

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Grant monument, planned to take place on April 27, are not without interest to the people of the entire country, who feel a just pride in the fame of the great commander, but they are of especial significance to the residents of New York City and vicinity, who have become impatient of the long delay in providing a suitable memorial to take the place of the temporary tomb in Riverside Park. The design for the monument, shown in our first page illustration, has been approved by a committee of distinguished architects, the foundations are finished, a first course of granite, ten feet in height, has been put under construction, and the date selected for the laying of the cornerstone will be the seventieth anniversary of General Grant's birthday. This ceremony it is expected will be performed by the President of the United States, there being present upon the occasion citizens of distinction in all the walks of life, and the exercises being conducted with a state and solemnity designed to fitly mark a great historic event.

Although General Grant died in 1885, the movement for the erection of a suitable monument in his memory has met with so many obstacles that it is only within a few weeks past that the work of collecting the necessary funds has been pushed with a vigor to give promise of success. The committee first having the matter in charge were not united as to the amount which should be raised for the object, and it was a long time before a generally acceptable design was presented. Subscriptions amounting to about \$155,000 were obtained, and then the work lagged, and for nearly seven years there has been almost nothing done. Recently, however, the Grant Monument Association, charged with the work of construction, has been reorganized and enlarged by legislative enactment, and a broad and carefully considered plan has been put in operation to interest every business, trade, and profession in the city in the obtaining of subscriptions for the prompt completion of the monument. Of this association, General Horace Porter is president, Frederick D. Tappen treasurer, and James C. Reed secretary, and, under the energetic direction of President Porter, committees of public-spirited citizens, representing all interests, are now actively engaged in the work, there being no salaried officials. The estimated additional amount required for the construction of the monument is about \$350,000.

The design is the work of Mr. John H. Duncan, of New York City, who was also the designer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, now nearly completed, at the entrance of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The lower portion of the structure is 100 feet square, its four sides facing the points of the compass, and the main entrance being on the south side. The monument is placed on a slight angle to the Riverside Drive, so that it will squarely face the point to the south on that approach where it first presents itself to the observer. It forms the terminus to the vista on 123d Street, looking toward the west. The height from the base line will be 160 feet, or nearly 300 feet from the water level of the Hudson River,

In front of the main entrance will be a colossal equestrian statue of General Grant, and over the entrance extends a portico, into which are worked the coats of arms of the different States. Further up is another cornice, into which are worked designs of weapons and battle flags. The pyramid at the top ascends by steps or terraces, and below it is a row of windows through which visitors may look from the inside, an outer gallery here being 130 feet above the ground line. The extreme top may be reached by steps above this gallery.

Within, the whole space is open, making a large hall, and in a crypt below the center of the floor the black granite sarcophagus will rest. This is according to a recent decision of the executive committee, for it was the original design to use this central hall as a memorial hall, in which also might be held assemblages of Grand Army men, the tomb itself then being a crypt at one side of the main hall. At one side is a staircase leading to a gallery 122 feet above the floor, from which fine views may be had over a wide region.

Over four of the six Doric columns forming the entrance will be equestrian statues of four generals who commanded under Grant, and the monument is to be surmounted by an appropriate statue or group. Panels on the east and west of the structure will receive bas-reliefs of others important in command in association with General Grant.

A more noble and beautiful site probably could not be selected in the whole country, as there certainly is not to be found a location where the monument would be more conspicuous than it will be at the north end of Riverside Park. The ground here is high above the river, laid out in beautiful and carefully kept lawns and walks, and the monument will tower above all structures in the vicinity, being visible from far up the Hudson and far down the bay.

TRINITY College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

Typhoid Fever.

The following memorandum on typhoid fever and its proper treatment was given to Major-General Ellis by the late Sir William Gull, M.D., two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It was suggested to Major-General Ellis recently that the publication of this memorandum might prove useful, and it appeared in the *Times*. Sir William Gull's suggestions with regard to the treatment of typhoid fever have been observed in the case of Prince George.

I. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.

II. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.

III. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.

IV. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be taken at short intervals—*i. e.*, water, toast water, barley water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong, or too gelatinous).

V. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.

VI. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.

VII. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food, or in water. Sedatives, such as opium, are inadmissible—mostly injurious.

VIII. The bed room to be kept at a temperature of 62 to 64 degrees.

IX. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This is most easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, while the other is thoroughly aired and the linen changed.

X. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but one nurse and one attendant to help her.

XI. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.

XII. As to medicines and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.

XIII. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condy's fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick-room.

XIV. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend, like an ordinary contagious disease, to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease.—*National Labor Tribune [England].*

The Market Price of Silver.

In the week ending April 2 the price of silver reached the lowest point ever recorded. On March 28 the London quotation was 39 pence per troy ounce, which was equivalent to 85½ cents here, but the metal was offered by New York dealers at 85 cents per ounce, at which price the gold value of the silver in a silver dollar was worth 65½ cents. Since then the price rose slightly, being quoted April 2 at 87½ cents. It is absurd to say that silver is suffering any "injustice" or "demonetization," or that any "crime" has been committed against it, to account for the decline in value to these figures. The value of silver, as of everything else, is governed by the law of supply and demand.

The production of silver has been going on for the past ten years at a constantly increasing rate, and while the consumption has increased, both for coinage and industrial purposes, and by the hoarding of the United States government (under the act of July 14, 1890), it has been far outstripped by production. In 1890 the United States produced about 54,500,000 ounces of silver; in 1891 the output was probably about 58,000,000 ounces. No statistics of the production of silver elsewhere in 1891 have been issued, but Mexico and Australia, the two most important countries after the United States, undoubtedly made an increase. In New South Wales, alone, the Broken Hills Proprietary Company turned out 9,599,932 ounces of silver in 1891, against 7,785,000 ounces in 1890.

The future course of the silver market may be predicted with as much certainty as that of any other metal, whether the United States government continues to buy 54,000,000 ounces per annum or not. The price will decline until the output is restricted, by the weaker mines closing down, and production more nearly approximates consumption. How much of a decline will be possible cannot be foretold, because there are no figures in existence of the *average* cost of producing an

ounce of silver. Already many of the least favorably situated mines and some with low grade ores, like those of Butte, Mont., are closing down. But such a great producer as the Granite Mountain Mining Company, of Montana (which yielded 2,905,158 ounces of silver in 1891), produces it, according to the reports of its directors, at a cost of 51 cents per ounce, while it is well known that the rich mines of Aspen and the San Juan district of Colorado, and the Park City mines of Utah, produce silver for less than 50 cents per ounce. The famous Mollie Gibson mine of Aspen, Col., produced over 2,000,000 ounces of silver up to December 31, 1891, at a cost of 48 cents per ounce! The Broken Hills Proprietary Company, of New South Wales, produced 9,947,038 ounces of silver during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1891, at an expense of 52½ cents per ounce (including depreciation of plant, etc.), and altogether omitting the lead product of 41,687 tons. We shall not be surprised to see the price of silver decline to 80 cents per ounce before the end of this year, and, should this country adopt free coinage, it would in time go below this, for that would remove the largest purchaser for the metal who would pay gold for it.—*Eng. and Min. Journal.*

New England in "Census Bulletin" 175.

The population of the New England States, as a whole, in 1890 is 4,700,745, which, compared with the population of these States in 1880, or 4,010,529, shows an increase during the decade of 690,216, or 17.21 per cent. The males in New England have increased 355,032, or 18.13 per cent since 1880, the whole number of males in 1890 being 2,313,755, as against 1,958,723 in 1880. There has been an increase of females in the New England States since 1880 of 335,184, or 16.34 per cent, the whole number of females in 1890 being 2,386,990, while in 1880 they numbered 2,051,806.

With the exception of Vermont, there has been a very material increase since 1880 in the number of foreign born in each of the States considered. The largest percentage of increase is found in New Hampshire, being 56.26 per cent. Very nearly the same percentage of increase was also reported for the decade from 1870 to 1880, or 56.34 per cent. In Massachusetts there has been an increase in foreign born since 1880 of 213,646, or 48.17 per cent, as against an increase from 1870 to 1880 of 90,172, or 25.52 per cent. In Rhode Island the increase in foreign born since 1880 is 32,312, or 43.67 per cent, as against an increase from 1870 to 1880 of 18,597, or 33.57 per cent. In Connecticut the increase in foreign born since 1880 numbers 53,516, or 41.17 per cent, while from 1870 to 1880 the increase was 16,353, or 14.39 per cent. In Maine there has been an increase in foreign born since 1880 of 34,100 per cent, and in Vermont of 7.64 per cent.

The whole number of foreign born persons in the New England States as a whole in 1890 was 1,142,339, while the whole number of foreign born persons in 1880 was 793,612. There has been an increase in foreign born during the decade of 348,727, or 43.94 per cent, as against an increase in native born of 341,489, or 10.62 per cent, the whole number of native born in 1890 being 3,558,406, as against 3,216,917 in 1880.

For the New England States as a whole, the males in 1890 numbered 2,313,755, or 49.22 per cent of the total population, and the females 2,386,990, or 50.78 per cent. There were in 1890 in New England, therefore, 73,235 more females than males.

The largest percentage of foreign born in 1890 is found in Rhode Island, or 30.77 per cent of the total population of that State.

The foreign born population of the New England States in 1890 represents 24.30 per cent, and the native born population 75.70 per cent of the total population.

Of the population of New England, 99 per cent are white and only 1 per cent colored.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island hardly two-fifths of the population are of purely native stock, that is, native white of native parentage, the exact percentages being 42.67 for Massachusetts and 39.81 for Rhode Island, while not quite one-half or 47.87 per cent of the population of Connecticut are so constituted. Two-thirds of the population of Vermont and of New Hampshire, or 67.76 and 67.36 per cent, respectively, are of purely native origin, while for Maine fully three-fourths are of native stock, or 76.65 per cent. For New England as a whole, the native whites of native parents represent 51.82 per cent of the total population.

To Pump Out 800,000,000 Gallons.

According to the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, an undertaking of considerable magnitude and importance in mining operations is to be commenced in Ishpeming, Mich., as soon as the weather will permit. The Cleveland Iron Mining Co., the Lake Superior Iron Co. and the Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Co. have signed a contract with B. C. Howell, of New York, for pumping the water from Lake Angeline, under which each of the companies has a large bed of ore. The depth of the lake is 43 ft., and the estimated amount of water is 800,000,000 gallons. The contract calls for the completion of the work in five months.