The practice of marking buildings and other spots of historic interest with tablets and monuments, which has for many years prevailed in European cities, is gradually becoming more common with us. At Bethlehem, Pa., one of the oldest towns in the State, eighteen hundred school children assisted in a ceremony of this kind last month, which without doubt is unparalleled in the history of the country. Fourteen buildings and historic spots were marked with suitably inscribed tablets and granite monuments. A brief history of each place so marked had been prepared by a local historian and was read by a boy or girl, thus adding much interest to the occasion. Among other places marked was an inn first licensed in 1761 under George III., King of England. Washington, LaFayette, Adams, Gates, Hancock, and many other revolutionary patriots had sojourne within its walls. The first store in the Lehigh valley, built in 1749 and opened in 1753, and several buildings more than 150 years old were given tablets, and "The main road to Ohio," laid out in 1745, the burial place of 200 soldiers of the Revolution, and other places of note were marked by small monuments of granite. The Moravian citizens of Bethlehem, under whose auspices the edifying ceremony was conducted, are to be commended for the example they have set and the admirable manner in which the interesting programme was carried out.

There is every indication that a very creditable exhibit of finished monumental work will be made at the World's Columbian Exposition. Chief Allison of the department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, in which the exhibits will be placed informs us that a large number of applications have been received and space will probably be allotted during the present month. As the entire exhibit of monumental work exclusive of marble and bronze statuary will be confined to one section of the great building in which it is to stand, it has been suggested that the effect of the exhibit might be materially improved if the exhibitors were to combine the space awarded them and make a collective rather than an individual exhibit. The arrangement of such a display in the hands of a competent person or committee would insure a far more pleasing result as a whole while it would obviate the possible similarity of exhibits and would also make the best possible use of the space. Although the main floor of the Manufacturers building covers an area exceeding thirty-one acres, applications are already on file for more than four times this amount of space, for exhibits that belong in this department. The absolute necessity of economizing space is therefore apparent.

Intending exhibitors should not lose sight of the fact that quality rather than quantity is the great desideratum at this time. A collection of well executed monuments of artistic design properly arranged will attract more attention and be far more creditable than a miscellaneous collection of individual exhibits placed without regard to the effect as a whole. Chief Skiff of the department of Mines and Mining is very much encouraged at the outlook for a comprehensive exhibit of the marble, granite and stone industry. In this department the stone exhibit will consist largely of cubes of the various materials showing the quarry face and different surface finishes. It is desirable that these specimens be as nearly as possible of a uniform size. In some of the State buildings exhibits of marble, granite and stone will also be made, not as competitive exhibits however, but merely to demonstrate the States' resources.
CONFERENCES of the executive committees of the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters' National Union were held at Boston last month at which several propositions looking to an adjustment of the differences were discussed. The manufacturers offered an agreement terminating January 1st, 1896, subject to a three months' notice prior to that date, in the event of cutters desiring a change in the bill, or a three months' notice preceding May 1st, 1896, if change was desired by the manufacturers. This was rejected by the cutters, who submitted three propositions fixing the dates of termination of agreements at April 1st, March 15th and March 1st, 1895, respectively, subject to six months' notice of change. Each of these propositions were rejected by the manufacturers' committee. While both parties to this disastrous struggle are manifestly anxious to resume operations, the result of this conference shows that the spirit of compromise evinced by the cutters was not reciprocated by the manufacturers. The offer of the cutters to terminate bills in March with a six months' notice of change practically dispenses with the possibility of a change in bills of prices at the seasons when the majority of building and other contracts are made and fixes the date of notification or changes at about the same time as that suggested by the manufacturers. Rejecting such a proposition would therefore imply either a lack of confidence in the Granite Cutters' Union to live up to its agreements or a determination to stand by the original resolution of the Manufacturers' Association at all hazard. Surely the manufacturers can afford to be more magnanimous than this. There can be no possible doubt in the minds of the granite cutters after this three months' struggle as to the ability of the manufacturers to continue it indefinitely. The comparatively few defections from their ranks since the inception of this contest has clearly demonstrated the efficiency of their organization and its capacity for successfully opposing any infringements of its rights. In endeavoring to bring about a change in the dating of agreements the manufacturers have not sought to interfere with the rights of others, but have merely determined upon a course that years of experience has taught them is necessary, and they are unquestionably far better prepared to force the issue longer, if need be, than are the men. But is it advisable to do so? The fact of there being no provision in the proposed January 1st arrangement offering some assurance against a reduction of wages in the winter months, has caused a feeling of distrust among the workmen, and this has been one of the principal obstacles to a consummation of the new bills. It certainly behooves the manufacturers to give a little elasticity to their January 1st resolution. There can be no sacrifice in such an action. An adjustment of the differences on a four or five years basis dating from February or March would terminate at about the time the eight-hour day will be demanded and it can then be amicably inaugurated by a bill dating from January 1st.

**Finding the Tomb of Aristotle.**

Prof. Charles Waldstein, who is engaged in making archaeological explorations in Greece, tells in the July *Century* of his recent discovery of the tomb of Aristotle near the ancient city of Eretia. He says:

"I remembered that in these family enclosures the principal graves are not in the center, but at the angles. Accordingly we began to dig at the other angle, and at the end of the day had come upon another sarcophagus. The grave was also the earliest and most important one, and the one for which the enclosure had been built; for a portion of it was immediately under the wall of the enclosure itself, and accordingly in the person here buried we should expect to find the man for whom all this structure had been built. Soon again there was a glimmer of gold; and carefully clearing away the earth, I began to pull at the portion that became visible, which at once appeared to me thicker and more solid than a leaf, expecting, however, to find a leaf similar to the one that filled the grave we first found. But the leaf would not give, and so I had to cut away the earth farther in, and still farther, until at last I was able to extract a broad diadem or fillet of pure gold, such as was worn round the brow. We now pushed on with renewed eagerness and caution, and there came another broader band of gold with repousse pattern, and then still another, and another, until we found six; and finally reaching the point where the head lay, and where a small fragment of the skull was still preserved, there came another, a seventh band of gold, with leaves like a wreath attached to it, which crowned the person here interred. There were several small vases and bronze, and a knife; and then came two styli. Now, with these two complete styli and fragments of a third, we also found a metal pen shaped very much like our own, the only specimen hitherto found in Greece proper, though there have been found boxes which contained these pens, and inkstands. It was now evident that the person here interred, for whom the inclosure was made, was not only a man of great distinction, but a man of letters. We had found several interesting terra-cotta figures of mythological or ideal character in this grave but at the head we finally discovered a statue well known from the fourth century B.C., of a man draped in his cloak, with both hands folded at the side. Now this attitude corresponds to a description we have, by a certain Christodorus, of the statue of Aristotle, which he saw at Constantinople. On the next day we disclosed the grave next to this one toward the interior built at a different angle, and from the various stones that were used in its structure, distinctly of a later date. At the foot of this grave carefully placed on the base of a large slab which had before served some architectural purpose, was a smaller marble slab upon which in clear-cut letters was the inscription, Biote Aristotelous, namely, Biote, daughter of Aristotle. The only male name which we found connected with the tombs, and referring to the family which had made this enclosure its last resting place, was the name of Aristotle."
The Monumental News.

The Winchester, Ind., Soldiers' Monument.
The monument dedicated at Winchester, Ind., on July 21st in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Randolph county, is a pleasing departure from the conventional forms so widely adopted for this class of memorials. The structure is 27 feet square at the base and up to the base of the column, or about 14 feet from the ground, is built up of Bedford stone faced with Barre granite. Bronze cannon projecting from port holes of the same material and the embattled die give a striking effect which is heightened by the bronze statues on the four corners of the base. While these figures are the traditional four usually employed to represent the different branches of the service, they vary from the usual types. The artilleryman is engaged actively in service, he has thrown off his superfluous clothing, and with shirt-sleeves rolled up he leans forward eagerly watching the flight of a cannon ball, while he grasps the swab in both hands prepared to resume action at a moment's notice. The sailor is a noble representative of those who followed the sea; he is a bright young fellow and sits carelessly upon the ship's capstain. The infantryman and cavalryman are equally as well represented; the former, his bearded youth in whose face is an expression of violence and determination that does credit to the sculptor, Mr. Lorado Taft, of Chicago. The figure typifies the sculptor's ideal of an American volunteer—inspired by a noble purpose, the brave fellow has grasped his musket and is ready for his country's service. The base of the column is a block of granite 7 feet in diameter and 5-8 in height, this is encircled by a massive bronze frieze on which is represented a continuous battle scene, in which artillery, infantry and cavalry groups in turn form prominent parts. Partially relived columns surround the next section of the monument and above it the work is finished in rock face. The bronze color bearer surmounting the whole stands 12 feet in height and nearly 18 feet to the top of the flag, making the entire height of the monument 53 feet. The memorial was designed and erected by Mr. A. A. McKeen, of Indianapolis, at a cost of about $25,000.

The David C. Hennessy Monument.
The monument erected by public subscription to commemorate the bravery of the late Chief of Police Hennessy, of New Orleans, was recently dedicated in that city. The chief, it will be remembered, was a victim of the Mafia, who later on paid so dearly for their murderous actions. The monument stands on a mound in Metairie cemetery. At the corners of the mound are marble flower vases not shown in our illustration. The monument stands 26 feet in height on a base 7 ft. 6 in. square. The polished die bears suitable inscriptions and at the base of the shaft is a badge and the emblem of the State—the pelican feeding her young. The shaft is draped and on it, carved in high relief, is a policeman's belt and baton. The monument was built of Hallowell granite after the design of Mr. Albert Weiblen, of New Orleans, who was also the contractor.
A SOCIETY has been organized in Chicago somewhat after the plan of the Arts and Crafts of London, the Arts et Metiers of Paris, the Kunstgewerbe of Vienna, and similar organizations. The promoters hope to interest artists and artisans in all departments of art work, and from the interest already manifested in the movement it promises to succeed. Thus, S. Zichy, secretary, may be addressed at 51 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

FREDERICK HEER, an Austrian by birth, but who for a number of years has been a member of the faculty of French artists at Paris, recently completed a model of a Columbus statue made from the Lorenzo Lotto portrait which he purports to exhibit at the Fair. The statue stands on a plinth resting on his right hand, evidently buried in thought. The facial expression differs from other portraits and is thought to be true to nature.

As a background to France's colossal statue of the President at the world's fair, a group is to surround the triumphal arch on the promenade, in which Columbus is to be represented in a chariot, drawn by four horses led by two female figures, and on either side of the principal group are two emblems. The figures are to be the work of Mr. French and Mr. Potter, who is one of the strongest of American animal sculptors, is to do the horses.

R. E. ROSCOE MULLINS, an English artist, foresees in the rapidly developing recognition of women's worth in public affairs another source of difficulty for future sculptors, who may depend upon portraiture upon women. "Difficult as it may be," he says, "to make a male standing statue in modern costume suggestive of the figure beneath the garb, still greater will the difficulty become when dealing with the fashionable dress of the other sex.

DESPITE the late Joel T. Hart's express wish that no copy ever be made of his statue of Henry Clay at Louisville, Ky., the proprietor of an iron foundry in that city is now making a cast of it to be exhibited at the World's Fair. Considerable indignation has been aroused in the city over this matter and the possibility of an accident to the cherished figure would have culminated in an injunction restraining the foundry from making a duplicate had it not been for "interests." Every visitor to the fair will be able to see Hart's statue of the great Kentucky statesman and it is hoped that in exhibiting the sculptor's request that no accident may befal the original.

A FEATURE of the closing exercises at the Wisconsin university last month was the presentation of a bronze statue of the Apollo Belvedere. A similar presentation at an Ohio college a few years since failed to pass off as successfully as did this Wisconsin affair. The young men and women who had chipped in to make the purchase for the Ohio college, gathered around the near-by package when it was being unpacked, buzzed and watched with great interest the unpacking of their new treasure, but when Apollo was discovered to be made even as much as a Cambodian idolizer would be expected to wear, great consternation followed, and the fair sex declared they wouldn't pay their share if Mr. Apollo was not properly attired. They very speedily produced a pair of velvet short clothes and then he was considered a fit subject for their art collection.

SCULPTORS and their various assistants, to the number of nearly two hundred, are engaged upon the decorative work for the World's Fair buildings. Not a few women go to make up this great army of workers. Miss Ridout, the San Francisco sculptor, also assistant to the Woman's Building, Miss Means and Miss Minier, who have single figures for the Wisconsin building, several of Mr. Taff's assistants and others are doing work that will demonstrate woman's aptness in the art. Many of the sculptors' contracts, it is said, have been taken at prices that would not be considered in the ordinary run of a sculptor's business, but this fact will in no wise lessen the merit of the work. The important groups and single figures have been awarded to competent artists who are not likely to underestimate the value of making the very best of this great opportunity for showing their hard work to the world.
Proposed Monuments.

A movement is on foot at Scranton, Pa., to erect a $20,000 soldiers' monument on the court house grounds at that place. The house of commons at Ottawa, Ont., has appropriated $10,000 for a monument to the late Sir John Macdonald.

A monument to the memory of Senator Canfield is soon to be erected at Mount Ararat near Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Stamford, Conn., has abandoned the plan of erecting a memorial structure and will erect a $29,000 soldiers' monument.

Private Daniel C. Corbin Peck of Greenbush, N. Y., are donating a project for erecting a soldier's monument.

The project to erect a monument to Christopher Columbus at New Haven, Conn., by the Knights of Columbus, has been abandoned.

The President has approved the act appropriating $50,000 toward the erection of a statue of Gen. W. S. Shermans in the city of Washington, D. C.

Subscriptions are being raised for a proposed monument erected to the memory of John Vassar in the Potter's field cemetery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A statue or monument of some sort will be erected by the Knights of Pythias in their late supreme chancellor, John Van Wassenhove, of Fort Madison, Ia.

Mayor Lathrope, of Baltimore, Md., has signed a resolution to place a drinking fountain on Saratoga street between East avenue and Penmarc street.

A movement has started to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the "Gallant Pulham," at Jacksonville, Ala. Capt. Jos. F. Johnson, of Birmingham, is treasurer.

A project is on foot to place at Garfield Park, Chicago, a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. James A. Garfield mounted on a granite pedestal. The statue as proposed will cost between $25,000 and $100,000.

A plot of ground has been donated to Brunnem Farm, No. 21, O. R. E., by the directors of Lintonwood cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va., for the purpose of erecting a monument and the tomb of indigent soldiers.

It has been suggested that a monument should be erected on the grounds of the University of Illinois at Bloomington in honor of Prof. J. H. Turner, of Jacksonville, the real father of the idea of industrial education. The suggestion is likely to be carried out.

It has been decided by the Italians of Baltimore, Md., to erect a monument to Christopher Columbus. It will be placed either in Druid Hill or Patterson Park and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 14th of October. The cost of the monument will be $150,000, and the work will be done in Italy.

The friends of the late L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, have formally organized a Polk monument and relief association, whose purpose is to raise funds for a monument over his grave at Oakland cemetery at Raleigh, N. C., and for the relief of his family. Mr. Marion Butler is president of the association.

The North Carolina Monument Association has been formed for the purpose of erecting at the capitol a monument in memory of those who sacrificed their lives in defense of the state. The plan is to have the monument surmounted by a statue of Henry Wyatt, the first Confederate soldier who fell in regular battle and to have spaces at the base for various busts.

The committee from the A. P. Monument and Building Association have postponed their decision in regard to the winner in the contest for the National monument to the late President. The committee will select a design from the New York School of Architecture and will make the final award until Aug. 4. This has been done in order that several who wish to compete might have more time in which to prepare their designs.

Notice has been given that the committee are ready to receive bids for the Athens, Ohio, soldiers' monument. To be erected at a cost not exceeding $10,000, in front of the college green. The design of the monument as now determined is to be a granite base and shaft, with bronze figures at the top and at the base, representing the different arms of the service, and bronze reliefs on the base representing the career of a soldier. Bids should be addressed to the secretary, L. M. Jewett, Athens, Ohio.

The Pope and the Washington Monument.

Quite a sensation was created in Washington by the publication of a story which, if true, clears up a mystery of nearly forty years ago when the Washington monument was but a few years under way. The story relates the finding by a diver employed in the construction of new piers for the northern section of Long Bridge, connecting the District of Columbia with Virginia, of a polished slab of marble supposed to have been the gift of the Pope of Rome toward the adornment of the monument in 1853. The stone never found a resting place in that immense structure, for it was stolen at night, and its whereabouts from a time shortly after it was received in this city up to the present have never been known. During the first twelve years of work upon the Washington monument there were contributed from all quarters of the globe memorial stones to be inlaid on the inner wall of the shaft. Among those received was a block of marble from the Pope of Rome with the simple inscription "Rome to America." The Knownothaws saw in the gift an insidious invasion of papacy, and there were ominous grumblings of wrath on the reception of the gift by the authorities at Washington. On the morning of March 5, 1854, the city was electrified to learn that on the night before an unknown band of vigilantes had broken into the stone-shed at the foot of the monument, and that the Pope's gift to the structure was missing. At the time suspicion attached itself to the Knownothaws, but the guilt of the theft could never be fixed. But four letters are said to be missing from the original inscription on the slab found. Many believe it to be the long lost stone. —American Architect and Building News.
Memorial to Red Jacket.

The land upon which the city of Buffalo, N. Y., is situated was once the property of the Seneca Indians whose famous chief, Red Jacket, died in the suburbs of that city nearly sixty years ago and whose remains now rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery. To mark this grave and to commemorate one of the greatest of Indian chiefmen, the monument which we illustrate was dedicated in June. Through the munificence of a lady who refuses to have her name used, the Buffalo History Society were enabled to erect this enduring tribute; it is the works of J. G. C. Hamilton, sculptor of Cleveland, O., who is said to have been very successful in treatment of the subject. Red Jacket, whose oratorical powers have won for him the title "the Demosthenes of the forest," is shown with outstretched hand as if delivering an address to his people, in his left hand is a tomahawk. The statue is 14½ feet in height and rests upon a pedestal of Westerly granite 14½ feet high with a base 11 feet in diameter. On the cylindrical die is engraved the following inscription:

**Red Jacket**

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA,
He-keeps-them-awake.

Died at Buffalo Creek, January 20, 1830.
Aged 78 years.

The Glass Worker's Memorial.

The monument dedicated at Corning, N. Y., last month by the American Flint Glass Workers Union was erected in memory of the members of the union who were killed in the railroad accident at Ravenna, O., July 1891. The memorial as will be seen by our illustration is in the form of an arch surmounted by a statue cut in Westerly granite of a glass worker. The arch is made of Quincy granite from the quarries of Elcock & Bros., it is 16 feet in height, with piers 4 feet 6 inches square at the base. On the center of the keystone is the emblem of the order carved in relief. The design is by Reiley Bros., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who were also the contractors.
Sculpture at the Paris Salons 1892.

At the Champs Élysées exhibition is a work of far less ambitious treatment than Chapu’s celebrated Immortelle in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, but the idea has a resemblance. This is a broad pyramidal-cut stone sculptured in low relief with a female figure, flying upwards, the body inclined across the stone and represented as covered only with a very thin gauze of the folds which project beyond the diz, at the top where the right arm throws the veil clear away from the head and also in the lapping folds at the feet. The background and part of the body is chiseled to represent a covering of curling mists. It is by R. Verlet and somewhat striking as a cemetery stone.

"Souvenir de Famille," by L. Bureau, is a small sized piece of work representing a small boy climbing on a stone to place a wreath at the foot of a broken column. In this case the sculpture is very honestly finished, the lad’s face evidently being a study from life. His blouse tied by a belt at the waist and wooden sandals give a certain picturesque-ness.

The usual ornamental piece stood in front of the great French arch exhibition and is this year a plaster equestrian group by G. Restoin representing General Count Lartiboliere during the campaign in Russia in 1812, it is to be erected at Toulouse. It is a life like group, the little horse bending its head to the keen wind, and the general’s cloak flying out behind him. One might criticize and say a man with his knees crouched up in front in the manner shown could do no hard riding, but this is correct of the riding of French officers of to-day, whom “Buffalo Bill” once gave lessons to on the admirable straight-leg American saddle.

An original and pathetic little work in the Salon which would have an appropriate claim on any man to bow, represents a poor, thin, little, old, blind woman, crouched over the ground and dead under the weight of a sack bursting with dollars.

In passing we note that only a third class medal is ticketed to the praiseworthy Martin-Milmore panel by French. CHAMP DE MAR.—(NEW SOCIETY OF PINK ARTS).

Same as last year, we see again the spraying fountains and flowers and shrubs. But the fountains are really exhibits in themselves. Indeed it may be said that the largest fountain with a Triton as the chief figure and with the water coursing zig-zag down some rocky shelves to the trim basin beneath is the best work at the Salon.

A reflective work by A. Larsson shows a female figure, with the head drooped to indicate sorrow and inclined sideways over a large open book from which she appears to derive solace. The space under the book is filled up with a large cross.

A large bas-relief panel figurative of "Victory" is shown by A. Masson, a sculptor who is one of the most pleasing nude figure artists. The figure is a woman, with large outspread wings reaching from side to side of the panel, and facing towards the observer. She carries a flag and under her feet lie all the trophies of war: cannon, swords, helmets, etc., as well as palm branches and wreaths.

A work for a mausoleum by Bartholdi is certainly curious, otherwise it is neither artistic nor of good technique. Picture a deep doorway with a sort of plinth ledge on either side and two nude figures, man and woman, stood thereon as if entering, and each with his arm extending across to the shoulder of the other. A mere back-view, this ought not to be expensive as regards sculpture.

Altogether as far as concerns us, the Champ de Mars Salon is interesting compared to last year. The minor society’s show at the Champs Élysées is hardly so attractive to the monumental man as last year and it does not count any chef d’œuvre since the death of Chapu.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

A monument has just been erected by subscription to Oliver Metra, the well-known musical composer, born at Fontainebleau.

This work had been proposed to Merce, but that master’s price was beyond the means of the committee, it was then given to Ludovic Durand, who maintained his right to the order when his eminent confrere sought to recover it by a reduction in his prices.

This monument, to the author of the beautiful ballet "Yvella" and "Rosa" value, is erected at Bois-le-Roi and was designed by architect Bonté. The base is square and upon it is mounted a tapering surmounted by the best of the composer. It is crowned with a rose-wreath and at the foot is represented a lyre, a large palm branch, and a wave breaking itself at the base—symbolical of one of his compositions. On the face are inscribed the dates 1830-1890.

The work is adjudged pleasing and of much technical merit, and presents no cause for regret that it was not done by Merce.

A monument has just been inaugurated at Nancy to the great French landscape painter, Claude Gelee, but who is generally known as “Claude Lorrain.” This is the work of the sculptor Bodin. G. E. KINZ.
Crosses Ancient and Modern.

If it were possible for one who lived in the time of Christ to visit a modern cemetery, and look upon the countless crosses there erected, he would undoubtedly view the scene with feelings of horror; just as if a Frenchman should go into Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris and find a guillotine set up over every grave. For what the guillotine is to France and the gallows to America, that was once the cross in Rome and among the ancient Jews. It was the emblem of a slave's death and the medium of punishment for the vilest criminals. It was not until the celebrated vision of Constantine in the fourth century after Christ that the cross began to be an object of reverence, and not until the fifth that it began to appear in works of art; the monogram of Christ having until that time been exclusively used.

Although there are a great variety of crosses, they may all be classed under four general forms. The earliest and simplest form is the Tau, or T, cross, which had its origin in Egypt. It was, in fact, the hieroglyphic for life, and numerous examples of its use upon the sepulchers of early Christians in that land may still be seen. The T cross is now held as the especial emblem of St. Anthony. The Latin or Roman cross is believed to be like that on which Christ suffered, having the form of a man with arms extended. The Greek cross has four equal branches.

The cross of St. Andrew is a cross saltier (an X). A mere enumeration of the varieties of these four general forms would make the reader tired, just as it did an early writer (at a time even when blazonry was in its infancy) who affirmed, "You bring in so many crosses, and of so sundry fashions, that you make me in a manner weary of them." Berry's Encyclopedia of Heraldry (if any one cares to pursue the topic further) illustrates 385 varieties.

Very early varieties of the cross form may be seen in the sculptured crosses of Great Britain and Ireland. They are usually found thickly covered with interlacing, though often figure subjects are introduced, representing incidents of Bible history. Some of them date back to the early part of the sixth century. One which was erected on the banks of the Shannon, Ireland, A.D. 548, is shown here. A duplicate of this was set up in Bonnie Brae cemetery, Baltimore, a few years ago.

Almost all the crosses erected prior to the Norman conquest have the circle as a distinguishing feature—the circle symbolizing eternity.

Aside from its symbolical character, the circle adds beauty to a shape which is otherwise not pleasing to the artistic eye (which is said in all reverence) and its introduction by the early Celts speaks well for their artistic taste, as does also much of the carving to be found on these old crosses. Adapted to modern times, we now see these shapes in our cemeteries with graceful intaglio, with inscriptions, or, as in the case of the one designed for the grave of Audubon, the naturalist, and soon to be set up in Trinity churchyard, New York, covered with appropriate figure work.

A writer in the Century (January, 1889), insists that the cross part of these old Celtic crosses is not Latin but Greek, dating as they do from a time when close commercial relations existed between the Greek cities and the early residents of Ireland. He gives also another significance to the circle, claiming it is the pagan symbol of the sun's wheel—the same as seen in the hand of bronze images from France, or carved on altars there with pagan inscriptions. Gaits on the relics of the Arch of Orange wear the sun-wheel on their helmets, and a window of stained glass in Chartres Cathedral shows Christ and Apostles in direct relation with the same symbol.

A soldiers' monument was dedicated at Antrim, N. Y., during the past month.

The annual custom of treating the marble statuary around the capitol at Washington with a bath has just been observed. Greenough's big statue of Washington and Persico's Columbus are as bright as when new. A few years ago some one suggested the use of chemicals to remove the dust, which came near ruining every statue treated. Since then soap, water, scrubbing brushes and small steel brushes suffice to remove the foreign matter.

There were 156,870 visitors to the Washington monument at Washington, D.C., last year. Of this number 108,700 made the ascent by elevator and 48,169 by stairway. When we consider that the monument is 355 feet in height, it is safe to say that a comparatively small number of those who walked reached the top. The vandals have succeeded in getting away with three more of the silver letters from the Nevada stone; only one letter remains and its days are numbered. Lightning struck the monument twice on one day, but the fluid was carried off by the conductor without much damage.
ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS.
Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O.

Woodlawn is a delightfully located cemetery, some three miles from the business portion of the city, many of the principle drives and avenues of the city leading directly to it. It consists of 160 acres of gently undulating land just sufficiently rolling to make a good landscape effect, without interfering with the original purpose of the cemetery. At present between 35 and 30 acres are under cultivation and care. The character of the soil is sandy, thus permitting excellent drainage and making it very easy to excavate. The trees and shrubs are planted very tastefully, both singly and in groups; and by their present size make a most effective appearance and shade. The evergreens, particularly, are a noted feature, giving life and color to the place, especially in the winter season. Originally a very wide natural ravine ran through the land, which has since been converted into a charming lake, by damming the lower end of it with earth covered with sheet-piling, with an overflow of stone masonry which contains a brick sewer and iron valve. This lake is dotted with three islets, which add very much to its picturesque appearance; it is also spanned by an iron bridge resting on substantial stone abutments, thereby adding to its attractiveness and beauty.

The drives and avenues are broad and well designed, thus affording easy access to all parts of the grounds.

This cemetery unlike many older ones is laid out on the park or lawn plan, with lots and sections of various dimensions and irregular form, which is a decided improvement on the old uniformity of size and shape, with gravel walks leading to, and dividing the different lots, that prevailed entirely a few years ago, the ground is therefore only broken by the monuments and headstones of the graves.

This beautiful resting place is divided into 79 sections containing over 60,000 lots, and 5,000 single graves, with adequate room to fully carry out the park plan. The price of lots, which varies from 25c to $1 per square foot, according to location, includes the perpetual care of everything pertaining to them. The system of sewerage is founded on the latest and most approved methods known to engineering, and by its efficiency all surplus water is carried off quickly without cut or washout. We understand that it under-drains the drives and sections and keeps the grounds dry in the wettest season, also affording a sufficient supply of water for the lake at all times.

The cemetery was opened to the public in 1879 and was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on October 1st, 1883, and was therefore laid out a little later than most of the large cemeteries in the country, and has by this means been able to adopt a number of the good ideas which have made the others famous. As before stated it was one of the first cemeteries to adopt the park plan in laying out the grounds which gives it a most effective appearance; it was also among the first to combine the chapel and receiving vault in one building.

Fourteen years ago it would have been difficult to conceive anything so beautiful emanating from the neglected, weed over-grown and barren tract of land that has sprung into a burial place of quite such beauty. Well kept lawns, miles of avenues gracefully curving in and out, making all parts of the cemetery easily accessible; beautiful undulating surface stretching away in a broad expanse of green, dotted here and there by tast-
fully arranged groups of trees and shrubs; the gentle slope to the edge of the lake, the many artistic monuments rising clear and white against dark backgrounds all combine to form one harmonious whole.

Among the many monuments erected, the most unique is certainly the dog carved in Bedford limestone, which is seen in the Barker lot. The large Newfoundland dog is seemingly watching over the graves of two children, and nothing amiss can be found in his sentiment, but strangely it strikes the visitor to the name "BARKER." Chiseled upon the stone, even at a glance one sees it is a "barker."

An extensive water system has been introduced; several windmills and large tanks, one of which appears in the illustration, furnish the supply from an adjoining stream and an artesian well, while several miles of pipes from 4 in. mains to 3/4 in. service supply numerous hydrants placed conveniently for routine work and lot owners.

The chapel is a very artistic building on the bank of the lake; the driveway to it from the bridge ending at a porte cochere which forms an imposing as well as a protecting entrance, in front of which stretches a large bell-shaped piece of neatly trimmed green lawn. The interior of the building is a room 28 feet square, over-arched with a high vaulted roof, and lighted by three large stained glass windows, through which the light falls in soft and yellow hues; the roof is an exquisitely light and open one giving a very airy effect, and is supported by beautifully carved columns, which with the elaborate wainscoting around the walls and the tiled floor give a most pleasing irregularity to the whole interior.

Directly beneath this room, and reached by a well-concealed hydraulic elevator, is the Receiving Vault; constructed of iron, stone, and cement, and arranged so that it can conveniently contain and care for a large number of bodies. The ventilation is perfect in every way thereby insuring a dry, cool atmosphere throughout the entire year. Everything in the connection with this building has been done with the main idea of diverting the mind from the gloom and sadness of death; the rich warm lights of the chapel softened by the exquisite finish of the interior, give a feeling of rest and almost of happiness; while the excellent care with which the last and rites are observed, is the careful handling of the beloved, departed, etc., suggest the command: "Do all things decently and in order."

All lot owners are members of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, the governing Board of which consists of twelve Trustees, are elected by ballot, who manage all its affairs and who hold office for one, two, and three years; and a clerk is also elected for one year. These trustees elect a president, vice-president, treasurer and superintendent. No compensation is received by any of these officers, excepting the superintendent and clerk, whose salaries are fixed annually by the Trustees. It is also stipulated that no trustee or other officer shall receive any interest from any contract work or material supplied for the Association.

The By-Laws also provide that "no lot or parcel of land shall be defined by any so-called fence, railing, coping, hedge, embankment or ditch; and no lot shall contain any auxiliary vase, or seat, or any rock-work, or any other architectural objects for which special permission has not been granted by the Superintendent. Also that no lot shall be decorated by its owner or other parties interested in it with any tree, shrub, or flowers, without special consent of the Superintendent. Also that no monument shall be placed on any lot without consulting the Superintendent and receiving his consent to such location, or receiving his permission of the same."

The Cemetery Laws of Ohio provide that "no part of the proceeds of lands sold or any of the funds of such an association shall ever be divided."

Since its inception Woodlawn has been under the care of Mr. Frank Farich, to whose skill as Engineer and Superintendent much credit is due. Mr. Farich is a charter member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and his papers and suggestions are always listened to with much interest.
Cairns.

Cairns are piles of stones, and were erected doubtless for various purposes. From old records it would appear that they were often raised to distinguish the marches or boundaries of lands. A cairn near Balmoral, on the Highland Dee, is said to have been erected as a mustering place for the men of Strathdee, who took its name. Cairn-na-culbain, or Cairn of Rememberance, for their war-cry. In later times, places where great crimes had been committed were marked by cairns. Thus Mucker's Cairn in the Queen's Park at Edinburgh, shows the spot where a wife was murdered by her husband, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, in 1720. The great purpose of cairns, however, was sepulchral, as is shown by the human remains found in so many of them. These bones are generally calcined or half-burned, and inclosed either in what are called cists—small, rude coffins of unhewn stone—or in urns of earthenware, which again, are in many cases protected by stone cists. Along with the bones are often found, flint arrow-heads, flint axes, stone hammers, stone rings, glass beads, implements of bone, bones of horses and oxen, spear-heads, and other weapons of bronze. Many cairns are of considerable size. Of the three large cairns at Clava, on the banks of the Nairn river, near the battle-field of Culloden, one was found to contain a gallery, about two feet wide, leading from the south side of the cairn to a circular chamber in the centre, about fifteen feet in diameter, built of unhewn and uncremented stones, each course overlapping the other so as to meet at the top in a sort of rude dome, which has received the name of the "beehive house." The Boss Cairn on the moor of Drandondon, in the parish of Minnigaff, had two galleries crossing each other, each 80 feet long, 4 feet wide and 3 feet high. Of all the chambered cairns, however, the most remarkable is that at New Grange, on the banks of the Boyne, near Drogheda, in Ireland. It is 400 paces in circumference and about 80 feet high, and is supposed to contain 180,000 tons of stone. In 1699 it was described by Edward Lhwyd, the Welsh antiquary, as "a mount or barrow, of very considerable height, encompassed with vast stones, pitched on end, around the bottom of it, and having an other, lesser, standing on the top." This last pillar has disappeared. Of the outer ring of pillars ten still remain. The opening of this cairn was accidentally discovered about the year 1699. The gallery, of which it is the external entrance, communicates with a dome-roofed chamber or cave nearly in the center of the mound. This gallery, which measures in length about 50 feet, is at its entrance 4 feet high, and in breadth about 3 feet. Toward the interior its size gradually increases; and its height, where it forms the chamber, is 18 feet. The chamber is cruciform, the head and arms of the cross being formed by three recesses, each containing a basin of granite. The sides of these recesses are composed of immense blocks of stone, several of which bear a great variety of carving, supposed by some to be symbolic. The length of the passage and chamber from north to south is 75 feet, and the breadth of the chamber from east to west is 20 feet. Of the inner basins in the recesses, that to the east is the most remarkable. It is formed of a block of granite, and appears to have been set upon, or rather within, another of somewhat larger dimensions.
DESIGN FOR ROCK-FACED SARCOPHAGUS.
ASSOCIATIONS.

The Indiana Meeting.
The semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Marble and Granite Dealers’ Association was held at Eagle Lake Hotel, Spring Fountain Park, near Warsaw, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July. There were present about 30 dealers and representatives of wholesale firms. Most of those present arrived at the park on Saturday, the 9th, and greatly enjoyed themselves at the pleasant resort, the weather during each day of the meeting being perfect for out-door recreation. Many of the visitors brought their wives and daughters along, and the presence of the ladies contributed largely to the great enjoyment of the occasion.

On Monday, the business meeting of the association was held in the hotel, being called to order by President O’Haver about 11 o’clock.

This meeting being more of a social affair than one of business, reports of officers and committees were not called for.

President O’Haver appointed at the last meeting as delegate to the conference at Quincy, Mass, in April last, recited his experience, and outlined what that conference had recommended. The secretary read the constitution and by-laws, formulated at Quincy, and submitted for adoption to the various state and local associations.

Mr. Leavenworth moved approval of document, which motion was discussed at length; and was then withdrawn, and a substitute motion prevailed, referring the matter to a committee of three to report at the next regular meeting.

President appointed as such committee Messrs. Cochrane, Powell and Doty.

Mr. N. P. Doty and Mr. John O’Haver were selected as delegates to the next convention of the National Association.

The application for membership of Alfred Boothroyd, of Delphi, of Jennings Carson & Co., of North Manchester, and Geo. B. Richhart, of Warsaw, were presented and the applicants were duly elected.

At the afternoon session a general discussion of the purposes of and advantages in an alliance with the national association was indulged in. The consensus of opinion was against the proposition. Made by the Quincy conference.

Applications for membership of H. D. Pontius, Silver Lake, H. T. Sarber, Warsaw, and John T. Greer, of Bourbon, were presented and the applicants elected.

There being no further business before the convention, on motion an adjournment was taken to the regular annual meeting in January next, time and place to be hereafter announced.


The Ohio Meeting.
The regular semi-annual meeting of the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers’ Association was held at the Boody House, Toledo, on July 12th. About forty members were in attendance and the meeting was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association. Owing to the absence of President W. R. Jones, Vice President W. B. Eckardt, of Toledo, and Mr. Kelley, the secretary of the association who were unable to attend.

The report of the association was read and approved.

Mr. Kelley urged the association to take some definite action in regard to the members who have not paid the assessments made upon them and are retarding the work of the association in accomplishing this most important project.

L. H. Kelley's report as delegate to the meeting of the National Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, recently held at Quincy, Mass., and the subsequent reading of their report, were adopted and recommended at that meeting for adoption by the state associations, the report was referred to a committee of three, consisting of J. D. Williams, F. P. Bagley and J. H. Lloyd. This committee submitted a majority and minority report, the former recommending the adoption of the constitution and by-laws recommended by the National Association.

Mr. Kelley's report referred to certain practices of unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers which were causing detriment to both manufacturer and retailer. To obviate this trouble the proposed constitution aims to bind the retailer and manufacturer, as members of their respective associations, more closely together in their dealings than they now are, and the means recommended for bringing about this result naturally caused friction and a lengthy debate.

Another lengthy and spirited discussion was caused by the reading of a letter from a member of the New England Granite Manufacturers’ Association, preferring charges against another member, who was also a member of the Ohio Association, for breach of faith with the New England Association in violating the agreement relating to the labor trouble in that association. After much discussion it was discovered that the complainant was not a member of the Ohio Association and the charge could not be entertained.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for the members of the New England Association and agreeing to withhold patronage from any firm working against the interest of that association.
Applications for membership were received from J. B. Weber, Ottawa, and Mallett & Brother, Defiance.


The next meeting will be held at Columbus on the third Wednesday in January, 1893.

The social features of the meeting were particularly enjoyable and consisted of a trip on Lake Erie to Put-in-Bay and a banquet in the evening at Memorial Hall. Among those who participated were: J. H. Lloyd, C. G. Eckardt, Toledo; G. A. Douglas, Cincinnati; John Colpitts, Barneville, O.; Chas. U. Briggs, Troy; Dehse Brothers, Granville; D. W. Fastbaugh, Delta; I. H. Kelley, Springfield; G. W. Knox, Bellevue; Anabrose Lieb, Sandusky; Mr. Butler, Lima; Dorr White, Kenton; J. W. Willett, Cambridge; W. H. Bryan, J. B. Weber, Ottawa; Mallet & Bros., Defiance; F. W. Underhill, Toledo; C. W. Pool, Toledo; F. P. Bagley, Chicago; C. L. Batchelder, Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Stewart, Cincinnati; Al. Smoots, Chicago; C. C. Leavenworth, Cleveland; Alex Fraser, Mansfield, O.; Thos. F. Burke, and W. H. Mitchell, Quincy, Mass.; H. A. Rockwood, Indianapolis; J. P. Rowley, Indianapolis; H. J. M. Jones, Cincinnati; John Oserer, LaFayette, Ind.; John Cochrane, Ruidland, Va.; W. H. Sohn, Wauseon, O.; Fred Mohr, Blissville, Mich.

* * *

An interesting programme has been prepared for the semi-annual meeting of the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association to be held at Jackson on August 31st. Reduced rates have been secured at the New Hotel House, where the meeting will be called to order at 10 a.m. The association has held three well attended and profitable meetings and Jackson was selected with a view to interesting dealers in this more populous portion of the State. Every progressive dealer is interested in the matters that will come up for discussion and it is to be hoped that petty jealousies and prejudices will not be allowed to stand in the way of anyone's attending this meeting. Many of the most successful dealers in Michigan are within easy reach of Jackson and it is confidently expected that there will be a very satisfactory gathering.

The summer meeting of the Retail and Wholesale Marble Dealers' Association of New England and the Provinces was held on July 27th at Salem Willows, a beautiful seaside resort within a short distance of Boston. The committee of arrangements prepared an excellent programme, which was enjoyed by a goodly number of members. The event occurred too late in the month to admit of our publishing a more complete report in this issue.

Alois Locher's design for the German monument at Milwaukee was awarded the $500 prize.

Indiana editors are indulging in an acrimonious discussion over the inscriptions to be placed on the State soldiers' monument.

We are indebted to Mr. D. E. Hoffman, of Winchester, Ind., for photographs and plans of the soldiers' monument recently dedicated in that city.

A Southington, Conn., undertaker recently adopted a novel method of bringing dilinquents to time. He has on exhibition in his show-window a list of those who have owed him for services and who have shown no intention of settling.

In justice to Mr. J. W. Carpenter of Dayton, O., we wish to state that he, and not the Hallowell Granite Co., was the contractor for the John Wentworth monument illustrated in the Monumental News last month. The monument was designed in Mr. Carpenter's office and the contract secured by him and sublet to the Hallowell Granite Co.

Messrs. Proctor and Morse, president and treasurer respectively of the Vermont Marble Co., paid Chicago a visit last month, their principal object being to see how the work was progressing on the Vermont State Building at the World's Fair, for which they are furnishing considerable marble work. They state that the marble trade has been exceedingly good this year.

M. C. Barney, of Flint, Mich., sends the Monumental News the following poetic epitaph which he copied from a tombstone at Commerce:

When I am dead and in my coffin,
My Mamma she went care for nothin' .
Our folks will cry. Mamma will sigh,
The hearse will come.
The band with a drum,
And take me to the sweet bye and bye.

A reliable correspondent writes to warn retail dealers who place orders for Barre granite that they can not be too careful with whom they place their orders. It appears that many of the concerns that have sprung up since the recent troubles and who are unable to secure stone from the regular quarries are securing the surrounding country for blunders, which are being manufactured into monuments, "regardless of whether there is rust in them or not." This practice is likely to put a great deal of poor stock on the market and dealers should heed the timely warning.

J. H. Brown, of the Capital Granite Works, Richmond, Va., was awarded the contract last month for a Confederate soldiers' monument at Nettoway, N. C. The monument will be built of Georgia granite.

James Sinclair, senior member of the firm of James Sinclair & Co., the oldest firm of marble and stone workers in New York, died last month. Mr. Sinclair was born in Edinburg and entered the employ of the firm that now bears his name in 1888, it having been formed in 1826. The store in the Washington arch, the Vanderbilt residences and many other notable New York structures was furnished by his company.

C. F. Greeley, proprietor of the Exeter, N. H., marble works for the past thirty-one years, has withdrawn from the business. Greeley Brothers, C. F. and L. B., are his successors.
CHICAGO TRADE NEWS.

Recent interviews with the principal wholesale marble and granite firms of Chicago clearly demonstrate that this city is becoming the center of a large and constantly increasing trade in these commodities. The season that is now opening gave promise by its inauspicious opening a few months ago of being a most discouraging one, the wet and backward spring, seriously retarded traveling in the country and not until long after Decoration Day was all of the spring delivery work set up. Closely following this came the disturbances at the New England quarries, which are still unsettled and are having a most harmful effect on the trade at large. Yet despite these discouragements, the trade of the Chicago wholesalers and manufacturers shows a marked increase over the first six months of 1911. Business during the next two months is quite likely to show the combined effects of an unusually wet summer and the New England lockout, but an early adjustment of the latter troubles will insure a busy fall.

Here is what some of the dealers had to say on the subject:

Frederick P. Bagley: Our business has been better the last six months than it was ever before. Think it will not be so good for the next month or two owing to the heavy rains which have made the country roads impassable.

Mr. Pierce, Manager of Chicago Marble Co.: The monument business was never better than it has been for the past six months. I attribute the increase to natural growth. Do not think the strike has been of sufficient duration to induce dealers to change their contracts from marble to granite. We recently shipped 72 monuments to Denver.

Dayton E. Jones, of Jones Brothers: Our business has been exceedingly good considering the disadvantages under which we have been laboring. We have been working our Barre quarries right along with a full complement of men, and have been obliged to work our cutting department with a limited force. Our business last year compared very favorably with other months.

Mr. Al. Sauers, of Charles Clements & Co., says that their business is very good, but of course it is affected to some extent by the New England troubles. A great many dealers are declining to place orders until they know the trouble is definitely settled or soon will be. He says, however, that they are not going from granite to any great extent to the detriment of native, but always give native granite the preference.

A representative of D. H. Dickinson stated that trade had been very good with them this season. He did not attribute it to any great extent to the New England troubles, but rather to a natural growth of the business.

"My trade has been interfered with by the New England troubles," said J. H. Anderson, of the Anderson Granite Co., "but our quarries at Montello have been working with a full complement of non-union men for the past year. The cutters we have at work are mostly defectors from the union, the Lodge at Montello having disbanded." From information of a private character which he had received, Mr. Anderson was of the opinion that the New England troubles would be ended within a very short time. He was of the opinion that the defectors from the stonemason's ranks would seriously affect the union unless there was an early settlement.

E. C. WILLISON,
IMPORTED & AMERICAN GRANITES,
A Large Stock Continually on Hand for Immediate Shipment.

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Amarican Bank Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.
74 Union Street, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Ask For Stock Sheets.
THE beautiful memorial to the great Brooklyn divine, which we illustrate above has been placed in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where he preached for nearly a half century. The tablet was modeled by Mr. J. Massey Rhind and executed in brass and bronze by the Gorham Manufacturing Co., at Providence, R. I. It measures 40 by 36 inches and is mounted on a heavy frame of antique oak.

Inclined with check in payment for last year's subscription and for this year's in advance, for Monumental News. Always send us the Monumental News as we don't want to be without it. John Miller Marble & Granite Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

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ARTISTS' MODELS
and execute Architects' designs in
STANDARD BRONZE.

Several statues and reliefs, by well known sculptors with suitable designs for soldiers' monuments, are offered to the Monumental trade. No catalogue.

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FOUNDELS IN STANDARD COPPER BRONZE.

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IRON CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES,
VAULT GATES, RAILINGS, PIPE,
BARS, GATES, ETC., FOR CEMETERY ENCLOSURES.

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Established in 1856; largest Bronze foundry in the United States. Bronze gates, coach doors, decoration for church, temple, school, etc. From $100 to $50,000.

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CHICOPEE, MASS.
QUINCY, MASS.

The quarrymen have practically given up the fight in Quincy; and although the strike has not been declared off, still many of the old men have gone back to work and the quarries to-day are about all running with full hands. But so far as the difference between the cutters and manufacturers is concerned, the situation remains practically the same as it did last month. No union men are at work up to the present time and what work is being got out is by apprentices and individual members of the firms. At a conference held in Boston July 14, which was brought about at the request of S. T. Dyer, the manufacturers offered the following proposition:

The Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England, in order to bring about a settlement of the existing trouble in the granite industry, and to assure our employees that no advantage will be taken of them on Jan. 7, on. established terms, the executive board of the National Granite Cutters' Union, that the manufacturers' association will sign bills, dating from Jan. 7, with the union for a term of years, to terminate Jan. 6, 1902, and should the cutters desire a change they need satisfy their employers three months' notice to Jan. 6, 1905, and should the manufacturers wish a change they shall give notice on Jan. 1, 1902. If no notice is given by either side of any change, the existing bills of agreement shall run indefinitely, but in the event of their termination, all bills are to terminate simultaneously in all localities.

This was at first rejected by the representatives of the men on the ground that no power had been given them to agree to any such proposition, but subsequently they agreed to submit it to every local branch of the National union and be governed by a majority vote of their members. So far returns show that this has been rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The manufacturers now say that this settles, for the time being at least, the question of conferences. No more will be held they claim, and no settlement can be brought about other than on the grounds outlined in the proposition.

A round of the sheds last month found many of the manufacturers hard at work; in fact the most of them are busier now than before the lockout. "Yes, I'm pretty busy," said Andrew Milne, of the firm of Milne & Chalmers, as he laid aside a soiled apron and offered me a hand fresh from the polishing mill. "I manage to keep a few wheels going and have several cutters at work."

His appearance would indicate that he was certainly in it, and the way he handled the polishing wheel and caught the flying mud on his eyelashes without winking showed that he had learned his lessons before branching out as a manufacturer.

The blisters on his once tender hands of George S. Paterson have long ago grown hard and calloused by the use of the chisel and hammer, and it cannot but be noticed that Gordon McKenzie's clothes are beginning to fit him rather loosely. Mr. J. Q. A. Field sports a tan that would be an envy to any yachtsman and which even his trip to the west did not tend to lessen in the least. As a farmer he has made his hay while the sun shone and has given his attention to potato hills instead of to the far-famed Quincy granite hills the past few months. He has a good thing, however, in the quarry at Dover, Mass., and has a large force of men at work there getting out stock for the Dedham courthouse extension.

Swingle & Falconer "moved into" their new sheds at South Quincy the first of the month. They have excellent quarters and a spurt track from the Old Colony Railroad running into the yard gives them facilities enjoyed by but few firms in the shipment of finished granite. Swingle and Falconer make a good business combination and it must certainly be with feelings of pride that they look upon their new works and conscientiously say to the 5,000 retailers throughout the United States and Canada, "Name the kind of granite you want and we can furnish it to you."

Our Granite

Is proving better as we get deeper into our quarries.

It is recommended for buildings, Vaults, Bases, Coping, Posts and Rock-faced work, we are making the latter a specialty. For rough stock there is none better. A trial order will receive prompt attention.
McDONNELL & KELLEY,
Manufacturers of
QUINCY and other NEW ENGLAND
Granites
QUINCY, MASS.

Franklin Hardwick & Son,
Dealers in
ROUGH, HAMMERED & POLISHED GRANITE.
Every description of Monumental, Cemetery and Building Work promptly executed
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Field & Wild,
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The superior qualities of our granite have long been recognized by the trade.
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Dealers in all kinds of
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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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FROM ALL GRADES OF QUINCY AND OTHER GRANITES.
Estimates cheerfully given.
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Plain and Ornamental GRANITE MONUMENTS.
All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.
West Quincy, Mass.

Fuller, Foley & Co.,
Artistic Memorials.
Granite Work of Every Description.
West Quincy, Mass.
BARRE, VT.

There is no change in the business situation since last month. A circuit among the manufacturers revealed the fact that all of them were doing some work and the orders that are constantly coming in are being filled as speedily as possible under the circumstances, or placed on file awaiting a settlement of the existing troubles.

It is reported that upwards of thirty new concerns have started in business since the trouble commenced and they are giving employment to about 150 cutters. Some of these firms exist only on paper, some are working under the shade of trees pending the erection of sheds and others have small sheds up already for shelter. Improvements are coming on all the while, and when the busy days come again several of our manufacturers will be in better shape than ever to handle their business.

George Lamson's new sheds now under construction will be 100x240 feet, with polishing mills and cutting sheds under one roof, equipped with a travelling derrick. The machinery is to be operated by water power and the plant promises to be very complete.

C. E. Taytor drops in occasionally from New York to see how the work is progressing on his new shed, which is now nearly ready for occupancy. A new steel derrick, similar in most respects, but shorter than the one on the quarry illustrated in the MONUMENTAL NEWS last month, is ready to be raised.

George Cassie is dividing his time at present between his apprentices and his farm with its stock of 40 Shetland ponies, with a preference for the latter.

L. A. Moore, of Zanesville, Ohio; F. P. Stewart, of Hamilton, Ohio; J. C. Sargent, of Gardner, Mass., and A. Pool, of Louisville, Ky., were in town during the month looking around among the manufacturers and inspecting the quarries.

The rails are being laid from East Barre to the main line of the Barre R. R., near Websterville, and it is expected that the cars will be running by the last of the month. This will be a great help to the new firms in that section and will assist the boom which has already begun to surround this little settlement.

The Granite Manufacturers' Association have considered the advisability of having Barre properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition and at a recent meeting appointed a committee of five to take the necessary action. The committee consists of H. K. Bush, chairman, T. W. Eagan, J. D. Smith, E. M. Taytor and John McDonald. Barre's interest can be greatly advanced by having a comprehensive exhibit at this greatest of all expositions and it is to be hoped that the committee will formulate plans for a creditable display.

I am delighted with your journal and the improvements you are making in it—Wilcox McDonald, New York, N. Y.

EMSLIE & KELMAN
Barre Granite Monuments,
Tablets, Headstones, Copings, Etc., Etc.,
Draping and Carving a Specialty.
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Trade News Department---Among Our Advertisers.

The Blue Mountain Granite Works, successors to the Blue Mountain Granite Co., of South Ryegate, Vt., have an announcement in this issue, stating that they are prepared to furnish Barre or Ryegate granite on short notice.

Swingle & Falconer, Quincy, Mass., have a number of first-class monuments in stock ready for immediate shipment. Dealers are invited to send for stock sheet and price list.

Several important contracts are under way at the works of the Berlin Granite Co. at West Berlin, Vt. Notable among them are soldier monuments for Bath and Hornellsville, N. Y., and a large mausoleum for Cincinnati. The company is doing a large business also in medium monumental work, for the quarrying and manufacturing of which they have every facility.

Brown & Wade, proprietors of the Jameson granite quarries, at So. Thomaston, Me., have had a very satisfactory season and are reported to have some very large contracts on hand. Their Jameson granite is recommended as possessing very superior qualities.

We are doing nicely so far as trade is concerned and getting off our orders with reasonable promptness, writes the R. C. Bowers Granite Co., of Montpelier, Vt.

We are now working 40 men and our granite is improving as we get farther down into our quarry.—Moir Granite Co., Beebe Plain, Vt.

The Vermont Quarry Co., at Barre, Vt., whose formation was announced several months ago, have been systematically engaged in getting their plant into shape since that time and are now in successful operation. Their dark stock is said to compare favorably with any stone now quarried in Barre. It will be known to the trade as “Bowers No. 4.”

W. C. Townsend’s Imperial Blue Pearl is darker than the darkest American granites. All orders filled promptly. Obtain our quotations on Red Swede and all foreign granites. Our prices on Italian statues are the lowest for strictly first-class work. Address all communications either to W. C. Townsend, 138 Fifth avenue, near 19th street, New York City, or Zanesville, Ohio.
Among Washingtonian relics called to notice this year is the epitaph of John Custis, father of Martha, Washington's first husband. His wife was a good deal of a Tartar; and so, indeed, was he; but he generally managed to say the least word in their wrangles. When he died he left orders to his son, on pain of disinheritance, to put this legend on his tombstone: which was done. "Under this marble tomb lies the body of the Hon. John Custis, esq., of the city of Williamsburg, parish of Burton, formerly of Hungar's parish, on the eastern shore of Virginia, and county of Northampton, age seventy-one years, and yet lived but seven years, which was the space of time he kept a bachelor's home at Arlington, on the eastern shore of Virginia." And so he had the last word.—Exchange.

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As a rule trade papers are well edited and all the latest movements in the trade are reported promptly and accurately. Those who expect to keep up with the times and with competitors must take and read their class paper. Thus they keep posted, and there is no excuse for not knowing the news and advertisers.

It is significant that the largest firms and corporations in different branches of trade are the most liberal advertisers. In many cases there is no need of exploiting their wares. They are long and favorably known in the trade, and customers know them by reputation or name.

Take the great iron papers and in their pages you find the splendid advertisements of millionaire concerns. Who thinks that these advertisers wish to "create a demand" for their products? Take the great and flourishing dry goods papers. Here, too, you find the full page "ads" of merchant princes, who not especially desire "to attract attention." But when these dry goods men make a "drive" in a line of staples, or have "bargains," it is made known in their trade papers.

As a prominent merchant of this city said to me recently, "We put our advertisement in such and such a paper to show the people we are still doing business at the old stand."

Advertising in trade papers must pay, or else so shrewd an advertiser as John Wanamaker, for example, would not use such mediums. His business engages a large audience. His problem is, of course, how to reach all sorts and conditions of people.—L. J. Vance in Printer's Ink.

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478,795. Translucent Sculpture. Frederick A. Shaw, Boston, Mass. Filed Feb. 4, 1892.

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This edition was commenced in January, it consists entirely of illustrated plates of public and private monuments, mausoleums, etc., the object being to supply subscribers with a choice collection of illustrations of artistic monumental work in its various styles. Five or six plates, 8½ x 11 in., mostly photogravures, are mailed each month with the Regular edition of the Monumental News. The subscription to both editions is $3.00. For this nominal price we propose furnishing our subscribers an invaluable collection of sixty-five or more handsome plate illustrations, with the Monumental News, a 40 page illustrated monthly magazine devoted exclusively to monumental art.

Many gratifying expressions have been received in regard to this edition, extracts from a few of which are herewith given:

From Francis & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — Accept congratulations upon the improvement, the work is well worth the additional cost. The Monumental News has always been worth more than you charged for it.

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Albert Weisken, New Orleans, La. — Neatly gotten up, always interesting and well worth the money.

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Granta Monument, surrounded by Marble Figures of Memory, Springfield, Mass. (Plate 3.)

Granta Monument, said to be the finest in the cemetery at Milan, Italy. (Plate 4.)

**FEBRUARY.**

Sculpture Tomb of W. C. Valentine, erected for Mrs. W. B. Allison, Davenport, Iowa. (Plate 5.)

“Here Lies” Monument, surrounded by Marble Figures of “Relief,” Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, Mass. (Plate 6.)

Marble Monument to Victor Alphonso di Ponziani, Italy. (Plate 7.)

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Weideman Monument, New York, N. Y. (Plate 9.)

Sitting Angel Monument, with seated Marble Figures, Milan, Italy. Original Design for Granite Sculpture. (Plate 10.)

**APRIL.**

Five of the Pennsylvania Infantry at Gettysburg Monuments. Monument in Cemetery at Milwaukee, Wis. (Plate 11.)

Two Monuments in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. (Plate 12.)


**MAY.**

New York Regiments Monuments at Gettysburg, Pa., mid. 19th. Century, 1861 and 1865. (Plate 13.)

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A monument in the cemetery at Barcelona, Spain.

Henry W. Gay's marble mausoleum, West View Cemetery, Atanta, Ga.

Gettysburg Monuments of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Infantry, 11th and 31st Pennsylvania Infantry.

Original design for a granite sarcophagus.

**JULY.**

Gettysburg Monuments of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 1st Vermont Brigade.

The Dr. Drennigh and Palmer Monuments in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

The Memory Vault, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The J. E. Locke Monument, Greenwich Cemetery, Toledo, O.

Marble Cross on the lot of Dr. E. Culver, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

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1892
The ceremony of breaking ground for the foundation of the Columbus monument at New York was an interesting event in the Italian colony in that city last month. The monument, which is expected to reach this country in a short time, will stand on the plaza at 535th St. and 5th Ave. The Ministry of Fine Arts at Rome have pronounced the monument one of the finest productions of modern Italian sculpture. The design has already been illustrated in these columns, the completed memorial will have a base 46 feet square and will rise to a height of 76 feet, surmounted by a colossal figure of the great discoverer.

The people of France have signified their intention of presenting the city of St. Louis, Mo., with a bronze statue of King Louis IX., after whom the city was named.

Denmark's exhibit at the World's Fair will contain many reproductions of Thorwaldsen's sculptures.

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WANTED—Good marble and granite letter, upper and general cutter. Address, W. H. Mitchell, Columbus, O.