THE Collector of the Port of New York imposed a duty of 45 per cent upon a bronze statue of Eros, which had been purchased in London for $1,100, and imported for the Metropolitan Museum. The statue was classed as manufactured metal. The Board of Appraisers, being appealed to, decided that it should be admitted free as an antiquity, as it was made about 250 B.C. The Collector in turn appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and it was decided 15 per cent duty should be paid on the work as a piece of metal statuary. It would seem as if the absurdity of a tariff on art would be patent to the most ultra protectionist, when it is used for the protection of American artists against competitors who went out of business 30 years ago.

THE effort to give monument dealers the same rights that other trades have under the mechanics' lien law, in Rhode Island, has come to naught. The bill was killed in the General Assembly by a motion to indefinitely postpone. The legislators felt that if gravestones were delivered without some guarantee of payment, the fault rested on the makers, though it is not quite clear to us why the monument trade should be considered unique in this respect.

NEW YORK is now talking of erecting a monument to Adam, the progenitor of the human race. New York has shown great wisdom in this instance by selecting a personage whose bones the surviving relatives will not be continually threatening to remove unless the project is hurried up. Chicago will have erected a monument to Adam's mother-in-law before New York gets the Adam corner stone laid.

THE following figures, showing the amount of marble imported in the several years named, the per cent of duty paid and the cost to import, are used by both high tariff and free-trade journals on which to base their arguments. Without discussing the subject now we present them as being of interest to our readers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Cubic feet</th>
<th>Duty paid</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>407,073</td>
<td>64.49</td>
<td>$470,047</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>415,051</td>
<td>65.06</td>
<td>511,076</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>439,036</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>472,415</td>
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<td>510,843</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>533,327</td>
<td>54.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>393,269</td>
<td>48.82</td>
<td>511,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>385,174</td>
<td>48.87</td>
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THE NEW ENGLAND GRANITE TROUBLES.

The strike of the granite quarrymen at Westerly, R.I., April 1st, for an increase of wages, and similar sympathetic moves at Quincy, Mass., and elsewhere on May 3d, culminated two weeks later in a general suspension of quarrying and manufacturing throughout New England, pending a settlement of differences between the unions and the manufacturers.

This suspension on the part of the manufacturers was taken in accordance with a resolution adopted by the New England Granite Manufacturers’ Association early in the month. In substance the resolution provided that unless the cutters made agreements before May 14th to terminate Jan. 1st, 1893, there would be a general suspension of business on May 16th. The ultimatum was rejected by the National Granite Cutters’ Union and on the date mentioned the shops of all the members of the New England Granite Manufacturers’ Association were closed in union workmen.

The association comprises nearly all of the monumental, building and paving stone quarry owners and manufacturers in the East, and the executive committee, whose decision in the matter was reached after careful deliberation, is composed of some of the most careful and conservative business men in the trade. That their judgment meets with the approval of the manufacturers as a whole is evident from the fact that there have been no rebellions from the membership of the association.

While the principal cause of the existing trouble is the refusal of the granite cutters to change the time of dating yearly agreements from May 1st, as at present, to January 1st, it will be seen by the resolutions adopted by the Quincy Manufacturers’ Association, as reported in our Quincy letter in another column, that there were other reasons that may have led up to the final decision of the executive committee. Leaving aside avowed violations of contract out of the question, however, the disturbance of the trade by the introduction of new bills of prices at the height of the spring season, has long been recognized by manufacturers. That contracts should begin and terminate with the calendar year is generally conceded by business men and is only opposed by the union on the grounds that the manufacturers will take advantage of the usually dull winter season to close their shops, in the event of the cutters desiring to present new bills of prices in which an increase may be demanded. There is no foundation in fact for such a conclusion. Despite the constant increase in wages and the gradual decrease in profits that has been going on for a number of years it is a well-known fact at granite manufacturing centers that not a few shops have been kept open through the winter months, with no other object in view than to give employment to the men that they might be tied through until the opening of the following season.

The number of men engaged in the monumental, building and paving industry directly affected by this trouble is roughly estimated at 75,000. Building operations and street improvements have been interfered with in all of the principal eastern and western cities, while the monumental trade is being injured throughout the entire country. It behooves both manufacturers and workmen to bear in mind that contractors will look to soft stone for their buildings and either to foreign granites or those quarries not identified with the New England association for monumental stock. Arbitration is the only solution to this vexatious problem, and the sooner it is brought about the better for all concerned. The victory, whoever has it, will be dearly won. Let the representatives of both sides come together and select cool headed business men to arbitrate this disastrous affair.

The following statement is made by the executive committee of the manufacturers’ association:

The unions’ reasons for insisting on May 1, and the employers’ reasons for insisting on Jan. 1, are the essence of the personal difficulty, and the same will not be allowed to have any weight in the matter. The main question is, shall the agreements between the employers and the men begin with the calendar year or the middle of the season?

It must be admitted that no man can be compelled to work for a single day nor at a fixed rate of wages, each man can, despite the general agreement, refuse to work for any employer, unless at his own price, provided it is above the minimum—less than which no man has the option to work by the union, whether he can earn his wages or not.

On the other hand, the employer feels that he has some rights which should be respected even by the workmen and their leaders. The right to fix the time when all agreements shall expire is manifestly his right as it is the right of the workman to say that he will not work himself to work a single day longer than he sees fit, without regard to May 1 or any other date.

The attempt to force the employers into a one-sided contract by ordering a strike on all buildings, in all trades, tying up loaded vessels and preventing their discharge, requesting railroad companies not to accept granite as freight, pending the trouble—in short, by the application of forcible, illegal and unjust measures, inflicting all possible inconvenience and damage, not only on the employer but the general public—is so manifestly and unlawfully violent and improper that it cannot be tolerated in a free country.

The unions will not and cannot agree to supply labor at any fixed price for any fixed time, or on any particular work, public or private.

All they can do is to prevent union men working at less wages than the price fixed by local branches of the unions, and prevent the employer from taking any contract with the certainty that the rate of wages on which his contract is based can be maintained to the end or for any specified term. The enormous expense to which the unions can submit in order to carry a point which originates with their leaders and not with themselves, demonstrates beyond any question the fact that they are not being oppressed by their employers. Indeed, no complaint of that description comes from that quarter.

It is simply a question whether the employer can exercise his reasonable right to the safe and proper management of his own business, dealing justly and honorably with his workmen and exercising no unlawful or personal right which he does not cheerfully concede.

The present situation has been forced by the unions, and not by the employers or the employers’ associations. It was true that the employers had in any instance made a demand for the reduction of wages, or for an increase in hours of labor, or for a change in bills of prices, under existing agreements, there would have been some ground for the charge: but as it is, there is none, the employers being willing to have the bills extended not only to Jan. 1, 1893, but even to Jan. 1, 1894, 1895, or 1896, if so desired by the employers.

We do refuse, as we have the right to refuse, any new agreements which do not begin and end with the calendar year, and no sound or proper reason has been offered for any other date. We are very glad to see that some of the men
are disposed to go into business on their own account, for there is no remedy so good as that to curb a spirit of folly.

At a meeting of the National Granite Cutters' Union resolutions were adopted denying the foregoing assertions charging the manufacturers with violating their agreements and expressing determination to continue the fight until the May 1st agreement was signed.

Memorial Day and Soldiers' Monuments.

The writer remembers that when, a boy at school, he was given "Thanksgiving Day" as a subject for a composition, he was greatly amazed to find that what was a day of feasting and playing had its origin in a day set apart for fasting and praying. Some such surprise, we fear, is in store for the boy who in future shall discourse upon the subject of "Memorial Day." For the day which was once sacred to the duty of laying tributes upon the graves of fallen heroes, is fast degenerating, with all other holidays, into a day of sports, and carousals, and unseemly gaiety. The solemnity of the occasion is wearing off. It is true that, so far as decorating the soldiers' graves is concerned, the ceremony is engaged in with increased interest as the years go by and with greater display of military pomp each year than the preceding. That is well. But it is not well, or in good taste, it seems to us, to spend the rest of the day, the ceremonies being over, in carnival and hilarious pastimes which are frequently kept up to late hours of the night. It seems hardly keeping with the fact, which the extent to which the decoration of soldiers' graves has been carried proves, that no other nation has shown so much regard for the memory of its fallen heroes as America. Not alone in scattering flowers is this shown, but in the raising of fitting monuments which will survive to tell their story even though the day itself shall become, as it seems likely to, a sort of "4th of July." The day never goes by but it sees a number of these erected—occasionally in the larger cities a towering column with pictured astragals, and costly statues of the great leaders, but more often in the village cemetery or public square, a modest shaft crowned with The Volunteer. The latter speak of bravery and loyalty and heroism, no less true and staunch and mighty than the former, and will serve an equal purpose in telling to future generations "the legendary virtues carved upon their fathers' graves," as Lowell has it.

Perhaps the most conspicuous monument unveiled on Memorial Day was the costly structure recently erected at Rochester, N. Y., at which Gov. Flower, President Harrison and other prominent men were expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies, for which great arrangements were made. The project for this monument was started twenty years ago, the difficulty of raising funds having stood in the way of its completion until now. It is an imposing structure, rising to a height of forty-three feet, the crowning figure being a heroic bronze figure of Lincoln holding the emancipation proclamation. This rests upon a magnificent Barre granite column, with ornate cap, the column proper being ten feet in height. The four corners of the base, which is 22 feet square, are adorned with bronze figures representing cavalry, artillery, navy, and infantry. Battle scenes in bas-relief are represented on the sides. The entire weight of the monument is 140 tons, the shaft alone weighing 40 tons. It is the work of Leonard Volk.

At Muskegon, Mich., Mr. Chas. H. Hackley's tribute to the soldiers was dedicated. This imposing monument which has already been illustrated in the Monumental News stands 75 feet in height, crowned by a bronze figure of Victory, with flag and scepter. The base of the monument is 34 feet square, grouped around the die are figures representing the four branches of the service. The monument was constructed of Westerly granite by Jos. Carrabell, of Cleveland, O.

A $4,000 monument, consisting of a shaft 20 feet high, capped by the statue of a soldier, was unveiled at Flemington, N. J., and similar memorials at Cresco, Ia., and Morristown, N. J.

W. O. Stevens Post, G. A. R., of Dunkirk, N. Y., unveiled a small granite monument of artistic design, decorated with appropriate military symbols. The base for a monument at North Cohocton, N. Y., was completed in time for decoration; at Oshkosh, Wis., thirty-eight headstones were set up; and at Hackensack, N. Y., and Topeka, Kas., the day was marked by special efforts to raise funds for proposed soldiers' monuments.

A fine monument was unveiled at Wooster, Ohio, May 5th, the gift to that city from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick, and another was unveiled at Reedsville, Wis., May 21.

At Johnstown, Pa. a handsome granite monument was dedicated to the "Unknown dead" of the great flood.

A monument called "High Water Mark" monument on Cemetery Ridge, at Gettysburg, was to be dedicated June 3, President Harrison and cabinet being present. July 4th is the date set for unveiling the monument at McKeesport, Pa.

In the South there is unusual activity in soldier monuments and heroes of the "lost cause" are not likely to be forgotten. Confederate monuments were unveiled at Concord, N. C., May 7; at Dalton, Ga., May 10; at Concordia, N. C., on the same day; at Helena, Ark., May 29; at Knoxville, Tenn., May 19th; and a cornerstone for one laid at Orangeburg, S. C., on the 13th. But the most noteworthy was the unveiling of the statue to Gen. A. P. Hill at Richmond, Va., on the 30th. A Richmond correspondent gives the following details of this monument: "It is thirty-four feet high from the base to the top of General Hill's head. The pedestal, which is of Virginia granite, is twenty feet high and stands on a bastion redoubt six feet high. The statue is of heroic size, eight feet high. The latter is modeled from a crayon picture by W. L. Sheppard, a distinguished artist of Richmond, and the work was executed by Casper Bohrer, of New York, who was associated with Valentine in making the Lee statue. The pose is regarded as particularly striking. The manner in which General Hill invariably held the sword when contemplating a movement by his troops, the insignia of his rank on his
coat and sleeves, the stitching on his boots, and in fact every detail has been brought out in an exquisite manner.

Col. H. D. Capers is delivering a lecture in Alabama towns on the subject of "Monuments," for the purpose of raising funds for the memorial to Admiral Semmes.

Behind this work is a fragment of the huge monument to the "Glory of the French Republic" by Pynot, ordered for the city of Lyon and which we will speak of again.

Behind that, and at the end of the hall, is the fine bronze by French for the Martin-Millmore monument illustrated on page 141 of the Monumental News. The work is so good that one can only wish that the pose of the young sculptor had been more poetic to harmonize with the supple lines of the figure of Death and to draw forth a sympathy which this firm pose does not warrant.

Turning again to the other end of the Palace, Bartholdi's bronze group, "Lafayette Greeting Washington," towers over the others.

Representations of Jeanne d'Arc appear to be unusually numerous. That one by the noted sculptor Barrias is much praised. It is in marble, the figure standing with wrists manacled as a prisoner, very clean cut and modeling full and free. But as the figure is in full armor one cannot see what to praise in mechanical curves. The small head can be the only indication of artistic skill. This face is somewhat German in its lines and is the only point which gives it to adverse (patriotic) criticism. Joan of Arc is still the savior saint of France as she always will be. Frenich is to receive the order to execute a costly monument to Jeanne which is to be erected at her birthplace at Doremy (Vosges).

Groups with a labor-sympathetic moral are not scarce. In one, Labor as a smith, commands Poverty, an old man at his feet, to begone! This is by E. Damé. Another pays a tribute to Labor in the form of a monument to be erected in Peres Lachaise, which we will later describe.

Of mausoleum monuments there are a fair number, including one by Mercie, and these also we will refer to in our next.

Animal sculpture is best represented by the celebrated M. Cain, and by Gardet—the latter's work representing a bison attacked by a savage jaguar.

There is an amazing production in colors—a statue of Bellona by Gerome: body of bronze, arms and feet of ivory, emerald eyes, and other parts of a stone that has suited the sculptor's fancy. The open mouth and threatening pose of the woman is as repellent as the incongruous massing of the colors; yet this statue has the place of honor this year where usually we find the eccentric works of Falguiere.

Tinting the marble with colors has been resorted to by two good sculptors. It rather jars on a true sculptor's feelings and gives good work a "dollish" appearance. Such is a group of "Pygmalion and Galatea." But another is such fine work that it will bear notice here.

C. R. K.

Subscribe for The Monumental News.
ASSOCIATIONS.

The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and New England marble dealers’ associations hold their semi-annual meetings in July. Secretary Kelley has prepared an excellent program for the Ohio meeting at Toledo on the 15th; a number of interesting topics for discussion at the Michigan meeting at Jackson have been selected; a three days’ outing at Warsaw will afford every opportunity for the Indians to get together for a good time, and the usual enjoyable summer meeting at Boston may be anticipated. Among the important matters that will come up for discussion at these meetings will be the report of the delegates to the national meeting at Quincy, Mass. These reports will embody recommendations that will demand the most serious consideration of all dealers interested in association work. The meetings should be well attended and it is hoped that many new names will be enrolled as members of the respective associations. The dates of the meetings will be announced next month.

It is a curious coincidence, perhaps, worthy of mention, that, as Fanny Ellsler put the capstone on Bunker Hill Monument with her toes, so Padernowski played the keystone of the Washington Memorial Arch, into its place, with his fingers.

The statue of John P. Hale, which Senator Chandler is to present to the State of New Hampshire, is being executed by Muller of Munich, and is expected to arrive in Concord soon.

The colossal equestrian statue of Marshal Radetzky was unveiled April 25, in Augoff square, Vienna. The monument stands upon the exact spot where the revolutionists of 1848 hanged Count Lator, the War Minister.

A life-sized statue of the late Geter C. Shidile, district deputy grand master of the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, has been formally presented to the Masonic Fund Society. It is the work of an Italian sculptor.

Referring to the statement that the Iowa monument committee had nowhere found a memorial hall connected with any prominent war, a correspondent informs us that there is such a hall at Aurora, Ill. It is a stone building, surmounted by a bronze soldier and the entrance guarded by two bronze cannon. It is used as a public library, a receptacle for war relics, and also contains the G. A. R. hall.

A statue of Robert Burns, to cost about $80,000, is to be erected in one of the public parks by the Caledonian club of Denver.

The pope has subscribed 10,000 francs to a monument to the poet Dante at his birthplace, Ravenna.

A monument to Mozart is under way at Vienna.

A statue of St. Joseph was recently unveiled at St. Joseph’s monastery in Baltimore. It was made in Switzerland, is chiseled from white sandstone, and represents the saint holding a stalk of lilies, as he is often represented, presenting flowers to the virgin, though in this case the virgin is not present. The statue is heroic in size and weighs 3,300 pounds.

The Largest Corinthian Cap in the United States.

The Corinthian capital of the Confederate soldiers’ monument on Libby Hill, Richmond, Va., which was placed in position last month is the largest granite capital of the kind in the United States. It is 8-feet 8¾ inches and weighs 85,000 pounds. The entire monument, which is a façade in design, reduced in size, of Pompey’s Pillar, is built of exceedingly large pieces of granite. Five blocks in the lower courses averaged from 40,000 to 60,000 each and the twelve stones in the shaft averaged 30,000 pounds each. The granite was quarried and cut by the Petersburg Granite Quarrying Co. of Petersburg, Va., for Maj. James Netherow and the Richmond contractor.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

REGULAR EDITION.

Lincoln statue, Rochester, N. Y., page 222.
Congress Column at Brussels, page 236.
The Kingsley Memorial Chapel, Rome, N. Y., pg. 231.
Design for cemetery chapel, page 237.
Largest Corinthian Cap in the U. S., page 221.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

Family monument of General Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A monument in the cemetery at Barcelona, Spain.
Henry W. Grady’s marble mausoleum, West View cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

Gettysburg monuments of the 15th, 21st and 8th Cavalry, 11th and 21st Pennsylvania Infantry.

Original design for a granite sarcophagus.
A bronze statue of the late Mr. Marion Sims is to be set up in Central Park, New York, made by Ferdinand Miller, at Munich. A New York paper says: "Perhaps the artistic value of the monument may be great; if so, it will be an agreeable surprise, since it is not known that Munich at present contains a sculptor of the first rank."

JOHN WALZ, a South Germany sculptor, has been spending the winter months at Savannah, Ga., recuperating his health and meanwhile making busts of well-to-do citizens. He is the author of a "Rubens" and a "Michael Angelo" in the Telfair Academy, and of the "Hunch Zouave" statue in Philadelphia.

PROF. CURTIS, a famous archaeologist of Berlin, having announced that he had discovered that Greek sculptors made the eyes of women fuller and rounder than those of men, is met by the objection from others, equally eminent, that the rule is by no means invariable, and that in nature there is no difference between the eyes of men and women, the Greek sculptors who did so represent them were not strict followers of nature.

MRS. GUILD, a New York sculptress, has recently made a bust of the painter Watts, of which the London Times says: "The likeness is excellent, and the intellectual and penetrative expression of the face, the animation and refinement of the eyes and lips, the spirited and characteristic pose of the head, and the frank modelling of the bulk, which is firm and good, though not highly finished, make the work worthy of the subject."

ENGLISH sculptors are said to be disgusted over the failure of the Glasgow enterprise which was to reopen the quarries in the Island of Paros, which are known to have furnished the ancient Greeks with some of their best marbles. The speculators which were brought back by the engineer sent out from Glasgow to investigate the quarries were of a fine rose color and a beautiful grain. Mr. Siring Lee and Mr. Osborn Ford were emphatic in giving the marble preference over that of Carrara. But British capitalists have locked up millions in Carrara, and the Paros quarries will have to remain undeveloped until other and less battled men take them in hand. The marble, it is claimed, would be cheaper than that of Carrara.

WILLIAM ORWAY PARTRIDGE is now in Paris at work on his statue of Shakespeare for Lincoln Park, Chicago. A Paris correspondent says that he has represented the great poet seated in a chair in his garden with a book in hand and looking out half smiling on the world as if saying "All the world's a stage." The sculptor has used the death-mask and the most authentic portraits in modeling the face, and has had the advice of the most eminent Shakespeare scholars in the matter of costumes and accessories. Medallion portraits of Henry Irving and Edwin Booth will ornament the base. Mr. Partridge has made his Shakespeare historically correct, realistic and human, and in order to keep the effect simple and truthful the statue will be erected in Lincoln Park, not on a high pedestal, but on a low one in a grassy area. The sculptor has well embodied his idea for the statue in a corset, of which the following are a few lines:

"Who models thee must be thine intimate,
Nor place thee on a grand uplifted base,
Where tired eyes can hardly reach thy face:
For others this might serve; thou art too great;
Who sculptures thee must grasp thy human state,
In the wider knowledge of the human trace."

I saw this Shakespeare on the street; he seemed but man, like you and me."
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

PAUL REVERE'S heroic statue of Chas. J. Hall, referred to in our last, represents the late millillionaire in business attire, seated in an arm-chair. It is an easy and lifelike statue, well-expressed in all its details. The bronze will be exhibited at the World's Fair, after which it is to be set up in Rose Hill cemetery. Mr. Park is also at work on another millionaire—a bust of the late Michael Reese, of California, which is to be placed in the Michael Reese hospital.

JOHANNES GELEK is modeling a heroic group of six figures representing "The Struggle for Work." The idea is borrowed from the custom in Vogue at Manchester, Eng., of throwing tickets, as many as the number of hands wanted, into a crowd of unemployed. The group shows the struggle for possession of tickets, and Mr. Geleek is said to have produced a strong and spirited piece of work. He proposes to exhibit it at the World's Fair.

A. SHAW, a Maine artist, who has also a studio in Florence, Italy, is credited with having discovered a new field for the sculptor. He has just completed a work entitled "Christ Walking on the Water," which embodies the discovery, which he terms "translucent sculpture," and of which a Portland paper says: "Ordinary while American marble is so cut that when inserted in a wall, like a window, the light shines through with singular and beautiful effect. The different thicknesses of the marble give different degrees of brightness and shadow. The figure, which is extremely well modeled, takes a tint almost like old ivory, while the waves, distant hills and sky, with loose clouds drifting, are varying shades of bright and darker gold, in some lights changing to a delicate purple like the mist enshrouding distant hills. It is altogether quite extraordinary. The "marble whiteness" gives way to soft color, and the qualities that we have considered as belonging exclusively to painting, such as atmosphere and perspective, are present in a wonderful degree. Mr. Shaw says that his discovery will revolutionize sculpture. Statues or busts or bas-reliefs have been heretofore the only modes of expression allowed the sculptor, but he can now produce effects almost like those of the painter, with an added softness of tone. He has designed three large panels for exhibition at the World's Fair, one 15 feet, the others 12 feet high."

Proposed Monuments.

Batavia, N. Y., veterans task of erecting a soldiers' monument.

The city of Richmond, Va., will erect a monument to the late Judge McCaugh.

Portland, Ore., is raising funds for the erection of a Washington monument.

The Ephraim Weston Post, G. A. R., will erect a soldiers' monument at Aitken, N. H.

An association has been formed at Emporia to build a monument to Senator Piatt.

Tufts College will erect a $10,000 monument in memory of the late Colonel Caroline Tufts.

Women of Reading are raising money to erect a monument for the Riggsland Light Artillery. A monument is to be erected by the Typographical Union of Zanesville, O., to "Land Bill" Allen.

Fifty thousand dollars is the sum asked of Congress for a statue of General David Porter at Washington. The Steward Board of Scranton, Pa., are considering the erection of a monument and statue to "Little Phil."

There is talk of erecting a monument at Terre Haute, N. J., in memory of the spot where a battle was fought in 1782.

The $90,000 necessary for the proposed Stanford soldiers' monument and anniversary celebration is practically raised.

A movement is being inaugurated at Naples, N. Y., towards the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument.

James Comerford post has obtained permission to erect a soldiers' monument in the court-house park at Mineral Point, Wis.

A memorial structure is to be erected over the tomb of the late John Ericsson, at Pinfield, churchyard, in Sweden.

It is proposed to erect a monument at Jamestown, N. Y., to the memory of the men who drifted the first oal well in that section.

A monument is to be erected at New Haven, Conn., as a memorial of the defense made against the British invaders of the Revolution.

Some of the admirers of the late Alex Mackenzie are anxious to start a fund to erect a monument to his memory in Hamilton, Ont.

The late Dr. Joseph Leidy was so highly esteemed that there is talk of erecting a monument to him on the city hall plaza in Philadelphia.

The Boston city council is considering the advisability of erecting in the Charles-town district a bronze statue of the late Gen. Charles Downs.

Lawton, Mich., citizens, in connection with the local G. A. R. post and Woman's Relief Corps, will erect a $1,000 soldiers' monument in their village cemetery.

The Scandinavians are raising funds for a monument to the late Wisconsin Volunteers, at Gettysburg. That was the only Scandinavian regiment in the war.

The Lexington Minst. Mail has appointed to itself the task of ascertaining the exact spot upon which Pore Marquette died, in order that a monument may be erected.

The Farragut Post, G. A. R., of Port Townsend, Wash., has commenced raising funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the soldiers of Jefferson county.

Subscriptions are being taken at Saratoga, N. Y., for the purpose of buying and erecting a suitable stone to mark the grave of the murdered unfortunate Harriet Wilson.

There is some promise that a tablet or monument will be erected in memory of the Rev. William Thomson, the first regular minister of the first church, Galway, Mass.

A bill has been reported to the Senate appropriating $18,000 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y.

Soldiers' monuments are being talked of at Cohoes, Ind., Dexter, Maine, New Britain, Conn., St. Mary's, Ohio, Galena, Ill., Charleston, Ill., and Mackenzee and Dunbar, N. Y.

Indy Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Ashland has taken the matter wholly in charge of erecting a monument to the unrecognized dead who perished in the Ashland bridge railroad disaster Dec. 29, 1876.

The bill for a twenty-five thousand dollar monument to William Henry Harrison has been favorably reported to the House; also that of a like amount for a monument to Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The Plum Monument Association has been organized at Topolka, Kansas, to procure the necessary funds and secure a site upon which to erect a monument at Emporia to the memory of the late Senator Preston R. Plum.

The new statue of Horace Greeley bought with the contributions of old soldiers and workmen is not artistic enough, in the estimation of the Park Commissioners, for a place in Central Park, New York, and in all probability it will not be admitted.

The Barra Monument Association, Chicago, Ill., William Gardner chairman, have decided to offer $200 and $100 as first and second premiums, respectively, for designs for a monument costing $12,000. Designs will be accepted from both Scotch and American sculptors.

Isaac V. Brock, of New York, has donated $60,000 for the erection of a memorial building on the new Brockwell Memorial Athletic grounds at Princeton, N. J., in memory of his son Frederick, who was drowned last summer while attempting to rescue a girl at Long Branch.
A bill before Congress provides an appropriation for a monument to Gen. Francis Marion at Columbus, Ga.

The American Surgical Association propose the erection of a monument at Washington to the memory of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, who was eminent in the profession.

The Sons of Martha's Vineyard, Boston, have voted to erect a monument to Leander Butler, first president of the organization.

World's Fair Notes.

In contemplating the astonishing progress which is being made by the department of construction, and no less the wonderful transformation which has taken place at Jackson Park since the landscape gardeners began the work of beautifying the grounds, we are apt to lose sight of the equally important work being done for the success of the fair in other ways. The fact that forty-five nations and thirty-one provinces and colonies, outside of the United States, have accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, and have made appropriations to that end aggregating about five millions of dollars, is evidence enough that the bureaus for promoting the enterprise have not been idle. It must be remembered that they had a good deal of prejudice to overcome at the outset, and this has impeded their progress in no small degree.

New York, which so long and so industriously held itself in opposition to all means and measures calculated to benefit the Exposition, at last fell into line with the other States, and will itself be fittingly represented among the exhibitors. The New York State building, the plan of which has been approved, will be one of the most commodious and artistic of all. It will measure 971 x 193 feet, be two stories in height and its covering of staff will be treated to represent marble. It is on the Italian Renaissance order, and will cost about $600,000.

Costa Rica is to make its exhibit, which will be mainly of an archaeological nature, in an Aztec temple, plans for which have been submitted. The building will be a very fine one and will be surrounded by a garden in which there will be a complete collection of palms, ferns, bromiliads, orchids and other tropical plants, and it is probable that specimens of the native animals and birds will also be sent.

It is announced that the Pope has directed that specimens of the beautiful mosaic pictures, made at the mosaic works in the Vatican, shall be exhibited at the Exposition, and that at least one picture shall be made expressly for the Fair.

Speaking of mosaics, I am informed that the mosaic floor of the Administration building is to cost $50,000.

It is estimated that the mineral exhibits at the Exposition will probably aggregate in value several million dollars. It is announced that the gold and silver nuggets to be shown by Colorado alone are worth a quarter of a million dollars. There has been made a splendid collection of native gold specimens, from all the richest mining districts. At the same time a popular and massive display of ores, building stone, commercial clays and other mineral products will be made. Models, maps and diagrams will be employed to show the progress made in mining. The committees on mines and mining are making a tour of the principal mining States with a view of stimulating interest in the department.

San Miguel county, New Mexico, is planning to place in the Woman's building an emblem typical of the territory. It will be a monument of native stone, upon which is carved in relief the coat of arms of the territory, and the various fruits and grains of the county. Surrounding it will be a bust of the late Miguel A. Otero.

An interesting exhibit is being planned by Prof. Walcott, of the U. S. Geographical Survey. He proposes to illustrate a section of the earth's crust by specimens of the rock strata placed in their proper relative positions, and by collections of the characteristic fossils shown in connection with the formations in which they are found.

The fine art exhibit will be much more extensive than was at first expected. Applications for space are coming in so fast that there is no room to accommodate them. Already the foreign commissioners have asked for 190,000 square feet of space in excess of what can be granted for foreign exhibits. The total available space in the Fine Arts building is considerably less than the aggregate of space applied for. The four great galleries in the naive and transnet of this building will be devoted to the collections of sculpture and monumental decoration, as well as the architectural exhibits of all countries, with the exception of those provided for completely in the space allotted.

The continuous rains, which have impeded the progress of work in many ways, have not interfered with the sculptors, who are busily developing the ornamental work for the several buildings. Frequent mention has been made of much of this work in detail. Mr. Waagen, who furnishes the sculptured work for Machinery Hall, is on his figures of "Fire" and "Victory," two of the eight figures which are to ornament the building. "Fire" is a thirteen-foot female figure holding a flaming torch in one hand and lightning in the other. "Victory," a sixteen-foot figure, bears in her outstretched hands a wreath. He has just finished a colossal lion recumbent, from which four castings are to be made, to be grouped around the obelisk in front of Machinery Hall.

The friends of the Fort Greene monument bill have decided not to attempt to pass it at this session of Congress.

New Jersey has eleven handsome monuments on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and each one marks the position of a New Jersey regiment during that fight. These monuments cost a total of $38,860.

The committee having in charge the decoration of Spurgeon's grave have refused all offers of funds toward erecting a monument in Norwood cemetery. Mr. Spurgeon's wishes will be carried out, and the plain marble slab which marks the grave will bear the inscription, "C. H. Spurgeon—Waiting."

Wisconsin, desiring to avail itself of the privilege which each State has of placing statues of two of its citizens in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, proposed to erect there a statue of Father Marquette, the early explorer. Marquette not having been a citizen special legislation was required giving permission.
Woking Cemetery, London.

Woking cemetery, or, as it is sometimes called, London Necropolis, was an outgrowth of the movement which a few years ago led to the closing of a number of overcrowded graveyards within the corporate limits of London. The earth is, therefore, according to an official report rendered at the time, "had become so saturated and super-saturated with animal matter that it could no longer be called soil." It was said that within a space of 300 acres, as many as 50,000 bodies were buried each year, which in a generation of thirty years would give a million and a half of decomposing corpses in the surface soil of London.

The "London Necropolis Corporation," under powers conferred by Parliament, purchased 2,000 acres at Woking Common. Of this ground 500 acres have been enclosed, properly planted, and put in order for the purposes of a cemetery, furnishing adequate room, it is thought, for the interment of London dead for centuries. The soil is close, dry and gravelly, and uniformly filtered in every way for its purpose.

The site is said to be of singular beauty. Placed in the midst of an elevated and extensive plateau in a picturesque section, it presents to the eye on every side one of the grandest and most varied panoramas in England. In the laying out of this ground an equal regard has been had to convenience, completeness of arrangement, and beauty of effect—trees, flowers, plants, and winding walks diversifying the scene and breaking the sombre monotony of the ordinary graveyards.

Several acres around the chapels and reception rooms are exclusively devoted to ornamental planting. Near the center is a light Gothic edifice of adequate proportions. This is appropriated to funerals wherein the church service is used. In other parts are Chapels of Rose, for the accommodation of various religious denominations.

In order to consult the wishes and convenience of particular religious communities and other public bodies, the corporation, in many cases, have made allotments of ground, free of charge, for their special use. Amongst these may be mentioned the burial ground appropriated to Roman Catholics, which has been duly consecrated; those allotted to the St. Alban's and other Guilds of the Anglican church, etc. Only qualified clergymen connected with the London Necropolis perform the burial ceremony when no request to the contrary is made. A portion of the cemetery has been left unreserved for the use of those who object to ministerial interference in the burial of the dead.

When the whole of the ground is utilized for the purpose of interment, it will form the largest burial place in the world. It is calculated that, allowing as a general rule a minimum interval of ten years before re-opening a grave, it will afford provision for the whole of the mortality of the metropolis for all time to come.

The main object of the Corporation was to deal a destructive blow at funeral abuses, which do by providing for transportation swift and silent, a dry and attractive burial place, and other features which do away with extortion, pandemonium, and the old fashioned system whose mockery of grief has become a satire. The object is in fact, we suspect, to provide an alternative for cremation which was put forward as a necessary remedy for existing abuses. It is claimed that the coffin used at Woking, which is made of compressed pulp, accomplishes a complete resolution of all animal matter. It is called the "earth to earth coffin" and is described as perishable in the fullest sense under the conditions to which it is subjected by burial.

The space of ground appropriated to each grave is 9 feet, which according to government inspectors were the smallest dimensions which ought to be allowed for the grave of a person over sixteen years of age, their recommendation having become one of the regulations subsequently adopted.

Under the system of funeral reform inaugurated by the Necropolis Corporation, funeral processions are entirely dispensed with, and the mourners, instead of meeting at the residence of the deceased, assemble at the company's private railroad station.

The following items of undertaking charges (which are the maximum), taken from the company's published price list, may be of interest:

- A funeral car or hearse and four, and three mourning coaches or broughams and pairs, elm shell lined with superfine wool and satin, solid lead coffin, English oak case French polished or covered with superfine cloth, massive brass fittings, engraved plate of inscription. Or patent 'Earth to Earth' coffin covered with crimson or black velvets. Superintendent and eight assistants, £35.

- One headstone 5 feet in length, 2 feet wide, and 8 inches thick, and one footstool, 2 feet in length, 1 foot 3 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, with one inscription not exceeding 80 letters, fixed complete, £3.10.

- One head-and-foot stone as above, with 6-inch carved stones round grave, either square, chamfered or round, 6 inches high from ground, with inscription not exceeding 80 letters, fixed complete, £3.10.

Early Cemeteries.

In olden times churchyards were the only burial places, and questions continually arise as to when and where the first modern cemetery in England, as distinct from the churchyard, originated. Kensal Green cemetery, near London, founded in 1832, usually introduces the chapter in cemetery histories. In France, Pere La Chaise was started in 1804. Mount Auburn, Boston, in 1831, was the first in America, followed by Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, in 1836. These are famous because they were grand efforts, seconded by wealthy people, whose deeds usually attract. But possibly the beginning of this great movement, though more modest, should be credited to Edward Rose, a merchant of London, who died in 1653. He bought a large tract of land in the vicinity of Barnet, a village near London, where the poor might have free burial, and in his will provided that he should be buried among these poor, leaving a sum of money the interest of which was to perpetually plant and care for roses on his grave. So far as we know, to Edward Rose of London, the modern cemetery should be credited.—Mechanist Monthly.

A Minnesota man has just had made a monument which is to be erected over his grave when he shall have died. It is a marble shaft 5 feet in height, each face being 2 inches in width. The entire surface of this is covered with letters not more than a quarter of an inch in height. This is his epitaph and it contains 8,000 letters. It consists of his animadversions upon secret societies, intemperance and church fairs. Evidently fearing that malicious hands may deface the awful warnings which he has had inscribed on his tombstone, he has placed in a conspicuous place these words: "God will curse you if you deface any of the lettering on this monument."
The Monuments of Brussels.

The Congress Column.

Erected on the most elevated spot in Brussels, this monument is an excellent point of survey. Its purpose was to commemorate the establishment of the Belgian constitution in 1833 and the twenty-seven articles of which are inscribed on the die, together with a list of the senators who elaborated them. The style is Doric. Flanking the four corners are allegorical figures of the liberties: Religion, by Simonis; Society, by Franiel, and Education and the Press, by Geefs. Around the base of the column is chased in bas-relief the figures of nine women, indicating the Belgian provinces, and, to the center of the group, a man’s figure, representing the genie of Belgium. This sculpture is somewhat discussed, as the cutting away of the material at the foot of the pillar gives it an unstable appearance which might have been obviated by the sculptor, Simonis, or by the architect, Poelaert, by giving less swell to the body of the column. It is said to be inquiring, and quite enough to condemn one of the most remarkable of Simonis’ works. Inside there are 196 steps leading to the entablature, around which is a gilted balustrade of bronze, and above, the column is crowned by a bronze statue of Leopold I., by Geefs. At the entrance to the staircase on the pavement are two standing lions by Simonis, the unusual pose representing guardians ever alert to guard that which the monument signifies. Candidly, these lions have the most “box-of-children’s-toys” appearance. We know that terrifically ugly production, the “lion of Belfort,” by that excellent sculptor, Bartholdi, and the impossibly magnificent animals of Landseer on Trafalgar Square, but it is quite evident that naturalistic artists like Cain, Fremiet and his former pupil, Paul Wayland Bartlett, are too rare, or else these monstrous absurdities would not be so largely prevalent in Europe. This monument was inaugurated in 1856.

Famous Onyx Stone.

Some time last month the dispatches told of the fact that an effort would be made to exhibit at the World’s Fair the famous onyx stone found in one of the old mines on Onyx Mountains in Mexico. The concessions granted by the government to the party of American capitalists included all mineral land in the mountain, and this stone, which has been left where it was found several years ago, is now the property of the syndicate. They have made arrangements for shipping it to Chicago some time this fall. The stone is oblong in shape, being 125 by 3 feet in dimensions and is very beautiful. It is carved with hieroglyphics and is undoubtedly a memorial or sacrificial stone, for the workmanship indicates that it was done by the best artists of the time when it was quarried out. On the top is a man in bas relief, surrounded by scroll work and hieroglyphics, and at the feet of this figure lie several figures of nude children. The figure of the man is life size and the face is most exquisitely carved, while at the upper right corner is the figure of a blazing sun. The man has a child in one hand, while he holds a knife in the other and he looks toward the sun.

Only two of the sides are finished. These are decorated with scroll work in the shape of vines, which twine around columns carved in relief in the onyx. The veining of the stone is of four colors and runs in layers horizontally, so that the top carving is in the nature of cameo work, while the sides are crossed with veining. At the upper end is an elevated place, while just above it are depressions, as if made to fit the head and neck of a person lying on the stone, while the figure of a man is in such a position that the victim would be compelled to lie on the curved surface, and consequently is supposed by some to be a memorial stone.—Durango (Mex.) Special.
Suggestions on the Care of Country Cemeteries.

We all appreciate the beauty of a broad lawn, its undulating surface covered with nature's carpet of green grass, and fine trees and clumps of shrubbery scattered here and there; and we should all think its beauty was spoiled if it was fenced off into little yards, like the cattle-pens at a country fair, or built up into little square beds, each perfectly level, with narrow ditches between them.

It is the aim in all the most beautiful modern cemeteries to give the effect of such a broad lawn or park as much as possible; and to do this, first, don't enclose your lot with fence, hedge, or curbstone. If the corners are marked with stone posts, level with the ground, so that the lawn mower will run over them, there will never be any mistake as to the boundary. In all the finest cemeteries, fences and hedges are not now allowed, and the old ones are being removed as fast as possible. It is stated in a recent number of The Modern Cemetery that "one hundred and sixty arbor-vitae hedges were removed from private lots in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, last year." One of the regulations of Riverside cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, is as follows: "No lot or parcel of land shall be defined by any so-called fence, railing, coping, hedge, embankment, or ditch;" and one of the rules for the government of cemeteries that are recommended by the American Cemetery Superintendent is that "No coping nor any kind of enclosure will be permitted. The boundaries of lots will be marked by corner stones, which will be set by the cemetery, at the expense of the lot owners. Corner stones must not project above the ground."

Andrew J. Downing, that distinguished pioneer in landscape gardening in America, wrote, forty years ago, of iron fences, as follows: "Beautiful and interesting as our rural cemeteries now are, more beautiful and interesting than anything of the same kind abroad, we cannot pass by one feature in all, marked by the most violent bad taste; we mean the hideous ironmongery which they all more or less display. Fantastic gimcracks in iron might be pardonable as adornments of the balustrade of a circus, but how reasonable beings can tolerate them as enclosures to the quiet grave of a family, and in such scenes of sylvan beauty, is mountains high above our comprehension."

Since this was written the interest in our garden cemeteries has greatly increased, and the ideas advanced by Mr. Downing had been accepted and developed until it has led, in all our best cemeteries, to the abolishing of all enclosures to individual lots, whether of hedge, iron, or stone, and the almost universal adoption of the simple and beautiful landscape-lawn plan in laying out the grounds.

Second, don't build up your lot above the natural surface of the ground, and if it is on a gentle slope, don't try to make it level; the natural slope is prettier as well as cheaper. Even if the slope declines from the avenue or path slightly, it looks better than if built up into step-like terraces. The monument can be placed near the front, and the graves towards the rear of the lot; and if the slope rises gently from the avenue it is always much prettier than a level lot. In that case, the monument can be placed in the centre or towards the back of the lot, and the graves more to the front.

Third, don't make your lot a barren spot, like seashore or desert among the verdure, by covering it with sand or pebbles. Let the dust of our loved ones rest with nature's own most restful color over them.

Fourth, don't gravel any paths except those that will be travelled so much as to wear the grass away; and also, leave them level with the lots on each side to make a part of the lawn-like surface. The velvet turf is better under foot than the crunching gravel for most of the paths in a rural cemetery. Weideman says: "Gravel walks of any description crossing or traversing a section, serving as access to lots from drives or principal paths, should be abandoned."

E. A. Long, in his chapter on rural cemeteries, writes: "Dispensing with gravel or other walks throughout the cemetery, having in their stead grass walks only, excepting some main walks and drives, is much preferable to cutting up the ground with the former." And another writer says: "There is no walk so popular with pedestrians as nature's green carpet when kept neatly cut, as it has to be in any well-kept lawn."

Fifth, don't put corner stones in your lot unless they are really in the corners and level with the surface of the ground; there is certainly no beauty in them. The cemetery should set the corner stones before the lot is sold.

A visit to some of the best-laid-out modern cemeteries, like Forest Hills, the Newton cemetery, or the beautiful little burial-place at North Easton, where the slopes are not leveled, and the natural beauty of hill and valley, rock and tree, has been preserved, will show how satisfactory the result can be when such treatment of a cemetery has been carried out. (The superintendent of Woodlawn cemetery, Toledo, writes as follows in The Modern Cemetery:-)

"The predominating feature of an ideal cemetery will be extensive and wide-spreading lawns; nothing can show to so clearly the size, peaceful repose, and unity of a cemetery as the wide expanse of beautiful and sweeping greenswards, framed by groups of graceful and vigorous trees and flourishing shrubs. Nothing can be compared with its simplicity and grandeur, not even the trees themselves, nor the most gorgeous flowers that beam in summer's air. As we have banished the stone copings, iron enclosures, and the sombre evergreen hedges, so let us banish all that tends to mar this simplicity and grandeur."
Art at the Altar.

Grace Episcopal Cathedral at San Francisco has recently been presented with an elaborate marble altar from the establishment of Andreoli in Rome. Rising from the floor of the chancel, in which it is placed, is a platform 17 feet x 3.4 x 6 inches, and weighing 7,000 pounds. On this rests the altar, over the molded base of which there are three panels in front, framed with four twisted columns of Bardilis dove-colored marble, which stand on independent pedestals and appear to support the top platform. The panels are relieved with planters, tapering into Gothic arches. In the large central panel is a handsome cross of colored marble resting on a white background. The shelf is 8 feet x 3.3, above which is the sub-altar, which is ornamented with graceful and artistic carving.

* * *

A beautiful Gothic cross, glittering with remarkable jewels and the largest of its kind in America has been placed on the altar of All Angels Church, N. Y. The cross is made of brass heavily plated with gold, enriched with gold filigree work and inlays of innumerable precious stones. The cross is a little more than four feet in height. In its centre is set a rare Spanish topaz of dazzling brilliancy, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, one of the largest in existence. In addition to this central jewel, there are thirty-three others scarcely less noticeable in point of size, consisting of topazes of various shades, and contrasting effectively with large Brazilian amethysts, of a deep purple hue, and garnets of glowing crimson. These jewels are set in the base, standard and arms of the cross, and each of the larger stones is surrounded by a circle of minor gems.

* * *

St. Mary's church, at Philadelphia, is to be enriched by a copy of Bernini's statue of the "Pieta," a nearly life-size representation of Christ after being taken from the cross, with the Virgin bending over the immaculate body. The original is in Rome and is regarded as one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the Holy City.

* * *

A beautiful tablet was recently unveiled in the church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, to a young lady who had given liberally to the church and charities. The tablet is of brass and bronze, and was designed and executed by the Gorham Manufacturing Co. The brass plate bearing the inscription is forty-six inches in length and twenty-five inches in width, and is engraved in red and black letters. Around the plate is a border in bronze, with delicate Passion flowers in full relief. At each corner is a head, the four representing the Evangelists. The tablet is Romanesque in style, and in the arch is a delicately wrought cross enamelled in red, light gray, blue and white, all curiously blending with each other.

Money is being raised at Washington, N. J., for a monument to General McAllister.

The Wisconsin Monolith.

Very similar in shape, though much larger than three monoliths shown on another page, will be the shaft sent from Ashland, Wisconsin, to the World's Fair. In fact, the claim is made that it will be the largest if not the heaviest stone ever set up. It will be 107 feet long and 9 feet 2 inches in thickness at its base. The largest monolith of antiquity, of which there is any record, the Lateran at Rome, is 106 feet in height and 9 feet at its base, while the New York obelisk, the removal of which from Alexandria made the fame of Commander Gorringe, is only 60 feet high exclusive of its pedestal. That moved from Alexandria to London, the mate of the New York monolith, is 68 feet high, and that taken from the same city to Paris, is 75 feet high.

Henry Buestrin, of Milwaukee, has been awarded the contract of erecting this stupendous shaft on the World's Fair grounds. Frederick A. Prentice, who has done much to develop the building stone deposits of the Lake Superior region, will present the stone to the State. The State presents it to the exposition company on condition that it is allowed to remain standing after the fair, and they and the Park Commissioners have accepted these terms.

Mr. Prentice will cut the stone out of his Wilson Island quarry. He has already located the stone and measured and laid out the work for stripping it. The stone from which he proposes to take out the monolith is said to be a beautiful, fine-grained, cherry-red sandstone, hard from centuries of exposure to air and sun.

The method of transportation for the big stone has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be done by water, after one of the methods employed to transport the Egyptian monoliths to New York, London and Paris. The item of cost here will not be small. It will be remembered that it cost $75,000 to remove and erect the London obelisk, $105,000 to put the New York monolith in place, and $500,000 to transport and erect the Paris shaft. Commander Gorringe's method of handling the New York monolith was very ingenious. After transhipping the stone and raising it with steel rope, so that its weight would be evenly supported, he erected steel towers over the pedestal, and carried the monolith over them in a horizontal position by means of a long temporary trestle. When the trunnions had been fitted into the sockets prepared for them, the blocking under the base of the stone was removed and the obelisk swung into an upright position over its pedestal. Hydraulic jacks were used to support the stone until the towers were removed and it was then lowered into place. Its weight was 449,000 pounds exclusive of the pedestal, which weighed fifty tons. The Ashland monolith will weigh 750,000 pounds.

The walls of the National Library Building in process of erection in Washington are about half up. It will cost over $6,000,000. There are thirty-three arches on the four sides of the building, and it is proposed to ornament the keystone of these arches with representative heads of the thirty-three races of mankind. A number of these have been finished and put in place and are very effective. Over the arches at the main entrance will be the types of the higher order, and the very lowest types will be at the back of the building. The granite work is from the Concord quarries of the New England Granite Co., and will engage the services of several hundred men for three or four years.
Burials in Westminster Abbey.

The Royal Commission, which was appointed last year to investigate the subject, reported that by making use of every available spot in Westminster Abbey, there was yet room for ninety or ninety-five more burials within its sacred walls. At the rate at which interments were formerly made here, this remaining space would soon be filled up. The ancient record books show that in ten years (1681-1690) one hundred burials had taken place, but in the corresponding ten-year period there were only thirty-one, and the decrease in available space has since been marked by a corresponding decrease in the number of burials.

The first burial in the Abbey was that of Edward the Confessor, who built the earlier church with the special object of serving as a tomb for himself. The king was buried near the altar, and close by his grave on Christmas Day, 1066, William the Conqueror was crowned, and on the same spot every king or queen who has since reigned in England has received the rite of coronation. At first only members of the royal family were buried at Westminster, and when Richard the Second ordered the interment, within the chapel of the Confessor, of John of Waltham, his trusty minister, a thrill of horror ran through the kingdom.

The ground thus broken, the Abbey gradually became the place of sepulture for eminent men, other than royal personages, until now the bones of men of letters, statesmen, soldiers, philanthropists, etc., to a great number are there reposed. The nucleus for the well-known Poets' Corner was established by the burial of Spenser in the sixteenth century.

A curious discovery was recently made by workmen who were digging in the cloister garden, for foundations to an engine room. A lot of human bones were found buried in the sand lying east and west, with no sign of a coffin. This evidence gave basis to the belief that interments were made there six hundred years ago, and that the uncoffined bones were those of nameless subjects of Edward I. The Abbey records do not go back of 1060 with any completeness. Since that time 1175 persons have been buried in the Abbey and 1511 in the precincts. In later years it has required exceptional merit to entitle one to burial under the roof. In the last 20 years the burials have averaged about one a year.

It is a curious circumstance that the scarcer ground for burial grows in Westminster Abbey the price of interment decreases. In the receiver's office there is a dusty book setting forth the funeral fees in 1717. From this it is found that 'a gentle buried in the body of ye Church' must needs have paid on his account a sum of £10, being fabric fee. Other fixed charges were:

- A Kit in the Body of ye Church ........................................ £1.00.0
- Within any ye Chappell ........................................... 20.00 0
- A Barton ................................................................. 20.00 0
- An Earl ................................................................. 30.00 0
- A Marquis ............................................................ 35.00 0
- A Duke ................................................................. 40.00 0

A bp. ................................................................. 39.00 0
An Archbishop ......................................................... 49.00 0
All within the Tomb ................................................... 29.00 0

A Lid by courtesy same as a Baron.

In addition there were fees to officers, the dean taking £2 13s., the prebends half a sovereign each, the sub-dean 13s. 4d., and the minister officiating a sovereign. The chanter and choir appropriated £8 9s. 4d. The receiver and the registrar had 10s. apiece, whilst the verger "left it to you."

All above the rank of knight had to pay mourning fees in accordance with the following ordinances:

- To the Dean, 10 yds. of cloth for a gown, cassock and hood at 2os. 3yd. .......................................... 50.00 0
- His 4 servants, 4 yds. each, at 1os. 2yd. ..................... 8.00 0
- The Sub-dean, 5 yds. for a gown and hood at 2os. ....... 50.00 0
- The Sub-dean's men, 3 yds. at 10d. ............................. 1.00 0
- The Chantor, 5 yds. at 2os. for a gown and hood ....... 50.00 0
- The Vergers, 4 yds. each, at 10d. .............................. 4.00 0
- The Porter, 4 yds., at 50d. ........................................ 2.00 0
- The 12 Almshouse, in lieu of mourning ....................... 16.00 0

Finally, there was £5 for the use of Jerusalem Chamber, a sum the dean pocketed. In all, a funeral in Westminster Abbey was not to be done under a minimum of 100 guineas, and ran up to £150. Persons buried in leaden coffins paid a fee of £6 if interred in the Abbey, and half that sum if buried in the cloisters. There was a £5 fine for burying in linen.

In 1829 these fees were revised, but not largely reduced. It would still cost a duke £150 to be buried in the Abbey, while a commoner could be disposed of for £30.

The conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission was that at the western end of the nave there is probably room for forty-five coffins; twenty more might be laid in the concrete which supports the wall at the northwest corner, and possibly a dozen more coffins might be added to the "mixed parties" in the larger vaults not yet full. That, taking the average of persons deemed eligible for admission to the Abbey in recent times, would provide for all the just needs of the next hundred years.

Of the various projects submitted for supplying adjuncts to the Abbey that might be used as charnel houses, the commissioners recommended the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old refectory, lying immediately south of the great cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. But there is no likelihood of this being carried into effect.

The first Buddhist cremation in this country took place at Los Angeles, Cal., April 29th, when the body of Byron Adams, one of the most advanced adepts of the Circle of Theosophists, was incinerated at the crematory in Rosedale cemetery with the ceremonies attending a Buddhist funeral. Fires had been maintained in the furnace forty-eight hours, and it was heated to 1,500 degrees. It took two hours for the remains to consume entirely. The ashes were then gathered up and taken into the open fields and scattered to the four winds, so that no man should know where they had gone.
"Modern Cremation."

We have been much interested in a pamphlet with the above title, issued by Mr. Halford L. Mills, an English cremator, and proprietor of the Reformed Funeral Company, London. It was under Mr. Mills' supervision that the body of B. Webster, editor of the London Daily Chronicle, was reduced to ashes and the "remains" interred. The account of the funeral of its cremated editor, which the Chronicle published at the time, disposed of one sentimental objection to cremation, which undertakers and cemetery associations are apt to raise. The account is too long to be copied here, but it tells how the remains were first cremated at Woking, as the deceased had directed, and then spoke at length of a memorial service which was conducted at Highgate cemetery, when the ashes, enclosed in an urn or casket were deposited in the vault. A mourning brougham conveyed the chief mourners and urn containing the ashes of the deceased to the cemetery from his late residence. At the entrance of the chapel in the cemetery the cortege met by the chaplain and the urn was carried into the chapel, and thence to the catacombs by two assistants. The church of England burial service was used, the only variation being the substitution of "ashes" for "body" in the committal sentences, and there being no casting of earth upon the urn, which was enclosed in a polished wooden case or cabinet," a plate on which bore the inscription. Wreaths of flowers were deposited around the urn.

Cremation, therefore, as practised in England, is not a substitute for burial but a prelude to it. The rule of progress in the adoption of cremation has shown a marked increase since the decisions of the court have cleared away the legal uncertainties which surrounded the question, though it is stated that in many cases where it was the desire of the deceased to have their bodies cremated, the sentiment of surviving relatives has stepped in to prevent. Of the motives which serve to induce the adoption of cremation, Mr. Mills dwells especially upon the lack of sanitary provision, in ordinary burial, in cemeteries. The fear of the possibility of being buried alive—that most horrible of possibilities—also influences many. The objection that cremation is apt to hide murder by poison is provided against by the regulations of the Cremation Society, which has adopted a rigid post-mortem examination in all doubtful cases. The minimum cost of cremation, as there practiced, is at £5, the undertaker's charges being £4, the cost of journey £5, and the charges of the Cremation Society £6. It is claimed that the cost is largely on the side of economy, not only in England, but also in Italy, Germany and France, where the reform has gained a better foothold.

The process is well known but may be briefly referred to. The two objects kept in view are, first, to maintain all possible privacy and reverence for the dead, and second, such an application of heat as shall leave as a product only the uncharred and unburnt bones, a refined sublimate. The body is enclosed in a wooden shroud, and is then laid on a frame-work of iron, beneath which is a tray for the reception of the ashes. The intense heat causes almost instantaneous decomposition, all organic matter is destroyed and complete combustion is effected in about an hour. Then the resulting ashes are removed from the tray and placed in an urn. There is no offensive or noxious in any of the processes. The ashes obtained are about 31 per cent of the body and are bulky in proportion to their weight. The bronze urns which may be seen in the British Museum, show that the ancients did not obtain a smaller residuum than is now obtained. The receptacles for the ashes vary in value and elaborateness according to the means or tastes of the relatives. In some cases the cremated ashes have been buried in the coffin which had been used for the body. They are usually, however, placed in urns of antique pattern, which are enclosed in caskets of which there are numerous shapes, varying in cost.

A London newspaper some time since published an interview with Mr. Mills. He was asked, "Whom have we to thank for the revival of the ancient practice of cremation?" and replied: "Largely the Italians; but in England the credit belongs to Sir Henry Thompson and the Cremation Society of which he is president. That society was formed in 1874, with the object of disseminating information on the subject. In 1878 the society purchased a site at St. John's, Woking, and there erected a crematorium. The architecture of the building is in the early Christian style. The central hall or chapel is 48 feet by 24 feet 6 inches, and here, shut off from the furnace, religious services are conducted. There is a columbarium where urns may be stored, and there are convenient waiting rooms. The ground is altogether about an acre in extent, and at the entrance is a porter's lodge, prettily designed. The crematorium is altogether a remarkably elegant block of buildings, harmonizing with the quiet country scenery around it. The Cremation Society is not a business organization in any sense, but a learned society which has devoted its funds to a practical exemplification of the principles it preaches."

Among the notable persons who early gave their bodies to be burned at this crematorium are the names of well-known titled dignitaries, authors, members of parliament and military men.

In an antique autograph album, the following verses were found on a page where an Egyptian obelisk ornamented the margin. The author's name (Mather D. Kimball) was inscribed on the monolith:

In this volume quaint and musty,
Clasp'd with lock of iron rusty,
Ask me not to scrabble just a
telegraph autograph.
For I vow fame grandissile,
Hence the column monolithic,
With its lines of hieroglyphic,-
'Tis my epitaph.

Thus did many an old Egyptian,
Hire a glyphic superscription
Graved on shaft of this description
As an epitaph:
That each after generation,
Making literal translation,
Might perceive his self destruction
In each paragraph.
O! for cheek so monumental,
That, like ancient oriental,
We our past deeds detrimental
Might suppress.
Half he told was truth, and half he
Made a sort of epitalaxy
Written down in cryptography
Hard to guess.

A monument to John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, is to be erected at Knoxville. It will be a marble shaft 30 feet 7 inches high on a marble base 7 feet square, Tennessee marble being used. Upon the shaft will be carved a sword in a scabbard, and in an inverted position an ax, with the handle extending up, will meet the sword. A wreath of ivy will be carved upon these, and hanging near will be a scroll with the inscription.
The Kingsley Memorial Chapel.

Dr. J. W. P. Kingsley of Rome, N. Y. proposes erecting the above illustrated chapel as a memorial to his son. It will occupy an appropriate site near the entrance to the Rome cemetery and will be presented to the cemetery association for the use of lot owners. The walls are to be of granite and the roof of corrugated Spanish tile. Handsome stained glass windows will light the interior which is to be finely finished in marble and hardwood. Beers & Kissinger of New York are the architects.

A Cemetery Chapel at Moderate Cost.

The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder, of London, published the accompanying sketch, in which the author has endeavored to design something picturesque and suited to the nature of the surroundings, but at the same time capable of being constructed of the simplest materials, so as to keep down the cost. No dressed stonework would be required, it being suggested that the walls should be built of local rubble with large squared stones at angles, windows, etc. The window frames could be either wood or iron. Should no bell be required, the turret on the ridge might be omitted.

How many people there are in our time who are very anxious that after their death they shall be buried with their feet toward the east, and not at all anxious that during their whole life they should face in the right direction so that they shall come up in the resurrection of the just whichever way they are buried.—TALMAGE.
Luxurious Homes of the Dead.

One of the sights of Montevideo which the traveller must not miss is the "Cemeterio Central," or principal cemetery, situated a long way from the city's busy centre, near its south beach, within sound of the murmuring sea. Though its natural beauties are not so great as those of Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Spring Grove, and many other cities of the dead in the United States, and though a few tombs in each of the latter are more in point of elegance, yet, taken as a whole, there is nowhere in North America such an aggregate display of wealth as in any one burial ground—such luxurious interment of dust to dust— as here. This is by all odds the finest in South America. It has a monumental entrance and a very costly and elaborate chapel, which alone represent the expenditure of $1,000,000. The chapel has an ornamental dome, floors and inner walls of purest marble, a beautiful alabaster altar, candelabras and ornaments of gold and silver, and a basement of equal elegance wherein some of the most illustrious dead—such as bishops and presidents—are interred.

The cemetery is divided into three sections and surrounded by walls 25 feet high, being a continuous series of vaults, one above another, each vault having an opening just large enough to let in a casket. Each of the innumerable little niches is fronted by a marble tablet bearing in letters of black or gold the names of those whose mortal remains were deposited inside. So precisely alike are all of them, save the slight difference in lettering, that if it be true speaks walk abroad at "the witching hour when graveyards yawn," it must be as perplexing for each to find his especial niche as for the occupants of those endless rows of red brick houses with marble steps, alike as so many peas in a pod, that characterize certain streets in Philadelphia and New York, to distinguish their own doors when coming late from club or caucus in the befuddled condition that sometimes confuses shoe-buttoners with latch keys.

To reach the upper cells, coffins are wound up by means of a portable stair-ladder and elevator combined—a creaking apparatus that swings and jolts and bumpy the cadaver about in a shocking manner, while the pallbearers skip up the ladder to receive it and shove it into the narrow receptacle. The whole surface of the wall is garlanded with fresh flowers and hung with wreaths of immortelles and decorations made of black and white beads and long streamers of ribbon, all of which show to the best advantage against the white marble facing.

But, alas! As everywhere else in Spanish-America, the vaults are not owned absolutely by families, but are rented for a term of years, or for as long a time as the friends continue to pay a stipulated amount per annum; so that the helpless dead are not sure of a "long home," however much display of wealth may be made at the time of interment. In case the family move away or die without having left provision in their wills concerning the grave for all time to come, or from failure to pay the rent from any cause, the remains are evicted and dropped into the common pit and the vault rented to other comers.

The ground floor, so to speak, of the vast cemetery is fully occupied with private or family vaults (owned, not rented), all of them very costly and elaborate, crowdcd close together, with narrow, well-paved streets between. Such an array of splendid monuments and exquisite works of art, done by the sculptors of Rome and Milan, may perhaps be equalled in some European cemeteries, but certainly nowhere else in the western world. The vaults are all built up from the ground, of marble or alabaster, bake-oven shape or in the form of temples, and most of them have plate-glass doors back of the gilded gates of open-wrought iron, plainly showing the interior. The inner walls are covered with pictures and other adornments, profusely decorated with flowers in costly vases, and everywhere are crucifixes and burning candles. —Montevideo Letter to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Opposed to Cremation.

"So far as I am concerned," observed the man in the mackintosh, "I believe in cremation."

"Just as lief be reduced to a handful of ashes, put in an urn, set on the mantelpiece and labeled, would you?" inquired the man with his feet on the table.

"Certainly: what difference would it make to me? When I am done with my body I'm done with it. The sooner it is reduced to its original elements the better. Think of the horrid—"

"But consider what is due to the living," interrupted the man in the slouch hat. "If you are indifferent to what becomes of your wroutd, it may be your friends are not."

"My friends are mostly persons of sense. I don't think they would be opposed to any disposition I might choose to make of my own effects, and certainly I have a right to consider my body my own."

"Science, common sense, the public welfare and every consideration of duty to posterity," remarked the man with the cigar, "point to cremation as inevitable. It is sure to come some day as—"

"Gentlemen," broke in a man who had been standing by the stove, "I can't keep silent any longer! If you have no regard for the body that has been the abiding place of your own immortal soul, don't outrage all the feelings of those who have! Don't fly in the face of sacred usage. Would you have our cemeteries turned into cornfields, brickyards or howling wildernesses? In the name of all that is hallowed, tender and time-honored, do not, I beg of you, gentlemen, do not encourage an idea as horrible and revolting as that of cremation."

"Who is he?" inquired the man in the mackintosh, after the last speaker had gone out.

"Don't you know him?" said the man with his feet on the table. "That's Garlinghouse, the tombstone manufacturer."--Chicago Tribune.

The annual report of the Erie, Pa. cemetery trustees states that since the death of their superintendent last October, Mrs. Henry Hay, his wife, has filled the position with credit to herself and the Board and the satisfaction of the public.
TRADE NOTES.

The Rutland, Vt., Herald says that marble dealers report business as better than usual for the season of the year.

J. D. Spier, formerly with Charles Clements, Boston, will sell granite and marble on commission. His headquarters will be at Boston.

From local papers everywhere we glean that the month preceding Decoration Day was one of unusual activity among monument dealers.

The Muldoon Monument Co., Louisville, Ky., have been awarded the contract for a soldiers' monument at Michigan City, Ind., to cost $10,000.

The Denver Oynx & Marble Manufacturing Co. has a contract to supply the Hotel Brown, of that place, with $35,000 worth of oynxes for window-sill purposes.

Bishler & Dulaney, of Springfield, Ill., have the contract for a large granite monument to be erected at Clinton. They are still at work on the contract the late Dulaney.

The Frenquin Center says that the $1,000,000 monument to be erected at the memory of the late T. S. Mead, of Brockton, is being made at the Archibald works in that village.

T. N. Ralston has been good with E. A. Hull of Fort Atkinson, Wis. He has recently set up two full carloads of granite work at two different points and a half-carload at another point.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Marble Co. has had contracts for 10 monuments, one of them, to cost $1,000, to be erected at Key West to the memory of a Cuban general who recently died there.

The Lewiston, Me., Monumental Works are to furnish the limestone tablets for the monument at that place. It will be of the Tennessee marble and measure 33 feet 4 inches in thickness.

The Monumental News is always a welcome visitor at my place of business, it is certainly worth the money to any dealer. No first-class dealer should be without it.—Fred C. Rumel, Crawfordsville, Ind.

E. B. Koch, of Middletown, N. Y., has the contract for the monument to be erected in memory of Rydill's famous horse, Hameswier. The memorial will be in the form of a huge granite shaft 37 feet in height.

The Newnan Marble and Granite Co., of Newnan, Ga., has been recognized and under its new management starts out with prospects of a successful season. T. H. Wildman succeeds G. G. McNamara as superintendent.

A contract for granite carving on the Canada Life Building at Toronto, Ont., was recently let to Scottish parties. The Toronto contractor attributes this to the fact that the Canadian's high price on carved work is too high in that city.

The Toledo American has a very flattering write-up of Hunsaker & Son, Adrian, Mich., among some of their most notable work being the Thackley vault at Muskingum, the Palmer vault at Detroit, and several prominent monuments at Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, and other places.

A figure representing "Hope" is being made by Forren & Vos of Newburgh, N. Y., to be placed in a New York cemetery. It is seven feet high and with its potential and base will run, when completed, to 18 feet. The monument portion consists of eight pieces forming an attractive design.

Stanton & Son, of Kingston, N. Y., have erected a fine monument in Kaatsbaan cemetery. It is composed of four bases, a four-ornamented column and with handsome pedestal above the site. It is topped by a beautiful statue of "Sympathy," which is imported from Italy.

Fred C. Baud and Sydney Speed, formerly partners in the marble business at Crawfordsville, Ind., were candidates for the mayoralty last month on the republican and democratic tickets respectively. The campaign was a warm one and resulted in Mr. Baudel's election by a handsome majority.

The Quincy Granite & Marble Co., Quincy, Ill., is constructing an eight-foot marble tomb for Isabel Houston, at Bushnell, Ill., at a cost of about $8,000. The design provides for a rockface granite front relieved by highly polished columns; an artistic bronze door; the vestibule well-cast and veined with marble and the floor tiled. The crypts are provided with a new idea in vault construction which makes them absolutely dry at all times, the ventilation being secured by hollow walls.

According to the Clarksville (Tenn.) paper nothing was worked up in the community over the recent competition for the soldiers' monument. As the monument was to cost several thousand dollars there were a number of combers and a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the committee in favor of the local dealers. The committee, however, decided to adopt the design submitted by Geo. H. Mitchell, of Chicago. The monument will be of granite surmounted by a bronze statue, the entire height reaches about 49 feet and rests upon a base 8 feet. Life-size figures in granite will stand on either side of the shaft where it rises from an ornamental cap above the die. The monument is to cost $7,500. It was designed by Mr. C. G. Buhler, who represented the successful competitor at Clarksville.

NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A list of our subscribers includes a list of the monument dealers throughout the country who send us their orders in advance. This list is often referred to by them when they are looking for material. Changes and similar information are collected from any of our readers.

Rudolph Moldenhauer, Dunkirk, N. Y., assigned.


L. W. William has removed from Ft. Recovery to Ansonia, Ohio.

Dwyer & Lilley, of Danville, Ill., write that they "have quit business."

Will Sherlock will engage in the marble business at Marshalltown, Ia.

W. H. Fuller has purchased the marble works of Aaron Frey at Easton, Pa.

T. B. Dewees has purchased the marble yard of Geo. Kendall at Phoenixville, Pa.

T. J. Fitzgerald & Co. have established in the monument trade at Dunkirk, N. Y.

B. F. Reinhard has established at Bethlehem, Pa., the "Nisky Marble & Granite Works."

O. F. Smith, who was recently burned out at Helena, Mont., has his shops running again.

Joseph H. Gernert has retired from the firm of Parke, Gernert & Foley, Louisville, Ky.

Irving Tibbetts and O. E. Page have formed a partnership in the marble business at Bath, Me.

Wm. Godfrey, Jr., has taken the management of the Hampshire Granite Co.'s business at Warrack, Mass., recently purchased of Patrick McMahon's widow.


Sold out: I. A. Nowood, St. Peter, Minn.; J. L. Barclay, Jersey Shore, Pa., to E. K. Feister & Son.

Dissolved: Bass & Norton, of Webster, N. Y.; Miles & Rudman, Ravenswood, W. Va., E. L. Rudman continuing the business.
The Monumental News

BRONZE

The William Tell myth is to be perpetuated in bronze, for which funds are being raised in Switzerland.

The 37-foot bronze statue of William Penn, which is to cap the tower of Philadelphia's new city hall, will be finished this summer. Some figures will help to an appreciation of its colossal dimensions. It will weigh 25 tons. The big Quaker hat will be 12 feet in circumference and weigh 100 pounds. The nose is 15 inches in length. The left hand weighs 200 pounds. The measurement from hips to knees is 9 feet, but this is better illustrated in the cut of that portion which is shown alongside of a full grown man.


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M. H. MOSMAN,
Chicopee Bronze Works

The British Museum has become possessed of a bronze bust to which a curious history attaches. About fifteen years ago, in the sale at an old house, a whitewashed cast over a door was sold for a song. Subsequent examination, however, showed it to be metal, when it was immediately resold at a profit, and afterwards found its way to a shop in Brighton. It then became the property of a Brightonian at an increased price, and was shown at the Exhibition of Works of Art at Lewes. The bust, which was hitherto thought to be a portrait of Sir Thomas Moore, was then sent up to the metropolis, and chance to elicit the attention of the Society of Antiquaries, and by those competent to judge, was then said to be a likeness of Henry VII. On comparing the bust with that monarch's effigy in the chapel at Westminster, it was found that the surname was correct, and it is thought the work may be by Terrigiano as a preliminary study for his monument of the monarch. Finally, the bust has been purchased for the British Museum at a cost, it is said, of something like 150 guineas.

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ALWAYS MENTION The Monumental News WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.
From our regular Correspondent.

QUINCY, MASS.

The worst fears were realized. May 1st the quarriers went out on a demand for higher wages and May 4th the strike was formally ordered out. No efforts were made by the manufacturers to bring the strikers’ places, and everything went peacefully with the cutters, blacksmiths and polishers until May 14th, when the Quincy manufacturers issued the following notice:

Whereas, this association, under date of Sept. 1, 1891, passed a resolution and sent a copy of the same to the Granite Cutters’ Union of Quincy to the effect that no strike or lockout should be instituted, or a settlement forced of any trouble between employer and employees without first bringing the same to the attention of the joint executive committee, as previously requested, providing in the same that in case of a strike the manufacturers’ committee should order a suspension of the work in any or all yards, to remain closed until opened by a vote of this association; and

Whereas, the Granite Cutters’ Union in reply submitted a proposition that a district committee be appointed by each association to make settlements of any difficulties, which proposition was accepted and agreed to by this association, under date of Sept. 30, 1891; and

Whereas these agreements have been violated in a number of yards, in instances where men have been stopped working by the action of the delegate of organized labor, and such men have stated to their employers that they were themselves willing, but would be fired by their union if they continued to work; and

Whereas, in a number of yards men have refused to cut stone which has been quarried since the strike of the quarrymen in Quincy for the reason, so given, that their union had voted not to cut any so-called “scrub” stock, and blacksmiths have refused to sharpen tools for same; and

Whereas, the action of the quarrymen is a great injury to our business, and has deprived the quarry owners of quarrying their usual amount of stock, and to that extent have caused action on the part of the cutters and blacksmiths, and their refusal to work upon the stone our members are able to quarry, the manufacturers cannot continue their business but a few days longer, some having now been obliged to let nearly all their men go.

The executive committee, after having met, and by the power and authority vested in them by the votes above referred to, hereby declare that the agreements have been disregarded and broken.

Therefore, and in conformity with the votes of the New England Association, you are hereby ordered to close your yards and shops to all organized labor on the morning of the 16th inst., the same to remain closed until reopened by a vote of this association.

The cutters deny that they have broken the bill in any respect and claim that the manufacturers used this only as an excuse to shut down work. By locking them out, the manufacturers, they claimed, had broken faith with them and inasmuch as they had not been given a three months’ notice of a change, it was the manufacturers and not the men who were at fault. Lengthy resolutions condemning the action of the manufacturers were adopted at a meeting of the cutters on May 16th. About 2,000 men are idle here and the circulation of $35,000 weekly is stopped.

But few men are at work, those being apprentices and lumpers, and as a result but little work is being handled. This is not a local fight this time, however. All the members of the Granite Manufacturers’ Association of New England have taken the same stand and their sheds have been closed to organized labor since May 16th.

The lockout or suspension of work by the manufacturers of New England was brought about through the strike of the quarrymen in nearly all the large granite centers. It was evident that in a short while many of the yards would be obliged to shut down for want of stock and it was thought better to have a general closing up in hopes of bringing the matter to a speedier settlement. Such was the unanimous opinion of the executive committee of the New England Association and such was the sense of the resolution passed at the Quincy House, Boston, on May 4th.

The principal point at issue, at the present time is the Jan. 1st and May 1st clauses in the bill, the manufacturers holding to the former, the men to the latter. Both seem determined in the stand they have taken.

It is these yearly disturbances right in the busiest part of the season that the manufacturers object to, while on the other hand the workmen hold out to May 1st, knowing that labor is more appreciated then and a demand for a raise more likely to be granted.

It has been stated on good authority that the manufacturers would be willing to sign a long term bill, say for four or five years, with the May 1st clause, and in this way settle the business on a permanent basis for a definite time. This will meet with objection from the labor unions, it is learned, for they are determined to bring out the right hour movement inside of two years at latest. But whatever may the trouble will be settled everybody hopes it will be settled soon for it is simply “killing” business in this city.

Mr. James Thompson, of the firm of John Thompson & Sons, has been on the sick list during May. The grip “struck in” just before the strike and it was only last week that Mr. Thompson was able to get about. He was not only missed in the consultations of the granite manufacturers, but his absence at the meetings of Quincy’s city council, of which he is president, was a severe loss.

John Moyle, of the firm of Oswald & Moyle, South Quincy, met with a horrible death on Saturday, May 22nd. He was superintending the loading of some stone onto a car when the derrick fell under the weight of a large base. The stones running from the boom to the mass struck, throwing him beneath the falling boom which crushed out his life. Mr. Oswald and an apprentice were also slightly injured. Moyle was an honest and earnest worker in the business and his death will be a severe loss to his partner. He was 36 years old and leaves widow and four children.

Mr. Charles Williamson, known to the trade as "Charlie," has taken a residence at Quincy since the purchasing of the International Granite Co. by his brother, B.C. Williamson, of Boston. He will superintend the business here. For a bustling all-round granite man there are few his equals, and as an entertainer there is none better.

The busiest men in Quincy connected with the granite business are Foster & Richardson, the designers. Lockout or strikes don’t seem to affect them, for they have lots of orders ahead. They have fitted up a pretty little office in the center of the city and the interior decorations are novel and striking. They are experts with the airbrush and do handsome work on silk.

Swigle & Falcecot are busy setting off orders for Scotch and Swedish granites, which they are making specialists of during the New England granite troubles. They have a competent agent on the other side, and taking their equipment as a whole, the young firm is in an excellent position to strike the trade at present.

Beattie & Brooks, South Quincy, have dissolved. Mr. Beattie will continue the business and Mr. Brooks will go to Paris.

The statue of Ronge de Lisle, who wrote the Marsaillaise Hymn, was unveiled in Paris on the hundredth anniversary of that event, April 24.

A statue of Hon. Jerome B. Chafee is to be placed in the new State capitol building at Denver, Colo. It was mainly due to Senator Chafee’s efforts that Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876 and became the “Centennial State.”

April 24, 1778, the sloop of war Ranger, commanded by Commodore John Paul Jones, engaged in conflict with his Britannic Majesty’s ship Drake, and the result was a victory for the American rover. The Ranger was the first vessel to fly the stars and stripes in English waters. These statements are made in the preamble of a bill which provides for the erection at Washington of a statue of the late Commodore John Paul Jones. The statue is to be located at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, facing the Navy Department, and is to be similar in its general design to the Lafayette statue. The appropriation is $50,000.
BARRE, VT.

Business has been quiet here for the past two weeks in common with every other place in New England, where the change in the time of dating the bill of prices is still a bone of contention. No union men have been working in the sheds in the village since the strike was ordered, May 8, and the manufacturers, many of whom are practical workmen, aided by their apprentices, have been the sole tenants of the sheds. A diversity of opinions exists regarding the length of time which will be taken to straighten out the difficulty, and in point of fact no man knows anything about it; some of the manufacturers who have been giving time and attention to the matter state that they believe it will be a long hard struggle and one bitterly to be regretted. All sorts of rumors have been about regarding a break or a weakening in the ranks of the New England Manufacturers’ Association, but they are absolutely groundless as far as Barre manufacturers are concerned and no such defection is reported from outside.

It is currently reported that a co-operative company is to be formed by some of the cutters. They are said to have leased the quarry and sheds of Wm. Caras at East Barre. Mr. Caras is not a member of the manufacturers’ association, and it is not at all improbable that such a company may soon commence operations unless the trouble is soon ended.

A tour among the dealers reveals the fact that a little work is going on and it is expected that after the meeting of the New England Association next week at Boston, some action will be taken so that non-union men may be employed and protection guaranteed them.

The Vermont Granite Co. shipped a large job to Rockford, Ill., the first of the month, that weighed 22 tons and will stand 20 feet high when placed. Alex Bruce, superintendent of the company, has seized the opportunity to take a much needed vacation and is taking it “among the heather” on the banks of “Bonny Doon.”

The president of the Des Moines Marble and Mantel Co. was in town last month and left contracts aggregating several thousand dollars, mostly with C. H. Moore & Co.

D. R. Sortwell, president of the M. & W. R. R. R., purchased a few weeks ago the house and lot belonging to L. F. Aldrich, of the First National Bank, paying therefor $15,000. It is reported that Mr. Sortwell is to erect a granite block on the spot, but it is hardly probable that anything will be done in the building line in Barre the coming season, although such a building would benefit business much in the place.

C. E. Taynton, of New York city, arrived in town last week and in conversation with your correspondent stated that he heard that the people in Barre were all resting, and as he hadn’t done anything of that kind for years he thought it would be a good time to come up. In reality Mr. Taynton is working on his new sheds at the Y, just below the village. The sheds are up and nearly ready for occupancy, the main one being 204 feet in length and 36 feet wide, another one 50 feet long, with a blacksmith shop, in one end of which will be the office for the present, 70 feet in length. The engine house is to be 40x50 and the large boiler is already here. Mr. Taynton proposes to erect another steel derrick similar to the large one at his quarry for use at the sheds.

Cole & Marciani are still at work on stonework contracts. They have shipped three granite statues of soldiers to different parts of the country during the past month and have two jobs on hand which are slowly assuming shape, one for John Merkell & Son, of Peoria, Ill., to be cut from Susanes stone.

The merchants, pastors, and many of the business men of the town met last week and formed a village improvement society. The first work of any such society in a place like Barre should be to erect a large and substantial granite monument to the dead soldiers of the town.

A little more than a year ago the MONUMENTAL NEWS illustrated a handsome monument that had recently been erected in Mountain View cemetery, San Francisco by C. H. Hunton & Bro. Since that time this company’s trade has been increasing in that locality and they have on hand now three contracts aggregating $27,000 to be erected there. One is a duplicate of the famous Lightbody monument in Greenwood cemetery, which they are
Monumental Photographs For The Trade.

We have negatives of the most artistic monuments in the principal American cemeteries.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS

Are used by the leading Granite dealers of the country.

SEND 75 CENTS FOR IX:14 SAMPLE.

13 Second Street.
IRVING, TROY, N. Y.

C H A P A N G O O D !

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRANITE MONUMENTS

The monuments to follow this leaf are photographed with a view to show a variety of designs and styles such as now prevalent, being all selected by an expert in monumental designing. They have been graded and classified in Portfolios of 15 each, according to their price, as follows:

Portfolio A, showing Monuments costing $100 to $300.

R, 15 to 30.00
G, 15 to 25.00
B, 15 to 20.00
H, 15 to 15.00
F, 15 to 10.00
E, 15 to 7.50
D, 15 to 5.00
C, 15 to 2.00
B, 15 to 1.00
A, 15 to 0.50

Portfolio B, showing Monuments costing $300 to $500.

Portfolio C, showing Monuments costing $500 to $750.

Portfolio D, showing Monuments costing $750 to $1000.

Portfolio E, showing Monuments costing $1000 to $1500.

Portfolio F, showing Monuments costing $1500 to $2000.

Portfolio G, showing Monuments costing $2000 to $2500.

Portfolio H, showing Monuments costing $2500 to $3000.

Portfolio I, showing Monuments costing $3000 to $3500.

Portfolio J, showing Monuments costing $3500 to $4000.

Portfolio K, showing Monuments costing $4000 to $4500.

Portfolio L, showing Monuments costing $4500 to $5000.

Portfolio M, showing Monuments costing $5000 to $5500.

Portfolio N, showing Monuments costing $5500 to $6000.

These are 16x20 inches mounted on 5x7 card board and have a fine appearance, in each case the price size of base, height, and material are given. Wholesale, numbers, portfolio, or entire collection can be furnished at once.

The Granit Monument Design Co. 123 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio

A Good Design IS HALF THE BATTLE.

Artistic Perspectives Executed in WATER COLOR and with the AIR BRUSH.

F. H. VENN Jr.
MONUMENTAL DRAFTSMAN.

245 State Street, Room 65, CHICAGO.

FIRST CLASS

Monumental Draughting on Silk, Satin or Paper,

At Reasonable Prices.

E. H. GIBSON, 808 N. CHURCH ST., ROCKFORD, ILL.

FOSTER & RICHARDS,
MONUMENTAL DESIGNERS,
And Draughtsmen.

DESIGNS ON SILK, A SPECIALTY.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

QUINCY, MASS.
NOT AFFECTED!

THE MOIR GRANITE CO.
BEEBE PLAIN, VT.

Can furnish the best patterns of rough stock of any quarries in the East and in any quantity.

We have works in Canada and Vermont and are prepared to do any amount of finished work.

M. S. DART, WESTERN MANAGER.
916 16th STREET.
DETROIT, MICH.

Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

Ewen & Co., of Westerly, R. I., write regretting the strike, saying that they “never had as many orders on hand as at present.”

When you want Dark Barre granite that will please you write to Milne & Wylie, Barre, Vt. There is no darker or better granite on Millstone Hill than they are now producing and their quarry is in excellent condition. They furnish either rough stock or finished work.

Notwithstanding the strike at Barre and Quincy our Chester granite is being obtained throughout the present difficulty. Three hundred men are employed in these works and are working day and night. The Chester granite is darker than the darkest Barre. Write W. C. Townsend, Zanesville, O., or New York, for prices.

The Moir Granite Co., of Beebe Plain, Vt., desire to inform the trade that their quarries and works are not affected by the strike. They have a large amount of rough stock on hand and solicit correspondence from the trade in reference to both it and finished work. M. S. Dart, 916 16th street, Detroit, has charge of the western business and will furnish estimates and further information on application.

The new and improved lifting jacks made by C. T. Maynard & Co., of Fairhaven, Vt., embody the experience of many years of the best skilled mechanics. The gears and pinions are made of the finest steel, all bushings of brass and copper: the rack or lifting bar of hammered steel. The wood used is of the best white and red oak, which is much less liable to rot or become spaly than maple or any other hard wood. The face plates are of rolled steel and not an ounce of cast iron is used in their construction. In their rapidity, power, convenience and durability, the manufacturers claim they are not excelled by any jack made. Maynard & Co. also manufacture general stone working machinery and will be pleased to furnish the trade with estimates on anything in their line.

The Granite Monument Design Co., of Cleveland, O., whose advertisement appears in this number of the Monumental News, have a scheme that will interest most retail granite dealers. Read their advertisement and send to them for a sample portfolio. Kunkel & Jordan, of Allegheny City, Pa., say they are much pleased with the collection purchased by them.

Dealers and others in need of granite cutters’ tools will find it to their interest to consult E. C. Willson’s advertisement on the back cover of this journal.

The patrons of the Berlin Granite Co. will be glad to know that the company is not affected by the existing troubles in New England. The quarries and works are situated at West Berlin, where about 75 men are employed. They are at present engaged upon the soldiers’ monument for Bath, N. Y., and a mausoleum for Cincinnati with several other building contracts in view.

Among our new advertisements this month will be found that of the Rutland Granite Co., of Rutland, Vt. This company operate a quarry at Cuttingsville, 10 miles from Rutland, where they are producing granite of a medium shade free of iron and mica. The granite was discovered about a year ago, since which time the quarry has been developed a finishing shop built and both equipped with the best modern machinery. The granite “cuts and polishes remarkably well, lettering, tracing and bush-hammering contrasts nicely with polished surfaces, and in every respect it is a clean, bright, lustrous granite, and its durability unquestionable.” A trial order
We have received from E. C. Willison, Boston, Mass., a set of handsomely illustrated lithograph designs of granite monuments. The set comprises seven sheets 10 x 14 inches, illustrating in a most attractive manner some very saleable designs of cap and sarcophagi monuments in Red Swede, Scotch, Quincy and other granite.


c\t35

ADDAMS & BACON Make a specialty of

BLOCK, SAWED AND FINISHED

BRANDON ITALIAN

AND FLORENTINE BLUE.

ALSO

SAWED AND FINISHED

RUTLAND MARBLE

Prompt Shipment. Correspondence Answered Promptly.

Post-Office address, MIDDLEBURY, VT.
Note the Array of American and Foreign Granites We Handle.

- QUINCY
- BARRE
- CONCORD
- WESTERLY
- BLACK DIAMOND
- NEW WESTERLY
- RED QUINCY
- RED BEACH
- OAK HILL
- MILLSTONE POINT
- FITZ WILLIAM
- POXENH
- GROTON
- SUNAEE

SCOTCH in all shapes and sizes.
SCOTCH to your order.
SCOTCH in big monuments.
SCOTCH in little monuments.
Send us an order.

SWEDEN in large lots.
SWEDEN in small lots.
SWEDEN in single slabs.
SWEDEN in handcases.
SWEDEN in by-fake.
SWEDEN in any form.

There are many dealers throughout the United States and Canada that have not asked us to ship Scotch or German Granite and until they do we are not responsible for their shipping more for their Granite than we would probably pack it for good finished monuments on board cars at Boston or N. Y. We can only ask you to try us.

SWINGLER & FALCONE.

QUINCY, MASS.

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all American and Foreign Granites.

WORKS, QUINCY, MASS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 25 THISTLE ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

STANDARD GRANITE COMPANY QUARRIES

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

ROUGH STOCK

FROM THEIR

WOODBURY QUARRY.

The Greatest on Earth.

Some of any dimensions that can be transported on railroad put on cars at short notice. Light Grey and uniform in color and texture, cuts up sharp, takes a good polish, an elegant splitting plane, readily cuts and is no trouble to handle. For small plate work it cannot be beat. For large heavy balustrade or rock-faced work it beats them all, we have been in the business so long what we are talking about, and we sell it for half a dollar a cubic foot in New York feet. Write us for prices on large stones, or large random lots. We cut and polish anything that is wanted.

P. 0. address, WOODBURY, VT. Telegraph, HARDWICK, VT.

Good Work costs no more than Poor. Why not have it?

F. S. CARY & CO.

For the trade only.

99 Main St., Zanesville, O.,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers

Granite Marble & Statuary.

Send your Tracings and get Prices that will surprise you.

JAMES N. WHITE,

Dealers in All Kinds of

★ DARK AND LIGHT ★

QUINCY GRANITE

For Monumental and Building Work.

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Eastern Granite.

WOKS: WEST QUINCY, MASS.

COLE & MARCIASI,

Successors to

ROBINS & CO.

Fine Granite Monumental Work.

Statuary and Drapery a Specialty.

Estimates given on all kinds of Cemetery work.

BARRE, VT.

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to our Advertisers.
ATTENTION DEALERS!

With the unsurpassed facilities at our command for handling large work, we are in position to execute contracts for Monumental Work of any character as promptly and as satisfactorily as any concern in Barre and we respectfully solicit an opportunity of furnishing estimates.

BARCLAY BROS.,
Manufacturers and Steam Polishers, BARRE, VT.

PARK & DUNBAR,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
★ BARRE GRANITE MONUMENTS. ★
CARVED WORK A SPECIALTY.
BARRE, VT.

The Crown Granite Works
Are prepared to furnish the trade with
MONUMENTS.
Tablets and General Cemetery Work, from their celebrated Champion and Tier
Granites. Special attention given to making up Gifts, etc., for keepsakes in each
state and work. North Thomaston, Me.
WM. BIRKS, Manager.

Always mention THE MONUMENTAL NEWS when writing to advertisers. It costs you nothing and will do as good.

E. C. FRENCH,
Proprietor of the
CELEBRATED
STANDARD
GRANITE
QUARRIES.

Mfr. of
Monumental and
Building Work.
BARRE, VT.

Melcher & Hadley,
Manufacturers of
BARRE GRANITE
Monuments and Cemetery Work.
Estimates on Application.
BARRE, VT.

Henderson & Dickie,
Mfrs. & Dealers in
LIGHT AND DARK
BARRE GRANITE
Monuments, Tablets
And General Cemetery Work
Drapery and Carving done in an artistic manner.
BARRE, VT.

Littlejohn & Milne,
QUARRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
BARRE GRANITE.
MONUMENTS AND CEMETARY WORK,
BARRE, VERMONT.

ALWAYS MENTION THE MONUMENTAL NEWS WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS.
The scheme for the erection in Berlin of a national monument to Emperor William I has been growing steadily until it has attained proportions which rather daunt the committee in charge of the movement, and even the Emperor, who is not afraid of the big-ness of the enterprise, but does not know where to get the money to pay for it. The latest plan meditates the destruction of many houses near the palace, besides those on the Schloss Freiholtz, the removal of the so-called Red Palace, and also of the Academy of Architecture, the work of the famous Schinkel. One suggestion is that the western arm of the Spree shall be bridged over or filled up, while another is that it shall be enlarged into a lake to emphasize the fact that the palace stands on an island.

A Three Rivers genius has applied for a patent for a grave digging machine. He has tested it in digging the graves of several of his friends and there have been no complaints.

MONAHAN & BREEN,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
ALL THE NEW ENGLAND GRANITES,
Monuments, Headstones, and all Kinds of Cemetery Work.
Estimates given on all kinds of Granite Work.
Satisfaction guaranteed. West Quincy, Mass.

New Westerly Granite Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
All Kinds of White Granite
Monumental and Building Work.
MILFORD, N. H.

You use
BRADSTREET,
RUSSELL or DUN
for Financial Ratings and Special Reports but one.

BOOK OF CREDITS
(30 pages) gives the estimated wealth of all dealers and workers in Granite and Marble complex. Let us furnish you with equally as good service as you now get at an annual saving of $10 to yourself.

Correspondence solicited.

UNITED MERCANTILE AGENCY,
34 School St., Room 49.
BOSTON, MASS.

USE
PONEMAH GRANITE
Quarrying & Mfg. Co.
For all Kinds of
Monumental Work
Statuary

This Granite is particularly adapted to the finest carving, being of fine grain and has a rich blue tint, takes a high polish and is superior to any in the market.

BEST FACILITIES FOR QUARRYING AND MANUFACTURING OF MONUMENTAL AND BUILDING WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ORDERS FOR ROUGH STOCK AND FINISHED WORK PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

F. J. FULLER
AMHERST STATION, N. H.
McDONNELL & KELLEY, Manufacturers of
QUINCY & NEW ENGLAND Granites
QUINCY, MASS.

THOS. F. BURKE & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Fine
QUINCY & GRANITE MONUMENTS.

FRANKLIN HARDWICK, C.F. HARDWICK,
ROUGH, HAMMERED & POLISHED GRANITE.

Field & Wild,
Dark Blue Quincy Granite.
The superior qualities of our granite have
long been recognized by the trade.

W. BURKE, Manager.
T. O'KEEFE, Treasurer.
NORFOLK GRANITE COMPANY,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Monumental Statuary and Cemetery Work,
In Dark Blue and Light Quincy, Oak Hill and Clark's Island,
And All Other Eastern Granites.
Correspondence Solicited. COPELAND ST., QUINCY, MASS.

McINTOSH & SON,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
MONUMENTAL WORK.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Monumental Work, From All Grades Of
QUINCY and other GRANITE.

Estimates cheerfully given. Columbia St., SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.

A. MARNOCK & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Scotch, Swede, and all American GRANITE.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.

FULLER, FOLEY & CO.,
Artistic Memorials.
Granite Work of Every Description.
West Quincy, Mass.

Glencoe Granite Co.,
Makers of
DARK AND LIGHT Quincy Granite
And All Eastern Granites.
QUINCY, MASS.

A. MARNOCK & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Scotch, Swede, and all American GRANITE.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.

T. F. MANNEX,
Master and Dealer in
Plain and Ornamental GRANITE MONUMENTS.
All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.
West Quincy, Mass.
BOOKS.

To architects, builders and contractors, the specifications blanks issued by Pulliser, Pulliser & Co., of New York, commend themselves as time-savers.

These are complete in all particulars and adapted for specifications on frame or brick buildings costing from $250 to $20,000.

DEALERS ONLY

CORRESPONDENCE

MCDONNELL & COOK

MINERS OF

Quincy Granite

MONUMENTAL WORK

of Every Description.

SPECIALISTS for Quincy Granite

of Every Description.

SUPPLIED, Quincy, Mass. SOLICITED.

ADAMS

Gravel Works, Merry Mount Granite Co.

Cecil, McFarlane, Proprietor.

Granite Works, Quincy, Mass.

Grave Works, Quincy Granite Co.

Quincy Granite, Quincy, Mass.

MONUMENTS, STATUARY

AND ALL KINDS OF

GRANITE WORK,

FROM DRY, RUSSET

AND VARIETY

OF Quincy Granite

FROM MINE TO

Quincy Granite

AND ALL KINDS OF

Gravestones and monuments guaranteed.

Correspondence

Solicited.

Offices, Workshops

FROM EYTA

Quincy, Mass.

QUINCY GRANITE.

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

Orders requiring work shipped at short notice will find it to their interest to get my figures and save time. Send your instructions and get prompt replies.

S. HENRY BARNICOAT.

GRANITE MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.

QUINCY, MASS.

JOSS BROTHERS.

Manufacturers of Quincy Granite

MONUMENTAL WORK

Furniture.

QUINCY, MASS.

Law Fountains.

Vases, Settees, Chairs.

Lawn Furniture.

Iron Fences.

Cemetery Fences.

A. M. Deane & Co.

Manufacturers of Granite Monuments

GRANITE MONUMENTS

of every description.

QUINCY, MASS.

F. Barnicoat

F. Barnicoat & Co.

GRANITE STATUARY

PORTRAIT

AND IDEAL: FIGURES.

QUINCY, MASS.

Joss BROS.

Manufacturers of Quincy Granite

MONUMENTAL WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

QUINCY, MASS.

GRANITE WORKS, Quincy Granite Co.

Monuments, Statuary, and Cemetery Work.

From Light and Dark Quincy Granite and all kinds of New England Granites.

The trials supplied with rough sketches for your approval.

ALL KINDS OF

Gravestones and monuments guaranteed.

Correspondence

Solicited.

Office, Workshops

From Workshop

From Workshop

To Workshops

Quincy, Mass.

Joss BROS.

Manufacturers of Quincy Granite

MONUMENTAL WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

QUINCY, MASS.

F. Barnicoat

F. Barnicoat & Co.

GRANITE STATUARY

PORTRAIT

AND IDEAL: FIGURES.

QUINCY, MASS.
Marble & Granite Workers' Supplies.

Circular diamond saws for cutting hard stone are said to be much in use in France. These machines, it is affirmed, can cut large blocks from 20 to 50 times more rapidly than other methods, while the cut faces of the stone are smooth and highly polished as they leave the saw, and the saw blocks are merchantable without requiring further treatment.

To keep machinery from rusting. — Take 1 oz. of camphor, dissolve it in 1 lb. of melted lard; remove the scum and mix as much fine black lead as will give it iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with the mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with soft linen cloth. It is stated that this mixture will keep machinery clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

Hardening and Tempering Tools.

William Jessop & Sons, of Sheffield, England, the celebrated makers of cast steel, print the following in their circulars, respecting hardening and tempering tools:

No general, fixed rules will apply. It cannot be taught from a book. Only experienced persons should make the attempt, and the process depends upon the character of the work. Hardening is caused by suddenly abstracting the heat, and the quicker this is done the harder the steel. The two great evils to be avoided are burning in the fire and "clinking" in the water, both of which are caused by overheating the steel. At the utmost only a low red heat is required, and the lower the heat that effects the object, the better for the steel. The heating may be done in a coal or charcoal fire, or in a furnace, or in hot lead, according to the character of the work. Large steel articles are liable to crack if taken out of the water before they are thoroughly cold. Plain water with the chill off, say at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, will generally give sufficient hardness; but brine liquids and chemical mixtures, the ingredients of which are kept secret, are often used. Oil sometimes best suits the purpose, and cotton-seed oil specially prepared is very useful. After hardening steel is very brittle and unfit for use until tempered; this is done by carefully reheating slightly, until the right temper is obtained. — Ex.
To the Monumental News.

Tools!
W. H. Anderson & Son,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Stone, Marble, and Granite Workers' Tools.
Jacks, Derrickis and Tooth Grinders, Machinery, etc.
Established 1870.
Detroit, Mich.
J. S. Mundy, 22 to 34 Prospect, Street, Newark, N. J.

B. C. & R. A. Tilghman,
1118 to 1128 South 11th Street,
Patent Chilled Iron Globules, or Shot.

For Fast Sawing or Rubbing of Stone, Granite and Marble. OUR SHOT have been in regular, constant and increasing use for over twelve years, and they are now in use by all the leading firms in the United States. With the same machinery and power, they do over three times the work of sand. We are the inventors and original manufacturers of the material, and our shot have at least double the durability of imitations now on the market. We solicit a competent trial. Speed, durability, economy and saving of saw blades.

Granite City Polishing Machine.
W. A. Lane, Hin.
Barre, Vt.

Van Duzen's Steam Pump.
JET PUMPS ANY KIND OF LIQUID.

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to our advertisers.

Iron Fences

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

Concord Axle Co.
Penacook, N. H.

Perry & Demerit, Montpelier, Vt.
Manufacturers of Superb Iron Frame Polishing Machines.

From the Best of Materials, by First-class Workmen.

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

Concord Polishing Machine

In Successful Operation At Many of the Best Polishing Mills in New England.

Only
By

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to our advertisers.

Patent OR
FEE

A 4-page book free. Address,
W. Y. Fitz Gerald, Attorney-at-Law,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bronze and Galvanized Cemetery Supplies.
Send for Catalogue.
John McLean,
209 Monroe St.
New York.

J. E. Bolles Co.
Detroit, Mich.
It has been observed that the perpendicularity of a monument is visibly affected by the rays of the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular swing leaning away from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greater expansion of the side on which the rays of the sun fall.

He was an old merchant who devotes much time to his advertising. "John," said his wife, "what do you want put on your tombstone?"

"Oh," he answered, "it isn't important what the text is so long as it gets good space and is well displayed."

**Business Chances, For Sale, Etc.**

Advertisements inserted in this column to cost a low cash commission, six weeks in advance, copies should be received not later than the 15th.

**FOR SALE—Marble business, good opportunity for man with limited capital of about $600 required. Well located in county seat, low rent. Owner engaged in other business. Address Box D, Selma, Ind.**

**FOR SALE—Business location of Alfred E. Coe, Windsor & A. Crane Granite & Marble Dealer, office furniture, valuable designs, etc., for little cash with time and security and terms of stand for ten years with moderate rent. Owner desires to retire. Apply terms. Wish to sell before May 1st to wind up the business. Address firm for information.**

**FOR SALE—Marble, granite and brownstones yard in front of two large cemeteries in Philadelphia. No opposition. Address W. E. C., 932 North 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**WANTED—Situations or Help.**

Advertisements inserted under this heading FREE.

**WANTED—Stone cutter for building work. Immediate. J. B. Slaghter, Lebanon, Pa.**

**WANTED—A good marble and granite cutter. Address W. F. & P. Biskup, Carrollton, Mo.**

**WANTED—A first-class marble carver in Rochester stone and marble. Long engagement and good wages for a steady man. Address Peoria Granite Works, Peoria, Ill.**

**WANTED—By publisher, 12 years' experience and knowledge of all of the branches of the business. Can give references if desired. Address: Fred. O. Bannan, 14**

**WANTED—A good stone cutter for finishing. No late slop men need apply. Permanent job to right party. Apply, stating salary expected, to Alex Feaster, Mansfield, Ohio.**

**WANTED—To buy cheap monuments, granite or marble. M. V. Mitchell & Son,1574 Bridge street, Peoria, Ill.**

**WANTED—First-class marble draper, marble setter; good job and good wages for a sober man. Address R. P. Myers, Shelburn, Ill.**

**WANTED—First-class draftsmen; must use air brush. Reference required. Address M. C. Townsend, 15th Fifth Ave., New York City.**

**WANTED—One or two general workmen; steady in the right man. Address Geo. DeBonnell, Athens, Kans.**

**WANTED—Situation by stones, base, and marble cutting, good and steady. Desires permanent position. Address F. P. Stalk, 26 E. State street, Rockford, Ill.**

**WANTED—A good salesman for retail trade. Recommendation required. Address Martin Co., Newnan, Ga.**

**WANTED—Steady employment by a granite monument cutter on the ordinary job of monument work. Will work for reasonable wages for steady work. In Pennsylvania prefers. Address Ed Hunter, 90 N. 11th Ave., Washington, D. C.**

**WANTED—A man with money and a business, marble and granite quarries in the country; all opened up in good shape, water power, stone sheds, and plenty of business the year round. A chance for a live, get up man with not less than $500 can address Paul, care Monument News.**

**WANTED—A partner, one who is a first-class workman and will give good references. Address W. F., care of Monument News.**

**WANTED—Permanent situation by a general workman, good references. Address E. J. Cashman, Clay City, Ind.**

**WANTED—Situation by a party having followed the trade a lifetime, a first-class cutter and finisher, used to monumental work in general. Address Experience, care of the Monument News.**

**WANTED—A No. 1 traveling salesman, also a good general workman, one who is capable of taking charge of all correspondences required. Address J. M. Tinsley, Kirksville, Mo.**

**WANTED—a good general workman, who can work from designs and letter granite, steady work in the year around. No living man. Apply to Shelby & Book Marble Works, Lebanon, Ohio.**

**WANTED—good base cutter at once. Address John Meirle & Sons, 54 Bridge street, Peoria, Ill.**

**WANTED—By Eastern wholesale manufacturers ofagricultural traveling salesman to sell granite in N. Y. and Pa., State salary and experience. Address Western, care of the Monument News.**

**WANTED—By Eastern wholesale granite house, active, reliable man to travel the Western States; experienced man known to the trade preferred. State salary and experience, address Western, care of the Monument News.**

**WANTED—A good marble cutter and granite letterer. Sturdy employment the year round for a steady, sober and good workman; good wages. Address H. M. Young, 19 and E. W. State street, Columbus, Ohio.**

**WANTED—Situation by young man with about three years' experience in granite work. Understands building and monumental work. First-class references. Address & F. Hatchlift, Attica, Ont.**

**WANTED—By wholesale granite firm an active, reliable traveling salesman for the Western States. Good place for the right man. State experience and salary expected. Address Wholesale Granite, care of the Monument News.**

**WANTED—By young man now in marble business, position as overseer; practical experience of 18 years as general marble cutter and letterer, designer, draughtsman, and bookkeeper. Address Box 72, Coldwater, Mich.**

**WANTED—An A. & O. experiment traveling salesman, one speaking the English and German language preferred. Only times that can furnish first-class references, address R. H. Murphy, Chicago. Address at once, Dillinger & Martin, Bremerton, Wash.**

**A GENTLEMAN of ability in the granite business, either wholesale or manufacturer, willing to take over a business, to make a change, desires to correspond with responsible firms concerning an engagement. Address Competent, care of the Monument News.**

**PARTNER WANTED—In a well established marble and granite shop, Located in a thriving county seat town of 10,000 population; large business, one who has the ability to canvass and understand the trade. Address: Enoch Monumental Works, Hagerstown, Md.**

**SITUATION WANTED—By a marble cutter and finisher, also a letter granite setter. Address: W. J. D., 90 E. State street, London, Ont.**

**SALESMAN WANTED—Position as general sales representative for marble and granite house. Understands the trade thoroughly. Can estimate on all classes of work. Address: W. M. D., 35 Lithfield street, London, Ont.**

**PARTNER WANTED—in dark blue granite quarry in Penn. or N. H. will rent. Address Young, 925 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.