A NEW YORK correspondent has let the cat out of the bag regarding the expeditious manner in which the Grant monument fund was raised last summer, in less than two months' time, after seven years of almost futile effort. It was done by a Chicago man, Mr. Edward F. Cragn, the same gentleman who engineered the guarantee fund for the World's Fair in Chicago, offered his services to New York for the Grant monument project. He spent two months in New York, collected the $350,000 needed, received $4,000 for his services, and then came home. When New York speaks of Chicago as the "windy city" she knows whereof she speaks, for it took a Chicago citizen to raise the wind for her Grant monument.

The report of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission devotes considerable space to the discussion of the remonstrance made by the Grand Army post, to the placing of the dates of the Mexican war on the upper astragal. They not only show that they have not departed, either from the letter or spirit of the Act of Legislature under which they are operating, but establish as well the fact that to not recognize the heroes of that and other struggles in which Indiana soldiers participated would be an injustice which posterity would not approve of. They will therefore let the dates stand, and their action is upheld by the governor, by a number of leading generals, by the press generally and by all fair and broad-minded people of the state. It has been decided to unveil the monument next September.

The Supreme Court of New York has rendered a decision in the Mary Hamilton Schuyler monument case, making permanent the temporary injunction to prevent the Woman's Memorial Fund Association from exhibiting a statue of Mrs. Schuyler at the World's Fair, as a typical philanthropist. The decision holds that an irresponsible voluntary association acting without public authority has no right to make a statue that will cause distress to surviving relatives. For instance, sensitive children might object to the exhibition of a wax work image of their father as part of a collection of reproductions of criminals. Though the use to which the proposed statue of Mrs. Schuyler would be put at the World's Fair might be
unobjectionable it would be a permanent work, and after the Fair it might become a source of annoyance through other uses. These conditions would not apply to the statue of a public man erected by a State.

**Save the Art Palace.**

When the visitor to the World's Fair grounds has gone in and out of the “white palaces” for the first time and is marveling at their magnitude and splendor, he is apt to hear some other visitor say—if he does not say it himself: “What a pity all this is only temporary, and is to be torn down again when the fair is over!” We do not stop to consider the great educational purpose which all this beautiful architecture is to serve, and the thought that several millions of dollars are being put into buildings that are to be used only a few months, seems a pitiful and wasteful extravagance. Of course the buildings must go. But it does not seem unreasonable to ask: Can’t we keep just one as a souvenir of the great Columbian Exposition, and within that one conserve to posterity specimens of the decorative sculpture of all the buildings, and whatever of curios, works of art or objects of value from an educational standpoint, may be left in Chicago after the Exposition shall have closed? The Fine Arts Building devoted to such a purpose would undoubtedly become at once one of the greatest museums in the world. We do not believe any other building in Chicago, even if ample, is so well adapted to that end. We doubt if one better adapted could be. It is the largest art building in the world, having a floor area of over five acres, and a wall area for picture hanging of 150,000 feet. It is substantially built and fire proof. Its lightings are arranged especially for the exhibition of works of art. It is, in short, the ideal building for a great museum, and the art nucleus which would be formed in the manner stated above at the close of the fair would constitute a magnet to draw other works of art to it for years to come. It would be to Chicago and the west what the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park is to New York. A generous and public spirited citizen of Chicago had offered to head a subscription list for the purpose of securing the building and devoting it to this worthy object, which we hope may not fail of realization.

A charter was recently granted to the “U. S. Grant Monument Association” of Richmond, Va., the purpose being to erect a monument to General Grant in that city, and a charitable home for ex-slaves and their descendants.

A Maine paper says: “There has been quarried and shipped from Hallowell to various parts of the country in addition to what has been dumped over grout banks, 1,089,000 tons of rock better good and poor since the quarries were first opened in about 1815 or 1820. It is estimated that one cubic acre of solid rock contains 108,900 tons, so that ten acres would cover what has been quarried. The actual ground uncovered, however, is far in excess of this acreage.

**Memorials to Columbus.**

NOTWITHSTANDING the Columbus monument craze which has been rampant for a year or so past, forty-two of the sixty-five memorials to the discoverer were in place before the beginning of this Columbian year. There are no less than twenty-seven in the United States and several more projected. It is claimed by the Baltimore News that the monument to Columbus erected in that city in 1792, is the oldest in the world by about twenty-seven years. Baltimore also has a monument unveiled in October. We have given some account from time to time of various Columbus memorials, but a brief mention of them all in a single article may be of interest.

At the Capitol in Washington are Randolph Rogers’s famous bronze doors representing eight scenes from the life of Columbus, and the equally famous though much less famous group by Parasco on the east front steps. There is also a bust in the White House (sculptor unknown) and there is a projected national monument, and also a triumphal arch.

New York may soon boast of five Columbus memorials, the one unveiled by the Italians in October, and the Columbian arch, both of which have recently been described in these columns. There are busts in the rooms of the Long Island and New York Host Societies—the latter being a replica of one in the Capitoline Museum in Rome. Added to these is a statue by Emma Stebbins, presented to the city in 1869, but as yet without a pedestal. The proposed Columbus fountain for Central Park will memorialize not only Columbus but the brothers Piazzon, his companions. The fountain is to be 100 feet in diameter, and from the center rises a globe, at the top of which are grouped the three mariners. The figures are 16 feet high and stand 13 feet above the water. The material is to be bronze of which it will require 20,000 pounds, all of which is to be contributed in the shape of old cannon, bells, etc., from Spain, Mexico, Honduras, and other Spanish colonies. Fernando Miranda, the sculptor, is said to have given much research in the matter of accessories, and they are to be historically correct. The general plan of this fountain was shown in a recent issue. Boston has three statues, one presented by a resident in 1849, the Buyens statue replica, recently unveiled, and, in the Museum of Fine Arts, an ideal figure of Columbus as a boy, by an Italian artist.
St. Louis has a heroic statue of Columbus, presented in 1886 by Mr. Henry D. Shaw, and now standing upon a granite pedestal in the principal park of the city. In the State capitol at Sacramento there is a group of three figures, in which Columbus is represented as explaining to Queen Isabella his theory of a western route to the Indies. The Italians of several cities have shown their good will to their adopted country by presenting several memorials of their great countryman. Philadelphia has one in Fairmount Park, unveiled in 1875; and Newark has a medallion on its City Hall. Statues of Columbus were also recently dedicated in Harrisburg, Pa., Williamstic, Conn., New Haven, Conn., and the people of Columbus, Ohio, are about to unveil one in their city.

Chicago has as yet no monument to the discoverer, except Mr. Park’s statue, over the new Drake fountain, but there are plans on foot for the erection of at least three. The great arch spanning the entrance to the lagoon at the World’s fair is to be called Columbus Portico. The World’s fair has contracted for a $40,000 statue, now being modeled by Howard Kretschmar. The Italians are moving for the erection of an elaborate monument on the lake front.

The City of Mexico possesses two memorials of Columbus; one a monument in one of the principal driveways and the other an heroic statue in marble in the National Museum. South America has five; a fine national monument erected in Lima in 1850, a marble bust in Santiago, a bronze statue in Valparaiso, and a fountain and a statue at Colon or Aspinwall. The last was presented by the Empress Eugenie, and is a bronze replica of a colossal marble group exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1867.

In the smaller islands of the West Indies that are associated with the name of Columbus there are several memorials. The Chicago Herald erected a marble globe on Watling’s island, there is a statue similar to Ponceo’s in San Domingo, and citizens of Boston are soon to erect another memorial there, where the first settlement was made. Nassau, on the island of New Providence, has a metal statue, as have also Cardenas and Colon on the island of Cuba.

The Nassau statue is of special interest from the fact of its having been made under the direction of Washington Irving, Graggam, an artist of some local reputation, modeled it in London, in 1841. Irving was in England at that time and he brought to the sculptor’s aid the results of his extensive researches in the libraries and galleries of Spain, in quest of material for his Life of Columbus. He displayed much interest in the work, and the design is strictly in accordance with Irving’s conception of Columbus. It represents the great navigator standing, sword in hand and resting at his foot, and clad in heavy mantle and plumed hat. He has a mustache and short beard. It is said to be a graceful and impressive figure.

Our illustrations show the two Columbus monuments at Baltimore—the one in Druid Hill Park unveiled last October by the Italians of that city, and the old obelisk which has been standing for a hundred years. The first named is cut from Italian marble, and is the work of the Genoese sculptor, Cannessa. It is eighteen feet high, the statue of Columbus being six and one-half feet. The obelisk was erected in 1792 by the French consul to Baltimore, Chevalier D’Amour. It is forty-four feet and four inches high, being six and a half feet square at the base and two and a half feet square at the top. It is made of brick and mortar, stuccoed on the outside; so that it has the appearance of gray sandstone. It stands in a grove of cedar trees some distance away from any road, and its existence there was discovered in 1876, by a professor of Johns Hopkins University, and some considerable excitement was created when it was announced that a monument to the discoverer of America was found thus obscure for many years. The inscription leaves no doubt as to the historic purpose for which it was erected. It reads:

SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
CHRIS
COLUMBUS
OCTOB. XII
MDCCCLII

The Roman numerals VIII are placed before the final C to indicate that they are to be subtracted from one hundred, thus leaving the date 1792.

Havana abounds in memorials of Columbus, several of them of great artistic beauty. Over his supposed remains in the Cathedral was erected in 1822 a tablet and a portrait bust, which is soon to be replaced by a magnificent funerary monument. In front of the little chapel, on the site where the first mass was celebrated in Cuba, is a column surmounted by a bust of the discoverer, and in the Public Library is a beautiful piece of statuary representing Columbus seated in chains upon the deck of a vessel. The court-yard of the palace possesses a full-length heroic figure in marble, and the Spanish government will soon give the city another magnificent monument to the discoverer of America.

Spain is rich in Columbus monuments. Madrid has a high column of elaborate design, crowned by a bronze statue. There are also in that city two other statues of him—one in the government offices and the other, an allegorical figure of the discovery of America, in the Royal Academy. Barcelona unveiled in 1888, at a cost of $200,000, a national monument 240 feet high, and is shortly to have a triumphal arch erected jointly by the State and the citizens. Recently at Palos there was erected another national monument to Columbus and the brothers Pinzon and their companions, many
of whom were citizens of the town. The town of Granada recently dedicated a monument, erected by the government.

Genoa, Italy, possesses more statues and busts of its great townsman than any other city in the world, in addition to several Columbian sculptures in private galleries and Columbian inscriptions at every turn. The public monument in that city was begun in 1845 but was not completed for seventeen years. It is entirely of marble and is one of the finest artistic tributes to Columbus yet executed. The Red Palace of Genoa contains an ideal statue and a bust said to be regarded by the descendants of Columbus as an excellent portrait. On the front of one of the houses pointed out as his birthplace is a small statue and in the Royal Palace is a beautiful allegorical figure of "The Genius of Columbus." Genoa contains the oldest and most unique memorial of Columbus yet conceived. It is a representation of the "Egg of Columbus," used this year as a restaurant at the Italo-American exhibition in Genoa.

This structure is built of brickwork and measures 36,000 cubic feet, being a little flattened at the base to insure its remaining upright. It is three stories high and the openings for doors and windows preserve perfectly the contour of the egg.

In Italy, outside of Genoa, there are a very few Columbia memorials. Cogoleto, one of the towns near Genoa, claiming to be the birthplace of Columbus, erected a bust of him in 1886. Pavia, where he is said to have attended lectures, has placed a bust of him in its university quadrangle, and Pius VII put up another among those of famous sons of Italy at the Capitoline Museum in Rome. The citizens of Rome are now trying to raise a sufficient sum by subscriptions among the Catholics of the world to erect a suitable monument opposite the Vatican and within the territory of the spiritual power of which Columbus often claimed to be a lieutenant.

**The Ayer Monument at Lowell, Mass.**

The monument for the late Dr. J. A. Ayer, the widely advertised medicine man of Lowell, Mass., upon which Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, the London sculptor, has been engaged for several years, was completed in December. Our illustration conveys a very accurate idea of this striking memorial which is described by a local writer as a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. The monument is a marble memorial which is described by a local writer as a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. The monument is of marble throughout. The bottom base is 15 x 10 x 10 and the height from the plinth of the figure is 4 feet. The figure and the plinth upon which it rests are carved from one block of Carrara marble and is four feet at its greatest height. Messrs. Andrews & Wheeler, of Lowell, supervised the erection of the monument. We are indebted to them for the foregoing facts.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which is accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic States. 552 B.C., the chief architect being Ctesiphon. Pliny says that 1,200 years were occupied in completing it. It was 225 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons), of Parian marble, furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by Herodes or Eratostratus, who confessed that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The Temple was rebuilt, but again burned by the Goths in their naval invasion, 256 or 262 A.D. In April, 1869, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the second temple, and since then sculptured marble columns have been removed to the British Museum. Diana was the Roman name of the Greek Artemis.
The Jay Gould Mausoleum.

The massive and imposing mausoleum in which the multi-millionaire was laid to rest in December is shown in the accompanying illustration. It occupies one of the most sightly spots in Woodlawn cemetery, New York, the lot alone having cost about $50,000. The design is by Mr. E. T. Fitz Mahoney, of New York, and the work was executed by the Smith Granite Co., of Westerly, for Mr. H. Q. French, the contractor. It is copied after the famous Maison Carré, at Nimes, France, says a New York paper, built some two thousand years ago, and perhaps the best preserved and most beautiful specimen of Greek architecture in existence. The Gould Mausoleum is built of Westerly granite, is 45 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high to the apex of the roof. There are six columns in front and nine columns on each side. Columns and walls are bare, without the slightest attempt at ornamentation. Each section of the double door is eight feet high and two feet wide, and weighs a ton. The doors are of heavy bronze, and the lower part is paneled and ornamented on the outside with two dragons' heads, large iron ring swinging in the mouth of each dragon. The upper part of the doors is a fret-work of cherubs and vines, through the opening of which the interior of the crypt can be seen. The interior is twenty feet long, seven feet wide, and thirteen feet high. Its roof is a solid slab of granite, which weighs six tons. The border of the ceiling is paneled with egg and dart moulding. The floor is plain marble. Along the sides of the interior are the catacombs. Of these there are twenty, ten on each side, in double rows, separated from each other by granite slabs. Each catacomb is 7½ feet long and 2½ feet wide. Between the lower end of the catacombs and the outside of the wall of the tomb the wall is a thickness of 18 inches. The outer part of this thickness is, of course, granite, but facing the interior the walls are of light pink and cream-colored Tennessee marble, highly polished. The light enters the crypt through a stained glass window in the back. This window which is six feet high and three feet wide, pictures a choir of angels. The roof stones are 32 feet long, each weighing fifteen tons, and so placed together that they overlap, making the roof practically waterproof. The entire cost is said to have been $60,000.

The Mary Washington Monument.

The movement which was begun something over sixty years ago, for the erection of a monument over the neglected grave of Mary Washington, mother of our first president, seems likely now to be consummated. The association of women who have been working to this end have given the contract for a suitable shaft to the John Crawford Monumental Works, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is to be a plain shaft of Barre granite forty feet long resting upon three bases and a die; the bottom base will be 12 feet square, and the entire height fifty feet. Upon the front of the die is to be engraved in large letters "Mary the Mother of Washington," and on the reverse, "Erected by the Women of the United States." The contract calls for the removal of the dilapidated, unfinished structure now over the grave at Fredericksburg, Va., and the new one in place before Feb. 22, 1895. The cornerstone of the old monument was laid May 7, 1833, by President Jackson, in the presence of many dignitaries. This monument was built of white marble to the height of 16 feet, when work was suspended, and it has lain in this same unfinished state for all these years, subject to the ravages of war and to the vandalism of relic hunters, much to the sorrow of all patriotic men and women. The association which erects the new monument was organized Feb. 23, 1895, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite being chosen president. The price to be paid for the monument is not made public as yet, nor all the funds raised. Some papers have stated the price at $11,000. The secretary of the association publishes a card saying that that sum is only the first installment to be paid to the contractors, and that for the completion of the monument the Park, the Custodian's House, and the Endowment Fund, for the preservation of the work, money has still to be raised by the association.

SCULPTURE

TWO figures of boys with scant drapery, representing respectively “Night” and “Morning,” and made by Richard Bock, ornament the vestibule of the Cunliff Memorial Building on Wabash ave.

D. FRENCH is at work on the model for a statue of William Lloyd Garrison, to be erected at Newburyport, Mass. The statue will be eight and a half feet high and will represent the great agitator in the act of speaking, his arm slightly raised in an effective gesture. It is to be finished in bronze and probably unveiled next July 4th.

CASPAR BUBBEL is at work on a colossal figure of Victory for the New York State monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Besides this figure, which is thirteen feet high, the monument will be rich in bronze illuminations of battle scenes, emblems, medallions, trophies, bas-reliefs, historical and allegorical, and all bearing on the salient features in which New York troops participated. The monument itself, of granite and bronze, is to be ninety-six feet high—higher than any other on the battlefield, and will be twenty-seven feet square at the base.

A NEW YORK paper says that Caspar Bubbel has done more work to perpetuate the heroic deeds of the Civil War than all the other sculptors of the country combined, and his bronze figures and panels are scattered all over the Union. But perhaps the most important are the five panels on the Garfield monument at Cleveland, which have given him a splendid reputation in this country and Europe for taking in graphic modeling, the varying episodes of the military art, from the campaign of the field to the sorrow of the grave. The New York State monument for Gettysburg on which he is now at work, is more fully referred to in this issue.

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUVENS has modeled a new Diana for the Madison Square Garden, somewhat smaller than the one which was taken down and sent to Chicago. It is said to be more graceful than his first effort, and being entirely without drapery, is expected to excite the holy rage of Brother Comstock. It will be made in hammered bronze. The old figure is nineteen feet high while this one is thirteen.

LEORADO TAFT has been delivering a series of lectures in various localities in and about Chicago, bearing on the art features of the World’s Fair buildings. He is counted one of the attractions of the Chicago University Extension Lecture Course. Mr. Taft is also at work on eleven bas-reliefs illustrative of the life of Columbus which are to form the theme of the entrance to the Columbus building, now under construction in Chicago. They are to be in bronze, and promise to be as interesting an artistic effort.

WILLIAM CLARK NOBLE, the famous sculptor of William Ellery Channing, at Newport, R. I., was unveiled January 9th.

Channing is represented as a tall, spare man, clad in the old-fashioned swallow-tail coat, with high collar and neck scarf, and roses heavy silk flowing to the feet. His hands are lifted in solemn benediction. His face is said to be an excellent portrait, and on his head and the drapery especially artistic. The bronze figure is nine feet high, and the granite pedestal, on which it rests, eight feet, making the entire height seventeen feet. The pedestal is of blue Quincy granite, cut in the modern French style, and bears on its face the simple inscription, "Channing." The statue itself rests upon a plinth, four feet square.

A MAN'S head in marble was recently found in a neglected back-house near Guilford, England, which was recognized as a Greek head of no little value and beauty. It has short curling hair, eyes hollowed out for metal or colored marble pupils, and a broken nose, as usual. It was given to the British Museum where it was regarded as a relic of the seventh century before Christ and a piece of ancient Greek sculpture. It has an energetic, masculine expression. A very singular detail is the presence of three rows of small recettes running from ear to ear over the forehead, just below the line where the hair rises from the cranium.

THERE is a steady war of wits between the Greek police and the dealers who try to smuggle out of the country the marble relief and terra cotta found in tombs and ruins by men who take excellent care not to allow their excavations to be known. Many objects reach Paris, London, Berlin and New York, but it is useless to inquire whence they came and who found them. Lately, however, the police of Athens caught an uncomromising large and fine collection of these antiquities on their way out of Greece. The finest piece is a relief bearing the name of Aristion, a veritable and marvellously important national document, it seems, for it represents a soldier running at full speed toward Athens to announce the victory at Marathon.

THE statue of ex-President Arthur, recently cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., of a description which was given in a recent issue, is to be placed in one of the public parks of New York City. Mr. E. Keyser, the sculptor, has also designed a model suggesting accessories to the statue. It shows a plain granite pedestal, with a bronze shield of oak leaves about it, and a semi-circular seat forty feet in diameter, with pedestals four feet high at the ends, upon each of which is a female figure, five feet high, holding an electric light.

THE statue of Gen. Shailes, recently completed by Leonard Volk, has received the unqualified approval of the general's widow and children. The statue is seven feet high, and represents Gen. Shailes in full military uniform of a Brigadier, his left hand lightly resting on the hilt of his sword. The general effect is one of repose. The statue is being cast in bronze, and may be set up somewhere in Chicago, though an effort is being made, among his old comrades, to have it placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol.

ZEKEBELZ'S statue of Columbus which is to stand over the entrance of the Columbus building on State St., this city, has just been cast in Rome. Rome journals speak of it in high terms of praise.

MRS. STAIR, of the Denver Art League, is modeling a design for the figure upon the dome of the Capital building. It represents Columbus holding aloft her infant child, the growing state of Colorado. There are said to be many competitors for this crowning figure of Colorado's great state building.
Proposed Monument

Efforts are being made at Oakland, Cal., to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the dead poet Richard Reiff.

Lee Confederate Camp of Richmond, Va., has started a movement for the erection of a monument to the late Gen. John R. Cooke.

The Onondaga, N.Y., Historical Society is seeking to erect a suitable monument over the grave of Daniel of the revolutionary leader Gen. Nicholas Herkimer.

By a recent act of the legislature, the trustees of Pittsburg township, Lorain county, Ohio, have been authorized to erect a soldiers monument at a cost of $2,500.

The Cayuga county board of supervisors have decided to post-postage on the proposed appropriation of $10,000 for a soldiers monument at Auburn, N.Y., until next fall.

A bill introduced in the New York legislature for the appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of Peloponnisos Island and the erection of an obelisk to its memory was defeated.

The subject of erecting a monument at Lowell, Mass., to the late Ben. Butler, is agitating the minds of the people of that city. He was Lowell's 'most distinguished citizen.'

The Barnett Grünstey Monument Society has been formed in reception of the monument's $10,000, of which the greater portion has already been subscribed.

The Ladies' Monument Association, of Muscatatuck County, Michigan, have asked the people to contribute $3,000, the amount needed to complete a $20,000 soldiers' monument fund. The monument will be erected at Big Rapids.

Dr. A. S. Salley, of Orangeburg, S. C., has started a fund to erect a monument to Gen. David F. Johnston, who was a prominent Carolinian and president of the memorial Secessio society. Several contributors have already been received.

The Board of Superintendents at Rochester, N. Y., have appointed a committee of three to advertise for the best monument that can be furnished for the sum of $15, for the erection of a monument for the late disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines for the coming year.

The Park Commission at Atlanta, Ga., have inaugurated a movement for the erection of a monument in Grant Park, to the memory of William L. Grant, who gave the park property to the city. It is suggested that a fund be raised to erect a memorial to cost not less than $25,000, the monument to be placed on the most prominent eminence in the park.

C. B. Canfield, of the New England Monument Co., New York, has been engaged by the Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission to prepare scale drawings for the monument from the accepted design. The sculptor, it is expected, will be remembered. The newly erected monument of the dead soldiers will be made.

When Mr. Canfield has completed his drawings, proposals will be called for the construction of the monument.

A bill is now before congress which, if it becomes a law, will provide for opening up avenues along the lines occupied by the respective armies at the battle of Gettysburg, and mark with tablets the positions held by the various commands, bearing inscriptions indicating the successful tactical and strategical evolutions of the forces, in order that, so far as possible, the history of the battle may be written upon the ground itself for the instruction of visitors. Already the lines of the army of the Potomac have been marked, and costly monuments erected testifying to the dedication taken in this work. Congress is asked to appropriate $30,000 to aid in carrying out the proposed plan. Over $1,000,000 has already been expended on the field.

A movement is on foot in Boston to obliterate the two irregularly placed obelisks, the so-called "Copley Square," so called, making a real square of the space, and ornamenting it by a great

How Modern Cremation is Conducted.

Miss Mary B. Comyn's, of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, has issued "A Plea for Cremation" in which the ceremony of incineration is described as follows:

"The body, simply clad, and placed in a coffin, is not put into the fire as many persons suppose, but into a so-called chamber of clay, little larger than itself, which is wholly closed except for a few small perforations in the top for the escape of the gases, which are conducted through the fire and consumed. This chamber is heated to a temperature of about 800 degrees. Nothing but heated air touches the body. It lies absolutely undisturbed, maintaining its perfect shape until the last moment, when the beautiful rosy color it has gradually assumed changes to white, and it instantly falls together in the form of pure ashes. Sad, yes, heart breaking it would be to watch the process, because anything which takes from us forever the forms of those we love is sad and heart breaking; but, when our dear ones have been burned, is there a better form in which to pass during those years and years of terrible changes through which they pass, when we could bring ourselves to look upon them?"

"The crematory which contains the heated chamber may be as beautiful as money and refined taste can make it. The room in which the religious services are held, may be as quiet and peaceful as the chapels in our cemeteries. As the service is solemn and reverential, so is there neither carelessness nor levity when the body is removed to its final resting place. All is carefully ordered done for the moment, and we know that no harm can ever again come to the forms of those we have loved. Is it so with "inhumation"?"

A Chicago art critic, referring to the disputes which have arisen in connection with the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument, says that the one reason why America is justly the laughing stock of older nations in respect to the art and architecture of our public buildings and monuments, is that the unity of purpose and greatness of aim, which any work of art must possess to be worthy of preservation, are, in America, nearly always interfered with, destroyed, or barred out by some hasty or ill-judged action. While this may not always be brought about by cliques, favoritism or personal feeling of some sort, the result is the same and inevitably disastrous. Sincere artists, who start out to produce great works with enthusiasm and noble aims, are so often defeated that our public works are mere often monuments to our bumptious ignorance than to our culture and high civilization. Grandiose in conception as many of them are, they become execrable and heterogeneous in detail and monstrously in mass before rotating and investigating legislative committees and supplanting architects get done with them.
World's Fair Notes.

That great natural wonder of Colorado "The Geyser's" is to be represented at the World's Fair by a model 32 feet long, 28 feet wide and 16 feet high. It will show the chemical caldrons in operation, artificial lights being used to produce the natural colors. The modeling of the rocks and the arrangement of the basin of the caldron are being done by Rupert Schmid. His most important work is, however, the allegorical portion. From the innermost recesses of the rocks, and pushing them apart as he ascends from the infernal regions, is a giant. The figure is about two and one-half times the size of a modern Hercules, and the sculptor has made him as formidable, powerful, and terrible a looking being as the mind could conjure. He is almost in a sitting posture, one massive leg and both arms are pushing the rocks asunder, while the other leg carries the weight of his body. His eyes, mouth, low forehead, and tufted beard are worthy of a demon. To convey an adequate idea of his colossal proportions, three life-size figures are to be introduced in the foreground peering timorously at the monster from behind bowlders. The rocks will be painted in all the brilliant colors to be seen at the geyser's. The effects of the sulphur, sulphide of iron, soda, cinnabar, and other chemicals shown in the colors of the rocks will be faithfully reproduced.

We have spoken before of the value, in an educational way, of the lavish use of sculpture upon the buildings at the World's Fair, will have. We will have opportunity also to see how closely the arts of sculpture and architecture are allied, by the French fine art exhibit, which is to include casts reproduced from the Trocadero collection in Paris, made at the instance of the French government. It comprises all the great architectural achievements of French designers from the medieval period down, and represents as near as may be the perfection of architectural sculpture. The best examples are in the Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance styles, with some notable examples of the modern school. Some of the casts will be of monumental dimensions. For example, one of them, taken from the facade of the Church of St. Giles, is 41 feet high and 24 feet wide. Another, from Notre Dame, Paris, is 24 feet high and 18 feet wide, while still another, the portal of the Cathedral of Bordeaux, is over 35 feet high and nearly as wide. The cathedrals of Paris, Lyon, Amiens, Rouen, Nantes, Limoges, various chateaux and other notable French edifices dating from the twelfth to the seventeenth century are represented by reproduction of selected details.

The jury in charge of the selection of sculpture to be exhibited at the World's Fair, consisting of Augustus St. Gaudens, J. Q. A. Ward, O. L. Warner, J. J. Boyle and D. C. French, were in session Jan. 21. Among the works selected were French's "Death and the Sculptor," a plaster statue of a athlete scraping the dust of the arena from his thigh with a strigil, by C. H. Niehaus; two busts in marble, "Portrait of a Lady" and "Prima vera," with "St. Agnes Eve"; a colored bust in plaster, Herbert Adams; a statuette in bronze of the infant god Pan holding up a pet rabbit by its ears, and bronze busts of John Gilbert as Sir Peter Teazle in the "School for Scandal," and of Col. W. C. Church, by J. S. Hartley. About fifty pieces of statuary were selected.

Work at Jackson Park has been pushed vigorously, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather. Considerable progress has been made on the interior decoration of several of the great buildings, though much remains to be done. Meantime the exhibits are arriving and soon as the spaces for them are in readiness, the work of installing will begin. Most of the space has been allotted. There will be 60,000 exhibitors nearly.

An English salt company has a statue of "Liberty," after Bartholdi's model, made from salt, which it will exhibit at the Fair. The statue is 16½ feet high and rests upon a base of rough rock salt, the whole being 12½ feet high. The sculptor of this saltness statue is W. H. Jones, and he worked it up from a small model, with salt taken from a mine 250 feet deep.

The ladies of Westerly, Conn., will place in the Woman's building an ornate granite vase, of Ionic design. With the granite column upon which it rests it is five feet high and two feet across the top. It is designed for holding plants.

The national jury which is to decide upon the admission of works of art to the Exposition will have to pass upon the works of 1,422 artists who have filed their blanks with the Art department.

We acknowledge the receipt of a photograph of sundry pieces of statuary, made by J. H. Riordan, of Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, which he proposes to exhibit in the South Dakota building.

A model of the monument to be erected over the grave of Mary Washington will be exhibited in the Woman's building.
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In a recent newspaper advertisement, we notice a statement to the effect that they do not make a practice of using sandstone for bases. In this they are to be commended. The bureaucratic and aesthetic effect of many a monument has been sacrificed merely for the purpose of making a small saving in the base or to permit of giving a patron more for his money.

George W. Noll, of New Castle, Pa., was the successful contestant in the bidding for the soldiers' monument in that city, the contract for which was awarded the latter part of December. The design is of the conventional type, consisting of a monument that will stand 46 feet in height, surmounted by the statue of a soldier standing at "Parade Rest." Two lower bases are to be of Quincy granite; a column die constructed of heavy slabs of granite and filled with concrete, will support a curved cap and from it rises the shaft which will be built up of alternate blocks of humblerd and rock-faced work. The contract price was about $3,000.

The experience of A. Black & Son, of Hastings, Mich., in connection with the county monument erected at that place several years ago, should be a warning to monument men when dealing with monument committees who have not raised their entire fund when the contract is given. The following are the demands of a Hastings paper: "Last week Messrs. Black & Son paid the last of the amount due on the Soldier's monument, making $2,000 paid with interest. The just effort to raise the deficiency by subscription resulted in getting about $700 so that Mr. Black is out about $1,000. The monument is paid for and is the property of the county, but it is a disgrace instead of an honor to the soldiers and country, not that the monument is not a beautiful piece of work well executed, for it is, but the treatment of Messrs. Black & Son, in the deal that has been given it to this county. The men who should have stood by Mr. Black, hardly deserted him and evaded the responsibility they had assured him they would share with him."

Five firms are engaged in this business in Denver, Col., says the Denver Post: 'Black, Greenblum & Co., Martin & Gray, Harrington & Holmbeech and T. M. Carrington, principally producing marble and granite monuments. Notwithstanding the large deposits of various colors of granite of high quality in Colorado, they are not as yet utilized for the purpose, the supply of partially finished granite, probably to be cut to rough blocks of over 20,000 per annum, coming from the Eastern states and even Scotland and Sweden. The immense deposits of all varieties of marble of high quality in Colorado are not yet opened, but the coming year, which will dispense with the present importations of marble from Vermont, Tennessee and Italy and make Colorado an exporter instead of an importer. The Denver Grays and Marble Company have been manufacturing sawmills of onyx obtained from Mexico and now producing mammoth pieces of onyx and Colorado marble. The above firms during '85 employed on an average at least twenty-five men, with a pay-roll of $25,000, this value of the annual product of their work, apart from the cost of the raw material, being about $55,000.'

The Lincoln Monument.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield is said to be in a condition bordering on dilapidation, which has resulted from improper management and lack of care. The original cost of this monument was $33,000. The filling of a brick arch in 1884, required $5,000 to replace. In 1886 a committee of architects reported that it would require $50,000 to make repairs then needed. The appropriation was not forthcoming, and the repairs were not made. Since that time, between the elements and the vines, the structure has suffered much. Walls are bulging, spaces between the stones widening, and balustrades are separating and pulling apart. The apex of the obelisk leaks and the shaft threatens to fall upon the bronze statue of Lincoln. Accessories, such as the hilt of a sword, a drum-stick, etc., are missing from the bronze groups. The whole thing is in a bad way and should be repaired at once. Meanwhile the thought is suggested that we have no national monument to Lincoln, and the present seems an opportune time to begin the agitation which will sooner or later lead to the erection of a fitting monument to the great war president.
Western Wholesale Marble Dealers' Association.

The regular annual meeting of the Western Wholesale Marble Dealers' Association was held in Chicago last month. The entire membership of the association were in attendance and were represented as follows: H. D. Pierce, manager Chicago branch of the Vermont Marble Co.; E. G. Davis, manager St. Louis branch of the Vermont Marble Co.; D. H. Dickinson, Chicago; John A. Davidson of Davidson & Sons, Chicago; Benjamin Hutton of M. Parks, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; William Pickel, Jr., Pickel Marble and Granite Co., St. Louis; E. H. Bradbury, Bradbury Marble Co., St. Louis; Frederick P. Bagley of Frederick P. Bagley & Co. of Chicago; Mr. Grant of Grant, Brees & Co., Milwaukee; S. A. Mercer of Bernard Brothers & Mercer, Burlington, Iowa; The Peoria Steam Marble Works of Peoria, Ill.; D. H. Dickinson and E. H. Bradbury were re-elected to their respective offices of President and Secretary and Treasurer. This association has as its object regulating the prices of marble for memorial and business purposes, and at its annual meetings prices are usually fixed for the ensuing year. No material change was made at this meeting from the prices that prevailed last year. Several of the concerns represented are reported to be carrying unusually large stocks of blue marble.

The Michigan Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Marble and Granite Dealers' Association of Michigan was held at the American House, Kalamazoo, January 4th and 5th.

There were comparatively few members present when President Truesdell called the meeting to order, but those who were had the pleasure of listening to an interesting address of welcome by Mr. Geo. C. Winslow of Kalamazoo. He said that Kalamazoo had been called the "Sleeping Beauty," which was all right from a standpoint of beauty, but not from one of business, as that city leads the world in many lines of manufacture. Mr. Winslow's father was the first president of the first marble dealers' association organized in Michigan over thirty years ago, and his address dealt largely with interesting reminiscences of that association. The following is an extract:

In order that the younger members can appreciate the changes in thirty years, I will refer briefly to the condition of things at that time and before. From the time of the panic and 1857 up to 1860 we had hard times and no one bought marble work excepting where they were obliged to. After the war had been going on two or three years and the currency became inflating, people bought anything and everything, but the producers had doubled the price of marble, wages had more than doubled and the rates of freight were enormous, so the dealers were obliged to take some action regarding an increase in the price of work, and from the best of my recollection I will state the prices received, from the early styles, for about ten years. We used to get $50 for a two inch slab set in the ground, 24 inches wide, square top, which included a "haystack willow"—hand, rose or lily—all supposed to be cut in the highest style of art with a long inscription and always an eight inch verse. As a rule, the more the man the more he was praised.

For the same style 28 inches wide, we got $150; 34 inches $225; 40 inches $325; 60 inches $525, and so on down to $500, which was the price of an overgrown footstool rubbed up and lettered by some ambitious apprentice. Those were the golden days of the trade. What would we think now of having ordains enough to keep us busy in winter and summer on two inch slabs at such figures? How little we know when we are well off. After the two-inch slab era came the six-inch slab, which sold at dollars worth of marble and cost from three to ten dollars extra, without a corresponding increase in price. I have so often wondered why it had to be a two-inch slab that was set in the ground. Why not a 3-inch, 4-inch or 6-inch? A heavy marble slab is or was just as practical as a light granite one. After the sockets and single bases, came the other styles which, like the candle lighted at both ends, cost the dealer more, brought him less, until the profit is gone entirely. While the good old days cannot return, can we not work up a trade in granite headstones set in the ground with base, and perhaps top balance rock-faced. A style of work that can be said comparatively cheap, one that is durable and all right every way. No trouble in getting, no joints and no mortar required. In my judgment the nearest to the old profitable kind of work that can be made.

After Mr. Winslow's address the morning session adjourned and the members were shown around the city.

Applications for membership were received from Geo. C. Winslow, Kalamazoo, G. E. Hain, Fremont, R. A. Curtis & Co., Indianapolis, and the Gouverneur Marble Co., Gouverneur, N. Y., and the applicants duly elected members of the association.

Secretary Harris read an interesting report showing the constant growth of the association and the increase of good fellowship among its members. The present membership, including the additions at this meeting, is fifty-six. The Treasurer's report was equally encouraging. Mr. Matheson, of Grand Rapids, chairman on Form of Contract, was given further time to report. He had received a number of contracts from different dealers, but being the only member of the committee present it was deemed advisable to defer action. Mr. Matheson introduced a resolution asking the assistance of the association in making an exhibit of Michigan marble at the World's Fair. The matter was referred to a committee who reported that in their opinion the project was not feasible. Mr. Philo Truesdell was elected delegate to the meeting of the National Marble and Granite Dealers Association at Cleveland.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles
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Schmidt, Grand Rapids; Vice-Presidents, M. C. Barney, Flint, 1st or north eastern district; W. H. Hoyt, Plymouth, 2d or south eastern district; T. J. Edwards, Dowagiac, 3d or south western district. Secretary and Treasurer, C. S. Harris, Lansing. Directors, Philo Truesdell, Port Huron; A. Matheson, Grand Rapids; F. F. Murdoch, St. Johns; C. W. Hills, Jackson; D. Kane, Sturgis; Davidson & Son, Chicago; C. H. More & Co., Barre, Vt.; Jones Brothers, Boston, Albertson Marble Co., Rutland, Vt. The secretary and treasurer was voted a salary of $50 a year.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the feasibility of holding a congress of monument dealers at Chicago during the World's Fair, submitted the following resolution which was adopted and the committee continued:

Preamble.

The Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association recognize in the forthcoming Columbian Exposition an opportunity for holding a congress of representatives of the various interests identified with the monumental industry. The object of the congress would be the discussion of topics bearing upon the various phases of the monumental art by representative men, with a view to disseminating information of general interest. It being the opinion of this association that such a congress would be of great benefit in elevating the standard of the trade and give to it the prominence it so justly deserves in connection with this great national exposition.

Whereas, The Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association having appointed a committee to confer with committees that may be appointed by other associations to take action in regard to the selection of topics, securing writers for their proper discussion, to decide upon the proper time for holding such meeting and making such other arrangements as may be necessary and,

Whereas, The importance of the proposed congress and the very limited time in which to make arrangements demands the prompt action of all associations identified with the industry, be it

Resolved, That the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association in convention assembled respectfully urges upon all such associations the importance of the proposed congress and the necessity of prompt action in the appointment of committees. To the end that immediate action be taken it is of the utmost importance that the chairman of committees be instructed to confer with each other without delay for the purpose of appointing a general secretary and taking such other steps as may be necessary. This association hereby pledges itself to pay its proportionate share of the necessary expenses incident to the consummation of the project.

It is further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the secretaries of the various associations.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs Winslow and Crooks and Mr. Geo. C. Winslow, for the courtesies extended the association during the meeting.

Ex-President Truesdell extended a most cordial invitation to all the members to attend the summer meeting which is to be held at Port Huron in July or August.

The following is a partial list of those in attendance:
Philo Truesdell, Port Huron; F. F. Murdoch, St. Johns; C. S. Harris, Lansing; Alex. Matheson, Grand Rapids; C. W. Hills, Jackson; G. E. Hall, Fremont; Geo. C. Winslow and Winslow & Crooks, Kalamazoo; Frank Black, Hastings; Dennis Kane, Sturgis; C. J. Ambrose, Chicago; H. J. M. Jones, Zanesville, O.; C. W. Batchelder, Toledo; C. W. Pool, Chicago; Fred Harris, Chicago; Thomas Coffey, Detroit; H. A. Rockwood, Indianapolis; S. W. Ferguson, Oswosso; Mr. Whitman, Paw Paw; Mr. Perry, Concord, N. H. and W. H. Anderson, Detroit.

The retailers reported an increase in the volume of business done last year and a marked improvement in the class of monumental work erected.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Winslow & Crooks, who provided a large sleigh for the occasion, the party visited the State Insane Asylum, situated in the suburbs of the city. This is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the West, the number of inmates being considerably in excess of a thousand. The faculty threw open the entire institution to their guests and gave them a most thorough insight into its workings.

Meeting of the National Association.

Pursuant to a call of the President the National Association of the Marble and Granite Dealers' and Manufacturers of the United States and Canada, assembled at the American hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 11th. The following persons were present: James Harsha, Circleville, Ohio, president; I. H. Kelley, Springfield, Ohio, secretary; Philo Truesdell, delegate Michigan association, Port Huron, Mich., Ira P. Rowley, delegate Indiana association, Indianapolis, Ind.; Schuyler Powell, delegate Indiana association, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. J. M. Jones, delegate Wholesale Protective association, Boston, Mass.; C. G. Leavenworth, delegate Ohio association, Cleveland, Ohio. The President stated the object of the meeting to be the ratification of the legislation enacted at Quincy, April 20, 1892, at the meeting of the delegate assembly held at that time—comprising the consideration and adoption of the constitution and by-laws as there promulgated and adopted by that body, and also the enacting of any business which may lawfully come before this meeting for consideration. The President stated that the object of the meeting at Quincy was to call together the manufacturing associations of the East and the dealers of all parts of the country, and determine whether it is necessary to continue the existence of the National Association or not. To this end a committee was appointed and a constitution and by-laws were adopted by that body, which would be presented for adoption or rejection by the National Association now in convention assembled. Mr. Philo Truesdell moved that the constitution and by-laws formulated at Quincy be adopted as the law for the government of the National Association, and that the former constitution and by-laws be hereby repealed. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Truesdell moved that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with all marble and granite dealers' associations in the United States, requesting them to join
the National Association, and ask their hearty co-operation therewith, and that a copy of the constitution and by-laws accompany each communication, together with such information as shall be for the general interest of all parties concerned. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to make demand upon the several associations holding membership in the National Association for the per capita tax, in accordance with section six (6) of the constitution.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the National Association that the expenses of the President of the National Association incurred in attendance upon the meeting of the Delegate Assembly held in Quincy, Mass., April 29, 1892, together with the expense of the expense of the National Association itself in attending the meeting, be equally borne by the several associations there represented. Provided, however, that the Granite Manufacturers and Dealers Association of Quincy, Mass., in view of the fact that they were at great expense in entertaining delegates at that time, be exempted.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution, together with a statement of the equal share of each association, to all the associations represented at Quincy, and request a remittance of amount.

It was Resolved, That the President of the National Association appoint a committee to confer with like committees from local or State associations of Marble and Granite Dealers of the United States with a view of promoting a congress of marble and granite dealers of North America, to be convened in Chicago, Ill., during the World’s Fair Columbian Exposition.

Resolved, That the National Association in convention assembled heartily favor the forming of such congress.

The President appointed I. H. Kelley to act as said committee. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

I. H. Kelley, Sec'y.

The Indiana Meeting.

From "Stone."


Applications for membership were received and accepted as follows: Theo. F. Gaebler, Rockville; Goth, Coleman & Co., Indianapolis; W. R. Smith & Sons, Muncie; Ham & Pusey, Shelbyville; Albertson Marble Co., Worcester, Mass.; Gouverneur Marble Co., Gouverneur, N. Y.; R. A. Curtis & Co., Indianapolis.

In absence of the chairman of Committee on Constitution of the National Association, no report was made. The Secretary read a communication from Jas. Harsha, president of the national association, to President Ohaver, asking the co-operation of the Indiana association in strengthening the National, which provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Leavenworth thought favorably of joining forces with the National association, as the needs of state organizations would be brought nearer those directly interested and in a position to help them, were a national association thoroughly supported. Mr. Jones recited at some length the benefits accruing to state associations by joining the National, as did also Mr. Powell, who had acted as a delegate to the meeting of the National Association at Cleveland, and had become thoroughly conversant with the intents and purposes of the organization.

Some objection was raised, but it was finally moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to carefully examine the constitution and by-laws of the National Association and be clothed with arbitrary powers so that if in their judgment it was deemed expedient for the Indiana association to join the National association, they might make formal application for membership therein. Messrs. Powell, Bocourt and Rockwood were appointed to serve as such committee. The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Z. T. Bocourt; Secretary and Treasurer, D. H. Ranck; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Gaebler, J. B. Schrichte, J. P. Nofziger, John Ohaver; Board of Directors, Schuyler Powell, Frank Alford, J. B. Shaunfield, Aug. Diener, J. J. Little, D. E. Hoffman, Alf. Boothroyd, N. P. Doty, D. W. Paul, C. L. Batchelder, A. Swoots, H. J. M. Jones.

President Ohaver delivered his valedictory and welcomed his successor, Mr. Bocourt, who responded in a neat speech. A communication was read from C. W. Hils, of Jackson, relative to a world’s congress of marble and granite dealers at the Columbian exposition, and urging the Association to take action in regard to same. Resolution endorsing the plan had been adopted at the meeting of the Marble and Granite Dealers’ Association of Michigan, at the Kalamazoo meeting. After a short discussion the secretary was appointed a committee of one to correspond with chairmen of like committees of other associations regarding the advisability of concerted action, and to be governed by general sentiment as to the adoption of the plan on the part of the Association. Adjourned subject to call of president and secretary.
The Nebraska Meeting.
The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Marble and Granite Dealers' Association convened at Omaha, January 18th, with the largest attendance ever had by the Association. Nearly all the wholesale dealers doing business in Nebraska were present, and all of the leading retail firms were represented. Much good was done the trade by this meeting. While no new rules were adopted all pledged themselves to stand by the old ones, to the letter. An "experience" meeting was held on the second day and many an apparent crooked transaction was satisfactorily explained. Only two formal complaints were made and upon investigation were dropped, the parties evidently having acted under a misapprehension. The Association voted unanimously to join the National Association, and also to join other associations in arranging for a congress of marble and granite dealers at some time during the World's Fair. The dealers of our state are prosperous and contented. All went home feeling that "it was good to have been at the meeting."

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: A. Neitzel, president, Falls City; J. N. Kildow, secretary and treasurer, York; J. K. Lutz, vice-president, North Platte district; Chas. Niedhart, vice-president, South Platte district; Board of Directors, F. B. Kimball, Lincoln; J. V. Sweeney, Omaha; W. T. Teetsel, Omaha; W. C. Crozier, Chicago; C. J. Field, Chicago. J. N. Kildow.

The Ohio Meeting.
The semi-annual meeting of the Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, of Ohio, was called to order on January 18th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. President Charles M. Briggs in the chair and I. H. Kelley filling his position as secretary. There being but a limited number of members present, the meeting adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, p.m.

Afternoon Session, 2:30 P.M.
The president assumed gavel upon time and directed the secretary to call the roll of membership which was done, and was responded to by the following: Charles M. Briggs, Troy, O., president; I. H. Kelley, Springfield, O., secretary; J. P. Kendall, Marion, O.; Duor White, Kenton, O.; Charles Wege, Columbus, O.; C. G. Leavenworth, representing V. M. Co., Cleveland, O.; John Howkisnon, Cleveland, O.; Harry W. Wright, representing Cook & Watkins, Boston, Mass.; J. K. Stewart, representing Blue Ridge Marble Co., Cincinnati, O.; H. J. M. Jones, representing Jones Bros., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Cary, Zanesville, O.; Charles W. Poole, representing Davidson & Sons, Chicago, III. There were also present as visitors, Mr. Flatt, Piqua, O.; John Record, representing E. W. Woelf & Co., Mansfield, O., and J. F. Townsend, Columbus, O.

The president addressed the meeting in well-chosen remarks, pointing out the difficulties of, and obstacles to advancement and suggesting remedies. His address caused stirring applause.

The secretary's report was next presented showing the present financial, as well as the numerical status of the association. The present membership is: Retail dealers 56, wholesale dealers 27, honorary members 5, making a total of 88.

The secretary called attention to the amount of salary voted him by the association, especially the sum of $50 increase at last meeting, and asked the association to reconsider that motion that the salary might remain as heretofore.

A motion to reconsider was carried and the original motion again put on its passage and declared lost.

The matter of delinquents as presented in the secretary's report was called up and caused a great amount of discussion. Mr. C. W. Pool offered the following:

Resolved, That the assessment of $10 collected for the purpose of redistricting the state be held in the treasury for a special fund, and to be used for no other purpose, and in the event of the amount not being paid by those now delinquent by July 1, 1893, that the several amounts be returned to those who paid them. Motion prevailed.

After this motion passed a discussion relative to the matter was freely participated in, and it was decided to reconsider it.

Mr. Pool then moved to reconsider which was carried. The original motion being put on its passage was voted down.

Mr. J. K. Stewart then moved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the resolution adopted February 10, 1892, and to report the best plan in their judgment to dispose of the whole matter. Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed C. G. Leavenworth, C. L. Batchelder and H. A. Mason as such committee. A motion to adjourn until 7:30 p.m., was carried.

Evening Session, 7:30 P.M.
The meeting was called to order with all present as reported. The committee appointed to revise the resolution adopted February 10, 1892, presented the following report:

Your committee appointed to revise the resolution adopted February 10, 1892, for redistricting the State would recommend, that the resolution be amended and that the following be inserted:

Resolved, That the secretary be empowered to employ a competent organizer to thoroughly canvass the State with the sole view of securing members to this State association, and that the funds raised under the original resolution and now in his hands, be used for this purpose.

Resolved, That when this work of State organization shall have been completed, as provided for in the foregoing, that the plan of redistricting shall be proceeded with as outlined in the original resolution.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the present
membership is limited, and that this work is for the
benefit of all dealers throughout the State, we recommend
that these assessments of $100 levied for this purpose be
considered as a loan to be refunded whenever the finan-
cial status of the association shall warrant.

C. G. LEAVENWORTH,
CHAIRMAN.

H. A. MASON.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted.
It was then moved that the secretary be instructed to
send a printed copy of the report of the committee
to each delinquent and request payment of the amount
of his delinquency, with the statement that if payment
or satisfactory adjustment is not made by the next
regular meeting in July, that charges will be filed against
them in due form, and they be cited to appear for trial
Motion prevailed.

The following resolution was presented by C. L.
Batchelder:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to employ
some suitable person to make a canvass of the State, or
to make such canvass himself, and that it be done as
soon as possible, and that the association pay for such
services a salary of $3 per day and all necessary expenses
incident thereto.

Mr. C. G. Leavenworth moved that the membership
fees be increased to $5 after July 14, 1893. Motion
carried.

On motion the revised Constitution and By-Laws
adopted by the National Association was assented to.
The report of the delegates to the National Associa-
tion was accepted and ordered placed on file.
The committee appointed to investigate the charges
against W. H. Perry, reported that as they could not
compel witnesses to appear, they could not try the case,
and returned papers without action or recommendation.

A paper entitled "In Retrospect" was read by J. H.
Kelley. Mr. C. W. Pool moved that the paper be sent
to Stone and MONUMENTAL NEWS with request to publish
the same. Carried.

The President called Mr. C. L. Batchelder to the
chair, and presented written charges against Prince &
Ritter, of Troy, O., with doing business contrary to good
business principles in violation of the laws of the Marble
and Granite Dealers' Association of Ohio. The matter
on motion was referred to W. A. Harsha, W. W. Butler
and I. H. Kelley, as a committee on investigation. The
Secretary was appointed a committee to further the call
for a congress of marble and granite dealers to be held
at Chicago, Ill., during the World's Fair.

Springfield, Ohio, was selected as the place for the
next meeting which will be held on the third Wednesday
in July 1893. The Secretary was instructed to prepare
a program embracing the preparation of essays on topics
of interest to the trade, or on such matters as may be
for its advancement. The resignation of the True Blue
Marble Co. as members of this Association was present-
ed and accepted, and a card of Honorable Withdrawal

On motion of C. G. Leavenworth a committee
was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of sympath-
ity for Bro. Homer M. Woodard, of Columbus, O.,
whose loss by death of his wife, has been reported to
this Association.

I. H. Kelley was appointed as this committee and
instructed to engross the report upon the minutes of the
Association, and to send a copy of the same to Brother
Woodard. Meeting then adjourned.

J. H. KELLEY, Sec'y.

The New England Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Retail and Wholesale
Marble Dealers' Association of New England and the
Province was held at the American House, Boston,
Jan. 25th. It was a meeting that combined business
and pleasure, and the fact that the ladies were present
made more than ever to make the occasion one of
those pleasant family reunions, a spirit that has always
characterized the meetings of this association. The
gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements were
Messrs. Walter E. Pierce, John Kelley, John J. Love,
Seward W. Jones, James F. Brennan, Frank H. Torrey,
Henry Kavanagh, while the following composed the
ladies' reception committee: Mrs. E. J. Prescott, Mrs.
W. E. Pierce and Mrs. John Kelley:

The constitution was amended raising the annual
dues of retail dealers to $2, and of wholesalers to $10.

Mr. John D. Allen was elected an honorary mem-
ber. The following officers and directors were elected
for the ensuing year: President, James F. Brennan,
Peterboro, N. H.; Vice- Presidents, Stephen Maslen,
Hartford, Conn.; Jas. E. Stanton, St. Johns, N. B.;
Oliver M. Wentworth, Boston, Mass.; John S. Treat,
Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles E. Sheldon, West Rutland,
Vt.; Alonzo H. Farnum, Providence, R. I.; Samuel
Bryant, Rockland, Me.; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm.
A. Somers, Dorchester, Mass. Directors, Geo. E.
Morrison, Biddeford, Me.; John Emery, Great Falls,
N. H.; E. R. Morse, Proctor, Vt.; John J. Love,
West, Mass.; Jas. B. Cottrell, Newport, R. I.; Thos.
Adams, Rockville, Conn.; John J. Kane.

The semi-annual meeting of the association to be
held in July will comprise a three days trip to New
York, and a ride up the Hudson river. The commit-
tee of arrangements consists of E. R. Morse, Everett
Torrey; James F. Brennan, S. W. Jones and Stephen
Maslen.

The committee on lien law reported that it was im-
possible to get such a law through the legislature. It
was decided to drop the matter for the present.

The following persons were in attendance: S. W.
Jones, Boston, Mass.; Henry Kavanagh, Boston, Mass.;
John Kelley and wife, Weymouth, Mass.; Jas. Kelley,
Attleborough, Mass.; Albert C. Kinney and wife, Mil-
ford, Mass.; Freeman F. Knowlton, Chelsea, Mass.; Jno.
J. Love and wife, Webster, Mass.; McGregor and Cas-

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In Retrospect.*

Another half year of time has been recorded since we gathered in convention to look over the field, and now we come together again and ask ourselves the great political question: "Where are we going?"

Other questions come up bearing upon this suggestive interrogatory, appealing to the consciences of every member of this association. The first one, "Have we done our separate duty?" can, and must be answered by you as well as by myself, but whether all answers will be alike or not, remains to be developed. Is my experience the question, "What does it amount to?" (meaning our associated effort) has been most frequently asked. The apparent answer seems to be only this—"Nothing." But this is not the true answer—and why not? Look over the field from one end of the Union to the other and note the growth of associated effort in its grandest results. First of all a strike, the magnitude of which is only equalled by like events in the great railroad or iron interests of the nation (and these not peaceably as the granite strike was) has been carried through for months and at last settled with such a case of violence or even rough treatment known. The school of the association has taught each side to respect the opinions of others, to wait with patience the edicts of the authorized majority, and to submit to the popular will, even at the sacrifice of individual opinion. Besides this, many times has the jealousy of former years been relegated to the background of absolute forgetfulness, and those who were competitors, earnest and determined, have, when the battle was over, met and talked the matter over in a neighborly way profiting by each other's defeat or victory. Could such a state of affairs have been found prior to the days of our association? No, indeed!

And yet there is much to be done to make our association anything near what it should be. I am well aware that there are many of our own members who look upon our efforts, with all facts before them, as futile and productive of no decisive results for future financial good. It is this prefixed view that deter's many an one from lending us the helping hand he might easily and profitably extend. He places the block of prejudged opinion before the wheels of progress; his faith is not strong enough to remove the mountain before his door because he knew it would not be removed; he is willing to be a stumbling block, rather than make clear a pathway which should ultimately lead to financial success.

This association in its wisdom, to the end that the strength and usefulness, both in numbers and effective results might be increased, saw proper to appoint a committee to devise ways and means whereby this great end might be accomplished. That committee after the fullest conference and due deliberation reported that the best means to increase the membership, and to promote the influence, power and usefulness of this association, was to form district associations, to be part of, subject to, and governed by the state association. This report was laid before the state association in convention assembled one year ago, and was unanimously adopted by that body, and your secretary was authorized to assess the membership in the sum of ten dollars per capita, to defray the expenses of carrying out the plan of your committee, a sum so insignificant for the promised good that it was supposed that not an objection would be found in the ranks of our honorable brotherhood, but

* Paper read by L. H. Kelly, before the semi-annual meeting of the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, January 11th.

...and obstacles appeared in the refusal of many of our members to submit to the expressed will of the majority who adopted the report or the committee. It is true that many a willing one contributed promptly of his means to further this laudable measure, but there has not been a sufficient number to give assurance of complete success of the work attempted. It seems to some very strange that we should be met with this refusal, since some associations whose financial interests are no greater than ours, assess their members in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and it is cheerfully paid.

The reasons for refusal to pay assessments are almost amusing, but are generally based solely on private opinion as to the efficacy of the undertaking, reminding one of the parries engaged in a scriptural discussion.
and when one quoted what Paul said, remarked that "there is just where Paul and I differ." These parties are not willing to accept the tried judgment of a duly appointed committee, but view these assessments as an unjust and unwise burden placed upon them without their will or consent.

Who is to blame for this condition of affairs? Surely not those who were faithful and attended the meetings of our association. Had all our members attended several meetings, giving aid by counsel and effort in the furtherance of the ends sought to be attained; had urged upon their neighbors and competitors to join so good a purpose; had been present to vote for such measures as their wisdom dictated was for the greatest good, and whose voices should have been raised in behalf of associated effort, then these assessments would not have had to be made. But what have the dilatory ones done, and what are they striving to do? Whilst those who have been foremost in the endeavor to make our association strong and helpful, to aid not only themselves but the whole trade in general, sacrificing time and money, working with heart, hand and means— and that right cheerfully—the drones of our hive are throwing every obstacle in the way, prophecying failure to make the faithful faint-hearted, and endeavoring to bring wreck and general disaster upon that which can be of only positive good if carried as it may be with full effort to absolute success.

But a brighter day is dawning "in the East," the source from whence cometh the light. Already the tocsin of war is sounded against those who are unwilling to do their duty; who are perversive and determined to prevent the accomplishment of grand and noble results, and soon will come back the echo from every quarter of the great manufacturing centres. "We are with you—press forward," and our efforts backed by such power and strength as is now offered, cannot fail.

Many who have been so often urged to do their whole duty will read "the hand writing on the wall," "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting," when it is too late to escape the direful consequences of their dilatory and obstinate actions. Through the channel of the National Association, whose efforts to connect the whole trade interests of the country, are now so persistently put forth, will be found a means to discover where failure to perform actual duty has its bearing, or where absolute wrong is intended, and how these errors may be corrected, and that right speedily.

It has been a long time that the machinery of associated legislation has been striving to bring this point to effectiveness, but it is believed that it has now been accomplished, and when the axe of decapitation shall fall upon the neck of any luckless wight, who so far forgets his manhood and his duty as to bring himself under the penalty of the expunging laws of his state or local association, the strong right arm of the East will hold the verdict true and the sentence just.

I desire to hold out no will-of-the-wisp promises nor prophecies, but I feel assured that it is within the reach of possibility, and as I view it within the realm of probability that a great awakening is soon to be experienced all along the line of associated effort. The dull apathetic indifference that has characterized all branches of trade, especially in our own vocation, must give place to more active, energetic measures, and we must begin to reap and gather in our harvests, if we desire to live through the winters of our later days.

Years of fruitless experience have demonstrated the fact that holding our hands on the throats of our neighbors will not enhance our own respiration, nor pay us for the time spent in our foolish efforts to strangle him. Better that we rise as teachers, and show those who are in darkness that there is "a most excellent way," in which we can help and improve our own conditions, by aiding and helping others, assisting them to lay aside petty jealousies, which only hinder and cannot help, and putting on the new garb of brotherhood and helpfulness—laying aside that of selfishness and suspicion. And now my brethren, you who have traveled this long weary road together, will you not again resolve to put anew your shoulder to the wheel, and push the burden on to an assured success, or will you turn back and look upon its scenes behind, until like Lot's wife and the drones of our association, you turn to a pillar of salt which, like that spoken of will be "a salt that has lost its savor and wherewithal shall it be salted?" And if you turn

**WHICH ROAD WOULD YOU TAKE?**

'If you could go back to the forks of the road,
Back the long miles you have carried your load,
Back to the place you had to decide,
By this way or that through your life to abide.
Back to the sorrow, back to the pain,
Back to the place where the future was fair.
If you were there now, a decision to make,
O, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?
Then after you'd traveled the other long track,
Suppose that again to the folks you want back,
After you found that its promises fair,
Were but a delusion that led to a mire.
That the road you first traveled with sighs and a tear,
Though dreary or rough, was not previously bent
With balm for each bruise, and a charm for each ache.
O, pilgrim of sorrow, what road would you take?'

George McDonald.

The State of New York has already spent nearly three hundred thousand dollars in marking the sites of the deeds of the various infantry, artillery and cavalry commands present at the battle of Gettysburg. The State monument now being made will cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The American Institute of Architects recommends that the equestrian statue of Washington to be erected at Philadelphia by the Society of the Cincinnati, be placed on the Park boulevard, near an entrance to the park, where it would have at all times the direct sunlight, and where there is an appropriate background of trees.
Compiled for THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

Recent Legal Decisions.

A CONTRACT BROKEN WITHOUT FAULT CANNOT BE AVOIDED.

If a person signs a contract without informing himself of the contents before signing, or taking the necessary precautions to learn such contents, he cannot avoid the contract because of his ignorance of the same.


WHAT CONSTITUTE FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.

It is not sufficient that a vendor desires to defeat the payment of a claim by the transfer of his property; to render a conveyance fraudulent, it must be taken with knowledge, actual or constructive, of the proposed fraud, or there must be a want of consideration. While a transfer of property to a relative by a person liable on a claim, and the effect will be to defeat the payment of the same, will be scrutinized very closely, still it will be sustained, if made in good faith for an adequate consideration.


LIABILITY FOR WHAT AN AGENT SAYS OR DOES.

It is a general doctrine of law that, although the principal is not ordinarily liable for his acts or misdeeds of his agent, unless, indeed, he has authorized or co-operated in them, yet he is held liable to third persons, in a civil suit, for the frauds, deceit, concealments, misrepresentations, negligence, and other malfeasances, misfeasances, and omissions of duty of his agent, in the course of his employment, although the principal did not authorize or justify or participate in, or, indeed, know of such misconduct, or even if he forbade the acts or disapproved of them. In all such cases the rule applies, to “let the principal be held liable” and is founded on public policy and convenience, for in no other way could there be any safety to third persons in their dealings either directly with the principal or indirectly with him through the instrumentality of agents. In every such case the principal holds out his agent as competent, and it to be trusted, and whereby, in effect, he warrants his fidelity and good conduct in all matters within the scope of his agency.

Roberts v. Banks. Supreme Court of South Carolina, 15 S.E. Rep. 68.

DUTIES AN EMPLOYER OWES TO HIS EMPLOYEES.

Every workman has the right to suppose that his employer has provided such guards and means of protection from injury in the use of the machinery, tools, and appliances as are usual and reasonably necessary for his safety, and he cannot be held to assume the risks attendant on their absence, unless such absence is apparent, or his attention has been called to it. If the business is one with which he is not familiar, he has a right to expect that its dangers will be pointed out to him, and that he will be instructed in those things necessary for his own safety. He cannot be held to assume the risk of dangers of the existence of which he has no knowledge. In the case of young persons it is the duty of the employer to take notice of their age and ability, and to use ordinary care to protect them from risks which they cannot properly appreciate, and to which they should not be exposed. The duty in such cases to warn and instruct grows naturally out of the ignorance or inexpertise of the employee, and it does not extend to those who are of mature years, and who are familiar with the employment and its risks. Where a master voluntarily subjects his servant to dangers, such as in good faith he ought to provide against, he is liable for any accident arising therefrom. The servant does not stand on the same footing with the master. His primary duty is obedience; and if, when in the discharge of that duty, he is damaged through the neglect of the master, it is but meet he should be recompensed.


PREEMPTION OF TITLE ON DELIVERY OF GOODS FOR SHIPMENT.

The legal presumption is that, upon the delivery of goods to a common carrier for shipment, the title thereto vests in the consignee, and this presumption the carrier has a right to rely upon, in the absence of express notice from the consignor to the contrary. The carrier, therefore, has the right to settle with the consignee in case the property is lost, stolen, or destroyed.

WE HAVE that confidence in the AIR BRUSH being just what you want in your designing room that we would like to put it ON TRIAL with the understanding that if you want it you pay for it. It not return it to us express charges pre-paid and we will credit your account in full. You can have one of our new catalogues and a sample of work free by asking for it.

AIR BRUSH MFG. CO.,
145 Nassau Street, ROCKFORD, ILL.; U.S.A.

Statues of Buddha.

The Buddhists of Burmah for many ages have been carving innumerable figures of Buddha on the rocks that line some of their important rivers. Mr. Robert Boyle, who has just published a little book entitled "A Sanitary Crusade Through the East and Australasia," has given a description of a number of these rude carvings, many of which are very impressive. On the Irrawaddi, below the city of Trone, is a cliff about two miles long and 500 feet high, on the face of which hundreds of figures of Buddha are carved. The entire face of the rock is covered with these figures, arranged in tiers from top to bottom, and many of the figures are not less than twenty feet high. Most of them are richly gilded, and the whole forms "a very brilliant and curious sight."

One of the illustrations shows the great recumbent figure of Buddha in the province of Pegu. This figure measures about 350 feet in length and is 70 feet high at the shoulder. The remarkable monument is of brick, and is well proportioned throughout. It is supposed to have been in existence for nearly 400 years, but, strange to say, it was for a long time hidden from view by jungle, and was entirely forgotten until, in 1881, it was accidentally discovered by a railroad contractor. The theory of the Buddhists is that these numerous statues keep thoughts of religion ever present in the minds of the people, and incite to morality and religious observances.

Among the Catskills there is some sculpturing of the rocks on a very small scale. Such rocks are found at Prattsville, and were carved at the expense of the eccentric tanner and capitalist, the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, who thus commemorated for the admiration of future generations the heroism of his son, who fought in the civil war, and the exploits of Mr. Pratt himself as a stock raiser, dairy farmer, and tanner. They are unique, attract some visitors to Prattsville, and are rather better executed than most of the sculptures that adorn the cliffs along the rivers of Burmah.—New York Sun.

ADAMS & BACON, WHOLESALE MARBLE, SAWS AND FINISHED BRANDON ITALIAN AND FLORENTINE BLUE. PROMPT SHIPMENTS. MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Epitaph from Versailles.

"Except in 1859, during which she took her sons on the piano, her life was without a stain."

We have sold more granite in January 1893 than in any month since we have been in the business. Low prices and good work do bring orders. Try us. J. F. Townsend, Columbus, O
POI NTS ON GRANITE.
No. 7. — Pleased Patrons.

Every Dealer
knows the value of a pleased customer. He be-
comes at once an animated advertisement that
avails itself of every opportunity to say a good
word for the dealer. Consequently the more
pleased customers a dealer has the more largely
is he advertised.

To insure having pleased customers
the dealer should aim to sell from artistic designs
and to always have his work executed in good
material in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.
Nothing less will please.

Our aim is
to have our customers please theirs. If theirs
are pleased so are ours. See? Let us furnish
some of your spring work and you will have some
pleased customers.

JONES BROTHERS.
Granite Manufacturers.
Main Office, 30 and 32 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Western Office, Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.
Quarry and Works, Barre, Vt.
Foreign Office, Aberdeen, Scotland.

New Quarters.
Our cutting department and main office is
now at Newport, Vt., and we have started
the year with every assurance that all our
motives and endeavors to serve our patrons
with good work, well cut, and delivered in
good order, on time, will be realized.

Our facilities for this, over last year at
this time, are: three miles of railroad com-
plete to quarry, new shed, 100 x 36 feet,
traveler just completed, six new polishers,
competent men for all departments.

Our standard granite grows darker and
finer in quality, and we are not limited to
size or quantity. For rock face work, vaults
and buildings, it is not excelled in quality
or price. Any orders can be filled in this
stock on time.

Moir Granite Co.
M. S. DART,
MGR. BRANCH OFFICE,
916 16TH STREET,
DETROIT, MICH.
A Kentuckian Who Proves His Loyalty to His Native State.

Proctor Knott used to know an old headstone cut up in the Kentucky mountains who made his living by chiseling epitaphs of more or less truthfulness about misguided people who would leave the blue grass regions for a bourn whose climate and products are not so justly celebrated and well known. This fellow had a stock of machine cut headstones bearing the same regulation inscription:

Sacred to the memory of ——, who died ——, aged ——.

One day a widow called for a stone, but having a little more style than the average mountaineer she required something poetic and pathetic. "Wall, Mistress, reckon we've as fine as they is, and we can put on a little extrs of ye can pay for 'em. How would ye like—"

"Gone within the gates ajar?"

"No, that wouldn't suit. Too common. I think you can make it, 'Gone to a better land.' " The old fellow looked at the woman in amazement and indignation. "Ma'am," he said sternly, "I've be'n cuttin' 'em for thirty years and I've told some mighty big ones in that time, but I don't put no such stuff as that on a stone for no one. Gone to a better land? By G——, they ain't no better land than Old Kuttuck, and I won't say they is for no price."

The man who fears to go his way alone,
But follows where the greater number tread,
Should hasten to his rest beneath a stone.
The great majority of men are dead. —Life.

Hill's Souvenir Guide to Chicago and the World's Fair.
300 Illustrations. 550 Original Illustrations.

Unique Feature: This is the only Guide in the World that contains no cumbersome unwieldy folding maps, but instead a Key Map of the territory occupied by Chicago, and thirteen Division Maps of the various sections of the city. None of these maps is larger than one page of this book. By their help and that of the copyrighted, illustrated Street Index, every street, boulevard or park in the city can be located in fifteen seconds. No other Guide, anywhere, has ever done this. This feature alone is of inestimable value to the visitor.

A World's Cyclopedia in miniature, profusely illustrated, introduces the reader to every notable point on the surface of the globe, from where visitors may be expected. A Short History of Chicago, with a Portrait Gallery of every Mayor of the Garden City, tells the reader everything about the phenomenal growth of the Western Metropolis. The Means of Transportation to and from Chicago are explained in a most novel manner, Fares and Distances to every point of importance ingeniously grouped and tabulated—the Thriving Chicago Suburbs included. Every Inch of Ground, every Building of note, described and illustrated, especially everything concerning the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Marvels of Architecture that adorn its Grounds.

It Takes The Stranger by the hand from his starting point to the very doors of the World's Fair.

Best of all: It teaches one how to avoid the dangers and annoyance of a great city, and also:

HOW TO GET THE MOST FOR EVERY DOLLAR SPENT.
Bound in Silk Cloth, 50 Cents. JUST FITS THE POCKET.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS, 245 State Street, CHICAGO.
LITTLEJOHN & MILNE,
QUARRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
BARRE GRANITE
MONUMENTS AND CEMETERY WORK,
BARRE, VERMONT.

BLUE MOUNTAIN
GRANITE WORKS.
DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
GRANITE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SOUTH RYEGATE, VT.
RYEGATE AND BURLINGTON, Vt.

The Trade supplied with Rough and Finished Stock for Monumental and Building Purposes.

Estimates given on rough or finished work.

HENDERSON & DICKIE,
Masons & Dealers in
LIGHT AND DARK
BARRE GRANITE
MONUMENTS,
TABLETS
And General Cemetery Work.

MELCHER & HADLEY,
Manufacturers of
BARRE GRANITE
Monuments, and Cemetery Work.
BARRE, VT.

The secretary of the Jeff Davis Monument Association asked Eli Perkins to lecture for the benefit of the monument fund. "I will do it," replied the humorist; "because Jeff Davis is an American with personal character pure and spotless, and if Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips were willing to go on his bond to set him free, I as a Grand Army man, can certainly help to put a monument over him. Then again," said Eli, "didn't we all fight for four years to get Jeff Davis where we could put a monument on him? Lincoln would have given a cabinet office to any man who would have erected a monument over Mr. Davis in 1862."

The famous Vendome Column is 133 feet in height, and was erected in the Place Vendome, Paris, by Napoleon I, in 1806, to commemorate his successful campaign in Germany in 1805. On its side were bas-reliefs by Lunnay. It was pulled down by the communists "in the name of international fraternity," May 16, 1871; restored by the national assembly August 31, 1874; statue of Napoleon I, on the top replaced Dec. 18, 1875.

NEW WESTERLY GRANITE WORKS
T. P. MATHESON,
Proprietor.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
All Kinds of White Granite
Monuments and Building Work,
MILFORD, N. H.

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W. E. AUCHENTHEUCH & CO.
1801-1811 "O" St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Marble and granite dealers.

From Maine to California read the Monumental News.

HOOVER & MARTIN,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O'ROURKE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
LIGHT AND DARK BARRE and PLAINFIELD GRANITE,
MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND GENERAL CEMETERY WORK.
WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
PLAINFIELD, VT.
ATTENTION DEALERS.

McDonnell & Cook.

GRANITE DEALERS!

Manufacturers and Wholesale.

78 Water St., Quincy, Mass.

From our regular correspondent.

McDonnell & Cook.

ATTENTION GIVEN ALL ORDERS.

1893 Laurel Hall.

The height of the whole structure will be 30 feet and between the canopy and floor will be a space of 7 ft. 2 in. in height. The Merrymount Granite Co. has also the contract for two other large jobs. Moline & Chalmers have several large contracts on hand, one of which is the Jacob Wirth memorial which is to be erected at Forest Hill cemetery. It will be made from Iowa red granite and is a heavy and expensive job. It will be all polished work and consist of two bases, lid and cap, and steps and buttresses. It will be surmounted by a group of statues representing Grief and the deceased merchant. Only the simple inscription “Wirth” will be on the die. Robert Krags the sculptor, of Huntington avenue, Boston, is modeling the figure. McGilvray & Jones are getting in one of Kemp’s housing engines to run their large yard. Mr. F. M. Cashman is one of the few manufacturers that ran full hand during the cold snap. He had plenty of stock on hand and his trip to New York and his new job in the News last month brought him in lots of work. “Business has been coming in with a rush the past month,” said Mr. J. S. Wingle of the firm of Wingle & Palfrey. “I think that the spring season of 1893 will be the liveliest that Quincy has seen for many years.” They are handling some good jobs at the present time and the increase in their business has necessitated an addition to the shed and the hiring of more help for both office and yard work. Mr. Keene & Peterson got out some big blocks from their dark blue marble just before the last snow-fall and these are now being cut up into large monuments. This firm handles some of the largest class of work in the city. The Field & Wild dark stock long ago attained an enviable name among the trade, and the quality, if anything, is improving every year. There was large shipments of rough stone from this quarry in 1892. One of the new quarries that is passing out good, is that opened by McDonnell & Sons at West Quincy. The Mitchell Granite Co. is just pushing work now. The big cutting stone machine in operation here is the only one in the city. This firm is cutting stone for the Quincy Manufacturers’ Association exhibit at the World’s Fair, and every available spot in the yard is being utilized. Burns & Curnow have just shipped some fine work in sarcophagi and epitaphs. Among the many new and original designs of Foster & Richardson, should be mentioned that for the Knight Templars monument at Lynn. It is something out of the ordinary run of monuments, and shows that gravestones can be made works of art if the manufacturers will only allow good designers to offer a few suggestions.

Many very gratifying expressions were heard regarding the January number of the Monumental News, and the very creditable manner in which Quincy was represented in its well-filled and beautifully illustrated pages.

The Quincy Granite Manufacturers’ Association awarded its work for the World’s Fair exhibit to the Mitchell Granite Works, at South Quincy. The committee having the matter in charge made a careful selection, and felt confident that Quincy will be represented before the world in a manner that will adequately demonstrate her attitude in the granite producing and manufacturing industry. After the exhibit has been installed it will be placed in charge of a person qualified to give all the information, statistical and otherwise, that those interested in granite may desire and who after wisdom will be sent on his way reeling with his brain full of facts and his pocket full of tracts that will make him a friend of Quincy’s for evermore.
Quincy Granite.

I am prepared to give estimates on all classes of Monumental Work in Quincy Granite, and to fill orders for same in Dark and Medium stock from the best Quarries in Quincy. With increased facilities, I can guarantee prompt shipments, first-class work, and fair prices.

S. HENRY BARNICOAT,
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER.
Quincy, Mass.

large bulk,” applied to advertising, it means that conspicuous and well displayed announcements are more than proportionately productive of results as compared with smaller ones. Our Quincy firm wrote the Monumental News within ten days after the January issue had been mailed, that they were already in receipt of lots of inquiries. This firm had an attractive and well worded advertisement, and in all probability will be more than compensated by it for the cost of their entire years advertising. As Macaulay has said, “advertising is to business, what steam is to a locomotive—the grand propelling power,” and the way to get the most out of it is to be discreet in the selection of your medium and liberal in your use of them. Do not look at the cost of an advertisement through the wrong end of the telescope. In dollars and cents it requires only a simple mathematical calculation to see that one hundred dollar advertisement costs you just four times as much as a twenty-five dollar advertisement, but in results—and results are what you are after—the difference in favor of the larger amount will be far greater. Why? Simply because it will enable you to make a conspicuous announcement that will catch and hold the attention of a greater number of readers that are liable to be attracted by the smaller ones. Advertising may well be designated as a science, and business men everywhere are giving it more attention than ever before. The trade journal is the handmaid of the trade in which it is devoted, and when used well will be precious in her smiles. Are you satisfied that you are using this trade journal as well as you should?

The recent anniversary of the battle of New Orleans again calls attention to the desolated condition of the monument erected by the people of New Orleans to commemorate the memorable event. The monument stands on the plains of Chalmette, a mile below the city. It has a base of brick, and a shaft of the same material faced with slabs of marble, a desolated iron stairway leading to the wood-covered outlook at the top. In its present condition it is a disgrace, and while the city has fittingly honored Jackson’s memory by the equestrian bronze figure in Jackson Square, something should be done to properly perpetuate the deeds and the scene of one of the greatest victories of the revolution.

It is explained that the proposed “Witchcraft Monument” at Salem, Mass., is not to commemorate the deaths of the unfortunate victims of the witchcraft delusion, 200 years ago, but the absolute extermination of the delusion.
Onyx-Marble in Utah.

Within a comparatively short period there has been developed in Utah, very considerable deposits of singularly fine variegated marbles, and also superior qualities of the onyx-marbles. The character of the Utah onyx is identical with that from Mexico found in the state of Pueblo alone, where there are now nine establishments solely engaged in manufacturing ornaments of exceeding beauty from this material. Since the Mexican Southern railroad from Pueblo to Tecumseh was opened not less than 1,000 tons of onyx have passed over it. The onyx of Mexico, like some of that of Utah, resembles amber in appearance, but those of Utah have a vastly greater diversity of colorations and can be had in slabs of considerable size, so that they can enter into the decoration of interior walls in many ways not yet adopted and at a cost vastly less than hitherto known. The term onyx-marble is proper one to give to the products of these claims, and this term, as elsewhere, serves to distinguish them from onyx proper, which is almost identical with the agates and practically only suitable for jewelry and the smaller ornaments.—Exchange.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

From our regular correspondent.

BARRE, VT.

The oppressive cold which is a leading characteristic of Vermont winters and is so much worse this year than ever before during the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has done more to prevent my letter for this month being attractive in point of news than the most lively imagination can overcome. Several of the elevators have been compelled to quit work during the entire month on account of the steady wind of the Mercury, and the men have been hanging the stoves in the boarding houses and picturing to themselves the possibilities of the coming season. Last week the Water company issued the city water, which is used by the politicians for their work and which in a necessary adjunct in a prohibition state for nearly everyone, ordered the use of water decontaminated in the pumping mills in order that people might have enough at their homes. The reservoir is frozen nearly solid and is trying to smooth a pipe the other day the superintendent of the Water Co. earned old five feet in depth to be dug and then gave it up as a bad job, filled up the hole, and went home, and that is the condition of things in town at present time. Still in spite of all this the past week has been a memorable one in the history of the Granite Manufacturing Association of Barre. On Wednesday evening at the Pavilion hotel, at Montpelier, the Barre, with all her progress, has not as yet been able to reach a fractional point there were assembled the staidest forms and many faces of the granite men of this place and Montpelier, who were assembled to enjoy the third annual banquet of the Granite Manufacturers Association, or as the toastmaster, Mr. H. H. Bush, very happily, put it "were out for a good time and having observed all the preliminaries were bound to have one." The previous honories of the association have been held in Barre, but owing to the fact that the organization has grown far faster than the seating capacity of any hotel in its native town, they met this year in one of the leading hotels of the state and were more handsomely treated. The party left Barre at 8 o'clock on a special train, furnished through the courtesy of the officials of the Central Vermont railroad, and arrived at Montpelier about 6:00, and then, after a few hours' rest, they were met by a large number of stockholders from the state capital and at their gates, the entire gathering numbering about 125 all. The bill of fare, which was one of those upon which the feeling of the day was chiefly discussed, and the party broke up at midnight. The seats were six in number and included "Barre and its remarkable growth," by W. E. L. Smith, of L. S. Smith & Co.; "The rise and development of granite," by George J. Brown, of the Granite Trading Co.; "The relations of the wholesaler to the manufacturer," by J. L. Smith, of J. L. Smith & Co.; "A few facts relating to the granite industry," by Roy R. L. Smith, of the Granite Manufacturing Co.; "The granite of the state," by W. E. L. Smith, of the Granite Manufacturing Co.; and "The granite of the state," by W. E. L. Smith, of the Granite Manufacturing Co.

We have received several inquiries lately in which the following questions were asked: Do you handle Blue Pearl granite? Why so much of the work is done in darkness? What is the cost of the work? Do you guarantee the work? These and other questions are answered by our regular correspondent, W. E. L. Smith, of L. S. Smith & Co.

Professor Reinhold Beggs, the German sculptor, has just completed a model of a monument to William L. It represents the old Kaiser in a quiet attitude on a dolly horse, as so many millions of Germans have known him. The angel of victory is leading the horse by the bridle. The whole spirit of the work is one of repose and antique beauty.
Our Illustrations.

REGULAR EDITION.

Monuments to Columbus at Baltimore, Md., page 76
Design for a headstone. Page 103.
Design for a sarcophagus. Page 72.

The Jay Gould mausoleum, Woodlawn cemetery,
New York, page 79

Statuary on the Machinery Building, World’s Fair, page 82.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR A SARCOPHAGUS

TWO MONUMENTS IN FOREST HILLS CEMETERY, BOSTON, MASS.

The D. C. Shepard Mausoleum at St. Paul, Minn.

This mausoleum recently completed in Oakland cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., is the most imposing and substantial structures of the kind in the Northwest. The principal dimensions are described as being the most: The structure is 3-steps of Italian marble lead into the vestibule which is 14 x 30 x 56 ft. long. The mausoleum is a cube of 50 x 50 x 50 ft. long. There is approximately 400 tons of granite in the structure. The two bronze doors one inch thick and six inches long pass every one and all of the vertical joints are secured by bronze clamps each weighing over three pounds in weight. The mausoleum was constructed by the F. M. Peterson Granite Co., of St. Paul, after plans of Reed & Stern architect of that city. The cost was something over $40,000.

TWO MONUMENTS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.:


THE MONUMENTS OF GERMANY:

J. Liebig Monument at Munich.

J. Liebig one of the greatest chemists of German origin, died in 1873 and ten days after his death the Berlin Societies of German Chemists resolved to erect a monument of more than ordinary value as a tribute to his great work. A committee of 15 persons of various nationalities were appointed and contributions to the monument fund were received from all civilized countries. Within one year the required amount had been raised, but it was not until 1879 that the full amount, viz: $8,000, had been received. A ten-year discussion arose as to the proper type of memorial. Hessen his fatherland, claiming the right to the honor while Bavaria, in which country he died and where his greatest works were performed, was equally anxious to secure the memorial. An international vote decided the selection in favor of the latter, but when the subscriptions were laid in the committee decided to erect two monuments, one in Munich and the other in Hessen. The former being that shown in our illustrations. Numerous designs were submitted in the competition which resulted in favor of Prof. Michael Wiedemann, an architect of Munich, who was paid more for his sketch. The execution of the work was given to the Munich sculptor, Ruckert, The Munich statue is executed in Carrara marble and is much admired as a work of art. It stands in a happily chosen spot in Maximilianeum Park, the finely modeled sculptured features of the great scientist harmonizing most appropriately with the beautiful surroundings. The statue is a trifle larger than life and rests upon a pedestal 15 feet in height. The Munich statue has a duplicate in bronze.

MONUMENT TO MAXIMILIAN THE FIRST AT MUNICH.

In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperors and elector was one of their follow. One of the most kings of those was Maximilian II, Elector of Bavaria, 1558-1602. He was the chief of "the Catholic confederacy," which stood against the protestant union, but it must be said in his honor that he had no war only was justified as a matter of defense. And after the end of the ravaging thirty years war, he used all his power to raise his unhappy country, which was threatened by an almost impossible condition. His great interest in the judicial affairs of the state is shown in "Custos Maximilianeus," a new law book created through his efforts. In 1850 King Ludwig I, arranged with Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, to model an equinvalent statue of Maximilian I. The statue does full credit to the sculptor. It is considered one of the finest monuments in Munich. The statue is cast in bronze and stands on a pedestal of polished granite. The statue in its original position is exceptionally tall. Before the statue was placed on the base, the legs of the animal were considered too large, but after being pointed the perspective diminishes gave it every appearance of being in the best of proportions. The statue is appropriately placed in the Wilhelmshof-platz, the place where Maximilian was born. The bronze statue of that appears it at its full worth. The figure lifelike. At all that is known for certain about the price of the monument is that the cost of the material was $16,000 and that Thorwaldsen out of that was paid $18,000.

THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

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Make a specialty of Monumental Bases, Cemetery Curbing, Vaults or anything connected with the monumental trade.

Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

McDonald & Cooke, Quincy, Mass., are offering a number of stock lots in Quincy granite, to which they invite dealers' attention.

Will the party that sent me a pencil drawing of a monument in December please send his address as I have received no letter with the drawing. S. Henry Barnear, Quincy, Mass.

Retail granite dealers desiring a fine quality of monumental work from the best dark Concord stock will consult their interests by addressing me. Wm. N. Howard, Concord, N. H.

Swingle & Falconer, Quincy, Mass., have a number of stock monuments for sale of various kinds of granite. Dealers who want quick shipments will do well to send for their stock sheet and prices. You may get an "eye opener" by reading this firm's advertisement on another page.

E. C. Willson has concluded to remove his Kansas City agency to the World's Fair city where Mr. C. G. Willson, his manager, will take up his abode this month. Mr. Willson's offices will be located in the Manhattan Building on Dearborn street, near Van Buren, where he will be pleased to have dealers call upon him.

A genuine article is always superior to a substitute as a general rule, and in this case it proves itself. Since John Swanson bought "The Famous "Dark Blue Concord Granite" quarry two years ago, his trade has increased nearly fifty per cent. Dealers will do well to push the sale of this celebrated granite and buy it direct from John Swanson, he guarantees it free from sap and iron. It is very hard and stands the atmosphere better than the most of granites. His workmanship is first-class and prices as low as the lowest. Read his advertisement.

D. H. Dickinson, Chicago's widely known wholesale marble dealer, has favored his friends in the trade with a very neat and attractive blotter. Mr. Dickinson announces that in anticipation of a substantial trade for the coming year he has put in an unusually large stock of marble, both rough and finished. His stock of blue marble is such as to enable him to give all orders the promptest attention.

Milner & Wilkie, whose dark Barre granite is now so favorably known to the trade, write that the demand for it has been so great that they have been obliged to make several additions to their already well-equipped plant. The recent improvements include a four drum hoisting machine and a new derrick, both with a capacity of lifting sixty tons. They can furnish either rough stock or finished work from their dark granite.

The attention of buyers of Scotch granite is directed to the announcement made in this issue by Alex Fraser, of Mansfield, O. Mr. Fraser makes a speciality of the leading red and gray Scotch granites, and having recently returned from a visit to the quarries where they are produced, is prepared to give his patrons prompt and satisfactory service. Mr. Fraser also handles all varieties of American, Red Swede, and Labrador granites and solicits an opportunity of furnishing estimates on any monumental work in that line.

"With the compliments of the season" came a very handy desk tool in the shape of a nickel-plated letter opener and paper cutter from the Barbee Wire & Iron Works, Chicago. Mr. Geo. K. Rix, the manager of the company, is so accustomed to receiving heavy mails (a good share of which comes from the MONUMENTAL News readers) that he recognizes the value of such a tool. It is a very neat device and lying on one's desk is a constant reminder that the company are dealers in "Fences, Lawn Furniture, etc."

Scotch, Swedish and Pearl granite at very low prices. Send your orders to us and be convinced. J. F. TOWSEND, Columbus, Ohio.
NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.


The Lloyds Brothers Company, incorporated, at Toledo, Ohio, capitalized stock of $25,000. The members of the new company are: John H. Lloyd, Oliver C. Lloyd, Thomas H. Tracy, Horace Frevelich and H. E. King.

Decreased: Arthur T. Adams, son of the late Thomas Adams, of Adams & Son, Hartford, Conn., died in December. The business which was established in 1851 is now offered for sale.

Beal, M. Ellis, founder of the Easton Marble Co., Easton, Pa., died in December.


Tower & Vainco, Esplanade, N.Y., dissolved. Vainco continues.

Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Co., Limited, Pittsburg, Pa., manufactured pioneer in the crushed stone field for 30 years, is now offering its present assets for sale. Crushers wanted in any quantity for 75 lbs. of crushed stone, crushing plant.


Hoisting Engines of any power and style specially adapted for all classes of work, single and double drums, for brick and sheet, with or without buckets; quarrying engines, double cylinder, double flights, with or without buckets; quarrying engines, triple motion, triple gear; coal hoisting engines, power 100 tons per minute, reverse and positive speed, with or without buckets. ANY AMOUNT OF WORK SURE AND ECONOMICAL.

PORTABLE BOX BANDER.

One man can band boxes quicker than two men, in any other way. The boxes are made absolutely secure. Light material can be used, thus saving freight. It is made of irreplaceable iron and steel, in strong and durable, weighing 70 lbs. Price, $10.

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The Verdict
OF THE TRADE.

What They Say about the "Monumental News!"

Am well pleased with the News. Good luck to you.
Chas. A. Orleans, New Orleans, La.

We like the journal immensely.
Owens Brothers, Scranton, Pa.

We look forward to its coming with interest and it is
with pleasure that we receive it from the postman.
J. E. Tystvov & Son, St. Paul, Minn.

The publications are first class and well worth twice
the cost.
E. J. Kisling, Newark, N. J.

The Monumental News International Edition is
worthy of approval to any man in this or any other
stone business.
Wunderlich Bros., Dayton, Ohio.

Please find subscription for two years to Monumental
News. I think it the best and cheapest monthly in
the country. I would not be without it.
John E. Glenn, Frankfort, Ky.

Your journals are both bright and proressive.
Chas. N. Snyder, Sec'y W. Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila-
adelphia, Pa.

It is a credit to the business it upholds and should be
taken by every dealer who professes to make the sale
of marble his business.
Atkinson & Co., Simece, Ont.

We admire the "get up" of the Monumental News
and wish it success for Auld Lang Syne's sake, being
now over thirty years in the monumental line.
John L. Dalot, Addison, Ill.

The Monumental News International Edition
for 1893 will contain handsome plate illustrations of
the public monuments of Germany, the principal
monuments of leading American cities and thirty or more illustrations
of modern monumental designs. This is a collection
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WEST CONCORD, N. H.

Correspondence Solicited.

We have added to our list of "Books for the Trade," W. B. Archibald's new book for figuring sarcophagi monuments. This is a book which every granite dealer will be interested. It gives the amount of stock, cutting and polishing in every stone represented in a large number of sarcophagi and as a time saver to the busy man is well worth many times its cost. It contains 228 pages 9x11 inches and covers the ground in estimating sarcophagi as thoroughly as does the author's original work on square monuments. From the many flattering testimonials that Mr. Archibald is receiving from manufacturers and dealers it is evident that the book is meeting with a large sale. See advertisement on another page.

Strangers who may expect to visit Chicago during the summer will be interested in the "Guide Book" that is advertised in this issue of the Monumental News. There are many such works on the market and many more will be offered, but for all practical purposes the Hill Guide is as complete and convenient as any that we have seen. In addition to being a very comprehensive guide to Chicago it also contains a vast amount of information of general interest. It is not an advertising medium, as such books usually are, but a concise and useful handbook for travelers.

It may interest readers of the Monumental News to know that they can frequently make quite a saving by ordering all of their magazines and weeklies through one agency. We are prepared to quote publishers prices on all publications and thus save our subscribers not only time but money. Make up a list of your wants in the way of literature for the year and let us quote you our terms. State in every instance whether you are a new or regular subscriber to any of the publications desired.

Admirers and enemies of Mr. Blaine will alike be interested in the very full article which appears in the February Cosmopolitan, reviewing his characteristics as a man and statesman. A number of fine portraits are printed with the article.

A railway system, embracing more than ten thousand miles of trackage, is the subject of another interesting article in the Cosmopolitan. The story is told of the Archibald, Topeka & Santa Fe, which at one time formed the only means of access to more than one-fourth the territory of the United States. Of the despotism which its managers ruled this vast area, keeping their private armies and police force, waging war, electing state governments and being, in fact, the autocrats of many states and territories.

Good Housekeeping for February, while it gives attention to St. Valentine's day, is no less than ever the comprehensive, all-family magazine, treating numerous timely topics, and filled from cover to cover with matter carefully designed to educate, instruct, counsel and amuse each member of the home circle. A careful and candid statement of the methods and history of the Kewley cure, now so prominently claiming public attention and a new series of instructive papers under the title of "Everyday Etiquette" appear in this number.

A Most Beautiful Calendar.
The Columbus cycling calendar for '93 is the most exquisite and truly artistic of practical calendars for the year. It begins with February, '93 and ends with February, '94. It consists of a circular piece of cardboard, 17 inches in circumference, the calendar picture being framed with a reproduction of the pneumatic rubber tire. The picture is in fifteen water colors, and represents a country scene with a bicycling couple in the foreground, resting in a hayed field, after a delightful ride. The original picture is by a celebrated American artist, and the reproduction is so close to the painting that one barely realizes that the delightful tints and shades are not the true brush marks. This calendar, issued by the Pope Mfg. Co. of Boston, is adapted for the library, dining-room, parlor, or business office.

ONLY A FEW LEFT.
Since the first of the year the demand for the back numbers of the International Edition has nearly exhausted the supply. Dealers who have not subscribed for this Edition may not opportunity for making a collection of the first Monumental Illustrations that have ever been published. Order now.

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