation and Superintended by Government Engineers.

The inception of the Washington monument dates from a resolution adopted Aug. 7, 1783, just after the ending of the war of the revolution. This resolution provided "that an equestrian statue of Gen. Washington be erected at the place where the residence of congress shall be established in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence."

The country then was young, its people poor, and almost exhausted from the prolonged struggle for independence, and as a country was burthened with the heavy load of debt it had assumed from the individual colonies, and work on the proposed

MONUMENT DID NOT BEGIN.

As the years went by Washington, on the 14th of December, 1799, then the lieutenant general of the army of the United States, died at Mount Vernon, and the nation again awoke to a sense of its neglect. Dec. 24, ten days after Washington passed away, congress passed another resolution to the effect "That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life."

Mrs. Washington was made acquainted with this resolution, and agreed to its request, but no further action was taken until May 8, 1800, when a select committee of the house of representatives submitted resolutions directing that the resolution of congress of 1783 be carried into execution, as well as the resolution of 1799. That part referring to the resolution of 1783 was amended to require a mausoleum for George Washington to be instead erected, and for this purpose, later, a bill passed the house of representatives Jan. 1, 1801, appropriating $200,000, but

THE SENATE FAILED TO CONCUR.

Over thirty years elapsed before anything was done. On Feb. 13, 1832, congress adopted measures for an imposing celebration of Washington's centennial birthday, Henry Clay being at the head of the movement. The next day a resolution was passed proposing to again solicit the remains of Washington and his wife to be deposited in accordance with the resolution of 1799. The Virginia legislature, however, stepped in and earnestly requested the proprietors of Mount Vernon not to allow the remains to be removed, and Mr. John A. Washington, the elder, acceded to this request. After the failure to secure Washington's remains congress appropriated $20,000 for the colossal statue which now stands at the edge of the park east of the capitol. This statue was originally placed in the rotunda, but in 1841 was removed to the park because its immense weight was threatening the floor of the rotunda.

In 1833 a few public-spirited gentlemen in this city, thoroughly disgusted with the procrastination of congress, formed the

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

The purpose was by voluntary contributions to erect a great national monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the federal government. The pioneers in this movement were Daniel and William Brent, James Kearney, Joseph Gales, senior, and junior; Peter Force, W. W. Seaton, John McClelland, Pishey Thompson, Thomas Carberry, George Watterson and William Cranch. The first president of the association elected was the venerable Chief Justice John Marshall, then in his 85th year, and Judge William Cranch was the first vice president. At first contributions were limited to $1 from any one person, and in 1836 $28,000 had been collected. The financial crisis of 1837 and 1838 interrupted the contributions and in fact they were almost suspended for several years. In 1846 the $1 limit was abolished and in the following year

THE FUNDS HAD REACHED $87,000.

In 1848 congress authorized the society to erect the monument, and the present site was selected, not because it was the best in the opinion of the society, but because it was the identical site proposed to Maj. L'Enfant by Washington himself in 1795 for a revolutionary monument. It was decided to erect an obelisk 500 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and resting upon a foundation 17½ feet above the surface of the earth. The obelisk was estimated to cost $552,000, and, including the pantheon,

THE WHOLE COST WAS TO BE $1,127,000.

The "Monument Lot," as it is best known to the people here, comprised originally 78½ acres of ground, but by the filling of the old canal, is now extended to very nearly 100 acres, so that it is impossible, as the title has reverted to the United States, that encroaching buildings shall ever dwarf the view of the great obelisk.

ON INDEPENDENCE DAY OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT,

the cornerstone was laid with the most imposing ceremonies. James K. Polk, the then president of the United States, was the president of the Monument Society, and the other officials were Hon. William Brent, first vice president; Hon. William W. Seaton (then mayor of Washton), second vice president; Gen. Alexander Henderson, commandant of the marine corps, third vice president, and the following board of managers: Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Brig. Gen. Nathan Towson, U. S. A.; Col. J. J. Abert, chief of topographical engineers, U. S. A.; Col. James Kearney, corps of engineers; Gen. Walter Jones, Thomas Carberry, Peter Force, Wm. A. Bradley, Philip Reginald Fendall, Thomas Monroe, Walter Lenox, Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. N., and Thomas Blagden. Hon. Joseph H. Bradley was the chief marshal of the day. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia performed their solemn ceremony of setting the corner stone, which is a block of marble like that used in the shaft above it, and is an almost perfect cube of over four feet dimension. This stone, which was cut from the quarry near Cockeyville, near Baltimore, was brought to the city by rail and placed on a huge truck, especially built for it, for transportation to its present site. When the time came in May, 1848, for its journey to the Monument lot, the people patriotically resolved to aid, and turning out by thousands, rigged to the truck a long rope on which

A THOUSAND MIGHT LAY HOLD.

Out from the depot to Pennsylvania avenue the procession went, led by the stirring notes of fife and drum, surrounded by the shouting multitude, whose individuals struggled with each other to gain a place on the drag ropes as those already there gave way to those ambitious to aid. Up the broad avenue, along the plank roadway that then led between the central lines of mighty poplars, like the maples that now grace New York avenue, the procession passed until Fourteenth street was reached, when it turned southward to the reservation which was to be the future home of the stone they hauled.

ALMOST A GENERATION HAS PASSED

away since the mighty mind that lifted the capital of the nation from the mud and made it the living beauty that it is obliterated the slimy "canal" that long time ago made South Washington an "island." Then at five different points the broad canal was crossed by bridges, and at the one that crossed it at Fourteenth street, at the time this story tells of, trouble came to the stone that was to be the base of the noble shaft by the Potomac. The long lines of sturdy men and boys had passed the frail bridge, and the heavy truck with its precious load had almost reached the southern side when the shore span gave way and settled so that

FURTHER PROGRESS WAS STOPPED.

It was impossible to proceed, and after the greatest exertions had failed to drag the stone from the break, work was abandoned until mechanical appliances could be obtained. In a few days riggers from the navy yard had erected shears made with huge spars, and the stone was lifted from its unwelcome bed and sent on the way to its future home.

On the day fixed, as stated above, the cornerstone was laid in its bed near the northeastern angle of the old foundation, which is now very nearly the center of the added foundation.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

of Massachusetts, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and reckoned the peer in oratory of the most distinguished men of that day, delivered the oration which all know so well, and which is to this day considered the standard for finished and perfect writing. He it is, who, in his ripe old age has again come to prepare the address which to-day dedicates the work he praised so eloquently almost half a century ago. In this massive marble corner block a capacious recess had been cut, and in this, closed with a heavy copper plate, was deposited a varied collection of documents, printed and in manuscript, newspapers of the day, portraits, maps, charts, and coins.

The following is a list of the articles, other than the seventy-one newspapers

DEPOSITED IN THE RECESS OF THE CORNERSTONE,

taken from Harvey's "Monograph of the Monument:"

Historical sketch of the Washington National Monument Society since its origin, in manuscript; copy of the grant for the site of the monument under the joint resolution of congress; constitutions of the Washington National Monument Society, addresses, circulars, commissions, instructions, form of bond, from 1835 to 1848; large design of the Washington national monument, with the fac simile of the names of the presidents of the United States and others (lithographed); large design of the Washington national monument (lithographed; portrait of Washington, from Stuart's painting, Faneuil Hall; small design of monument and likeness of Washington, with blank certificates for contributors; constitution of the United States and declaration of independence, presented by Mr. Hickey; American constitutions, by W. Patton; plate engraved with the names of the officers and members of the board of managers; Watterston's New Guide to Washington; map of the city of Washington, by Joseph Ratcliff; laws of the corporation of Washington, by A. Rothwell; statistics by John Sessford of the number of dwellings, value of improvements, assessments of the real and personal tax, &c., in the city of Washington, from 1824 to 1848, print and manuscript; J. B. Varnum, jr., on the seat of government; the Statesman's Manual, containing presidents' messages from Washington to Polk, from 1789 to 1846, volumes 1 and 2; The Blue Book for 1847; Congressional Directory; by J. and G. S. Gideon; Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, 1847; Morse's North American Atlas; Appleton's Railroad and Steamboat Companion; True Republican; the likenesses of all the Presidents to 1846, and inaugural addresses, by G. Templeman: Copies of the Union Magazine, National Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and Columbian Magazine, for July, 1848; by Brooke & Shillington; African Repository and Colonial Journal, 1848; Thirty-first annual Report of the American Colonization Society; Coast Survey Document; Army Register for 1848; Navy Register, 1848; Military Laws of the United States, 1846; Vail's Description of the Magnetic Telegraph, by Alfred Vail; Daguerreotype likenesses of Gen. and Mrs. Mary Washington, with a description of the Daguerreotype process; Silver medal representing Gen. Washington and the National Monument; Report of Joint Committee on the Library May 4, 1848, and an engraving; Constitution of the Smithsonian Association, on the Island, instituted Nov. 9, 1847; Smithsonian Institution—Report of the commissioners on its organization; reports from the board of regent; The Washington Monument—shall it be built? a pamphlet, by J. S. Lyon; Harpers' Illustrated Catalogue; Guide to the Capitol, by R. Mills; abstract log for the use of American navigators, by Lieut. M. F. Maury, U. S. N.; American state papers, 1832; *National Intelligencer* for 1846 (bound), by Gales & Seaton; American Archives, a documentary history of the American colonies to the present times, fourth series, volume 5, by Peter Force; an American dollar, by Miss Sarah Smith, stafford, N. J.; Holy Bible, presented by the Bible Society, instituted 1816; report of Prof. Bache, superintendent of the coast survey; annual report of the comptroller of the state of New York, Jan. 5, 1848; Tolls, Trade, and Tonnage of the New York canals, 1847, state of New York, first report of the commissioner, Practice and Pleadings, by Hon. Washington Hunt; report of the commissioner of patents, 1847; fac-simile of Washington's accounts, by Michael Nourse, then register of the treasury; United States fiscal department, volumes 1 and 2; specimens of continental money, 1776; Walton's Vermont Register and Farmers' Almanac, 1848; maps and charts of the coast survey; Maury's wind and current charts of the north Atlantic; casts from the seals of the S. of T. and I. O. R. M.; a cent of 1783 of the United States of America; *Cuppole's American Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 25, 1799; and the Philadelphia *Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1799, containing a full account of the death and funeral ceremony of Gen. Washington, the official proceedings of congress, executive, &c.; publication No. 1, Boston, 1835; letters of John Quincy Adams to W. L. Stone, and introduction; letters of J. Q. Adams to Edward Livingston, grand high priest, &c.; vindication of Gen. Washington, &c., by Joseph Ritner, governor of Pennsylvania, with a letter to Daniel Webster, and his reply, printed in 1841; American Anti-Mason, No. 1, vol. 1, Hartford, Conn., 1829; Maine *Free Press*; correspondence committee of York, Pa., to Richard Rush, April, 1831; his answer, May 4, 1841; credentials of a delegate from Jefferson county, Missouri, and proceedings of a meeting of citizens to make the appointment of a delegate; astronomical observations for 1845, made under M. F. Maury, at the Washington Observatory; journals of the senate and house of representatives of the 30th congress and documents; census of the United States, 1840; Force's Guide to Washington and vicinity, 1842; memoir of a tour to Northern Mexico, 1846-'47; report on the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, by Prof. Henry; a list of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, its officers, with the dates of their respective appointments; by W. J. Carroll, clerk supreme court of the United States; Drake's poems; catalogue of the library of congress, printed 1839; catalogue from 1840 to 1847, both inclusive, by joint committee on the library of congress; census of the United states from 1790 to 1848, inclusive; proceedings of the General Society of the Cincinnati, with the original institution of the order and fac-simile of the signatures of the original members of the State Society of Pennsylvania; constitution and general laws of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the District of Columbia; by-laws of Powhatan Tribe No. 1 and general laws of the Great Council of the same order; the Temple of Liberty, two copies, one ornamented and lettered with red; the letters are so arranged in each that the name of Washington may be spelled more than one thousand times in connection; American silk flag, presented by Joseph K. Boyd, citizen of Washington, D. C., on the 4th of July, 1848; design of the monument, small plate, produced by a process called electrotype, by Charles Fenderich, of Washington; a copy of the constitution of the first organized temperance society in America, by L. H. Sprague, July 4, 1848; Sons of Temperance in the District of Columbia; coat-of-arms of the Washington family, by Mrs. Jane Charlotte Washington, July 4, 1848, and all the coins of the United States, from the eagle to the half-dime, inclusive.

THE WHOLE WORLD,

occidental and oriental, had shown its appreciation of the fame of Washington, and memorial stones were sent here to be built into the shaft from every portion of the globe. At this time every state of the union but Colorado and Oregon, and every territory but Arizona, Idaho, Washington and Alaska has memorial stones to build into the shaft, and every foreign nation has contributed to the honor of the great Washington.

PERSIA, IN ARABIA,

on a stone of purple-veined marble, tells of the affection that country has for the central figure that led this country through revolution to independence and new life as a separate nation.

Turkey, also in Arabic, written by the court poet, Mustepha Izyt, sends a marble block inscribed: "So as to strengthen the friendship between the two countries, Abdul-Majid Kahn has also had his name written on the Monument to Washington." Above this inscription is a monogram of "Abdul-Majid, son of Mohamet Khan."

Greece sends a block from the ruins of the Parthenon, inscribed: "George Washington, the hero, the citizen of the new and illustrious liberty: The land of Solon, Themistocles, and Pericles—the mother of ancient liberty—sends this ancient stone as a testimony of honor and admiration from the Parthenon."

THE POPE'S STONE DESTROYED.

On the night of Sunday, March 5, 1854, during the knownothing excitement, a band of masked men visited the monument, gagged the watchman in the lapidary, and took the slab of African marble which had been presented by the vatican as its contribution to the shaft, broke it in pieces, and threw them into the river. Eleven months later, on Feb. 22, 1855, a number of members of the same party took possession of the rooms in the city hall occupied by the Washington Monument Society, ousted the board, elected themselves a board of managers, Vespasian Ellis was made first vice president; George H. Plant, third vice president; Charles H. Tucker, secretary, and John M. McCalla, treasurer. They passed a resolution that no one should be permitted to vote on any question unless he was American born. This board held possession until congress in 1859 granted the old board a charter. The only thing accomplished during this period was the laying of four feet of condemned stone which was removed when the work was resumed in 1880.

THERE ARE THREE HUNDRED

of these memorial stones in all, nearly 200 of which are already in place in the interior walls of the shaft, on the east and west sides, below the level of 150 feet. Many of the stones received are from local societies and corporations, and they would be wholly out of place in a national structure like the one here written of, and these it is more than probable will be rejected by the builders in the completion of the interior. One huge stone, splendidly carved, has on its broad face the full list of the officers and members of a local volunteer fire company of an eastern city. Another splendid stone tells on its fair face of the superintendent and all the scholars of a Pennsylvania Sunday-school. Among the blocks not yet placed in position is that of Michigan, which is a half cube of native copper from Ontonagon, three feet square on its face and half that measure in depth, on the face of which appears the coat-of-arms of the Peninsula state and its fair motto in native silver taken from the block and set in the smooth face.

The monument is 555 feet 5¼ inches in height above the top of the foundation or floor of the shaft, and is 596' 9.30" above mean sea level,

THE TALLEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD.

The base of the shaft is 55 feet 1½ inches square, and rests on a foundation which was originally 58 feet 6 inches square at the top, and 80 feet square at the base. This foundation, which was so ridiculously inadequate to sustain the weight of so great a structure, was 23 feet 4 inches in height, and extended only 7 feet 8 inches below the general surface of the surrounding earth.

In 1876, when Senator Sherman introduced the resolution July 4, which became a law Aug. 2, 1876,

TO COMPLETE THE MONUMENT,

no work had been done since 1856 by the Monument Society. The work, under the act just above referred to, was placed under control of a joint commission, which comprised certain members of the Monument Society, and four officers—the President of the United States, the chief of the corps of engineers of the army, the architect of the capitol, and the architect of the treasury. Thus, at the present time, the members of the "Joint commission for the completion of the Washington Monument" are President Arthur, Gen. John Newton, chief of engineers, U. S. A.; Hon. Edward Clark, architect of the capitol; Hon. M. E. Bell, supervising architect of the treasury, and Mr. W. W. Corcoran.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., was designated by President Hayes as the engineer in charge in the fall of 1878, after a commission of engineer officers, appointed by President Grant, had made preliminary examinations of the earth below the existing foundation. These examinations proved

THE INADEQUACY OF THE OLD FOUNDATION

to support the weight of such a structure, and in the summer of 1878 Maj. George W. Davis, a captain in the 14th United States infantry, perfected a plan to build a new foundation, below and under the old one. Maj. Davis was already known to the service, of which he is a part, as an accomplished engineer, and was brought here especially for the duty to which he was at once assigned by order of President Hayes, as an acting engineer officer and assistant to Col. Casey. The new foundation is one of the greatest engineering feats in the history of the world, and has attracted the attention of all engineers of this time.

Running first from the southeast and the northeast corners and then reversing in order for the various sides, shafts four feet wide were dug until only in the center a square of earth was left to act like a cushion as the great obelisk settled. Into these horizontal shafts rubble blue gneiss granite was shoved, and the interstices filled with a concrete of sand, cement, and finely broken stone that made the whole a solid mass. During this work, which was begun in October, 1878, and completed in the last of May, 1880, more than one-half of the cubical contents of the old foundation was torn away to give place to the new work. In the sectional view given here in another column the relative position of the old and new portions is shown by the dotted lines as compared with the darker center above the earth cushion mentioned above.

THE NEW FOUNDATION

extends 36 feet 10 inches below the floor of the shaft, and is below the tide level of the adjoining Potomac. As extended the present foundation measures 126 feet 6 inches square, and comprises an area of over 16,000 square feet, as compared with the 6,402 feet of the old one. In building this more than 70 per cent. of the earth under the old shaft was dug away, leaving the earthy cushion in the center which is told of above.

The insertion of the new foundation having been successfully accomplished, the first stone on the new top was set Aug. 7, 1880, and from that day work steadily progressed, except during the brief time each winter when the cold prevented, until Dec. 6, 1884, when the capstone and the metal tip were placed in position.

The upper courses of masonry of the old portion had become disarranged during the many years the work lay exposed to the elements, and were removed until the shaft was exactly 150 feet in height from the floor above the foundation.

TO THE HEIGHT OF 150 FEET

the walls are built of blue granite backing, with an ashlar face of very strong five grained marble cut from the Cockeysville quarries, which weighs 178½ pounds to the cubic foot. The granite comes from various quarries in New England. The interior, or wall of the shaft, was increased from the 150 to 160 feet level, so that at the latter height the walls are 8 feet 7 inches thick, leaving an interior diameter of 31 feet 5½ inches square, and this proportion is retained to the level of the shaft proper, or 500 feet 5½ inches above the floor. The batter of the exterior walls is a trifle less than one-quarter of an inch to each foot of rise. At the top of the shaft the exterior is 34 feet 5½ inches square, and above that rises the pyramidion that finishes in the apex, 55 feet higher.

The new portion of the monument from the 150 feet level is built of alternate blocks of marble and granite, all of the exterior face being marble and having alternated headers and stretchers extended to the inner face. The courses of masonry are each two feet in height. In the interior of the shaft is an iron framework of two parts. Around the walls, stairs rise on a part of each north and south side to an elevation of ten feet, meeting landings which extend along respectively the eastern and western walls, so that each landing is twenty feet above the one below. The columns which support this stairway and platforms are connected with a concentric set of other columns which compose the frame of an elevator which traverses the wall from the floor below to the 500 feet level above. The elevator was used in the construction of the shaft in carrying the stones and other material to the top, and as the walls were built up to each twenty feet, the columns were added and the elevator extended that distance further up in the air. To the four projecting columns of the elevator were attached crane arms, so that the material, as it was brought to the top on the elevator carriage, could be lifted around to its place. This elevator has a carrying capacity of six tons, and as soon as the actual work of the monument is done will be transformed into a passenger car for the curious ones who desire to see the city of Washington from so great a height.

IT IS A REMARKABLE THING

that this great structure has been free from any accident of loss of human life. Early in the days when work was recommenced on the top, Mr. P. H. McLaughlin, the superintendent of the work, who had once been a seafaring man, devised a plan which effectually prevented serious accident. A strong net of tarred cordage known as marline was rigged on booms extending outward from the four corners of the shaft, and attached inboard to a bolted frame that gripped closely the four sides. As the height of the shaft increased and the machinery of the interior was raised, this net and its frame were raised, and by a simple system of shortening the frame by its bolt ends as the exterior diameter of the shaft decreased in its ascending height, the life-saving net was never lower than twenty feet below the outer edge of the top. Into this net, at one time or another, the swinging booms with their heavy hanging tackle, or by careless missteps, nearly every man engaged in work on the top fell at one time or another, and some of them a score of times.

IN THE CONTINUATION OF THE MONUMENT

twenty-six feet were added in the summer, fall, and early winter of 1880; in the working season of 1881 were added seventy-four, making a height of 250 feet. From that time on the work progressed rapidly, and at the close of 1882 the shaft was 340 feet high, at the end of 1883, 410 feet, and was completed to its apex Dec. 6, 1884.

As the walls narrowed to the 500 foot level it became necessary to add to the strength for supporting the pyramidal roof, and fifty feet below the pyramidion, ribs were started from each of the corners and along the four sides of each face, which meet and are tied by the keystone at 535 feet, as shown in the large sectional picture given here. The method of building these supporting ribs is shown in greater detail in the other cut that represents the last 100 feet at the top. The elevator in the shaft extends only to the top of the shaft proper, or 500 feet 5½ inches above the floor, and above that height the work was carried on by means of interior scaffolding until the keystone was set, and above that by means of an ingenious exterior frame, which was devised and built by Mr. McLaughlin, and which is also shown in another column.

THE LAST STONES AT THE TOP

were hoisted to the outer platform and set from there, and Dec. 6, 1884, the capstone and its tip of aluminum were placed in position. A small party invited by the engineer officer in charge were present at the final ceremony, and a small number braved the rain and fearful gale that prevailed and mounted to the platform above. The rain fell in torrents, while the wind, which blew in a heavy gale from the southeast, attained an estimated velocity of sixty-five miles an hour. When each of the little party on the top had taken part in placing a small portion of mortar on the bed prepared the aluminum tip was set and the outer structure of the great monument was completed. A national flag was run up, and as this streamed out its folds a battery stationed near by, in the grounds below the treasury, barked out in quick succession a hundred times in honor of the work and the man it commemorates.

THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETED

is the highest known to the world. The spires of the famous cathedral at Cologne rank next of completed structures, being 524 feet and 11 inches above the surrounding streets; this will be outranked during this present year by the statue on the dome of the new city hall at Philadelphia, which will be 537 feet and four inches high. The greater of the pyramids, that of Cheops, is 480 feet high. The spire of the Strasburg cathedral is 468 feet, and the gilded cross above the ball on the dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is 457 feet above the earth. Our capitol, from floor to the crown of the statue on the dome, is 285 feet 5 7-16 inches, while the dome above the state capitol of Illinois rises nearly 80 feet higher, 364 feet.

AT THE GREAT HEIGHT

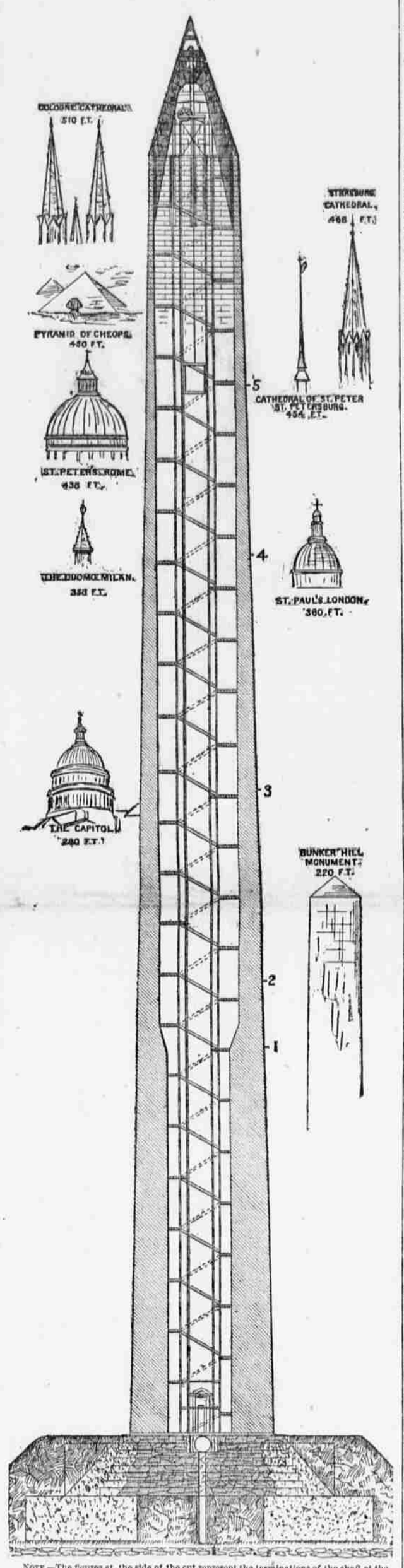
to which the monument rears its stately head, the city named for him the monument commemorates, lays below like the toy with which a boy builds the mimic cities of his play. To the eastward, just under foot as it seems to the eye, is the huge building of the bureau of engraving and printing, and further on, lesser still to the eye, the agricultural department, the stately Smithsonian, and the National Museum are like the blocks the boy uses for his play. The capitol is dwarfed to pigmy proportion as from so great an elevation the spectator looks down until the streets beyond are in full view only a few squares further away. The navy yard, with its huge ship houses, is a sparsely covered plot. The executive mansion, flanked to right and left by the treasury and the beautiful building of the state, war and navy departments, stands like a great pearl in a bed of emerald of its surrounding parks. The one thing that attracts universal attention from those who have looked from the top of the monument is the great extent of the streets and parks of our capital city. To the south the tree embowered arsenal looks like the jeweled pendant on the fair breast of the beautiful city, while to the west and southwest the broad Potomac lays like a broad stripe of silver separating the city from the Virginia hills that seem almost at the gazer's feet.

THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE

is 81,120 tons (of 2,240 pounds) and has cost to Jan. 1, of this year, $1,187,710.31 as stated in the last report of Col. Casey.

Hair Mattresses for the Troops.

Hair mattresses, sheets, and pillows were issued to the troops at the barracks yesterday. The mattresses will take the place of the straw beds which have been in use heretofore in the army. The change is greatly for the better, and duly appreciated by the enlisted men.



NOTE—The figures at the side of the cut represent the terminations of the shaft at the several epochs of its construction. The portion below No. 1 is that built before 1854; from this to No. 2 is the result of work during the season of 1880 under congressional aid; from Nos. 2 to 3 was the portion built in 1881; from 3 to 4, in 1882; from 4 to 5, in 1883, and from No. 5 to the top, that of 1884.

The Stonecutters' Programme.

The joint meeting of the granite and marble cutters last night announced that they expected to parade 150 men to-day. Joseph Fanning, past district master workman of the Knights of Labor, has been appointed chief marshal, and James Kelly and Daniel Rothwell assistant marshals. Mr. John Lyons, of the granite cutters, and Mr. Charles Sword, of the marble cutters, will respectively represent the two branches of the trade on the floor of the house of representatives. The members of the union will wear dark clothes, and, as insignia, will bear on the left breast a red, white, and blue ribbon, on the white stripe of which is inscribed the words, "Stonecutters of Washington, D. C."

Messrs. John Fallon, J. W. Considine, District master workman of the K. of L.; F. P. Martin, E. W. Oyster, president of the Federation of Labor; R. L. DeAkers, and James Hogan will parade as guests.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the cordial appreciation of the stonecutters of the District for the kindly treatment which they had received at the hands of the congressional committee generally, and particular expressions of gratitude were made for the services of Senator Sherman, Gen. Rosecrans, Mr. Dorsheimer, and Mr. Collins in securing them representation by election.

The Lawrence Light Guard.

The Lawrence Light Guard, of Medford, Mass., arrived yesterday morning, and are quartered at the National Hotel. They are the guests of Company B, W. L. I. C. The officers and members of the company are:

Capt. Joseph E. Clark, First Lieut. John T. Coleman, Second Lieut. Harvey M. Smith, Sergt. A. H. Blake, Sergt. S. St. Dennis, Sergt. C. E. Whitney, Sergt. R. C. Nicholas, Corp. T. F. McGuire, Corp. E. J. Willmoth, Corp. G. H. Doughty, Walter Folger, J. F. Rierdon, William Busted, J. D. White, G. H. Magee, F. M. Hayden, W. F. Porter, M. H. Higgins, W. H. Hutchinson, W. H. Keay, A. A. Laurial, W. Lamont, William Magner, William Miere, Arthur Nelson, F. L. Pratt, C. A. Perkins, Wm. Robes, H. A. Symonds, J. N. Westcott, Rierdon Walter, Corp. C. P. McHriarty, J. E. Rierdon, G. A. Carter, J. C. Clark, A. B. Atwood, W. M. Brown, J. P. Buckman, F. C. Bailey, D. H. Clark, A. W. Clark, G. A. Clark, Benjamin Barrows, S. C. Creighton, George Cocke, E. J. Doughty, C. L. Emerson, W. W. Gordon, Robert Ellis, F. C. Goodrich, L. S. Hemson, C. S. Hawkes, N. A. Johnson, A. R. Kerr, G. H. Lenox, J. J. Mahoney, T. H. McGillicuddy, W. J. McGowan, Harry J. Newhall, G. A. Perry, C. H. Ranskoit, H. D. Spaulding, William Trefen, Howard Wiggin.

Accompanying the Light Guard as guests of Capt. Clark are Maj. J. H. Whitney, Capt. John Beck, Dr. J. H. McQuade, Oliver White, Col. Asa Law, and Dr. Pearl Martin.

THE PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY

IMPOSING DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT THE MONUMENT AND CAPITOL.

The Addresses and Masonic Proceedings at the Shaft—The Procession and Review by the President—Orations in the House of Representatives.

The proceedings of to-day as detailed in the various official orders and other papers which are drawn from the programme given below will be of a most imposing character. While the dedication of this mammoth monument to the patriotism of the people no less than to the father of his country bears a more or less subordinate relation to that other ceremony which takes place in less than two weeks, the near coincidence of dates enables the first to share in many of the facilities provided for the other. Decorations probably destined primarily for the inauguration have been quite numerously put in place in time for to-day's celebration, as have stands from which to view the procession. Many people, too, from a distance are here to attend the two events.

THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Exercises at the Base of the Monument Which Lead Off the Day.

The ceremonies at the base of the Monument will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, and will be as follows:

1. The Hon. John Sherman, a senator from Ohio, chairman of the commission authorized by the joint resolution of May 23, 1884, will preside.
2. Music.
3. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
4. Remarks by W. W. Corcoran, esq., the first vice president of the Washington National Monument Society.
5. Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.
6. Remarks by Col. T. L. Casey, the engineer of the joint commission, delivering the Monument to the President of the United States.
7. Dedication of the Monument to the name and memory of George Washington by the President of the United States.
8. Music.

The procession will forthwith be formed, and will move to the capitol by the following route: Through the President's square to Seventeenth street, up Seventeenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol, where it will be reviewed by the President of the United States from a stand at the east front.

9. After the review the procession will be dismissed.

When the procession begins to move salutes of 100 guns will be fired at the navy yard, the artillery headquarters, and Fort Meyer. The proceedings which take place as above were rehearsed yesterday, and occupied exactly thirty minutes. Fifteen minutes will be taken in getting the procession in motion, and by 1:30 o'clock it is now believed the President will have reviewed the line and be ready for the proceedings in the house of representatives.

THE PROCESSION IN LINE.

Corrected Order for Its Formation, Composition, and Route of March.

The following is the full text of the final order of Chief Marshal Sheridan, as revised, and is the only correct copy published:

HEADQUARTERS MARSHAL OF THE DAY, DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1885. (General Orders, No. 4)—The marshal of the day announces the following orders and arrangements for the formation and movements of the procession in connection with the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington national monument, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885:

THE MILITARY.

I. The first division will assemble on Thirteenth street at 9:45 o'clock a. m., and be formed in line facing east, with its right resting in the agricultural department grounds. It will be moved promptly at 10:15 o'clock a. m., through the agricultural department grounds into the monument grounds, where it will be massed in close column as the right division in front of the dedication stand.

THE CARRIAGE DIVISION.

II. The second division carriages will proceed to the monument grounds in accordance with special instructions that have been given them; will enter by the Fourteenth street entrance and be parked by staff officer in charge at that point.

THE MASONS.

The Masonic fraternity will assemble at Masonic Hall, on F street, corner of Ninth, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., where it will be formed under the direction of the grand master of the District of Columbia. It will move promptly at 10 o'clock, by way of F, Fifteenth, and B streets, to the monument grounds, where it will be massed in close column as the center division in front of the dedication stand.

MISCELLANEOUS BODIES.

III. The third division will assemble on Seventeenth street at 9:45 o'clock a. m., and be formed in line facing east, with its right resting at intersection of B street. It will be moved promptly at 10:15 o'clock a. m., by way of B street, into the monument grounds, where it will be massed in close column, as the left division, in front of the dedication stand.

THE ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

IV. Immediately on the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies, the divisions will move out of the monument grounds successively. The military organizations of the first division will be formed into column by companies or platoons on reaching B street, and the column will move westwardly on B street, to Seventeenth street, Seventeenth street to Pennsylvania avenue; on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, north side of Pennsylvania avenue to First street, First street to southwest entrance to capitol grounds, through capitol grounds on south front of capitol to the east front, along east front of the capitol to the northern boundary of the capitol grounds, at which point all organizations will be successively dismissed as arrive they.

As it passes along the east front of the capitol the column will be reviewed by the President of the United states, from a stand in front of the center portico of the capitol, the troops marching as in review, officers saluting.

V. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts is assigned as honorary escort to the President of the United States.

The George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic of New York, is assigned as honorary escort to the president-elect of the United States.

The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry is assigned to duty as escort to the marshal of the day.

VI. Marshals and aids will be designated as follows:

Marshals of divisions by a yellow sash.

Chief of staff and personal aids to marshal of the day by a red sash.

Aids-de-camp to the marshal of the day by a tri-colored rosette.

Honorary aids representing states and territories on the staff of the marshal of the day by a blue sash.

Aids on staff of first division by a red rosette.

Aids on staff of second division by a white rosette.

Aids on staff of third division by a blue rosette.

VII. The organization of divisions and order of procession will be as follows:

CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Marshal of the Day.

Chief of Staff, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, U. S. V.

Personal aids—Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Mr. Linden Kent.

Aids-de-camp—Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory, U. S. A.; Capt. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A.; Mr. Walker Blaine, Mr. Sevellon Brown, Capt. Francis V. Greene, U. S. A.; Col. H. L. Cranford, U. S. V.; Medical Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N.; Mr. H. Grafton Dulaney, Lieut. P. H. M. Mason, U. S. N.; Col. Amos Webster, U. S. V.; Mr. Edward McCauley, Lieut. W. H. Emory, jr., U. S. N.; Capt. S. S. Burdett, U. S. V.; Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Mr. R. J. Dangerfield, Bvt. Maj. Clayton McMichael, U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj. John B. Fassitt, U. S. V.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Mr. Mills Dean, Bvt. Lieut. Col. George Truesdell, U. S. V.; Capt. I. N. Burritt, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. Archibald Hopkins, U. S. V.; Capt. John M. Carson, U. S. V.

Honorary staff representing States and Territories—Alabama, Mr. John H. Morgan; Arkansas, Gen. James C. Tappan; California, Mr. Thomas C. Quantrell; Colorado, Maj. J. V. W. Vandenburgh; Connecticut, Gen. C. P. Graham; Delaware, Gen. J. Parke Postles; Florida, Col. Wallace S. Jones; Georgia, Col. Clifford W. Anderson;

447 NEW YORK AVENUE, NEAR U. TREASURY.