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"DOES the Monumental News discriminate against firms who are not members of the Manufacturers' Association by refusing to insert their advertisements?—Granite Cutters' Journal for July." No! but the Monumental News emphatically declines to insert advertisements which reflect upon other advertisers.

Suit has been commenced in the interests of a former granite polishing company against prominent granite manufacturers at Barre, Vt. The plaintiff, who was not a member of the Granite Manufacturers' Association, claims that certain members of the latter body conspired to interfere with his patronage, and with such effect that his business was ruined, compelling a sale and a consequent loss of $10,000. The case is to come up at the September term of the Washington County Court, and points are involved which are attracting much attention.

An enterprising New York firm who issued a handsomely illustrated catalogue of monumental work, little dreamed of the use to which the illustrations contained therein would be put, the moral they would be made to illustrate, or the ridiculous position in which it would place the editor of a monumental trade paper. A space writer on one of the New York dailies saw in this catalogue the possibilities of a readable article on memorials to prominent men, and elaborated at some length on the various styles of monuments now in progress of construction, using the illustrations of the aforesaid catalogue for his work. This article, crude as so many similar articles in our daily press, found its way into the columns of one of our trade contemporaries, who, failing to give the proper credit, stands sponsor for the following ludicrous conclusions:

"It is curious that every time a man of national fame dies in this country, it means positive rejoicing to the workmen in that line for it quickens trade. Very few people are aware that the lack of eminent dead during the last two years caused havoc and dejection among many granite cutter's families, but that seems now to have passed away."

The Convention season is again with us, and since our last, the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, and the Retail and Wholesale Marble Dealers' Association of New England and the Provinces, have held their summer meetings at Cleveland and Boston respectively. Michigan monument dealers are anticipating an unusually profitable meeting at Fort Huron, August 1st and 2d. The Eighth Annual Convention of the American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at Philadelphia, September 11-13th, for which an entertaining program has been prepared.

Plans and sketches have been invited from architects, with estimates of cost, for the buildings for the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., September, October, November and December, 1895. These plans and sketches are to be submitted on or before August 15th, 1894. The list of buildings includes: Manufactures, Machinery, Agriculture, Minerals and Forestry, Electricity and Administration. The notice is timely, and we take advantage of the opportunity to urge the marble, granite and stone producers and manufacturers of the south to avail themselves of the opportunity to make a proper and worthy presentation or exhibition of the resources of the South in the directions indicated; at least one more truly indicative of her wonderful natural resources than has yet been brought together.

San Francisco, in a recent sculptural competition, has unmistakably demonstrated the necessity of an Art Commission in all our large cities. As a rule, those entitled by authority to pass judgment on works of art, for whatever purposes needed, are usually incompetent to discriminate upon the critical points of production, a fact that seems to be clearly shown by this San
Francisco decision. The competition in question was for a crowning figure for the new City Hall, in which a number of local sculptors participated. Several praiseworthy models were submitted, but judging from the reports of the local press the Mayor and his Building commissioners declined entertaining any expert advice, and selected what appears to have been one of the least desirable designs. Moreover, the newspapers suggest personal influence, and this is another feature which it ought to be expected would be entirely avoided under the controlling dictum of an Art Commission.

Not race in the world is more persistently devoted to law and custom than the Jews, and law and custom of remote years at that. This has been especially remarked of the strictly orthodox Jews in regard to the erection of statues to their noted men, which is said to be contrary to the law, in support of which the Talmud is freely quoted. In connection with the proposed statue to the late Jesse Seligman on the grounds of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, the fact is that after the death of the great philanthropist, Judah Touro, the question of erecting a statue in his honor developed such strong opposition on the part of renowned Jewish scholars and theologians, that the project was abandoned. The conclusions of such eminent men as Samuel Hirsch of Frankfort-on-the-Main, S. Rappaport of Prague, and Dr. Adler of London were that the erection of a statue was contrary to Jewish law and custom. However, notwithstanding the objections raised in the present instance on the part of some of the orthodox, liberal subscriptions are coming in, and the Seligman statue will undoubtedly be unveiled at the time contemplated.—within a year.

Americans have done for the poet Keats what Englishmen have neglected to do, says the Birmingham Gazette, by raising a memorial to him upon English ground. Ridiculed while alive, his genius tardily recognized, the poor hostelry's son has indeed been unjustly treated by his countrymen. As a rule one generation makes restitution for the wrongs perpetrated by its forerunners, but neither Keats nor Shelley, despite their admitted greatness, has received that homage which has been rendered to men of far less worth and of evanescent renown. It should be with some shame that Englishmen learn the facts connected with the unveiling of "the first memorial to the poet Keats upon English ground," in the parish church at Hampstead, and that the scheme has been "promoted in America." An American lady, Miss Anne Whitney, executed the bust; the money is subscribed by Americans, and an American author presents it to the English people.

Public Statuary.

In an article on the Public Statues of New York, Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl says: The highest quality in all art and more especially in sculpture, is sublimity. Calmness is the fundamental quality of sublimity. Hence it follows as a logical corollary that the first principle of all good sculpture is action in repose—the maximum of repose of masses combined with the maximum of action and expression. Therefore, a flying Victory or running figure apart, a statue becomes displacing in ratio to the number of arms, legs, or masses of drapery which are extended, uplifted or hang away from the body at such an angle or in such a manner as to arouse the feeling that they ought to be supported. Though the uplifted arm of the statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is almost perpendicular and rigid, yet it does not tire us because it is supported by the mass of drapery underneath; if it hung close to the body it would not tire, but, were it raised at a right angle, in the act of pointing or ordering, it would soon become painful to look at on account of its unrestfulness. What is true of an arm is equally true of an entire figure. To put a man in an attitude of unrest—I am now speaking of a portrait statue—an attitude he may now and then have assumed and which thus becomes characteristic, is bad art. In may be true that he did sometimes assume such an attitude, but he did not always assume it; and it is bad art to immortalize a man in an attitude that is peculiar and unrestful, and at the same time not dignified in itself. It is in this that the prime weakness of some sculptors becomes apparent. The dividing line between the sublime and the ridiculous is so fine that it takes a highly cultivated and discriminating taste and a large mental grasp to enable a man to aim at the sublime in a statue and not fall into the ridiculous, the Burns in Central Park for instance.

The second principle for all good sculpture is that a statue must stand firmly on its feet, and not give the impression of falling over in any direction.

The third is that a statue be faultless in drawing and movement from every point of view; so correct in fact as to give the impression that it could actually if vivified, step down off the pedestal.

The fourth is that a statue must be an intense expression of life and character of the individual
portrayed. No statue that violates any of these principles is entirely good.

In a public statue the question of originality of composition must perforce be relegated to a secondary place, because the material in which sculpture is produced limits originality. Michael Angelo said three hundred years ago that the human form had been drawn in every conceivable position. It is impossible to produce a good statue which, in some degree, will not be reminiscent of some other good statue, because the Greeks long ago used every really beautiful attitude. Many sculptors in their eagerness to appear original at all hazards, adopt attitudes that have been discarded a thousand years ago as unfit for good art, and thus inflict on us much that is bizarre in the name of originality.

To produce a statue that will at once be totally original as well as truly good is impossible at this date. Hence, the critic must not be too insistent on originality of composition. Last in value in sculpture comes technique, or the manner of modeling the surface.

The young sculptor, in his student years, applauds certain ways of giving to the clay finishing touches, and lost in wild admiration of this “chic” but pretty technique of some merely clever “decorator,” loses sight of the highest qualities of sculpture—nobility of conception, power of expression, truth of construction, movement and drawing. Later in life, when he has mastered this lesser side, and his mind and heart rise to grander ideals, he is apt in his reactionary contempt to value technique and style too little.

An individual style of surface modeling is desirable enough in any sculpture, and especially so in an ideal work, for this ideal is the natural field for the display of intellectual and artistic brilliance. There we look for style and evidence of the personal temperament of the artist. But, when a sculptor sacrifices the slightest fact and truth of likeness, character and expression in a portrait of a public man to display his technique and style, he is guilty of unpardonable impertinence and merits rebuke.

What is a statue but a historical record? Therefore we want facts, life, character, soul, and not plastic pyrotechnics. Carlyle admitted that he was aided in his conclusions with regard to the French Revolution by a study of the portraits in the museums of Paris of the leaders of that upheaval.

A statue or bust should be absolutely realistic. The plaster cast made by Antomarchri of Napoleon’s head after death is infinitely more valuable than the bust of the great emperor by Canova. The latter has style and is pleasing as an ideal but false as a portrait, and should be burned into lime. The so-called portraits of the Medici, in Florence, by Michael Angelo, are also absurd as portraits because they lack trust of likeness or character, however fine they may be as ideal statues. How much would we give to know which of the busts of Homer, Caesar or Columbus is naively and absolutely correct. Nothing was more irritating than the display of Columbus portraits in La Rabida at the World’s Fair, no two of which were alike.—Art Interchange.

Sculptured Monuments of Boston—II.

BY FRANK T. ROBINSON.

THE MONUMENTAL GROUPS, U. S. POST OFFICE—BY DANIEL G. FRENCH.

Sometime in June last, a conspicuous officer of the National Sculptural Society of New York, made this statement, at the New York Architectural League’s dinner, that “Neither Washington nor Brooklyn nor Boston has one piece of ideal statuary” I daresay the official spoke from his own knowledge of what there was in those cities, which knowledge, however, must be pronounced as limited, for his acquaintance with the ideal groups on the U. S. Post-office by Daniel C. French, had not been made up to that date. Here are two remarkable compositions, beautiful in conception, simple yet grand in expression and execution. They are ideal ideals, the best in this class of sculptural adornment yet produced in America, and the pity is that they are comparatively unknown to the world. Sculptors admire them, artists comprehend their worth, and the stranger within our gates visits the locality of Post-office square and make the discovery of these
creations much to their pleasure and surprise.

A hundred and more feet above the street, resting on the two massive, projecting piles of granite masonry at the right and left of the main entrance facade, are French's sculptured groups of Proctor, Vermont, marble. The figures are upward of fifteen feet high; the right hand, or north group represents the forces of steam and electricity being controlled by Science. Steam is shown as a powerful male figure, chained to a wheel, and electricity as a youth ready to "put a girdle round the earth" at the bidding of Science. The other group presents "Labor protecting the family and the arts." Labor is represented as a blacksmith with hammer and anvil; the family, a mother and child, and the arts, a young girl with a vase, not seen in illustration. The accessories of the latter; the hammer, anvil horn, vase and sculptured masks and capitals, seem a part and parcel of the whole, carry out the naturalness of the lines and forms. The same favorable features occur in the other group, the objects, that of the closed volume—undiscovered secrets—under the foot of Science; the horse-shoe magnet, with a thunder-bolt as an armature, held in the left arm, the locomotive wheel, draperies, all combine to intensify the inventive faculties of the sculptor.

While the illustrations meagerly present the charms of these grandly conceived and executed works, still one can readily detect the true artist-sculptor's force. First and foremost one is struck with the classic beauty of the human types; the blacksmith, while vigorous, muscular and manly in anatomy, his features and expression win admiration. It is not a Greek face, save in the lips, chin and solid bullet shaped head; the forehead and nose are Anglo-Saxon, a combination good to look upon and exquisitely proportioned.

There is some free, superb modelling evidenced in the neck, arms and limbs. The same may truly be said of the mother and child, almost Madonna-like in expression, indeed carrying more acceptable sentiment as the Madonna than recently praised paintings, intended to represent religious domesticity. This high ideal feeling permeates the members of the other groups, so full of energy, action and interior intelligence, overflowing with refined and subtle planes. I do not forget the simplicity and grace of the posing and arrangement of the draperies, there is sufficient finish at every point of view to keep up the merry, musical play of lines.

To my fancy, we have nothing in America which bears a more agreeable study than these magnificent groups, and I recommend them to the wordy secretary of the New York Sculptural League, with the sincere hope that he may comprehend them. French is an idealist, a naturalist, a grand, good sculptor, and in no sense a pretender. Everything he has made is individual; most everyone admires his products, he is, to a certain extent, aggressive or enough so to be pronounced without affectation, or dramatic pretense.

GENERAL JOHN GLOVER—BY MARTIN MILMORE.

The statue is of bronze, heroic, the pedestal of unpolished granite. It is erected in Commonwealth Avenue Park and is, fortunately, o'er shadowed with foliage. Gift of a great admirer of the Continental soldier, Benjamin T. Read, Esq.

John Glover was a commander of marine militia during the Revolution. He was a howling, raging, enthusiastic soldier, full of blood, virility, action. A quick thinker, well up in tactics, and speedy in delivering a blow. What have we here from Milmore to give us an epitome of such a general? Some badly modeled bronze, a deformed, pure and unsimple. What do I care if a man's arm is too long, or that he limps or stutters—however nature shapes him there is the end of the framing. If the man possesses brains, is good natured, square and thoughtful, faulty anatomy does not enter into my estimation. The same in a statue. An arm is too long, a leg is too short, etc., etc. What do I care, if these limbs are subject to the mind's control—lacking this essential we have the Glover. One view, from the left rear, gives the impression that the general is just rising from a seat, the left leg is thus constructed. True, the foot rests on a cannon
which would naturally raise the knee, but were the foot to be placed on the ground, the leg straightened, the body would be thrown up, leaving the right leg swinging clear of the surface some inches, say three to be exact. It might not? Well, the impression that it would not concealed.

The instantaneous, arrested movement of the scabbard hand and arm, the effect of the sword hand and arm which appears as if the sword had been drawn an hour, will amuse the eye if studied a little. Pomposity, bravado, not commanding austerity permeates the bronze front. The martial cloak is enormous. It was bad taste to force the length of that left leg so far out over the bronze base, it distorts the entire front view. Here and there one gets some interesting modeling and lines, only in spots however. I dare say the bronze would be voted good by the public, it is so full of noisy shadows and high lights. Dignity and refinement are not quickly recognized by the public—they do not buy magazines; the news of the day and its fulfillments is all they crave; vaudevilles, prize rings and imitations. Glover is with them as Milnere has made him.

CHARLES SUMNER—BY THOMAS BALL.

The statue is of bronze, heroic; the pedestal of granite. The work stands on the Public Garden,

Tremont street side. Cost approximate to fifteen thousand dollars, popular subscription. Sumner was a statesman; take the bronze head from the body and place in its stead, that of a college class orator, and you have the whole scheme. The head is a portrait, the photograph of which would be preferable to the bronze.

It is singular that the author of the equestrian Washington should perform such a job as this, so lacking in vital qualities, so uninteresting in every feature. Of course it is not an effigy, nor is it devoid of the semblance of a man, far from it. Ball knows too much about sculpture, men and modeling to miss the bulk and shape of his model, but if one were going to invite statues to dine at one's table, the Sumner would not receive a card. Would it be too severe to class the body with the floor walker type? Yes, it is above that useful piloth and honest bread winner, in its pose, though not in its manliness and alert sense. The floor walker is a conscious man, the bronze of Sumner is not deep enough for such a possession. Dear me! how wasteful of material. The subject demanded a genius's thought and hand.

NOTE. The name "Ward" used in last issue of the Monumental News in this series should have read "Brown." The error occurred in the Equestrian Statue comparison. [Ed.]
Ancient Monuments. VI.—The Pyramid of Cestius.

We are accustomed to consider the pyramid as belonging so entirely to Egypt, that we overlook the possibility of the pyramidal form of tomb being found anywhere else, or that the idea may have been appropriated and used by any other people. It is, however, a fact that the Romans in later days not infrequently adopted this design for monumental purposes, and the illustration we give, that of Caius Cestius, is one of the best preserved examples of the Roman pyramids.

The view is taken from outside the double crenellated postern of the St. Paul Gate, to the left of the picture—in old Roman times the Porta Ostiensis. The wall connecting the tomb with the gate is the city wall built by the Emperor Aurelianus in the third century, and which here also forms the boundary of the Protestant Cemetery. Originally the pyramid stood alone in the Via Ostiensis.

How full of interest this neighborhood! Within a couple of miles or so behind us, on this same road, is the spot where St. Peter and St. Paul parted company on that last memorable journey, St. Paul to be beheaded, as tradition has decreed, where now stands the chapel of the Three Fountains; St. Peter to pass across to the banks of the Tiber, not far distant, to suffer his barbarous doom.

The Protestant Cemetery contains many illustrious dead, is beautifully situated, and affords some grand views. It is here that the heart of the poet Shelley is buried, his body having been cremated according to his wishes, on the shores of the Bay of Spezizia.

The Pyramid of Cestius was erected for the tomb of Caius Cestius, a contemporary of Agrippa, who died within a few years of the birth of Christ, and who was, according to inscriptions on the east and west sides of the structure, a prætor, tribune of the people and member of the Septemviri Epuro-
Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

In appearance Oakwoods is materially improved by the new steel picket fence, six feet high, that now encloses it; and the entrance has gained dignity and impressiveness by the new fence being set out to the north line of the cemetery property, taking in the strip of land left vacant by the recent removal of the Illinois Central R. R.'s. branch track that formerly ran across the entire north front of the grounds.

The curved part of the fence on either side of the entrance, and the gates, are of handsomely hammered iron; and the pointed columns that support this part of the unusually elaborate and expensive boundary, are of polished Wisconsin granite, the lower ones being eight feet and the three taller ones, at the gates, twenty feet in height.

The effect of the light tracery of iron and steel, and of the brilliantly polished, richly colored columns seen against the light gray St. Lawrence marble of the office, and against the background of foliage is extremely good. The unfortunately placed pole of the electric railway that detracts from the appearance of the accompanying illustration is less noticeable in the real scene, and the entrance is now of a character calculated to create that first good impression that is credited with being a potent factor in later opinions.

But there are important improvements going forward in the interior of the Cemetery that, while more subtle and less likely to catch the eye of the ordinary observer, (at least in detail), are quite as satisfactory, and even more necessary than the new fence.

Oakwoods has always been pretty in spots, but only of late has one noted evidences of a coherent plan to make of the grounds a harmonious whole—a complete picture. The superintendent, (whom we take for granted deserves the credit of trying to bring about this happy condition), should have less difficulty in accomplishing so desirable an end there than in any cemetery of the same size and age with which we are acquainted. If he has the backing of the Association and the intelligent cooperation of the many enlightened lot owners, he will doubtless make Oakwoods lovely. And in these days when the best cemeteries are good examples of landscape art, and many of the cemetery superintendents are artists, it is likely that he will have the requisite cooperation and backing—especially as this is progressive Chicago where the legitimate ambition to set a good example is rife.

It should be easy because there is less bad work to be undone, as well as because much very good work stands as a foundation to which still better can be added.

For instance, some excellent planting is already well established; and the place is free from examples of objectionable old customs that have crept into newer cemeteries. Here there are no fences around lots—as though they were likely to run away; no cumbersome copings to help cut up the simple expanse, and, barring the misguided efforts at decoration seen in some unsightly borders of summer bedding plants, there are no symptoms of an intention to turn the grounds into a checker board.

It should be an expanse of closely cut, well watered sward—a great sweep of lawn where flickering leaf shadows weave delicate tracery, or long fingers of light and shade lie like a benediction.

It is a pity that in our day when Art has come to be more than a name, that bad taste in planting should be tolerated for any reason; it is doubly a pity that it should be publicly encouraged in high places by the ones to whom so many look for guidance. If all lot owners would but expend a fair
sum annually for the care of the grass, and of such hardy shrubs and perennials as would really enhance the beauty of Oakwoods as a sylvan picture—what a delightful picture it could be made.

Since spring, Mr. Lawson has accomplished some good and much needed work in thinning out the trees that have for years been crowding each other to the point of suffocation. Few shrubs find room for proper development when set at a distance of only five feet apart, and to set trees so close is simply to grow lumber—not pleasing plantations, and still less characteristic specimens.

The acre owned by the U. S. Government and used as burial ground for Confederate soldiers has alone furnished six hundred trunks to the axe. Heretofore this space was nothing but a solid and clumsy block of foliage—merely a wall of leaves. It now looks vastly better, the grass is already improved by the admission of air and sunlight, and with the contemplative figure on the monument that now marks the spot, the south end of the grounds is made far more interesting and attractive. But the weeding out of superfluous and inferior trees is being carried through the enclosure, and while in many instances it plainly should have been done long ago, their removal will still be of marked benefit to individual trees, and to the general effect.
Art in Monumental Work.

Paper read by O. A. Colman of Cleveland, O., at the Midsummer meeting of the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers' Association.

In discussing monumental art there is a tendency to begin by grumbling so much does the product of our monument makers differ from the ideals of the draftsman. Personally, I feel that we are missing a great opportunity in not turning into better shapes the vast sums which are expended in these attempts to satisfy an artistic want. For what form of artistic effort is there so much money paid out each year as for sepulchral monuments, and from what comes this patronage except from a popular desire to realize an ideal.

Painting and sculpture are exotics in this country as yet. An art which is patronized exclusively by connoisseurs, and has to be supported by money donated by those wishing to pose as patrons of intellect will never represent the artistic feeling of a community. Those who have studied art in former ages know that the great epochs, which divide art history into its productive periods, were the outgrowth of a popular sentiment which can in some degree be likened to the enthusiasm which has stimulated the people of to-day to buy memorials. There has always been something stronger in the minds of the people of these times than a mere desire for the beautiful, and there is no difficulty in determining that it is the religious element which has always been the mainspring of artistic activity. And thus while the art of the monument maker may be thought unworthy of attention, there is a question whether it will not be the only art by which the intelligence of the times is to be judged by future ages. But the future is not worrying the makers of monuments to any great extent, and you couldn't expect it to; they are selling monuments as they might any other article of merchandise, and supplying the wants of their customers. These customers, by adding a refined taste to their enthusiasm, will change the forms and make them better, for if there is any high standard reached it must be demanded by the good taste of the man who pays the bill.

In this way, leaving the conventional low relief of the weeping willow on a sandstone slab, up through the confectioner's devices in white marble, we are now assisting the people to select work which is a constant improvement on what has gone before. But the millenium will only come when the customer knows unerringly a good thing when he sees it. Under present conditions it is an exceedingly difficult matter to design a good monument. It has always been an astonishing thing to me to find out how much the prospective purchaser of a monument knows about the finer details of architecture,
when he comes to discuss your plans. They have one word which expresses to them all that is good in art; the word "proportion" and the way they use it would lead you to think that it was an arbitrary rule which they could take out of their pockets and lay on work to the infallible detection of errors. It is not often that they insist on the designer making the monument according to directions; the result would be too crude. They protest at the beginning that they know nothing about the subject, and yet suggest changes in your studies, with as much confidence as a chimney-corner general fought a battle in the late war. Now every one knows that the monument man would rather build a monument after his customer's ideas than not build it at all, and so the designer is careful not to complain about these changes though he should know them to be for the worse. It is a study, therefore, with him, not to know what a good design is so much as to judge what his customer thinks about it. It is a business matter, and a safe is of the first importance after all. And so you will understand that the monuments erected gauge very accurately the taste of the people who order them, rather than those who build them.

In this age of Soldiers' monuments there are persons unkind enough to say that these memorials should be more expressive and original than the ones set up, that standing as they do for the education of future generations, it is a pity their designers were so unskillful. Without knowing anything about the merit of the designers, I do know that these monuments are just what the taste of the community demanded, and just what they paid for. You might think that these cases would call out the best work possible, but the system of competition in vogue, makes it the business of the designer to put into his drawing all the "catchy" features which his experience tells him to make up the vague idea in the minds of the committees, of what one of these memorials should be. There is no question whether the design is good or bad, the point to be decided is, whether it will please the committee and secure the contract. You could not expect designers to go into these competitions with such high motives that they would take no account of what the committee wanted, and if they did, they would soon be compelled to drop the educational process for lack of funds. So you can see it is not the designer's monument at all but the committee's, working through him, which is set up, and when the committee can tell what a good monument is, I give you my word you will see plenty of them going up. Yes, the millenium will be here when the man who pays the bill knows a good thing when he sees it.

Among the Sculptors

It appears to be the consensus of opinion that Sculpture does not hold a very important position in the Paris Salons' exhibition this year. Statistics give 6,808 as the total number of subjects exhibited at the Champs de Mars and Champ Elysees. Of this sum there were shown at the former 135 pieces of sculpture and 253 art productions, and at the latter 1,271 pieces of sculpture and 66 art productions. So far there has been no piece of work that has created anything of a sensation.

IT IS REPORTED of Denys Puech, whose marble figure of the Seine has left many French people to look upon him as the hope of the young art of France, that he is the son of one of the poorest peasants of France, a farm hand who struggled against poverty "with one cow, half a dozen sheep and a tiny bit of land in south of France. The son began to model figures in clay when a small boy, and passed years in the direst poverty until he worked his way to Paris."

MR. FREDERICK MACMONNIES, the sculptor, has sailed for Paris, taking with him contracts that will about occupy him for the next six years in his Paris studio, and which approximately amounts to $200,000. His commissions include the two groups of War and Peace for the Soldier's and Sailor's Monument at Indianapolis, a statue of Shakespeare for the Congregational Library at Washington, and a bas-relief for one of the doors, three figures for the Soldiers' Arch in Brooklyn, and bronze horses for the gateway to the Coney Island Boulevard.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has finally ended the absurd discussion over the World's Fair medal. Mr. St. Gaudens, original design for one side of the Medallion—that representing the landing of Columbus, will be used, but his celebrated nude figure will give place to a design by Cha. L. Barber, designer for the Philadelphia mint. It represents a shield, surmounted by a globe and supported by female figures. At the sides of the shield flaming torches represent "light or intelligence."

A VISIT to the studio of Herbert Adams, the sculptor, finds him at work upon busts of Dante, Walter Scott, and Demosthenes. Demosthenes shows a keen, sarcastic but genial expression of feature, with a good suggestion of reserve power. The Scott bust has a happy simplicity about it, and defines Scott's nobility of expression very well. The commission for the three massive busts for the Congressional Library at Washington, will also allow considerable scope for ability of a high order, and we may expect good work. Mr. Adams will soon be at work upon the model for the bronze statue of Joseph Henry for Washington. The figure will be modelled in his Princeton robes which is a field the sculptor is happy in.

A monument proposed to be erected on the field of Gettysburg in honor of Mayor General John Buford, will differ from the original intention of a shaft through the generosity of
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

Col. Jerome B. Wheeler of New York, who will provide all the additional funds required for a bronze life-size portrait statue. The monument will include four of the guns of Trench's battery which opened the battle of Gettysburg. The sculptor selected is James E. Kelly.

ONE of the most elaborate undertakings in artistic bronze work ever completed in this country is that of the pair of Asto Memorial Doors, part of the gift to Trinity Church from William Waldorf Astor, in memory of his father. The pair just finished and illustrated beneath, are the work of Karl Bitter, sculptor, and Richard M. Hunt, architect, and they were executed in one piece, by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company of New York. The doors are about 14 feet high, and weigh 4,000 pounds each. The frieze and tympanum which surround the doors are of stone. The frieze represents full-length figures of the Apostles, and over these is the tympanum, four feet high, in which the central figure is Christ, surrounded by angels, symbolizing the Kingdom of Heaven. The bronze doors themselves are so richly framed with heads and figures lying down and standing, that the framework varies with the six panels, but, notwithstanding the variety and movement of these figures, the scene on the panels and in the tympanum is simple, pensive and intellectual.

"The panels are in full relief, some of the figures being seven inches high, and are the main features of the work. They represent six scenes from the Bible. The first panel, the one at the bottom of the left-hand door, represents the expulsion from Paradise; the second, the lower panel on the right-hand door, represents the dream of Jacob. The next is the Annunciation; this panel, though there are only two figures, and it is severely simple, has been pronounced by some the best of the six, though each has its peculiar charm. The fourth panel is the Resurrection; the fifth represents the twenty-four elders praising the Lord, and the sixth is the end of the world; but the group above, Christ and the surrounding figures, which is over all, is to show that there is a life beyond this. Spirited figures of human and supernatural beings are given in very high and very low relief, with great attention to the planes expressive of distance and modeling. Marked ability in disposing groups and accentuating figures is shown. Twelve small standing figures grace the sides of the doors, six to each door, three in a line; they stand in the Gothic way on rich potestal brackets and under canopies—all in bronze. At the top on the extreme right stands a monk reading from a book; below is an apostle, perhaps St. Peter the cholerie, with a long sword, while below stands David in the harness of a Roman soldier. At the top on the left of the right door stands a mitred Pope; below him St. Luke with pencil and book, and underneath an aged priest with his hands out—perhaps Aaron. On the left hand door the lowest standing figure to the right is Moses, with a wilderness of beard; above is St. Matthew, and above him again an Apostle with a scroll. To the left of the left door is St. John the Baptist, as an old man with water bottle and crook; a young St. John with a goblet; and a cloaked figure. Above and below each of these twelve figures is a square with a head protruding. Some of the sixteen heads are those of Apostles with long beards, but others are more realistic and of today. In the right-hand lower corner, for instance, is the portrait of Mr. Bitter in his sculptor's cap. Above is the head of Mr. Richard M. Hunt, the architect; elsewhere is the likeness of Mr. Bitter's father, and a female face is said to be that of the architect's daughter-in-law. The borders above and below are set with recumbent figures in the round. In one a woman with a skull balances a Fury with serpents; in another a veiled angel, perhaps the angel of death, balances an ancient harp with his harp. A description of these doors can hardly be made; they must be examined to be appreciated. Mr. Bitter has been at some disadvantage in being a third in this series of doors, having to stand comparisons with those already made by Meissner, Niederh and Riis. He stands the comparison well, his work being very different from theirs and quite individual. His strong decorative instinct stands him in good stead. He has composed a pair of doors that will be certain to call the attention of thousands passing up and down Broadway." F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, says: "These great doors have each been cast in one solid piece, a rare feat in bronze casting, and they are therefore worthy of examination, both for their artistic qualities and their excellence as specimens of foundry work."

WHILE Mr. Debs, the labor leader, was awaiting trial in the County jail, Richard W. Root of Chicago took a cast of his head, from which a bust will be made.
Our Illustrations.

Regular Edition.


GROUP—STEAM AND ELECTRICITY CONTROLLED BY SCIENCE, page 380.

STATUE OF GEN'L JOHN GLOVER—CHARLES SUMNER, page 381.


ENTRANCE TO OAKWOODS CEMETERY, Chicago, page 383.

VIEWS IN OAKWOODS CEMETERY, Chicago, page 384.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS’ MONUMENT, OAKWOODS CEMETERY, Chicago, page 385.

ASTOR MEMORIAL DOORS, Trinity Church, New York, page 387.

THE HEINE MONUMENT, page 388.

DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT, page 406.

Additional Illustrations in International Edition.


MONUMENT TO GEN’L ROBERT MCALLESTER, Bellevue, N. J. Rock face Westerly granite with portrait medallions in bronze. Smith Granite Co., designers and contractors.

MONUMENT TO EDWIN BOOTH, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. Stanford White, architect. Tennessee marble with bronze portrait medallion by F. E. Elwell.

DESIGN for a cap monument, with carved cross. W. A. Richards, designer.

DESIGN for a marble monument, with draped urn. W. W. Dutton, designer.

Proposed Monuments:

Hillsboro, O.—Between thirty and forty designs have been submitted for the Soldiers’ monument to be erected here. No selection has been made. The committee desire to raise all of the funds necessary before contracting for the work.

Dallas, Tex.—It is proposed to let the contract for the $10,000 Confederate monument on November 1st next.

Rickwell, Ina.—The proposition to erect a Soldiers’ monument at the county seat will be submitted to the voters of Floyd county, Ia., at the coming fall election.

York, Neb.—A movement is on foot at York to build a monument to the old soldiers of that county to cost from $15,000 to $17,000.

Detroit, Mich.—A movement is on foot to erect a heroic bronze statue of Gen. Governor Edwin B. Winslow.

Sycamore, Ill.—The General Daniel Dustin Monument Association has been incorporated.

New Orleans, La.—An appropriation has been voted by the Louisiana legislature for the construction of a statue of Thomy Lafon, the negro philanthropist. It will probably be placed in the State House, and it will be the first statue ever erected to a negro in the South.

The Heine Monument, New York.—The Arian Club of New York has undertaken to bring the beautiful colossal monument of Heinrich Heine, the work of Prof. Emil Herder, to New York; it having been refused a place in the town associated with Heine in Germany. It will cost about $35,000, and the money will be raised by subscription. It is reported that it will be the most beautiful monument in New York City. The illustration will give a good idea of its artistic merits, but it would require considerable space to explain its details.

New Bedford, Mass.—Funds are being raised for a naval monument for this place.

Orange, N. J.—The Woman’s Improvement Society will undertake the work of raising funds for a Peace monument.

New York, N. Y.—The Holland Society of New York proposes to erect in the Central Park, or on the Riverside Drive a statue of William the Silent, the Dutch Washington. It will be either an equestrian statue or a lofty column surmounted by a statue in the manner of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, London. Competitive designs are invited for either of the forms of statue mentioned, a suitable prize to be awarded to the one which may be chosen.

Washington, D. C.—A commission has been appointed by Governor Peck of Wisconsin to select a statue of Pere Mar-
The meeting of the Ohio dealers held under the auspices of the Marble and Granite Dealers Association of that State convened at the Forest City House, Cleveland, July 7th. President Charles Briggs called the meeting to order and at his suggestion that some one not an officer of the association be called to preside, Mr. Thos. C. Myers was made chairman. The "literary program" was carried out by the reading of the following papers: "Art in Monumental Work," O. A. Coffman, Cleveland; "Legislation," T. C. Myers, Cleveland; "The Work of Other Marble and Granite Dealers Associations," R. J. Haight, Chicago; "An Organization Profitable" I. H. Kelley, Springfield, Ohio. Other members of the program were responded to by impromptu remarks. "Lights and Shadows of the Trade," called forth many experiences amusing, serious and sympathetic the best effort being made by Mr. Philip Wieland of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who started business with fifteen dollars away back in the fifties. Mr. Wieland found that his best assurance of success was in doing business as an honorable man should. His first designs were made by taking an "impression" from a stone already finished and then tapping it to a box and using a roller, he was ready to "spindle tomahawk." His remarks caused much merriment among his listeners being delivered in "broken English," yet in choice language full of sharp points, they were the hit of the session.

A vote of thanks was extended to all who had prepared papers for the edification of the meeting, as well as to those who had taken such an active part in carrying forward the meeting to signal success. The general feeling was that the session was one of great profit to all.

At the appointed hour in the evening about 35 persons sat down to a most elaborate menu of seven courses to which all did sample justice, after which the following toasts and responses under the direction of Mr. C. E. Nason as toast master were listened to with many assurances of gratification.

1. Remarks by toast master - C. E. Nason.
2. The Ladies - C. F. Leavenworth.
3. The Day We Celebrate - L. O. Corbett.
5. Hopes and Help - W. R. Cree.
10. Experiences of the Trade - P. Wieland.

Vocal and instrumental music enlivened the occasion which feature of the exercises was a source of grateful delight.

The annual meeting of the Marble and Granite Dealers Association of Ohio convened at the Forest City House, Cleveland, July 4th.

That our great National holiday is not an unusual time for such a meeting has been shown in the past and so clearly demonstrated this year that the day is not likely to be chosen again. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated and the deliberations were provokedly interferred with by the explosion of cannon crackers etc.

President Chas. U. Briggs and Secretary I. H. Kelley filled their respective offices.

The following named dealers were added to the roll of members.

Frank P. Cohn, Manchester, Ohio; Chas. Edwards, Ironton, Ohio; Mr. Knight & Smith, Norwalk, Ohio; Philip Wieland, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Watters & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Smith & Bradner, Pittsford, Vt.

A request was presented that action be taken to protect its membership from practical innovations by so called salamens of granite and marble who have no fixed place of business and who claim to undersell regular dealers because not having shop expenses, etc. This occasioned a spirited debate and the sense of the meeting was manifested in the expression that if regular dealers would attend one meeting and agree upon the withholding of their patronage from those who supply such dealers with material the Association would be enabled to afford relief. But so long as the regular dealer took no interest himself, in the affairs of the trade in general either by vote, act or presence, it was to no avail to accomplish anything in this direction. The matter was tabled for action at next meeting.

The Committee on Lien Law presented a report showing that for lack of sufficient funds to prolong the effort, success was rendered impossible.

The Committee was limited to the amount of one hundred dollars with instructions to send an appeal for donations for this cause to all the dealers in Ohio if a further amount was required. This appeal has been made twice but in neither instance has it met with a generous response.

The following named officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year.

For President, Clarence G. Leavenworth, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, I. H. Kelley, Springfield, Ohio; 1st Vice-President, G. W. Knox, Bellevue, Ohio; 2nd Vice-President, W. A. Harsha, Wilmington, Ohio; 3rd Vice-President, J. H. Colepa, Barnewall, Ohio; 4th Vice-President, J. A. Prince, Troy, Ohio.

Directors: Joseph Carabelli, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Willett, Bryan, Ohio; Dorr White, Kenton, Ohio; Chas. U. Briggs, Troy, Ohio; H. J. M. Jones, Zanesville, Ohio; W. R. Jones, McCamnellsville, Ohio; Thos. C. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio; I. H. Kelley, Springfield, Ohio; C. L. Batchelder, Toledo, Ohio.
It was decided to discontinue holding the winter or semi-
annual meetings. Toledo was chosen for the next annual gath-
ering and the date fixed at July 20th. J. H. Lloyd, C. L. Batch-
eelder and G. G. Leavenworth were appointed as committee of
arrangements.

H. J. M. Jones and I. H. Kelley were appointed a committee
to prepare suitable resolutions of condolence for brothers James
Harrison and Homer M. Woodward who have been seriously af-
fected for some time past.

I. H. Kelley, Sec'y.

Marble and granite dealers in Texas are agitating the ques-
tion of forming a state association.

The Retail and Wholesale Marble Dealers' Association of
New England and the Provinces decided not to hold the
Semi Annual Meeting announced for July 25th. This informa-
tion reached us after the first forms of Monumental News
had gone to press.

Dealing With Agents.

Editor Monumental News:

Can you give us the desired information on the following
points:

1st. When a certain percentage is paid an agent for sell-
ing monumental work is it the custom throughout the country
to pay the whole amount when the sales are delivered or only
part when delivered and balance when work is paid for?

2nd. Is an agent entitled to commission on sales having
been made at the shop, the customer having come there through
the solicitation of the agent; but the proprietor not having any
knowledge of the fact of his having been solicited?

3rd. If the agent informs the proprietor that a certain par-
ty is coming in to buy and said party does buy, is he entitled to
the same commission as though he had taken the order himself?

G. & Co., Colorado.

These are very largely matters of personal agreement be-
tween employer and agent. Ordinarily commissions are paid
when work is delivered and paid for, although in many cases an
agent may be allowed a part payment if he is thoroughly relia-
able and his order can be depended upon as being bona fide.

The second query is one that is frequently the cause of
trouble, which can only be avoided by requiring the agent to
furnish a complete list of the parties called upon with remarks
made by them with reference to their intentions regarding work.
When this is not done, and an agent can satisfy an employer
that he has been instrumental in promoting a sale he should
have some compensation.

In reply to your third query we would say, yes.

In order to give our correspondent the benefit of prevailing
practices, we have requested several subscribers to express them-
selves on the subject and append their replies.

Richter & Doland, Illinois. No. 1. Our experience
has been that they should be paid in full when order is consid-
ered all right.

2nd. It is very hard to determine whether the customer
came through the agents influence or not. Certain amount of
people will come whether solicited by agent or not if the firm
has any standing or is well known.

3rd. If the party informs the agent that they will be in on
a certain day and the agent meets them and makes sale at regu-
lar price he is entitled to full commission, on the other hand if
there is another marble yard in the same town and they figure
around, do not consider the agent has any particular influence
over them as they no doubt intend to buy where they can get
the best bargain. In this case he should be paid sufficient
amount for his trouble if the sale is made by his employer. It is
very difficult to employ agents on commission and have them

POINTS ON
GRANITE

NO. 25

WHY IS IT

That Barre Granite almost unknown to the trade a dozen
years ago, is now the leading granite used for monumental
purposes.

The wonderful progress made in the use of this material
is to be accounted for in the fact that it can be had
entirely free from imperfections, iron or
black knots. It is pure, clear and bright, retaining this
appearance after years of exposure to the weather, pro-
vided, of course, the best is used. This comes only from
the quarries whose reputation has been justly established, and
not from boulders which are used as a substitute on ac-
count of cost of production.

We own and operate one of these quarries and have
every facility for producing this granite at the lowest
cost, consistent with good material and finish.

Jones Brothers,
Office, 53 and 55 Kilby St., BOSTON, MASS.
Western Office: Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.
Foreign Office: Palmerston Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Quarry Works: Barre, Vt.

TRY US.

THE FACT...

That so many dealers are using the Air Brush and find that the money
paid for one is a good investment, should be one reason why you should
give this tool consideration.

We have some new sample designs made
with the Air Brush which you may have
for inspection, simply for the ask-
ing.

To name the dealers using our Air Brush
for shading their designs is to enumerate
nearly all of the wide awake firms on
the globe. Did you ever have one of our
catalogs? A postal card will get one.

Address,
AIRE BRUSH MFG CO.
145 Nassau Street. ROCKFORD, ILL., U.S.
Detail Carving for the Iowa Soldiers' Monument.

NO. 2.

It is only by looking back 15 or 20 years that we realize how great has been the progress of the granite industry. Not only has the consumption for monumental, as well as building purposes, greatly increased, but the art of working the material has developed in proportion and there has been a steady improvement in designing so as to do full justice to the possibilities of the material.

A very good illustration of modern monumental decoration is given by the accompanying cut representing a section of the columns of the Iowa State Soldiers' Monument which is now being manufactured of Barre Granite at our yards in Montpelier and Barre, Vt. Aside from the artistic beauty of design, the immense size of the anchors and heavy relief of the wreaths are worthy of notice. There are 8 anchors measuring 10 feet in length. The wreaths are relieved at the extreme point about ten inches. This massive section will be 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

Since securing this very important contract for the State of Iowa we have bought and taken possession of one of the largest granite cutting establishments in the country formerly owned by the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co. The plant has been remodelled and equipped with modern machinery for dressing, cutting and handling granite of any dimensions. Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed. We solicit an opportunity of furnishing estimates on all classes of monumental work.

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Western Office: 53 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Main Office: Barre, Vermont.
Foreign Office: 107 Union St., Aberdeen, Scot.
satisfied, it is more satisfactory to employ by the month if a man is worth anything and can make a living on commission he surely is worth a certain salary and expenses. Agents as a rule are unemployable, there is very little money to be made out of their work. A firm may do more business and control the trade with very little profit on their work, on the other hand they are taking more risk and responsibility at same time to do this.

GOTH & CO., Indiana: We agree with you in your opinion that the details are largely matters of agreement between dealer and agent.

Our custom is, first to pay our trusted agents, the entire commission, as soon as they turn the contract over to us, provided the work is to be delivered and paid for inside of three months, the agent must wait a corresponding time for his compensation.

Second, our agents are not entitled to a commission on sales made at the shop when we are not advised before the sale is made that our agent solicited the customer.

Third, when an agent informs us that a certain customer will come to the shop to select a job and we then proceed in setting, we conclude that the agent has persuaded the customer to call on us and we pay the agent two-thirds of the commission which we usually pay when they take the order. We will add that when a member of the firm goes out to assist the agent in making a sale of a large job, the commission to be paid the agent is agreed upon before the sale is made and usually amounts to half the regular commission.

When we are unable to collect for a job which was sold by an agent, the agent loses his commission for that job, at a second had sale the agent either pays for it or loses his place with us.

SANDERS & BAXTER, Iowa: First, we pay one-half of the commission agreed upon on acceptance of the order, the balance when work is settled for.

Second, we pay commission for agents "come and see" customers according to the value of the sale. Which is generally of much value by the time the customer has run the gauntlet of all the shops of the country.

We of the Iowa Association hope for a great improvement in this class of sales.

PHILIP TRUESDEL, Michigan: It is the usual custom in Michigan to pay the agent one-third of the commission when the order is turned in, one-third when work is set, and settled for and the balance when the dealer gets his pay for the work.

Second, when a customer comes into the shop the solicitation of agent and bays, the dealer should allow him one-half of the commission on the sale.

Third, the answer to second question will cover same point.

This is the usual way of dealing with the agent unless these matters are covered by a special agreement.

W. J. LITTLEJOHN, Seneca, Falls, N. Y.: In reply to first query, we have always held that commission was due when sale was turned in, one-third when work is set, and settled for and the balance when the dealer gets his pay for the work.

Second, when a customer comes into the shop the solicitation of agent and bays, the dealer should allow him one-half of the commission on the sale.

Third, we would consider the agent entitled to the full commission unless an arrangement between him and the proprietor has been made whereby he has agreed to get less commission on such sales.

We take great interest in the MONUMENTAL NEWS, and would like to see it in the hands of every stone worker in the country. N. E. De LANGE, prop. Mt. Morris, N. Y., Stewart Granite Works.

Liability of Railroads for Delay of Freight by Strikes.

The all too frequent recurrence of greater or smaller railroad strikes makes it very essential that every one should thoroughly understand the rules of law which govern the liability of a railroad for damages arising from the delay of freight by strikes. With regard to this subject some very nice distinctions are made. Until within a comparatively few years it was almost universally accepted as settled by the common law that, broadly speaking, the existence of a strike or interference of a mob could not be made an excuse for any unusual delay in delivering freight at its destination. And, in some sense, this may still be said to be the general doctrine. A New York decision of thirty-five years ago has often been cited as indicating a formally introduced into this country this view, which was first promulgated in England. In the common case of a contract for services, as for building a house, the builder has been unable to perform because his workmen have abandoned his service, proof that their conduct was wilful and every way unjustifiable the court says, will not give the party injured an action against them nor will it excuse the party who has made the contract. Likewise, it declares, if the inability of a railroad to perform a contract of carriage is occasioned by the default of persons for whose conduct it is responsible, it must answer for the consequences.

The Supreme Court of Illinois was, perhaps, the first in 1896, to turn the current of judicial decision on this subject into a new channel. It took the ground that for delay resulting from a refusal of its employes to do their duty, a railroad is responsible; but for delay resulting solely from the lawlessness of violence of men not in the employ of the road, it is not responsible for the injury done by the men whose violence causes the delay, have, but a short time before, being employed by it. Where employees suddenly refuse to work, and are discharged, and delay results from a failure to supply promptly their place, such delay, the court goes on to say, is attributable to the misconduct of the employees in refusing to do their duty, and this misconduct in such case is to be considered the proximate cause of the delay and the road held responsible accordingly; but when the places of the recalcitrant employees are promptly supplied by other competent men, and the "strike"men then prevent the new employees from doing duty by lawless and irresistible violence, the delay resulting solely from this cause is not attributable to the misconduct of employees, but arises from the misconduct of persons for whose acts the carrier is in no manner responsible, making a case not to be distinguished in principle from the assault of a mob of strangers.

Much the same position as this has been taken in the great railroad states of Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania, which is probably sufficient to insure the ultimate triumph of the doctrine throughout all of the states, as fast as the question is raised, or at least with few exceptions. The Court of Appeals of New York now carefully restricts what it said before to cases where employees simply refuse to discharge their duties, or to work, or suddenly abandon their employment without offering violence or causing any forcible obstruction to the business. All that can be required of a railroad in any other emergency, it holds, is that it shall exercise due care and diligence to guard against delay and to forward freight to its destination. Not only storms and floods and other natural causes may excuse delay, but the conduct of men may also do so, as by violence and riotously resisting the running of trains. It matters not that a strike was conceived and organized while the strikers were in the road's employ. They cease to be employees by refusing to obey orders or render service and willfully arraying themselves in positive hostility against the road, seeking to intimidate and defeat the efforts of employers who are willing to serve it.

Carpeaux's unveiled bronze statue of the late Prince Imperial and his spaniel Nero is now for sale in Paris. The marble original was destroyed by the Communards.
SECTION OF W. C. TOWNSEND’S IMPERIAL BLUE PEARL QUARRY.

W. C. TOWNSEND,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF W. C. TOWNSEND’S
RED SWEDE AND IMPERIAL PEARL BLUE GRANITES.

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Townsend’s Revisio No. 10
State 3 ft. High.
Price on Application.
Workshop Hints.

How to Protect the Brine for Tempering Granite Tools.

The barrel used must be clean. A salt barrel, whisky barrel, or one made for the purpose; no paint, oil, or grease of any kind must come in contact with the brine, under any circumstances. As the brine evaporates, fill the barrel with fresh water, but do not add any more salt. Test the brine from time to time, by putting a raw potato into it, if it floats your brine is O. K., if not add more salt, rock salt if possible. Take good care of the brine; as the older it becomes the better it is for tempering granite tools.—Mt. Morris Steam Gran. Works.

A subscriber says: To coat a polished surface on granite for lettering use ordinary mucilage, rub the mucilage over the surface to be covered, then sprinkle on dry white lead and rub with the hand until it is covered and smooth. This is the best receipt for coating that I have ever used, it makes a smooth, white surface, far superior to plaster. The white lead can be bought at any paint store.

Schricker & Reed, Davenport, Ia., have a very complete blank for keeping an account of the expense connected with every piece of work they handle. On one side of the blank, which is printed on a sheet about 10 x 12 inches are the following headings: Stock (invoice cost)—Freight—Cartage; Cutting; Stone Cutting; Polishing; Lettering; Carving; Doweling and Fitting; Dowels—lead—time; Boxing and Loading; Hauling; Foundation, Stone—Sand—Cement—time; Incidents and Tools; Commission; Remarks. On the other side: Inscriptions; Design No.; Shop No.; When to finish; Raised letters; Sunken letters; Verse letters; Family Name; Ship to; Set at.

Cements. The following receipts for cements might come in handy at odd times: To make a cement for fastening iron articles in stone, mix 7 parts of good plaster of Paris with one part of iron filings, and stir the stuff into a paste with water. It must be made when wanted, and in suitable quantities, as it dries very quickly.

A cement for repairing broken sandstone articles may be made by mixing: twenty parts of dry, clean, fine sand, two parts of pulverized plumbic oxide, one part pulverized lime. Make this into a thick paste with linseed oil or linseed oil varnish.

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The leading Manufacturers and Importers of Monuments, Headstones, and all cemetery work have many strong points, and want you to know all about them, and feel them.

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Important, most assuredly. The wants of the people to-day are supplied with designs that are the best and most artistic. And we can satisfy any taste. We have a large variety for you to select from.

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By using the best of materials in factory like ours, and the workmen we have cannot help turning out good work. We mean it when we say that no better grade of work is produced than by us.

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Last, but surely not least: You all know what it is to be disappointed. We do not disappoint but ship on time. A trial will not only convince but compel you to believe us.

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Vases, Settees,
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On sheets 11 x 14 in-
ches, $3 per dozen.
Special Notice to Dealers!

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CHARLES MCDONALD,
FROGHALL GRANITE WORKS,
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DO NOT BE DECEIVED.
DO NOT DECEIVE YOUR CUSTOMERS
HANDLE NONE BUT THE GENUINE
DARK HARDWICK CRANITE.

Gives the best satisfaction. Free from accessory minerals, especially iron sulphites, so often discolored monument work. 

We wish to state to the trade that we have the facilities for handling and quarrying heavy stone, and we want your trade. Special Discount on Random Stock in carload lots. Address all communications to:

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22 DESIGNS on 20 separate cards, 25 x 20, packed flat for $5.00 by express, CHARGES PREPAID when cash is received with order.

EXTRA HIGH GRADE reproductions on Heavy Paper of Artistic and well proportioned hand drawings costing $10 or more. Most of the Fins design retail from $1.00 to $4.00.

Three sizes and wholesale prices in four popular granites.

Acknowledged by leading dealers to be the cheapest and most practical designs ever issued for the trade in general.

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Office, Quarry and Mill, WEST RUTLAND, VT, P. O. Box 598 RUTLAND, VT.
The product of our new quarry is conceded by the oldest quarrymen to be the finest grained granite in Quincy. It is very dark, takes a high polish and is especially adapted to

MONUMENTAL WORK

We are desirous of having all of our old patrons, and every other dealer who handles granite, know something of the merits of this new granite, and we therefore make the following offer as a special inducement for a

TRIAL ORDER.

To every dealer sending us an order for a monument or marker to be made from our Dark Quincy Granite, we will send free of charge a handsome polished sample and a blue print drawing of the design.

Your early acceptance of this special offer is solicited

QUINCY, MASS.

McDONNELL & SONS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers are informed that hereafter the receipt of orders for subscription will be acknowledged by change of date in address on wrapper. Subscribers who have not renewed their subscriptions will please note the date of expiration of subscriptions on the wrapper.

N. E. Austin, of Danbury, Conn., conducts a greenhouse in connection with his monument business.

D. M. Spline, for several years a travelling salesman in the marble trade, is now in the retail business at Concord, N. H.

W. H. Smith & Co., Plainfield, N. J., have the contract for a mausoleum to be erected for the Ackerman family at a cost of $75,000.

The Jacksonville Marble Co., of Jacksonville Fla., having established an extensive retail trade in Florida and Georgia are now building up quite a successful jobbing trade.

The soldiers monument recently unveiled at Danbury, Conn., is said to be the first memorial of the kind in which the statue is represented standing with reversed arms. The monument is of Westerly granite and was designed and manufactured by the Smith Granite Co. It is 7-9 X 5-4 at the base and including the statue is about 15-0 in height.

W. E. Wray, of Sac City, Iowa, who was in Chicago last month says the outlook for an unusually large corn crop is most encouraging. Business has been very good with him up to the present time.

J. R. Canty, of Toledo, O., has recently completed the largest family monument in his section of the "corn state." It is a Barre Granite monument surrounded by an Italian marble statue of Faith.

R. P. Babour, representing W. M. Wattles & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., called upon the MONUMENTAL NEWS last month. He reported a marked improvement in trade towards the end of the month.

W. & J. Littlejohn, Seneca Falls, N. Y., have the contract for a large cross monument to be erected to the late Congressman J. H. Camp. The principal dimensions of the cross are 12-0 X 5-0 X 2-0, it will weigh twelve tons when finished.

Crops are good and business better than we anticipated is the encouraging report that comes from J. W. Gooch & Co., Waco, Texas. Mr. Gooch visited Vermont during the past month and placed orders for ten or twelve car loads of granite work. Among the contracts was one for a family monument to be erected at Paris, Texas, at a cost of $5,000.

P. H. McCue the popular western marble salesman will have reason to remember how he celebrated the glorious fourth this year. While rusticaating with his wife at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, they were both poisoned by poison ivy and were quite sick for several days. He was soon on the road again, however, a

Low prices named on Barre, Concord, Quincy, Red Beach and all New England granites. Write to W. C. Townsend.
The Barre Granite Co.

ROUGH STOCK FOR THE TRADE

DIES, CAPS AND BASES squared and polished if desired.
Our quarry is acknowledged to be one of the finest dark quarries in Barre and we GUARANTEE the stock to be equal to the best produced. Our facilities are such as to enable us to quote the most satisfactory prices.

BARRE, VT. The Barre Granite Co.

SEND US A SAMPLE ORDER AND BE CONVINCED.

Living demonstration of the fact that it's hard to down a marble man.

Messrs. L. Wiegner & Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y., report having secured a number of fine contracts lately for monuments to be placed in their leading local cemeteries, notable among them being a shaft monument to stand 37 feet high. Mr. A. W. Anderson, the firm's representative, although not a novice in the business is meeting with much success which is mutually gratifying to all concerned.

The two story marble finishing shop, and a new mill of 24 gangs, of the Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vt., were destroyed by fire early on July 30th. The fire was an untimely one for the company, but by starting up their shops at Center Rutland, and another one at West Rutland, running on part capacity, all their orders will be taken care of pending the reconstructing of the burned plant.

George Brown & Co., of Newark, N. J., are contractors for the pedestal of the monument soon to be erected in Military Park, that city, in memory of the late Frederic T. Read, who was the first to introduce granite monuments in this country. The pedestal is in the shape of a column, made from a single block of granite, and is to be set into a niche in the side of a hill.

Mr. W. A. Crosier, a pioneer in the marble business in Illinois, accompanied by his son, W. C. Crossier, the well known travelling salesman, called upon the News last month. Mr. Crossier commenced business in Pennsylvania nearly forty years ago and a few years later, in 1856, located at Rushville, Ill., where he was joined by T. J. Hutton in 1860. He has now retired and will reside in Chicago. Although never actively engaged in politics a letter from the late John A. Logan written to Mr. Crossier several years before the General's death, testifies to the valuable services he rendered during an important crisis in the political history of the state.

Some months ago the MONUMENTAL NEWS illustrated from the original design, a mausoleum for which Legner & Quinn, of Newport, Ky., were the contractors. The work was completed last month and after appropriate ceremonies, the contractors and many friends, in and out of the trade, enjoyed a sumptuous repast at a well known Cincinnati resort. The mausoleum, as will be remembered, is Egyptian in design, it is 160 feet long and 50 feet high. Several Italian marble statues are appropriately placed about the structure. At the entrance stands the genius of the tomb, one hand resting upon the knob of the door and the other holding a torch. "Morning" and "Night" are represented. A number of Egyptian symbols are introduced in the design, all of which, excepting the statue, is executed in Barre granite.

The statue on the Soldiers' monument in the Holleyville Cemetery, N. Y., was blown from its pedestal last month and broken into fragments. It was a life-size figure of a soldier. Immediate steps will be taken to replace the statue.

Intending purchasers of derricks, hoisting machinery, etc., will find it to their interest to correspond with Smith, Whitcomb & Cook of Barre, Vt. Their Single Rope Lift and Back Lift Derricks are in use at many of the New England quarries and give uniform satisfaction. Patented improvements used exclusively on derricks made by this firm are valuable features that contribute to their superiority.

W. C. Townsend's No. 2 Red Swede granite is free from iron, sap and all other defects. Satisfaction guaranteed.
TO THE RETAIL GRANITE TRADE.

I am prepared to manufacture all classes of Monumental Work, which I guarantee to do in a first class manner. My rough stock is selected from the best quarries, and my prices are consistent with the character of the work furnished. If you have orders that require special promptness place them with me. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited with the trade regarding work of any description.

S. Henry Barnicoat.

From our regular correspondent:

QUINCY, MASS.

It was early in the year 1850 that I had occasion to look up some statistics regarding the granite business in New England, and particularly those pertaining to the industry as carried on in Quincy. The work was done for a well known Boston lawyer, who was associated with a law firm who acted for the syndicate of English capitalists who at that time were buying up waterworks and gas companies, and who culminated the big whiskey and brewery deals. He was sanguine over the prospects of successfully monopolizing the granite business, and naturally turned his attention toward Quincy, the recognized center of the business in the east. He had the assurance of the capitalists that if the business showed a net earning of 6% that sufficient money would be furnished to buy up all the quarry land in this city and it necessary, to purchase the plants of some of the larger manufacturers. There was to be no half way about the matter, and money would have been no object if the result was at all encouraging. Ittook but a short time to show conclusively that there was more than a net earning of 6% even with the money disadvantages due to the method of conducting the business, and there were bright prospects, under a more systematic condition of things, of raising the figures several notches. Personally, I had always favored a combination of some kind to bring about, if possible, a more uniform price in monumental work, and always lamented the fact that the majority of our manufacturers were handicapped by lack of capital, and were unable to branch out into the more modern way of doing business by the latest improved machinery. Naturally then, I waited with interest, the result of this movement to corner Quincy granite, and entered into the work with a good spirit. It will be remembered that Messrs. Goldsmith of Boston had just previous to this, been negotiating for some of our old quarries, and were at the time backed by English money, but the movement to which we refer had no connection with this. It was the original intention of the projector of the scheme to include all of the New England granites in the deal, but the field was afterwards thought to be too wide a one to work in successfully, and it was finally decided that Quincy, Barre and Westerly would be the most profitable granite to control. Agents were sent to the two latter places to look over the quarrying districts there, but it was at Quincy that most of the work was being done. As yet no negotiations had been made. Plans were drawn up of the quarry lands connected with a railroad, and every detail that would make the prospects brighter in the eyes of the capitalists was put in. Think not a moment, however, that this was any visionary scheme. Of course it was necessary to have the syndicate believe it was a good thing before any transactions were made, and it was just as essential to have the figures and plans tell a good story as possible.

The time had just about come for active work when the unfortunate strike occurred May 1st. That the going out of a few men in Quincy threatened to paralyze the granite business throughout New England was something that seemed beyond the comprehension of the capitalists, and the question of controlling such a large body of workmen seemed too hazardous a one to allow to enter into any undertaking where so much was involved. It was one of the chief things that turned the tide, and in a month the matter was dropped altogether.

The incident to which I have referred had entirely dropped from my mind, and I probably would not have thought of it again had it not been that only last week I met this lawyer who...

No trouble to estimate. Write to W. C. Townsend.
FALL TRADE.

You will need to buy desirable jobs for Fall trade.

Don’t Wait until September 1st to do so, but buy them at once. Our always unequaled stock, both in quality and quantity makes it an easy matter for you to select work that will

Meet the Requirements of Your Trade.

You may have to pay a little more for them than what you could get them elsewhere, but it is easier to sell an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT JOB for $1.00 than one that has this and that defect, and several of them, for $85? Correspond with us at once. We can PLEASE you and make it PROFITABLE for you to trade with us.

GOOD GOODS. RIGHT PRICES. SQUARE DEALING.

W. M. Wattles & Co.,

GENERAL OFFICES: 28-32 North St. Paul St.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Branches at Barre, Vt.; Quincy, Mass.; Aberdeen, Scot.; Carrara, Italy.

had been working the syndicate movement four years, and he informed me that the question was again being revived and although not quite as sanguine as he was before he still had hopes of its consummation. He cited the instance of the combination of marble importers of Vermont and pictured even greater results if the granite business of New England or even one locality was managed by a corporation. He still had his eye on Quincy as the starting point and believed that our granite, with shrewd business management and liberal advertising and good workmanship, could be made to stand foremost with the trade the entire country over, and a truer statement was never made. Quincy granite for a monumental job is far ahead of all other granites and this fact was never better illustrated than at our exhibition at the World's Fair. What struck me as a good thing that should be pushed along was the lawyer's proposition this time to enlist as many of the local manufacturers as possible into the combine and to consider experience as well as stock in trade as a factor in the capitalization.

Manufacturers today will tell you that there are too many firms in Quincy to carry on the business successfully. There are small firms here as well as in Barre and other places, the members of which would be better off at the end of the year, if they had remained right at their old jobs, at the banker, and who now, if not involved in matters where it might be disastrous for them to discontinue would give up with good grace.

Quincy manufacturers have long adhered to solve the problem of a more uniform price on finished work and they seem to be not nearer that end than at the outset. Anything that will tend to bring this about would most assuredly be welcomed, but if syndicates are going to manage it the Quincy manufacturers will see that they go in on the inside.

Business is reported as opening up a little brighter towards the latter part of the month and some firms have an exceptionally fine run of work.

The bush hammer thief who has reaped quite a rich harvest by raids on the different sheds the past few months was captured last week and there is much relief felt among both the bosses and men.

Robert E. Stone, of Lexington, Ky., has just erected over the grave of his dog a monument that cost $650. The stone is a pointed shaft of red Ashmore granite elaborately and fancifully carved. It has a deeply chiseled inscription: "Ded. for sixteen years our silent brother and friend. His faithful dog shall bear him company."

The fact that the schoolboys at Harrow are raising a fund to erect a costly monument over the grave of R. N. Ballantyne at Rome has evoked a letter from Robert Louis Stevenson, who suggests that the monument be made very simple and the bulk of the subscription devoted to the needs of the surviving members of the novelist's family, and that the memorial bear the words: "Erected to his cheerful memory by a grateful generation."

Mackie & Sons' well equipped granite manufacturing plant at Barre is to have an addition in the way of gang saws for sawing granite. This is a comparatively new departure in the manufacture of granite, but its practicability has been demonstrated, and with the excellent water power at their control. Messrs. Mackie & Son are in position to do such work at the minimum of expense. Their large granite dressing machines which is driven by the same power is kept busy on heavy work all of the time.

It is economy to have W. C. Townsend's Empire Design Book; price $45 00.
In an old Pine Creek cemetery, at Jersey Shore, Roulette, Penn., is a headstone bearing the following unique inscription:

JAMES MURRAH.

"Born in Ireland, June 11, 1782. Emigrated to America in 1790. Converted to God in 1800, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The husband of three wives, the father of 22 children, 18 living, the grandfather of 82, and the great-grandfather of 36, who died in Jersey Shore, April 11, 1853, in great peace and triumph, being 71 years a resident of the country where he exchanged earth for heaven."

On a recent visit to an old graveyard in Greene, Trumbull county, O., the following quaint epitaphs were discovered. On an old, flat, brown headstone, fallen down and broken in two, is written:

WYMAN WAKEFIELD.

During his life he voted for and helped to elect the following Presidents:


There is a tradition extant that the old man also voted for James Buchanan, but, having lived until after the war of the Rebellion commenced, he did not wish it recorded on his tombstone that he "voted for and helped elect" James Buchanan.

On a small white marble slab in the same cemetery was read the following wonderful inscription:

JOHN C. EVANS.

Our father lies beneath the sod, His spirit's gone up to his God, We never more shall hear his tread, Nor see the sun upon his head.

The only distinguishing trait of this old man was that while living his head was adorned with a large and beautiful wen, and his children, wishing to record and perpetuate this virtue, had the above touching and appropriate lines engraved upon his tombstone.

An old tombstone recently brought to light at Waltham, Mass., bears the following inscriptions:

"Here lies ye remains of ye excellent, pious and learned Divine, ye late Revd Mr. WARKHAM WILLIAMS, first pastor of ye chhr Waltham. He was indeed a

burning and shining Light of superior, natural Powers and acquired Abilities, diligent in Study, apt to teach, fervent in Prayer, accurate and instructive in preaching, prudent and faithful in Discipline, tender and solicitous in comforting, grave in his Department, agreeable and edifying in conversation, neek towards all men, constant and cordial in Friendship, concluding in every relation, resigned in adversity, a bright example in fidelvour & Doctrine universally esteemed & Died greatly lamented. In ye Pulpit Pebery, 1st he was struck with palsy which put an end to his Life June 2nd, 1751, in ye 55th year of his ministry & 63rd of his age."

His Flick also refection in Hope.

At the right of his grave is that of his wife, and at the left those of his three sons and a daughter. The inscription on the stone at his wife's grave reads as follows:

In memory of Mrs. Abigail Williams Relict of the late Revd. Mr. Warkham Williams, who adorned her Christian profession by a holy life—submitive under heavy trials—with much patience enduring long painful diseases—in the faith of the gospel & hope of future happiness—departed this life Sept. 16th 1768, age 50.

 Builders of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City are considerably agitated, now that the facts are leaking out in connection with the combination that seems to have been formed between the dealers in brownstone and freestone generally. It is reported that this combination includes a large majority of the dealers in the above three cities and nearly all the quarriers of the state. The original object of the combination was to raise the price of stone which had dropped to a very low figure.

The granite interests of Westerly, R. I., have received an impetus in the way of a contract just received by the Rhode Island Granite Works. The work is for the 25 story building for the American Tract Society, New York City. The building has two fronts and the first six stories will be of red Westerly granite, rough finished, fine hammered and polished, with considerable carving. The same company has a contract for a tomb for Woodlawn Cemetery to cost $75,000, to be built of Concord granite, part of the cutting for which will be done at Westerly.

The tools used by the Egyptians for quarrying and stone cutting were sometimes made of bronze and sometimes of iron. Herodotus states positively that iron tools were used in the work on the Great Pyramid, which is probably the oldest structure erected by man now remaining. In his exploration of this pyramid Colonel Howard Vyse found a thin plate of iron embedded in the mortar between two of the courses of stone, where it had undoubtedly been placed more than five thousand years ago. Among the ruins of Naukratis (600 B.C.) there were found a few years since, in what appeared to be the remains of a manufactory of iron implements, twenty-eight iron or steel chisels evidently designed for cutting stone or iron. It is a singular fact that none

If you do not have an Art Statue Book, somebody else may have it, and secure the order for a statue. There are 53 plates in this book. Sent on approval. Price $1.00.
New England and Western Granite Co.

INCORPORATED
Quarriers and Manufacturers of

MASON WHITE GRANITE

Equal in every respect to the Best Barre for

Buildings, Mausoleums and Large Monumental Work.

These Quarries have been opened and are in operation for more than twenty-five years, and have supplied the granite for many large buildings and public and private monuments throughout the country. The equipment is second to none, and we have every facility for quarrying and manufacturing stone of the largest dimensions. The equipment consists of two locomotive steam cranes, two McDonald granite cutting machines for dressing blocks of any dimension, polishing machinery, etc.

We have ample track facilities from the Fitchburg R. R., and our shipping facilities are unequalled.

Quarries and Works at...

MASON, N. H.

National Shoe and Leather Bank Building, 271 Broadway.
(new york, n. y.)

of the very few bronze tools that have been discovered are now sufficiently hard to be used for dressing stone, and it is not at all probable that such tools were used except for the softest materials. The reason why so few steel and iron tools have been discovered is doubtless to be found in the perishable character of these metals, for unless tools made of them were placed in a position free from air and moisture, the sharp and hungry tooth of oxygen would rapidly devour them to destruction.—Engineering Magazine.

As a striking instance of the modern ingenuity that gathers everything that nothing be lost, and turns it to some account, the transformation of marble fragments into things of beauty may be cited as examples. Formerly tons of chippings of the finest marble were put to no better use than to make roads or marble dust. Now the little fragments are brought even from the far-famed quarries of Carrara—and are reunited in a solid mass to form household ornaments, parts of buildings, mantels, monuments, etc., says The Carpenters and Builders.

In a large brick structure in one of the small cities on Long Island Sound is the factory of the company engaged in the marble mosaic business. As one enters he sees barrels filled of marble of all colors, the fragments being of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of an egg or larger. The smaller sizes are already reduced to a form of mosaic, but the larger ones are crushed by powerful machines, then carefully screened so as to get an even grade of the size desired. The particles are then mixed with a composition of cement and other materials and the mass is molded while soft in the desired shapes. Lying about one sees various molds for table tops, brackets, urns, mantels, cornices, paper weights, etc. When the mosaic has hardened it is smoothed and polished like solid marble and takes a mirror-like finish. The various colors of the marble are made to appear to great advantage by contrast in some articles. For instance, a checkerboard will be laid out in squares of red and black, alternating on a table top of gray marble. The makers claim that the composition will last for a long time of doors, and it has been used already (more particularly in the West, where it was first introduced) for building fronts, cemetery walls, tombs, etc. It will be seen that the marble mosaic has a great advantage in the way of cheapness over solid marble work. The material costs much less than solid material in the block, while the work of molding, admitting as it does of indefinite duplication, is a less expensive process than cutting by hand. While many may be skeptical about the durability of marble mosaic as an outdoor building material, there is a good demand for the small articles finished for indoor ornaments.

Messrs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., of 27 Williams St., New York, and 50 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, will issue within seventy-two hours of the President's signature a digest of the new Tariff Bill. The book will contain a schedule of over 15,000 articles given by trade name with rate of duty, paragraph of law, and decision of Court. General Appraisers and Treasury Department. A complete list of the articles on which drawback has been allowed with decisions as to amount, value, and how computed. A copy of the most important statutes on the Administration of the Customs service. A full and complete table of Foreign Weights and Measures and value of Foreign Coins. It has been compiled especially for manufacturers and dealers, and it will undoubtedly be a valuable reference book. It will contain about 400 pages. Price $1.50.

W. C. Townsend's Book of Sarcohagi contains 25 designs of original sarcohagi monuments.
MARR & GORDON,
Quarriers, Cutters and Polishers of the
CELEBRATED BARRE GRANITE

Make a Specialty of First-Class Cemetery Work of every description. Owning one of
The Finest Dark Quarries in Barre
and fully equipped Cutting and Polishing Plants, with all the latest improvements, including
Pneumatic Tools, we are able to

COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH ANY IN THE TRADE.

We invite all Dealers desiring First-class work of any description in Barre Granite to correspond with us.

BARRE, V.T.

From our regular correspondent.

Barre Letter.

This would be a dull, dreary world if something did not turn up occasionally out of the ordinary hum-drum course of events and for that reason we, at times, welcome almost anything which takes our thoughts out of the old rut in which they have been running even though we may be in some doubt as to whether the change will result in good or not. It is pretty generally known among granite men in the New England states that a score or more of the members of the Barre Association have "got a case on their hands" which was brought about by their being sued by a non-association firm known as The Bournewell Polishing Company, for certain alleged, malicious and unlawful acts done by said association members for the sole purpose of injuring their business etc. The writer has no intention of "letting the cat out of the bag," by telling all he knows about the matter, at this early stage of the proceedings. He feels warranted in writing that there cannot be found a more honorable or law abiding class of men in New England than the members of the Granite Manufacturers Association. There may be certain laws governing their body which may be construed by some as approaching the border line of uncertainty as to their legality, but be that as it may, we can safely say that no law was ever adopted which was not considered for the greatest good of all concerned. The main question has always been what will best advance the great and constantly increasing industry we are engaged in, not what can be done to crush out competition and prevent only "the favored few" from engaging in the granite business. There are few trades in which men are more liberally remunerated than those employed in granite cutting and, in times like these, manufacturers have to be constantly on the alert to enable them to keep up the price of their products so as to pay the present scale of wages. Experience has demonstrated that proper organization and reasonable restriction in trade tend, to bring about the desired results. And this is why the Granite Manufacturers Association exists, as it does, at the present time. If others engaged in the business think differently, that the best course for them to pursue is to deal outside of the Association, they have been at perfect liberty to do so without let or hindrance. There are some people who want the earth and if it is not handed over to them peacefully there is a row in the camp right off. The Granite Manufacturers Association is not composed of that class of men but they do want a small part of the good things of this world and they intend by all proper and legal means to maintain their position. Vital points will be involved in the questions which will be discussed when this suit is brought to trial and doubtless the outcome will be awaited with deep interest. It would be unfair for us to anticipate the result as the unexpected often happens in this uncertain world of ours but it seems evident that the association has a good case and that victory will perch upon their banners.

The writer recently received the following from one of our veteran quarriers and manufactures—James Gazley, Esq. of Albany, N. Y.:
BARCLAY BROTHERS,
Quarry Owners, Manufacturers and Polishers of . . . .

BARRE CRANITE.

We own and operate Light and Dark quarries that are producing first-class dimension stock of any size. Our facilities for Quarrying are unsurpassed, and orders for Rough Stock will receive prompt attention. Our manufacturing department is equipped with Pneumatic Tools for surfacing, carving and lettering granite. Our new surfacing machine is the latest and most valuable improvement ever made in granite working machinery, and gives more Satisfactory Results on large surfaces than when finished by hand. Our Column Cutting Lathes and Polishing Lathes are the largest in Barre, and our polishing mill is equipped with thirteen polishing machines. We have every convenience for handling LARGE WORK.

CAPS, DIES, Etc., Polished for the Trade.

Barre, Vermont.

their infancy and on examination of the granite gave utterance to the following words, which have been often quoted and we believe were prophetic; "This is the granite the world has been looking for." He showed his faith in his words by purchasing quite a large tract of quarry land to which he has added, at different times, until he now owns between four and five hundred acres of quarry and adjoining farm land.

In my visits among the stone sheds and in conversations with the different manufacturers since my last letter was written, I find, on the whole, a general improvement in business.

The well-known firm of McDonald & Juchan report, as follows: "Business keeps good with us, especially in our turning department, we have several large orders for all polished columns for western parties, also hall monuments. Urns and round posts are in great demand.

Wells, Lamson & Co. are following in the wake of others by making additions to their manufacturing sheds and putting in pneumatic cutting tools.

Melcher & Hadley have several good orders on hand; one of the largest of which they say was obtained directly through their last half page advertisement in The Monumental News. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Kinston Bros. & Co., whose advertisement appears in the Monumental News this month are feeling quite happy over the success they have met with in securing new orders during the last month. Among them is one as follows: 1 base 9 x 9 x 9, 2 base 7 x 7 x 7, both fine hammerd. 3 base 6 x 6 x 6 x 14 sides polished, moulded and carved column. Use 4 x 4 x 5 all polished caps carved. Cap 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 polished on four sides, stringers carved on top. Finish 2 x 3 x 3 x 3 polished and traced. Draped shaft 2 x 2 x 2 x 18, 6 1/2 inch of stars and stripes on front and leaves of shamrock carved on sides. This monument to be set in Great Falls, New Hampshire.

Burke Bros have moved into a new shed which is an extension of Stephens & Reid's. They are working 12 men and have several good orders with prospects of more.

Mr. Geo. Match, the gentlemanly manager for Jones Bros., showed me over twenty very fine orders of various sizes and designs that that enterprising firm had received since last month. Littlejohn & Milne were in excellent spirits when I saw them on account of the rapid increase in their business. Lack of space forbids my giving a description of their orders.

John Brechin has been very fortunate late in securing a large number of good orders and has put several new men at work.

The writer called the attention of a number of our manufacturers to your editorials in the July number of The News on price cutting and long time contracts, and in every instance your suggestions were commended. We trust that all who have not read the editorials mentioned will do so.

It is said of Michael Angelo that he was equally great as painter, sculptor and architect. In order to paint figures properly, he devoted twelve years to the study of anatomy alone. His monument to Pope Julius II was on so grand a scale that the Church of St. Peter in Rome was altered in view to afford a suitable place for its reception. The tomb was afterward modified in plan and placed in another church. His "Last Judgment" required seven years to execute, and was finished when the artist was nearly sixty-eight.

Your client ought certainly to be in a position to make selections from 33 plates of statues, from W. C. Townend's Art Statue Book. Price $5.00. Sent on approval.
Monumental Notes.

The drinking fountain, presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City, through the generosity of Mrs. Marie Guise Newcomb, the painter, is from the design of Mr. George Martin Huss. It was constructed by the New England Monument Co., New York. The material is coral-red Italian granite, with ornamental ironwork and a graceful lamp. The big basin and the base of the structure are carved from one block, 8 feet 9 inches deep and 8 feet wide, the basin being an oval, 6 feet 6 inches on its major axis, and 5 feet 3 inches in width inside, with a depth of 15 inches. The rim is 1 foot 9 inches high. In recesses on either side of the sidewalk edge of the basin are drinking places for dogs. The main structure, which is a rectangle in shape, rises 5 feet 8½ inches from the sidewalk to the base of the lamp, which is nearly 8 feet high, the distance from the sidewalk to the top of the lamp being 13 feet 6 inches. The granite is rock-faced throughout, except on the weatherings. Facing Cooper Union is a small basin supplied with cups, water being furnished from a small ornamental lion's head in iron. The big basin on the street side is filled by a stream from a large lion's head set into the front of the upright granite structure. Facing down the Bowery, about one foot above the head, is a tablet bearing an inscription. Mrs. Newcomb did not live to see her gift in place.

The Memorial boulder to the memory of Deacon Nathaniel Ingersoll, erected by the Danvers Historical Society, Danvers, Mass., on the old training field at Danvers Centre, was dedicated on June 30th, with unique and appropriate services. The boulder which is of the ice age weighs several tons. The following inscription has been cut upon it:

Town of Danvers, Massachusetts,
June 30, 1894.
Deacon Nathaniel Ingersoll, 1614-1719,
Gave This Land To the Inhabitants
of Same Village as
A Training Place Forever.
To the memory of him and of the brave men
who have gone hence to protect their
homes and to serve their country,
this stone is erected by
the Town.
1894.

McGILLIVRAY & JONES,
Quarry Owners and Manufacturers

DARK QUINCY GRANITE
For Monumental and Building
Purposes
Estimates Furnished on
New England Granites.

Quincy, Mass.

DARK BLUE QUINCY GRANITE

Pine Bros, of Quincy, have about 300 acres of Dark Blue Granite and Light Blue Granite Land, which they will sell cheap and on easy terms. Please call or write to

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Satisfactory
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Dealers only supplied. Correspondence solicited.
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Send for Estimates.

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MANUFACTURERS
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Monumental and Cemetery Work
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ESTIMATES PROMPTLY GIVEN,
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AMERICAN GRANITES AND ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY
Clinton Bldg. Columbus, O.
Monument.

Designed by Hodges & McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo., after the plan of monument to Napoleon I.

The Tomb of Confucius.

The city of Chifu-lien, the Mecca of the believers in Confucianism, is in the province of Shantung, one of the most populous districts of the Orient. Here Confucius was born, and here his sacred bones lie buried. The tomb, which is located in one of the largest cemeteries in the province, about three miles out from the city above mentioned, is one of the most imposing in the whole Empire.

The grave itself is surmounted by an earth mound about 12 feet in height, the whole surrounded by a cluster of gnarled oaks and stately cypress trees. Before the mound is a tablet about 6 feet broad and 20 feet high, upon which is inscribed the name and deeds of the great founder of Confucianism, a religion adhered to by over 400,000,000 human beings. The burden of this inscription, according to reliable translation, is "Perfect One," "Absolutely Pure," "Perfect Sage," "First Teacher," "Great Philosopher," etc.

The avenue which leads up to the philosopher's tomb is even more interesting than the actual place of burial itself. On each side of this avenue are rows of figures of huge animals cut in stone—lions, tigers, elephants and horses, besides numerous mythical creatures, such as animals half dog and half frog, beasts with four legs and twice as many wings, besides a multitude of unnamable monsters that never lived on the earth, in the water or in the air. Taken altogether, the burial place of Confucius is one of the chief spots of interest in the Orient, and since the Congress of Religions of last year, his system of religious ethics is better known.

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Manufacturers of Monumental Work
From Red, White and Blue
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I have several medium size stock monu-
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Highest Grade of MONUMENTAL Granite Work.
The beauty of the Milford Granite and our very high class of work is attracting the
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PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
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Quarriers and Manufacturers of
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Estimates Promptly
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Statuary and Carved Work
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White Westerly Granite Quarry.
Dealers in Rough Stock. Also, Manufacturers
of All Kinds of Monumental and Building Work.

THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

OTWAY SANDSTONE
AND FREESTONE.

OTWAY S O T H O CO., O H I O.

The monument to be erected at Via Reggio to the poet Shelley, near where his body was washed up by the waves and cremated seventy-two years ago, will consist of a statue by Duchessi, on a fitting pedestal and it will be unveiled some time in August.

An Electric Sculpturing Machine. An instrument somewhat in the nature of a "pantograph," but on a more elaborate scale and intended for use in sculpture work, has been invented by M. Delin, a French maker of statues, who asserts that by means of his apparatus he can shape a block of stone into a rough copy of a finished figure. He has two marbles placed upright on revolving horizontal tables, which are so connected as to rotate simultaneously and with very precise agreement. A sculpturing tool, operated by electricity, is suspended from the ceiling before the block to be cut, and so fixed that it advances and recedes in unison with a tracer held before the model in the workman's hand. The tables on which the figures stand may be raised or lowered together at the operator's will, and thus every portion of the mass under the graver can be conveniently reached.—Invention.

Recent Patents.
A list of recent patents reported specially for the MONUMENTAL NEWS by W. E. Arginbaugh & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. Copies of these patents may be had of the above firm at twenty-five cents each.


522,546. Stone Polishing Wheel. Francis B. Tregar, Niantic, R. I.


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SMITH & DROWN,
Manuf. and Wholesale Dealers in
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Diseases of the Lungs. Diphtheria, Cough, Throat, Sore Throat, Sore Throat,
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MONUMENTAL WORK
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Tablets, and General Cemetery Work.
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Cemetery Work of All Kinds.
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High Grade Fine Monumental Granite
From Souhegan, Milford and New Westerly Granite.
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Also New Westerly and Barre Granite.

B. C. & R. A. TILGHMAN.
Patent Chilled Iron Globules, or Shot.

MATTENESS BROS., Quarriers and Dealers in
Calcite Limestone.
Ellettsville, Ind.
In the Government Museum, Algiers, is to be seen a plaster cast of singular interest, as it exactly represents the body of a poor lad, Geramino by name, who was thrown into a mold of concrete in the early part of the year 1859, and buried alive for refusing to abjure the Christian faith. Shortly after the French occupation, on demolishing the fort into which the block had been built, the bones of the brave young man were found and placed in the new cathedral of St. Philippe. Plaster of Paris was then run into the cavity left by the body, and a perfect model obtained. The very features, and even the cords which secured his hands and feet, with remains of his clothing, are clearly to be distinguished. A Spanish Benedictine writer of the seventeenth century tells of the hero's death, and adds, "We trust that the grace of God may some day bring forth Geramino out of this place, and unite his body to those of numerous Christian martyrs who by their blood and happy deaths have made this country sacred to Christ." His words have been fulfilled three hundred years after.—The Stenographer of London.

The G. A. R. monument in Yankton Cemetery, the gift of the Woman's Relief Corps, is constructed of granite, brownstone and jasper with pointed seams. It stands 29 feet high, is 8 feet square at the base by 2 feet at the top, and weighs 110 tons, as it stands. A pyramid of 25 cannon balls surmounts it, and set within each face of the base is a white marble slab, upon which are chiseled the names of the dead soldiers. A polished granite slab, higher up in the cast of the face Shaft, is inscribed "Phil Kearney Post, No. 7." It is claimed to be the handsomest cemetery ornament in the state, it was erected by Asa A. Grant of Yankton.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS

Cook & Watters of Boston are sending out a very neat desk blotter.

J. R. Cornish manufacturers of monumental work at Barre, Vt. desire to call the attention of the trade to the fact that he is now using the pneumatic tools for carving and lettering. He is prepared to estimate on all classes of monumental work.

"Get one monument from us and we are pretty sure we will hear from you again," say Swingle & Falconer the Quincy manufacturers and importers. Their motto is "Good stock, good work and prompt shipment," and they have found it a winner.

The special prices on my July circular were taken advantage of by many more dealers than I expected, fully demonstrating the fact that if a dealer wants to do business, he must advertise. D. H. A. Rockwood, Indianapolis, Ind. "Special prices close with July."


James Bachman of Turkey River, Bremer County, I. V., has written his "brothers" in the trade a fraternal greeting in which he says some good things to say about the R. C. Bower's Granite Co., of Montpelier, Vt. James doesn't miss the mark much in what he says about "Bowers No. 4 Barre granite."

Business must be unusually encouraging with Thomas Fox, of West Concord, N. H., who writes that his trade is more than four times as large as it was last year. This he attributes largely to the entire satisfaction given by his Togus granite. Patterns in the rough for long carving and rock-faced work save buyers money both on freight and cutting, a feature that is much appreciated by his many customers.

Advertisers should bear in mind that the MONUMENTAL NEWS has a larger paid circulation among the retail monument dealers of the United States than any other publication.
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BARRE, VT.
Manufacturers of Swinging & Travelling
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We make a specialty of SINGLE ROPE LIFT and HACK LIFT DERRICKS with our patented adjustable overthrow Ben_DLusisian hull bearing Guy Wire, which are regarded as the \textit{BEST DERRICKS IN TOWN}. Phosphor Bronze Bushings used in all Shafts.

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GRANITE Polishing Machine.

\textit{THE CONCORD}
\textit{POLISHING MACHINE}
Manufactured only by
CONCORD AXLE CO.
PENACOOK, N.H.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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THE LATEST IMPROVED
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For ease of handling, wide range of adjustment, quality of material, thorough construction it has no rival.

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THE GRANITE CITY COLUMN CUTTING WORKS,
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ROE BUFFERS ARE THE BEST

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Grilles
Catacomb Handles
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Cemetery Iron Work.
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Branch Office, World Bidg., N.Y.

VAULT - GATES

\textit{E. T. BARNUM}
DETOIT, MICH.
Mention this page.

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MEYER'S GERMAN STONE CEMENT.
The best, the cheapest, most durable Cement for mending and joining permanently all kinds of marble, granite and stone, white and colored. Not affected by heat, frost or water. Easily applied. Will save money to all using it.

Agent U. S. and Canada.

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AIR-BRUSH DESIGNS of Monuments made to order
In Any Color, Style and Size, on Paper, Silk, Satin and Linen.
Special Designs a Specialty. Best quality of work guaranteed.
Terms reasonable.

Allen Bros.,
Artists and Designers,
Coffin Block,
INDIANAPOLIS, - IND.

* New Firms, Changes etc. *

Dealers will note that all communications will be mailed direct to Aberdeen, Scotland. For the present we have closed our Columbus, O. Branch. Dealers wanting prices on their designs, write to Chas. McDonald, Fogg Hill Granite Works, Aberdeen, Scotland.


DECLARED: H. E. McCready, Sonora, Calif. David Reed, Chicago, Ill., & Bellford, Ind.

HENDERSON & DICKIE
Manufacturers and Dealers in Light and Dark Barre Granite Monuments,
Tombstones and General Cemetery Work. Estab. and Erecting Since 1825. An Artistic manner.
BARR. VT.

LITERATURE.
The July Cosmopolitan marks the close of the first year since the revolutionary announcement was made that the price of that magazine, already low, had been cut to one-half of three dollars a year. All sorts of predictions have come to be unfounded during the year—yet it would be impossible to maintain the rate—the quality would be lowered—the size would be decreased. But even severe critics admit that with each succeeding number there has been a betterment in the quality of articles and illustrations, and the size has remained unchanged, except that the always growing advertising pages. The magazine printed for the six months embraced in Volume XLI, one million four hundred and nineteen thousand copies, an entirely unapproached record, and has doubled its already large plan of presses and binding machinery. The walls of the magazine's new home are rapidly rising at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Artistically designed by McKim, Mead & White, the new building, with its eight great porches will be 356 feet long by 76 feet wide, and one of the most perfectly lighted buildings in the world, having 100 large windows, each nearly double the size of the ordinary window opening.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DEAD? is the title of a handsomely gotten up book issued by the Cremation Cemetery Co. of Baltimore, Md. It is intended that a perusal of the book shall answer the question, which its entertaining contents serves to confirm. There has been much scattering literature on the subject of Cremation, the best of which is here epitomized.

Clark's Ephraim Book.—A pocket size containing 300 one, two, three and four-line verses and ten alphabets, including the Hebrew with English equivalents. The best work of the kind ever published. Price 25 cents. Free to every new subscriber who requests it and orders no other premium.

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Monument, Tombstone, and Cemetery Work.
Polishing and Heavy Work a Specialty.

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BEAVER LAKE BLACK GRANITE

We make a specialty of Rough Stock, Polished Columns and Pilasters, Ums, Vases, Balusters and Samples.

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Bronze and Galvanized CEMETERY SUPPLIES
Send for catalogue.
JOHN MCLEAN,
1000 St., New York.

Emslie & Kelman,
Dealers in
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Tablets, Headstones, Coping, etc.
Designing and Carving a Specialty.

T. P. OWENS & SON.
Mfrs. and Dealers in
QUINCY GRANITE

Always Mention The Monumental News.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

Business Chances, For Sale, Etc.

WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts, of one of our deceased. A brother, a marble cutter, was located at Kansas City, and Lemay, Mo., who wrote me on Feb. 8, 1884, that he and his wife were residing in Chicago, III., without proof of death or burial, and he was six years in the same employment. If I would send him thirty dollars with which to pay his fare, he would come immediately. He has lost both his wife and is unable to write for more money. Neither he nor the money have yet appeared at my office. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received, or if you know of any other marble cutter, who wants money to pay his fare to which he can get a good salary job, give your name and address, and I will reward you. J. M. Timney, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A first-class knowledge of marble and granite for the relief trade. Refreschi Manufacturing Co., 527 S. Dearborn St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—For granite shop, working 25 or 30 hours. None but first-class men need answer. Address: W. H. Ayres, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A marble cutter and letter tracer who has been in the business for six years. Can give references. Address: C. S. Smith, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A situation as foreman or general workman in a marble factory. Have had practical experience in the marble business. Address: J. C. White, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED— tendencies and prospects. Willing to travel. Address: W. H. Ayres, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—Whole sale Marble and Granite business, New York City. Address: A. C. Wilkinson, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good marble cutter, 34 years old. Address: A. C. Wilkinson, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

TO GRANITE AND MARBLE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

I offer for sale the complete Monumental Works, plant and stock. The same is now operating in the city of Chicago. The plant is complete and ready for immediate sale. Address: W. J. Hunt, 110 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

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