THE New York Mercury backs up the Park Commissioners in their efforts to keep inferior statuary out of the parks. There is no place, it says, in the popular pleasure grounds for trashy productions that resemble metallic copies of cigar store wooden Indians. For the addition of the monuments to our great open air galleries of the metropolis there are two prerequisites. The person commemorated must be some one of such public prominence and merit as to deserve a place in our civic Pantheon, and the tribute must be intrinsically and artistically worthy of the one whom it is designed to honor.

The alleged discrimination against American marble in the construction of the congressional library at Washington has resulted in the introduction of a bill in the national House of Representatives, directing the chief of engineers of the army, when awarding contracts for marble and all other material in the construction of that building, to give the preference to home products when price and quality are equal to the foreign. It would seem as if the introduction of such a bill into the Congress of the United States were unnecessary, but the expenditure of $600,000 for foreign marbles as against $38,000 of American for this same building, would seem to warrant it, especially in view of the assertions made by marble producers that American marbles are more enduring, just as cheaply furnished as can be furnished in any tint and in large quantities as any foreign marbles. Undoubtedly an injustice has been done in this matter to the American producers, though we fail to see what good is to be accomplished by an indiscriminate lashing of an engineer, architect, contractor, congress, war department and the United States government generally. If our Tennessee friends, from which state the chief outcry comes, had expended half the energy in making the superior quality which they claim for their marbles known to their representatives in Congress, and to the country at large, that they have in pitching into Gen. Casey since the appropriation was made, they would have acted with better judgment, and more to their pecuniary profit, though the free advertising which Tennessee marbles have gotten incidentally from the episode will doubtless bring good returns in time. The trade generally should feel grateful to the Tennessee producers for the vigorous protest they have made. But the lesson to be learned is to give your product greater publicity through the proper channels, and if governmental recognition is expected keep your congressmen posted as to the resources of your locality and their claims to recognition. He is in Washington to protect your interests, is never so happy as when he has just cause for making a speech that appeals to patriotic impulses, and can do you more good before the appropriation is made than after.

AMERICAN ideas will by no means prevail in the sculptural decorations at the World's Fair.

The little army of one hundred and thirty sculptors who have been at work there during the past year is made up of artists from Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, and some few Americans. Nearly a thousand figures and groups of statuary have been turned out as a result of their one years labor.

Since there is no likelihood of congress making provision for the proposed Fort Green monument at Brooklyn, we trust it will occur to the people of that city to raise at least a portion of the necessary funds at home, showing a disposition to assist in building the monument, congress would be more likely to help on with an appropriation. Brooklyn has neglected the memory of its martyrs of the Revolution too long already.

A very commendable project is on foot in Grand Army circles for the erection of a monument to the common soldier, at Washington, D. C. There are a great many monuments.at the capitol to noted generals, but the men who carried the muskets and entrenches, have been overlooked. It is proposed to raise $500,000 for such a monument, which amount can be secured by an average contribution of ten cents from each soldier and sailor of the late war now living.
Is a Statue the best Memorial of a Man?

The Phillips Brooks memorial fund now being raised in Boston and which it may be incidentally mentioned now exceeds $60,000 has suggested, to the Globe a discussion of the above question. It publishes the opinions of several prominent Bostonians from which we make the following extracts.

Charles Eliot Norton, L. L. D. (of Harvard College). The finest memorial of any great character is one that by recalling may perpetuate the moral influence which that character exerted and inspired. No memorial is adequately representative or properly suggestive of the influence of a great man whether that influence be upon his likeness or his work.

The common memorial of a portrait statue is specially befitting for a man famous for a heroic deed, or for one who stands as representative of some great principle or some heroic period. But the life of Phillips Brooks was distinct from that of other clergymen only by the ampleness of his zeal and of its personal influence. Many types of memorial are more befitting for him than that of a portrait statue.

Mr. Samuel Ketterer (Scullptor). I see no reason to reject the judgment which the history of art affords that the portrait statue is fit and appropriate, if not the fittest and most appropriate, memorial of the dead. It requires only the physical presence among us of a heroic character to suggest with sufficient vividness the moral principles, and to inspire the moral influence which that character embodied and exerted.

The art of the sculptor preserves for us this physical appearance, which is a never-dying suggestion of the character of the person that the statue represents. The moral example, therefore, of a statue is certainly as great as that which history affords, for a statue in itself is a character of history wherein we may read, if the art be properly fulfilled, the life of him whose appearance the statue preserves.

In the case of Phillips Brooks, the subject is one that is eminently suitable for the use of the sculptor's art. The heroic figure of Bishop Brooks helped to attract attention to the work which he was doing, and, similarly, I think that the preservation of that appearance in a suitable statue would serve with exceeding effectiveness to keep fresh the memory of his noble life, and to forward to posterity its tradition and example.

Mr. George F. Shepley (Architect). I have a well-defined prejudice against the portrait statue as a memorial. I do not mean by this that I am not as intense an admirer as another man of the sculptor's art, and I should criticize, not the portrait statue, but the custom, as I have observed it, in regard to the location and environment of portrait statues, particularly in this country.

There seems to be very little regard for architectural setting in the location of most statues, and the result of this is to produce an exceedingly unpleasant, sometimes grotesque and very nearly always inauspicious and artificially unhandsome impression on the minds of the observer.

Ordinarily, the statue in an American city is seen with a background of telegraph wires, or smoking chimneys, or advertising placards or dead walls, and from many points of view the observer cannot distinguish a fragment of what must be observed as an artistic whole to be properly appreciated.

In European cities statues are usually placed in a background of foliage, or when placed in the heart of the city are protected by a canopy of marble or another material. In this country it is very often the case that the statues in the public places present an extremely unsightly, uncared for and unsignified appearance. They are covered with dust and mud and snow, and the effect on them of the pranks of the elements is often to produce a grotesque caricature of the likeness which the artist intended to convey.

In this way the same does not arouse sentiments of respect or admiration, and it can hardly be said that any very inspiring example is suggested to the youth of the city by the appearance of some of the statues which I have in mind. Moreover, on account of the location and the architectural environments these statues frequently inspire a sentiment that is actually irreverent.

Emerson has said that the statue lost its artistic and spiritual significance when it was taken from the temple which it had been intended originally to adorn and given an individual existence. I think this sentiment is very fully exemplified in the case of most portrait statues in our own land.

Manual Training Schools.

Chicago's wealthy citizens have been vieing with each other recently, in conferring endowments upon educational institutions. From a practical point of view, it would seem that Mr. Armour's act in endowing an industrial school, is the most sensible gift that Chicago has had, or could have. There are thousands of young men in this, as in every other city, college graduates, who are out of employment simply because they lack the practical knowledge which they might have acquired at a training school in less time and at less expense, than was required for their college course.

It is to be hoped there may be a department in the Armour school where marble cutting may be learned from masters who are not only skilled artisans but who know something of the principles necessary to the production of artistic work. We believe this is a trade not taught in any industrial school in this country. The New York schools teach brick-laying, plastering, carpentry, painting, blacksmithing, plumbing, etc., trades which have to do especially with building operations. For the manual instruction skilled mechanics are employed as teachers to show the pupil how to hold his tools, how to stand, how each kind of work should be done, and to see that it is done correctly. The scientific instruction is given by means of lectures, by handbooks arranged with questions and answers, and by diagrams illustrating, not only how work should be done, but the difference between good and bad work.

A course similar to this pursued by boys who contemplate engaging in the monumental business would be of incalculable benefit to the trade generally. Now, the boy picks up what little knowledge he can from a master, whose sole training, maybe, was as an apprentice in some small village shop. The cemeteries throughout the country give evidence of too much of this sort of schooling—monuments which are monstrousities and standing monuments literally, to the lack of artistic intelligence in the trade. In general, as a country has more and better artisans the less will it depend upon other countries for manufactured products. The wealth and strength of a nation must depend upon what it makes, and the products of its manufactures depend upon nothing more than upon the intelligence and skill of its workmen. We suppose this is as true of the marble business as it is of silk or anything else.

The New York trade schools are conducted on the principle of teaching thoroughly how work should be done and leaving the quickness which is required of a first-class mechanic to be acquired at real work after leaving the school. Much credit is due to the Trade School Committee of the Master Plumbers', Master Painters' and Decorators', and the Master Stonemasons' Association. Members of these committees serve for no other reward than the good of their trade and the welfare of the young men. They make frequent visits to the schools to watch the progress of the pupils and to make such suggestions in regard to their instruction as may seem good to them.
A bear for her coat of arms a wheel, not of fickle fortune, but the substantial one of the old time ears that for centuries have carried her marble down to the sea, whence white sails and modern machinery take it to the world's marts. Being just off the Mediterranean branch of the Italian railway system it is visited by few tourists, though most picturesquely situated, and for ages giving name to the white and colored marble found in the surrounding mountains. Just where the Riviere is blended into the more arid south and summer's heat and winter's cold are tempered by mountain and sea it nestles in an alcove of the Maritime Alps, old Sagra with hoary rifted sides and snowy crest keeping guard to the north. On the west and east rise innumerable foot hills, whose rounded tops when viewed from above remind one of the bubbles in a huge boiling caldron.

To the south a fertile valley stretches to the blue and opalescent Mediterranean. This forms part of one of the most productive gardening districts in the world. The southern hill-slopes and level strip bordering the sea produce rivers of oil and wine, to say nothing of the exceptionally fine fruits and vegetables.

The commune of Carrara has a population of something over 30,000, and the city proper of 23,000 yet so compactly is it built that it covers less area than many American towns of 5,000. It lies three miles from the sea and is connected with the main line of railway by a branch at Avenza. The Marina d'Avenza, its port, is the principal deposit of block and sawn marble. Here may be seen more tons of rough marble than in any other place in the world except the quarries above. Including Massa and Saravezza about 5,000 men are employed in the quarries alone, at an average pay of sixty to seventy cents per day. This has been given incorrectly much lower. In Carrara and the neighboring towns and villages at least 65,000 people are directly or indirectly dependent on the marble industry for a livelihood. The average wages of marble workers, even including sculptors, will perhaps fall below those of quarrymen, because of the employment of many boys for the less difficult work. With few exceptions the sawmills are run by water power and every available point on the small mountain streams is utilized. Often for several weeks in summer the government turns the water upon the fields causing a damper on the spirits of mill owners in proportion as their mill is dry. The quarries are so situated against the side of the mountains that the marble, after having been blasted, must be brought down by huge cables. Each quarry is worked according to its peculiar formation; blasting not always being necessary. The work is dangerous in the extreme, as a well filled hospital at Carrara testifies. Life insurance agents find it a place to avoid. Formerly all the marble was brought down on carts drawn by oxen, often as many as ten or fifteen pairs being used.

In May 1890 the Marmifera or marble railway comprising in all its branches about ten miles, and extending from the principal quarries to the sea, was completed. This was a most difficult piece of engineering and occupied nearly ten years in its completion. There are fourteen tunnels, the longest of which is 4,000 feet, connecting the valleys of Fondi and Ravazzione and was found to be merchantable marble in its entire length. The grade varies from 22 feet in 1,000 to 60 feet in 1,000, and its highest point is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The largest block that can be carried on one car is 38 tons.

In the year of 1891 the total tonnage carried was only 105,000, but under the successful management of the director, Sig. Giovanni Conti, it will reach 150,000 for 1892 with gross earnings of about 1,000,000 lire.
The total cost of the road is said to have been 8,000,000 lire, and is the property of a private company, therefore, quotation of stock is not given to the public.

The exportation of sawn marble reached in 1891 about 70,000 tons, manufactured marble 6,000 tons and block marble brought the total to 160,000. For the fifteen years from 1877 to 1891 inclusive, 2,106,978 tons of all grades were exported, beginning with 111,000 in 1877 and reaching high water mark, 162,000 tons in 1890. The largest percentage taken by any country is that of America. For the present year the exportation to Spain was very heavy in order to land it before a new duty came into force. Ten thousand tons were shipped there within a few weeks.

Recently an attempt has been made by a syndicate to purchase all the principal quarries, the object being to control the entire output. Options, said to reach $10,000,000, have been taken. It is thought at least $3,000,000 more would be required to work the quarries, while many claim that the entire sum would reach $18,000,000 or $20,000,000.

Competent men in the trade make this estimate of the scheme. Placing the total output of the quarries which could be obtained at the generous figure of 200,000 tons, one finds the gross receipts of such a company to be about $5,000,000 on $15,000,000 capital, not counting any reduction in value of quarries worked. Experienced quarry owners say the net earnings could not reach two per cent on such investment. The above figures are given for what they are worth, but only one conclusion must be reached from them; that the price of marble must be advanced. There seems no place for so large a company to make permanent and profitable investment, with present demand for marble, but at the same time a company embracing several of the larger firms with a much smaller capital can be made to render a respectable dividend, and this probably will be the end of the present movement.

A large per cent of the business of Carrara is at present in the hands of English and American dealers. While not numerous, the members of the Anglo-American colony unite socially, as foreigners in Italy are always foreigners. A new club, "L'Albion," has just been formed with most pleasant apartments in the new Opera building; all its members being foreign merchants and their representatives. The Opera House, which is now nearly completed at a cost of $1,400,000 would be an ornament to a much larger city.

The people of Carrara are industrious but none too
frugal, kindhearted and generous, especially where attachments are formed, and without doubt the finest workers in marble in the world. At least two generations must pass before statuary, for example, can be made in any other country as cheaply as in Italy, although prices and wages are constantly advancing owing to the increased demand. The wages of carvers of all kinds have advanced in the last year. They are required to spend from eight to ten years in the Academy of fine arts, which is one of the best in Europe under government control, and the better workmen do not find it necessary to emigrate.

A CORNER IN STATUARY.

**The Sidon Sarcophagus.**

Even I, a disinterested spectator, when this sarcophagus was first unboxed in my presence, found myself wild with amazement and enthusiasm writes Dr. J. P. Peters in the Century for February. With its beautified and perfect lines and real perspective, it came to me as a dazzling revelation of the possibilities of vivid realism in marble. Two of its sides—a longer and a shorter side—represent a battle between Greeks and Persians. At the extreme left of the long side, the beginning of the scene, is Alexander the Great on horseback. The central figure is a young, beardless, handsome Greek almost mounted, and wearing a gilded hat, the only one who enjoys this distinction. At the extreme right of the long side is another mounted Greek, the only one whose face reappears in the hunting scene which occupies the other two sides. Whose was the sarcophagus? Apparently it belonged to one of the three above described. The figures in the foreground are in very high relief, almost free-standing statues. From this they recede through every degree of relief to painting on a flat surface, and without the use of touch you cannot determine where the relief ends and where the flat surface begins. The figures in the battle scene on the long side are balanced with almost mathematical precision, two horsemen, a Greek and a Persian, on the left, two in the centre and two on the right, while the footmen and the corpses are similarly distributed in absolutely symmetrical fields. But this does not obtrude itself upon the eye, and the formal mathematical plan is so gracefully and naturally handled that it is impossible that any one would observe it unless by accident he should count the figures, as I did. The motion and realism of the whole scene, as well as of each individual figure, are unsurpassed in sculpture. This realism is carried out in mechanical details also, so that not only was everything colored with its real color, the national costumes accurately represented, and the faces made actual portraits, but objects of wood and metal—spears, bits, shields and other details—were, where the relief permitted, made of wood or metal. In one point, however, the realism signally fails—namely, in the lions and leopards represented in the hunting-scene. The men and dogs and horses are true to life, but the lions and leopards are monstrosities, and their size is out of all proportion. Evidently the artist knew them only from pictures.

All The Same To Her.

A stonemason in a northern town a short time ago received a call from a countryman living in the adjoining parish who wanted a tombstone to place on the grave of his mother. After looking round for some time and making sundry remarks about the state of his deceased mother, he finally pitched upon a stone which the stonemason had prepared for another person.

"I like this one," said he.

"But," said the mason, "I cannot let you have that one, for it belongs to another man and has Mrs. Porter's name cut out. It wouldn't do for your mother."

"Yes, it would," said the countryman; "she couldn't read, and besides," he continued, as he observed the wonderment of the stonemason, "porter was always a favorite of hers anyhow."—Philadelphia Item.

The New York Mercury suggests to the democrats of that city the propriety of subscribing towards a monument to Thomas Jefferson in Central Park.

As showing how history may be told in sculpture, the design by Percy G. Stone, of London, for the Indiana soldiers monument is unique for its minuteness. The column was surrounded by an astinal near the base, containing the history of Indiana, beginning with the mound builders, advancing through the Indian period to the white pioneer hewn from the wilderness, and including the "stage coach, circuit judge, first steamboat on the Wabash," and heroic epochs. The groups of surrounding statuary were devoted to the more important or striking events and things—public meetings, the recreating of soldiers, war, peace, statues of soldiers and sailors, and even " the arrival of emigrants in a Conestoga wagon."
Reinhold Bega's Monument to Emperor William i.

The sketch of the great national monument, which is to be erected in front of the emperor's palace in Berlin, was recently completed, and is illustrated in this issue of the MONUMENTAL NEWS. Twice had the appointed committee made its choice from a concurrence of the most prominent of German artists, but both sketches, highly valued by artists as they were, were rejected by the emperor. Finally, by a special act, the German parliament dispensed with its lawful right of approbation and left it to the emperor to decide as to the design of this greatest of all German monuments. The emperor ordered a sketch from Reinhold Bega, and accepted it. It represents the old warrior in his army uniform, his cloak thrown over the shoulders, and with his field-marshall staff in hand he sits on a proudly advancing horse which is led by the goddess of victory who is carrying palms. The granite socle on which the group stands is thirty-two feet in height. On the broad sides of the socle are beautiful reliefs, representing war and peace; below this is the figure of a man whose appearance is aimed to repeat the allegory of the reliefs. On the ends are various insignia. On one of the sides are the words: Unity, Right, Justice, symbols of the new state, while on the other side the helmet, mail and war club are the symbols of the old state.

At the corners of the socle stand four goddesses of victory with wreaths in the outstretched hands; they are genuine creations of Bega's artist soul, the individuality of his genius speaks through them, and they will be his personal work alone, while his two pupils, Hidding and Karl Bernenitz will lend their work to the other sculptural parts of the monument.

The socle rests on a base consisting of twelve steps. On each of the advancing four corners a splendid lion is resting. Each of the lions is impregnated with its own individuality; one is quietly resting, the other menacing, the third one howling with rage, and the fourth preparing for a spring.

The entire monument, socle and base rests on a platform partially surrounded by an imposing semi-circular architectural structure, which forms a pleasing background, but not of sufficient height to interfere with a full view of the monument from any direction. The entire monument to the point of the warrior's helmet will reach the height of sixty-eight feet, the height of the facade of the palace; the surrounding architectural structure will be thirty-four feet high, two hundred and fifty feet across and one hundred and forty feet in depth. Two highly ornamental gates lead into the building, and over them are trumpeting angels with the emperor's diadem. Over the sides of the structure appear again the goddesses of victory, the reins of their four horses in one hand, in their other, banners of war. At both sides of the gates, and in its places among the pillars of the large building will be room for the statues of several of the palatines and counsellors of Emperor William the 1st. These figures will be twelve feet high, though just what persons will be selected for this honor is not yet decided on. The decision rests with the present emperor. It is thought that some monuments of men who distinguished themselves through peaceful deeds during this war-filled period may find a place here too.

The smaller figures are not to be made by Bega, but are to be the work of several other distinguished artists. Many of the minor details of the monument are not yet decided upon, but it is supposed that all of the figures, except those of the trumpeting angels are to be of bronze, the pillars of sand-stone and the platform of stone and mosaic work. From the platform seven long steps will lead down to the street. Our illustration gives the monument itself, viewed partly from the side, and the whole construction, viewed from the road leading from the park to the imperial palace as shown above.
the sculptor at the same time having his great group, "Struggle for Work," under hand.

The statue represents Andersen sitting on the stump of a tree, in one hand a pencil, in the other a book, looking abroad as if intently thinking; grass is around his feet and a swan is sitting below him—the swan as the emblem of poetry, and as his particular emblem, from "the ugly duckling" which turns out to be a swan. The figure is 8 feet and the tree stump 6 feet in height. The whole will be cast in bronze and with its pedestal of granite, will cost $10,000. It is the intention to erect the monument in Lincoln Park during the World's Fair.—Nice Rock Myer.

Our Illustrations.

REGULAR EDITION.

Scenes at Carthage, Italy, pages 123, 124 and 125.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR A TABLET AND A MARKER.
ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR A GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS.
EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WILLIAM I, BERLIN.

The Monuments of Germany.

MAX I. JOSEPH-MONUMENT IN MUNICH.
This monument was erected in the year 1853 in memory of the beloved King of Bavaria. It was modeled by Chr. Ranck, and the two other monuments was cast in bronze from canons captured from the Turks. The combination of the metals was 90 per cent copper, 7.75 per cent tin and 2.25 per cent zinc. The model was finished in 1849, and in 1850 the casting was commenced in Munich under the auspices of Stubenmyer, the founder. The first casting was a complete failure owing to the attempt to make it in one piece. The figure was too large for a single casting and had to be made in two sections. The figure of the king is colossal, and if standing would measure over 13 feet; the pedestal is about 20 feet in height. The lions that carry the upper part of the statue are over 11 feet in height. On the four sides are the ideal figures of Peace and Justice, Wisdom and Fertility. 40,850 pounds of bronze was used in the monument, valued at $56,000. The sculptor was paid $90,000, and the cost of casting and chiseling amounted to over $82,000. All of the work upon the monument was executed with the greatest care. It was dedicated, with the blessings of the archbishop, in 1853.

SCHILLER MONUMENT IN STUTTGART, WURTTEMBURG.
A short time after the death of Schiller, the German national poet, five statues were erected to his memory in different cities in Germany. But it was not until 1829, that the people of Stuttgart, his birthplace, commenced collecting money for a monument. German women took an active part in the movement and the services of Albert Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, Stubenmyer, the Munich founder, and Professor Thronol, the architect, offered their services free of charge to assist in the completion of the monument, which was finished in 1839. The statue is 22 and a half times life size; it and the reliefs were cast from the Turkish cannon lost to the sea battle by Navarino in 1829 and afterwards hauled from the bottom of the ocean. The steps to the socle are of polished red sandstone 3½ feet in length. The socle, which is of polished granite, is 15 feet high. The total cost of the monument was $20,000.
World's Fair Notes.

Sculptor Pratt's group the "Genius of Discovery," which is one of two that are to adorn the base of the triumphal arch, facing the lake is finished. "Gloria" is represented in classic drapery, standing in the prow of an old Roman galley, extending the crown of laurel offered to all great discoverers. Two figures, a man and a woman, are clinging to the prow on either side.

The sculptural decorations for the Art Palace are mostly by Martiny, and are fitting adornments to this classic structure. Surrounding the central dome, with outstretched hands bearing wreaths, will stand his colossal "Victory" poised upon a globe.

The lines of the drapery are graceful and the whole figure spirited. The divisions of the friezes under the pediments of the north and facades of the building are to be marked by figures representing the arts, and the ends by figures of geniuses of art. At the sides and entrances of the wings of the palace are to be placed caryatides, which are to be used on the main building as well. Besides these there are spandrels of arches and other minor portions of the building which are to be adorned with sculpture modeled by Martiny.

The installation of exhibits in the various buildings at the World's Fair is now actively in progress. Scores of freight cars loaded with exhibits are being run into the grounds and switched to the different buildings. Wagons laden with packing cases are to be seen going in all directions. Soon these busy scenes will be multiplied many times over, for hundreds of cars of exhibits will arrive where now there are scores. The majority of exhibits which have arrived thus far are foreign.

In the Iowa exhibit there will be a life-size equestrian statue of George Washington made of cereals. On a frame work of wire both horse and rider will be wrought out in grains of various colors and kinds, and it is claimed that the artistic work will be of such a nature that the features of Washington may be as easily recognized as they are in handsome paintings of the hero.

The children's fountain, a Columbus gift to the city of Chicago from the temperance children all over the world, is to represent in bronze a little child offering a cup of cold water to the passers-by, the overflow falling into a trough for animals. It will be executed by the noted London sculptor, George E. Wade. This fountain is to be part of the temperance exhibit at the World's Fair, and afterwards be set up in front of the Woman's Temple.

The Council of Administration recently approved A. P. Proctor's proposition to model two colossal lions to be placed on the pedestals of the entrances to the fine arts building for the sum of $1,500 for the pair, and also life-size models of two big elk to be placed at the sides of the Columbian fountain of the grand plaza for the sum of $1,500. Mr. T. Biever, sculptor, was authorized to create two full-size models of lions for the pedestals at the entrance of the fine arts building, at $500 each.

Much has been written about the six young women who assisted Lorado Taft in his work at Jackson Park. To each of them has been awarded the task of modeling from her own design a heroic figure for the Illinois...
building. Julia Bracken is described as a small, sweet-faced girl, with dark hair and earnest eyes, less than 18 years old. None of her family is given to art, but her productions found expression even as a child in quaint carvings in soft wood. Her work in the studio attracted attention, and to her has come the contract for chisel ing in Italian marble, the eight-foot figure of "Illinois welcoming the nations." The reposeful statue of Faith for the State building and the Madonna for the North Side Cathedral are also her work and illustrate her versatility. Janet Schudder, the Indiana girl who, from the humorous accomplishment of making medallions in butter, turned her attention to work in clay, is working on an original conception of Justice, of which a capable critic said: "A woman's idea! No need for her to weigh evidence or be forever adjusting fine points of law. She just makes up her mind what's right and goes ahead." Zelma Taft, sister of the sculptor, is working on her figure of "Learning," which does not follow the severe Minerva ideal, but presents a graceful, womanly figure, classic in pose and drapery; her eyes fixed on a roll of parchment. Ellen Rankin Cupp, an artist in color as well as in clay, has designed an embodiment of tender motherhood in the figure "Maternity," and is also making a portrait bust of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Carrie Brooks, a daughter of the portrait painter, F. A. Brooks, the youngest member of this gifted sisterhood, has the contract for the Cupid in the central ball of the Arkansas building, and Bessie Potter, a St. Louis girl of great talent and promise, is at work upon a female figure holding the symbols of art.

The California Building at the World's Fair is a reproduction of one of the old Dominican chapels of Southern California. Schmidt's colossal figure typical of "California" will be shown. In the woman's exhibit a bust of Mary Anderson resting upon an onyx pedestal will serve as one of the decorations.

The National Display of Building Stones at the World's Fair.

An interesting feature of the stone exhibit in the Mines and Mining Building at the World's Fair will be the National Departmental Display of building stones of the United States. This will consist of a collection of four-inch cubes of marble, granite, sandstone, limestone, etc., dressed as is shown in the above illustration and properly arranged by states. This exhibit will be entirely separate from those made by states or private parties and will be of far greater value as a technical exhibit for comparative purposes than any other in the department.

An invitation to exhibit has been extended to all producers of building and monumental stone in this country and much interest has been manifested in the plan, both by state boards and private concerns. Accompanying each invitation sent out by the department, is a blank to be filled out by the contributor that will give comprehensive information regarding each specimen, all of which will be catalogued. It is expected that many of the States will make such exhibits as their boards of World's Fair commissioners may secure, these will in proximity to but not a part of this National display unless they conform with the requirements as to size and finish. The size agreed upon—a four-inch cube—will enable the department to make a large exhibit, and each exhibitor has the privilege of sending one or two samples of every variety of stone he may produce, the visitor to this department of the Columbian Exposition may expect to have his eyes opened in regard to the character and extent of the stone industry of this country. It is hardly necessary for the Monumental News to urge upon its readers among the quarry owners to lose no time in preparing their specimens for this exhibit, whether they are represented in other departments or not. Mr. P. J. J. Siff, chief of the department of Mines and Mining, Exposition Grounds, Chicago, will send the necessary blanks to those who wish them. Specimens should be sent in by the first of April.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

SCULPTURE

The memorial tablet for the late James Russell Lowell in Westminister Abbey will be executed by George Frampton. It will be of marble, with a low-relief portrait, and will be placed in the chapter-house beneath a stained-glass window, also commemorative of Mr. Lowell.

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CYRUS COBB has recently finished a bust of General Butler, which has been purchased by the colored citizens of Boston and will be presented to the city of Lowell.

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IT is stated that Mr. C. T. Yerkes, who has been considering J. E. Kelley's "Sheridan's Ride" as a model for his proposed gift to the city of Chicago, has decided not to accept it.

* * *

FALGUERRE has been commissioned by the French government to model a figure representing "The Republic of France," which is to be a part of that country's exhibit at the World's Fair.

* * *

SCULPTOR WILSON MACDONALD has just completed a statuette in clay of the Hon. James G. Blaine. The statuette is about four feet in height and represents the statesman speaking in the Senate. At his feet is an American eagle couchant.

* * *

FRED. MACMONNIES' statue of Nathan Hale, which was finished three years ago, and has since been exhibited at various European art cities, receiving the gold medal of the Salon of 1891, is to be put in place at Broadway and Chambers street, N. Y.

* * *

It was thought that a New York sculptor would be selected to do the General John A. Logan monument to be erected in Washington. It was Franklin Simmons who was selected however, who now resides in Rome. A member of the Four Hundred of the Eternal City, he is always well received by King Herbert and Queen Marguerita. It is said the latter is fond of reading American magazines and discusses them with the sculptor in the English language.

* * *

YOUNG sculptor, whose work at the World's Fair is likely to attract some flattering notice, is Isidore Konig. He was not on the ground early enough to secure any of the big commissions, but has made several models for both Martiny and Bitter. He began his studies at the age of fifteen in the Imperial Academy of Art at Vienna, and subsequently studied at Rome, Florence, Milan and other art centers. His public work is well known in the principal cities of Germany. He is now thirty years of age and has been in this country about a year.

* * *

G. TURIN has received from the Venezuelan government a bust of Gov. Bolivar from which to make a standing figure in twenty feet high. This will be a companion figure to abronze statue of Columbus of the same size and similar posture, for which the same sculptor also has the contract. The bronze work of both will be done by the Ames Manufacturing Co. of Chicopee. The statues will stand in a white marble building to be designed by Mr. Turini and erected on the World's Fair grounds by the Venezuelan government.

* * *

PHILIP MARTINY has recently opened a studio in Chicago and will divide his time between this city and New York, unless it should prove to be to his interest to relinquish his New York studio altogether. He has made application for membership in the Chicago Society of Artists, and evidently intends to identify himself with Chicago's art interests.

* * *

JAMES E. KELLY has been commissioned to execute a heroic statue of General Zachary M. Pike, of Kentucky. The statue will be erected in the square of Pike County, Ind. It will be nine feet high and will reveal the intrepid general gazing towards the West, which beams down on Marion. The model represents the explorer clothed in a blanket coat, a fur cap, heavy gauntlets and mocassins. Col. Jerome Wheeler, a Colorado abolitionist, will foot the bill.

* * *

DONAGHY has created a work which, at his studio in Rome, created a profound impression. It is a statue of heroic size, sponsored by some members of Milton. It is between 20 and 30 feet in height, and its wings measure 40 feet from tip to tip. Its treatment is vigorous, the desire of the sculptor being to produce an idea of strength and virility rather than to secure graceful effects. It represents a rude male figure, seated, the legs crossed, the head bowed, and the feet swinging, the hand turned upward and to one side. A name suggested for the statue is "The Spirit of the Universe," though the sculptor has not given it a name as yet.

* * *

FHRANK KEYSER, on being told that his statue of Chester A. Arthur had been rejected by the Advisory Art Committee of the Fair commission, on the ground that it was not equal to the average of the sculptures in Central park, remarked: "If it has as bad as that it must be pretty bad." It will be remembered that Mr. Keyser modeled the monument over the grave of ex-President Arthur in Rural cemetery at Albany, which is a heroic-size bronze figure, an angel of peace, lying a palm branch on the polished granite tomb. His other public work is a bronze statue of Harum De Kulp in front of the State House at Annapolis.

* * *

A COLOSSAL bronze group entitled "The Pioneer," has recently been finished, to be placed in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh. The sculptor, Thomas Shields Clarke, is a Pittsburgher himself, and is both a sculptor and painter, being a pupil of the two celebrated French artists, Chapu and Giromée. The group was designed to represent a tall and powerful man in the act of turning the screw of the cumber, brushing one foot against the upright as he bends his back to the work. Kneeling beside him a little boy busily engaged with a straw sucking the fresh cider as it flows from the press. Some apples are scattered around and a branch of leaves and fruit, and an old fashioned cider jug helps to tell the simple and pleasing story. A clever arrangement is provided of pipes, concealed within the group, by which water will be made to flow from the cracks of the press and out of the spout so that the groups may serve the purpose of a fountain. It will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

* * *

Charles Francis Adams has volunteered to erect at Weymouth, Mass., if the town will furnish the site, a monument to mark the place where, in 1624, an important battle took place between Miles Standish and his followers, and the aborigines.

The first statue ever placed in St. Paul's Cathedral at London was that of John Howard, whose labors in prison reform have given him a well-deserved fame, which is not limited to England alone, but is almost world-wide.
Proposed Memorials

A movement is on foot in Copenhagen, Lewis County, N. Y., to build a soldiers' monument.

It has been suggested that a monument to the late General Butler be erected at Lowell, Mass.

The finance committee of Boston, Mass., have been requested to include in its loan bill $25,000 for a monument to Gen. Warren.

The Thalia Club at Warren, N. Y., is making preparations for an entertainment for the benefit of the Massachusetts monument fund.

The Webelos of New York City are now organizing a movement to erect a grand monument to Thomas Jefferson.

Efforts are being made at Dansville, N. Y., to complete the fund of $500 with which to erect the proposed soldiers' monument.

A movement to the pioneers of Shrub Oak, N. Y., is to be erected on the grounds of the Congregational church, at that place.

Senator Barnes' bill to erect a $300 monument over the unmarked grave of Gen. Governor Jennings at Charleston, Ind., has passed both houses.

Preliminary steps are being pushed forward by the Patriotic Order Sons of America for the erection of a Washington monument at Scranton, Pa.

The Senate, Pa., Caledonian Club has asked permission from the County Commissioners to erect a statue to Robert Burns at Court House Square.

Efforts are being made at Oconomowoc to complete the fund required for the proposed soldiers' monument which is to be erected at a cost of $300.

The Sibley County Soldiers' Monument Association has been formed at New Rome, Minn., for the purpose of raising funds for a monument in that county.

The United States Senate have passed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue to General John Stark of Manchester, N. H.

The committee on appropriations at Hartford, Conn., have reported favorably on a resolution appropriating $5,000 to the Gunson Monument Association.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature appropriating $1,000 for a monument to the Mexican soldiers buried in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

A decision is soon to be made on a design for the soldiers' monument to be erected on Central Square at New Britain, Conn. The monument is to cost $20,000.

An appropriation of $300 has been made by the Board of Franklin at Perth Amboy, N. J., for the erection of headstones for deceased sailors and soldiers.

An entertainment has been given at Marshall, Texas, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of the late General Walter P. Lane.

Supt. Zechman's Reading, Pa., project to procure funds for a monument to Conrad Weiser by collections in the different schools in the county, is gaining with general favor.

A statue of Burns is to be erected in Denver, Colo., for which W. Grant Scott, of Edinburgh, has sent over $2,000 both for a standing and seated figure.

A bill appropriating $75,000 for marking with monuments the positions of the Union soldiers in the battle of Chickamauga has been introduced in the legislature of that State.

The State of Ohio proposes to erect fifty-six monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga. A bill is now pending in the general assembly to appropriate $500 for the purpose.

An entertainment was recently held at Oakland, Cal., for the purpose of raising funds for the publication of a collection of the works of Richard Realf, and also for a monument for his grave.

Livingston County, Mich., citizens are talking of erecting a soldiers' monument at Howell. It will take about $2,000 to build it and the people of the county are able and willing to put up that amount.

A bill recently introduced in the California legislature provides for an appropriation of $1,000 for a monument to Mexican war veterans, to be placed in the city cemetery at Sacramento, Cal.

A resolution has been introduced in the New Hampshire legislature appropriating $1,000 for the erection of a monument in Durham, N. H., to Major-General John Sullivan of the revolution army.

The Sullivan County Ladies' Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association has been incorporated at Stanwood, N. Y. The patriotic women of that county propose to erect a monument through their own efforts.

A petition signed by 130 persons has been sent to the Board of Aldermen at Malden, Mass., asking that a sum of not more than $3,000 be appropriated for a soldiers' monument at the soldiers' lot in Forest Dale cemetery.

The $2,000 collected for the Henry G. Lewis memorial is to be used in erecting a memorial balustrade or tower on the intended bridge at Orange street, New Haven, Conn., and a memorial landing at the harbor side of Water street park.

The Assembly Committee on public buildings and grounds, at Sacramento, Cal., at a recent meeting decided to pass Thomas' bill for the erection of a monument at Donner Lake to the memory of the Donner party and have appropriated $1,500 therefor.

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, Mass., has tendered to erect a memorial to Miles Standish if the Wyoming Historical Society will secure a site in the Westwood settlement, where Standish fought his decisive conflict with the Indians, April 6th, 1625.

The Minneapolis, Minn., G. A. R. members want the legislature to give them $5,000 to aid in the construction of the soldiers' monument in Lakewood cemetery. The Soldiers' National Association is to furnish $15,000 and wants the state to furnish the remainder.

An organization has been formed in Dubuque, Iowa, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Nicholas Conner, of that city, editor of the Lentsburger Courrier, the Katholischer Western, founder of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of Iowa.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, appropriating $5,000 to purchase the site of President Buchanan's birthplace and erect a monument thereon. The site is at Stoney Run, Franklin county, at the foot of the Big Cove mountain, which is the eastern range of the Allegheny mountains.

The Clark County Commissioners at their next session will be asked to appropriate $500 toward the erection of a monument at Charlestown Ind., to the memory of Governor Jennings. The legislature passed a bill a few days ago appropriating $500 toward the monument and with the $500 from the Commissioners is all that will be necessary.

The special committee of the West Fork board of commissioners of Chicago, who were appointed to confer with Mr. Charles T. Yerkes in regard to his proposed gift of an equestrian statue of Sheridan, have concluded to decide the matter by competition. The terms of the competition will shortly be made public.
Substitute for Cemeteries.

An exhaustive article by Mr. Orin Parker on a new method of disposing of the bodies of the dead recently appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean. He treats at length of the dangers attendant upon the present mode of burial, and cites several cases of malignant fevers, etc., arising from water or gases escaping from cemeteries, or from disintegrating bodies; and shows how on opening graves which have been closed for many years thousands of minute germs of contagious diseases are liberated and humanity unconsciously exposed to the danger. His idea is to provide cold mausoleums for the reception of dead bodies, and says that at a certain degree of cold below freezing point, bodies could be preserved for any length of time in an absolutely unchanged condition, and goes on to show that this method of caring for the dead would be much less expensive than the modern funeral, as a building capable of holding 25,000 bodies could be built at a cost of $100,000 with $3,000 a year additional expense. He suggests that after some time, when the public mind has overcome the repugnance it now feels towards cremation, the bodies preserved in this way should be sent to crematoriums and the ashes preserved.

Stonehenge.

This remarkable structure is composed of large, artificially-raised monoliths, situated near the town of Amesbury, in Wiltshire, England. The structure when entire, which it was until, in the early part of the present century, consisted of two concentric circles of upright stones, enclosing two ellipses, the whole surrounded by a double mound and ditch circular in form. Outside the boundary was a single upright stone, and the approach was by an avenue from the northeast, bounded on each side by a mound or ditch. The outer circle consisted of 30 blocks of sandstone fixed upright at intervals of 3½ feet, and connected with the top by a continuous series of impost, 16 feet from the ground. About 9 feet within this peristyle was the inner circle, composed of 30 unknown granite pillars, from 5 to 6 feet in height. The grandest part of Stonehenge was the ellipse inside the circle, formed of 18 or 16 blocks of sandstone, from 16 to 22 feet in height, arranged in pairs, each pair separate and furnished with an impost, so as to form five or six trilithons. Within these trilithons was the inner ellipse, composed of 19 uprights of granite similar in size to those of the inner circle, and in the cell thus formed was the so-called altar, a large slab of blue marble. Regarding the origin and purposes of Stonehenge there has been much speculation, but none of the theories advanced are quite satisfactory. The theory which at one time was most accepted was that, in common with other similar structures elsewhere, it was a temple of Druidical worship; but the discovery of the sepulchral character of many other monuments which had also been presumed to be Druidical has shaken this belief. - E. A. Thorow.

Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

This cemetery of almost 300 acres in extent, is situated about three miles south of the city hall in Hartford, Conn. It was designed on the landscape or park plan, now almost universally adopted in modern cemeteries, by Mr. J. Wiedemann, who had been associated with Adolph Staruch, the celebrated landscape gardener, whose admirable work at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, is widely known.

The ground chosen for Cedar Hill cemetery, was a lovely spot naturally, and art has done much to enhance and develop the beauty of hill and dale. The trees and shrubs are all planted with careful regard to artistic effect, and give a soft blending of foliage and delicacy of outline that is singularly harmonious and natural. The avenues, constructed on the Telford system, are conspicuously wide and well kept, and lead off in noble curves and graceful windings, instead of the straight lines so often seen. With the single exception of allowing mounds, the entire cemetery is conducted on the lawn plan, and it was the original intention to prohibit them, but on the urgent solicitation of lot owners they are now permitted. No paths or defined walks are allowed. Cast iron corner markers are used to define the location of lots; these are driven down flush with the ground, and form no obstacle to the lawn mowers.

The main entrance, which we illustrate, is particularly handsome and a notable feature of this cemetery. It consists of a gateway and two buildings, a waiting room and an office, each measuring 18x31 feet, and built of white Wysterly granite at a cost of $75,000, the gift of Mrs. Gallup. The interior of these buildings is very fine. A large and richly colored memorial window occupies the gable of the waiting room, the floor is paved in stone mosaics in different tones of color; polished Numidian marble of a rich red color forms a wainscot round the room, and the arch-shaped ceiling is lined with white oak. On the south side of the room a handsome open fireplace stretches from floor to ceiling.

The magnificent gates are of wrought iron in delicate and intricate designs.

Another beautiful building is the Northam memorial chapel, which we also illustrate. This was erected in 1882 at a cost of nearly $20,000, and occupies with the other buildings a high commanding position, and can be seen for miles.

The chapel is in the English Gothic style, cruciform in plan, and built of Wysterly granite with high pitched roof of slate. A large vestibule, the entire width of the chapel, conducts to it, through a low curved cherrywood screen, with upper panels of stained glass. The floor is paved with small red, brown, and buff tiles. Red pressed brick from the floor to the windows forms a wainscot, while above the walls are tinted a light buff color and reach to the paneled cherrywood ceiling.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

Trade Notes.

W. M. Dwyer, who formerly traveled in eastern territory for C. H. Moro & Co., Barre, is now representing the firm in the western States with Chicago as headquarters.

The marble workers organizations of the United States have petitioned congress to increase the duty on imported manufactured marble nearly 200 per cent and to admit rough marble free.

The Vermont Granite Co. of Lima, O., have the contract for a massive granite monument to be erected at Springfield, O., by the heirs of the late Wm. From the agricultural implement manufacturer. The memorial will cost $5,000.

Ed. H. Fuller, of Ladoga, Ind., issues a new advertising folder in which he announces increased facilities and spikes the guns of competitors who send agents into his territory, in the following phraseology: Why can you buy monuments cheaper at Fuller's? Because he hires no peddlers to canvass you on your own. Why does Fuller sell all the work in and around Ladoga? Because parties he has sold to recommend him. Why should you buy from Fuller? Because he has sold true trade in a marble and granite works and not on a farm.

Chas. G. Blake & Co., of Chicago, are contractors for a mausoleum of the Grecian order of architecture to be erected in Graceland cemetery this city during the summer. At the base the structure will be 162.5 feet, rising to a height of 78 feet at the apex of the roof. Fourteen Doric columns surround the mausoleum and give support to the roof, which are to consist of five stones running the full length of the building. The mausoleum will have a polished granite floor and will contain twenty catacombs.

One of the most complete collections of marble and granite samples to be found in any retail marble shop in this country may be seen at Carrwright Brothers on Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. They have one hundred and sixty specimens of foreign and American stone mostly in columns twelve inches long and six inches in diameter. Considerable time and money has been expended in making this collection, but it is undoubtedly worth all the cost as, added from their intrinsic value, the specimens lend a peculiar interest to the salesroom.

The Smith Granite Co., through their western manager, R. A. Young of Chicago, were awarded the contract for the soldiers' monument to be erected at Big Rapids, Mich. It will be executed in Vermont granite and probably be completed in time to dedicate on Decoration Day. The dimensions are as follows: 21st base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0; 2nd base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0; 3d base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0; 4th base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0; 5th base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0; 6th base, 3-0 x 12-0 x 6-0. The sculpture is of a standard bearer 7 feet in height holding a partially furled flag, the staff of which rises 5 feet above the bearer's head.

John Walsh, of Montgomery, Ind., has the contract for a handsome memorial to be erected at the grave of the late Gov. Hovey of that State. In general design it will resemble the Gen. Sheridan monument in the Arlington National cemetery. The monument is being made of Barre granite and will have the following dimensions: 21st base, 9-3" x 6-3" x 6-5"; 2nd base, 8-3" x 4-3" x 1-5"; 3d base, 6-3" x 5-2" x 3-0". The first base is rock faced with dressed margins and the second base and dike highly polished. The die mappers and is finished with an apex, on the front of the die is a portrait medal of the deceased governor, draped with a United States flag cast in bronze. Herbert W. Beattie of Quincy, Mass., is doing the modeling and Jones Brothers are doing the granite work.

Black, Sowers & Co., successors to A. Black & Son of Hastings, Mich., who were contractors for the Barry County soldiers' monument referred to in these columns last month have sent the MONUMENTAL NEWS a lithograph of the monument and some facts that go to show that the firm suffered even worse at the hands of the soldiers' monument committee than was stated.

The monument is a fine structure of Barre and Hardwick granites standing 42 feet in height surmounted by an eight foot granite statue, and compares favorably with any public monumental work in the State. The contract price was $4,000, of which sum about $2,000 had been raised when the monument was dedicated in May 1891 and was paid to Messrs. Black & Co. In the fall of the same year, Black & Co. paid the Eastern manufacturers in full for the work and since that time they have only succeeded in getting $500 from the committee, which probably all they will ever receive. Thus they are losers to the extent of $1,500, instead of $1,450 as stated last month.

Photographs, etc., Received.

From C. Kolin, Johnstown, Pa., photograph of a rustic marble monument. The carving represents very perfectly the stump and bark of an old tree over which is thrown a wreath of oak leaves. From C. O. Spiter, Johnstown, Pa., several views of a marble cross, showing most delicate work in marble carving. From G. H. Jones, San Francisco, Cal., photo of the Thomas Starr King monument and two large private monuments recently completed. One of the latter—the Crim sarcophagus—has a base 10' 6" x 7', a massive column 24' and a finely carved cap. The monument is made of a light colored granite found near Los Angeles. From N. & E. Becker, Oconto, Wis., sketch of a marker. From Black, Sowers & Co., Hastings, Mich., lithographs of the Barry County soldiers' monument erected by them at Hastings. A New York correspondent, referring to some recent exhibitions of painting, sculpture and architecture in that city, says they were noteworthy as attesting the progress American artists are making in the expression of their own individuality within the rules that the ages have laid down as the accepted canons of true art.

The Benevolent Order of Elks at San Francisco, who have the only "Elks Rest" west of the Rockies, dedicated a handsome monument on Washington's birthday. It is of the conventional order of memorials erected by this society in many American cities, a rustic stone pedestal with the words "Elks Rest," "Charity," "Fidelity" and "Brotherly Love" and surmounted by a metallic figure of an elk.

It is furnished by the Granite Cutters' Union that seven-nights of the houses in New York and the New England States have given in to the national union and now employ only union men. Regarding the contract which furnished the services of 120 Sing Sing convicts to a Chicago firm as granite cutters, the union claims each contract to be unlawful, as only 5 per cent of the whole number of convicts can be allowed to work at a single trade.

There has been placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in New York a sketch of the proposed monument to be erected in Paris to the famous animal sculptor Barye. The design is by Louis Benetie, a Paris architect. It consists of a massive stone pedestal surmounted by a colossal bronze group of Thesauri and the Minotaur. On abutting pedestals around the base are other groups of Barye's work. On the front of the pedestal is a large bronze medalion of the sculptor and back of it a branch of oak.
Compiled for the Monumental News.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Countermand of Orders is Not Enough for Not Paying Commissions.

Where a person agrees to pay certified percentage on such orders as another shall procure, payable when such orders shall be obtained, the latter is entitled to such agreed compensation, even though some of such orders may afterwards be countermanded by the person giving them. If, however, the orders are countermanded by reason of any default of the person taking them, that can be shown to defeat his recovery.


Right of Seller to Rescind Contract and Reclaim Goods Laided on.

Where goods are sold on the faith of false and fraudulent statements by the purchaser as to his credit and financial standing; and a few days later the sheriff, under an execution against the purchaser and others, levies on and takes possession of the goods sold, the vendor may rescind the sale, and reclaim the goods. And a demand for the goods by the vendor to the sheriff is sufficient to support an action for the goods without a demand on the purchaser, who has parted with possession of the goods.

Wise v. Grant. Supreme Court of New York. 29 N. Y. Sup. 828.

Written Contracts Which Must Be Their Own Interpreters.

Every contract lawfully made between parties competent to contract and dealing on equal terms, or, as the phrase is, "at arms length," in good faith, and without fraud or mistakes, which is embodied in unambiguous terms in a duly executed writing, and signed by the parties to it, is in its own interpretation, and the courts have no lawful power to construe it, nor to admit any testimony outside of itself to modify or affect its operation. The terms of a valid written contract cannot be contradicted or varied, much less sparsely controverted by verbal evidence of what occurred between the parties previously thereto or contemporaneously therewith.


Right of Owner Where Agents Sells Goods as His Own.

If an agent sells goods of his principal, but in his own name, the principal may interpose before payment, and forbid him to make to his agent; and a payment after such notice will not bind the principal. The principal's right to bring an action for unpaid balance of purchase price takes precedence of the right of the agent, and where he is given notice of his rights to the other party, and demands performance to himself he may cut off the agents right to sue, unless the agent has a lien upon the subject-matter, equal to or greater than the claim of the principal. And if the principal would avail himself of such contract he must assume its responsibilities, and take it as it exists, subject to all the rights which the other party possesses against the agent.


Liability of Retiring Partner for Future Credit Given to Firm.

When credit is extended to a firm upon the assumption that certain persons comprise the membership, and such assumption in point of fact is correct, the members of such firm are liable to the creditors for future dealings with the firm until notice of dissolution is given to the creditor. Under such state of facts the creditor will not be affected by a dissolution or change in the firm until notice be given, or knowledge of such fact has been brought home to them, and the burden of proving such notice or knowledge rests upon the partner claiming such exemption. This rule does not, however, apply to partners who are regarded in law as dormant or secret partners, for no credit is extended upon the faith of their membership, and they, in retiring from the firm, are not required to give notice of such fact.


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

AIR BRUSH MFG. CO.,
115 Vassar Street, = = = ROCKFORD, ILL.; U. S. A.

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

Important Distinction in Sale and Industrial Contracts.
In contracts of carriage for the sale and delivery or for the manufacture and sale of moveable commodities a statement descriptive of the subject-matter, or some material incident, such as the time of shipment, in a condition precedent, upon the failure of non-performance of which the party aggrieved may rescind the whole contract. But in contracts for work or skill, and the materials upon which it is to be bestowed, a statement fixing the time of performance of the contract is not ordinarily of its essence, and a failure to perform within the time stipulated, followed by substantial performance after a short delay, will not justify the aggrieved party in rescinding the entire contract, but will simply give him his action for damages for breach of the stipulation. A contract to manufacture and furnish articles for the especial, exclusive, and peculiar use of another, with special features which he requires, and which render them of value to him, but useless and unmarketable to others,—articles whose chief cost and value are derived from the labor and skill bestowed upon them, and not from the materials of which they are made,—is a contract for work and labor and not a contract of sale.


Rights where Freight has been Stolen in Course of Transportation.
A common carrier is bound to deliver the property which it undertakes to transport at the point of discharge, safe and unjured, at the peril of liability, except where the injury has resulted from some cause excepted in a contract, (other than negligence,) which is a matter for defense, the burden of proving which is upon the carrier. The consignee or owner has nothing to do but to show the injury, and the carrier becomes at once presumptively liable, and remains so until it shows that said injury resulted from an act of God, or the public enemy, or from a cause from which it had exempted itself legally by a special contract. And it would seem to follow that whenever an injury has been done to goods while in the custody of a common carrier, the consignee or true owner has the right of action against the carrier. But is the duty of a consignee whose property is injured while in the control of a carrier to pay all the freight charges, and then use the carrier for the injury done. Though if property is damaged, while in the charge of a common carrier, to a greater extent than the bill for freight, the loss of the carrier is extinguished, and the consignee not only has the right to demand the property of the carrier without payment of the freight charges, but retention by the carrier amounts to a conversion, for which an action will lie.


Letter: Monumental News:
Please discontinue my advertisement for a salesman, in your paper. Replies have been very numerous, showing that your valuable paper reaches the trade far and near.

Theo. S. Wright, Brownsville, Pa.
The first contract for colored Colorado marbles for interior purposes was recently taken by a Denver concern and the work is now under way. The praises of the marble of that state have long since been sung, loudly too, by the press, but it was not until within a comparatively short time that actual manufacturing was commenced. The securing of this first contract for colored marble and cayx in competition with foreign marble, was very encouraging to the enterprise manufacturers.

The third annual meeting of the Connecticut Granite Manufacturers' Association was held at New Haven, Conn., last month. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: John Beattie of Leete's Island, president; Thomas F. Jackson, Waterbury, first vice president; E. Mower, Roxbury Station, second vice president; John Voykics, Greenwich, third vice president; Thomas Casey, Groton, fourth vice president; Calvin P. Davis, Mystic, fifth vice president; William Booth, New London, sixth vice president; Charles S. Johnson, Milwood, treasurer; J. Frank Salter, New London, secretary. Each vice president represents one of the six districts into which the state is divided and has jurisdiction over his section.

The Granite Manufacturers' Association, of New England, held its annual meeting at Boston, February 14, and selected John Q. A. Field of Quincy, president, and W. E. White of Rockland, Maine, treasurer. The executive committee was increased from fifteen to twenty-one, giving representatives from each New England state and New York. The executive committee were given full power to settle labor troubles and no charges of importance were made in the by-laws.

By the falling of a scale of marble weighing at least 100 tons, in one of the quarries of the Vermont Marble Co. at West Rutland, Vt., last month, six men lost their lives and several others were injured. The accident happened in the Sheldon covered quarry which was opened in 1868 and said to be the largest in the world. The quarry has a perpendicular depth of 250 feet and the scene of the fatality was in a tunnel fully 500 feet from the surface. Here sixteen men were at work when the scale measuring sixty-five feet in length, sixteen feet wide and from two to three feet thick fell without any warning to the unfortunate workmen. Although the falling of scales is not uncommon, they are seldom if ever accompanied by fatal results, as every precaution is taken to insure the safety of the workmen. While the real cause of the accident may never be revealed, it is thought that the scale was forced off by the expansion of the frozen water between the layers of marble.

**POINTS ON GRANITE.**
No. 8.—Artistic Designs.

**IT WILL DO YOU NO HARM TO READ THIS.**

**YOU MAY BE INTERESTED.**

**Material, Workmanship, Design.**

These enter into the construction of a perfect monument, yet the average customer overlooks the importance of a good design and is satisfied if he can have the best material and workmanship.

It is a fact however, greatly to be deplored that four-fifths of the monuments erected each year are ill proportioned with no pretense to artistic effect made up from one or three combined styles of architecture, often done to please the notions or whims of a customer, thus rendering the monument an eyesore to all lovers of the beautiful in art.

**WHY NOT TRY** to raise the standard of excellence in designs? We have made this study, if we are properly encouraged, we can assist you. First-class material and workmanship together with artistic designs cannot be furnished at sharp competition prices. They come high, but then Oh, * * * *

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Western Office, Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.
Quarry and Works, Barre, Vt.
Foreign Office, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**New Quarters.**

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

Our facilities for this, over last year at this time, are: three miles of railroad complete to quarry, new shed, 100x28 feet, traveler just completed. six new polishers, competent men for all departments.

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

**Moir Granite Co.**

M. S. Dart.
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MCDONNELL & COOK,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Granite Dealers!

78 Water St., Quincy, Mass.

ATTENTION GIVEN ALL ORDERS.

MCDONNELL & COOK.

Getting around through the shops last month was a rather difficult task. Snow was piled up everywhere.

"Working?" said one manufacturer. "Yes, shovelling snow. My men got it all out yesterday, and last night's snowstorm has left it just the same. It's been more shovelling than cutting this month. Our deep quarries are regular snow catchers," he continued, "and it takes quite a while after a big storm to clear them. Stock will necessarily be scarce for a little while, but you can say that business will be booming here next month and from the lack of some of the order books there will be plenty of work all summer."

Quincy has been honored again by the re-election of Mr. John Q. A. Field as the president of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England. Mr. Field was the president of the association through that memorable and trying lockout last summer, and his unanimous endorsement to the highest office within the gift of the members speaks well for the association, as it does also of Mr. Field's sterling qualities as a business man and able statesman.

Several of Quincy's well-known dealers have organized a company having for its object the building of a road and to open up a large tract of quarry land in the west part of the city. The territory purchased comprises about 260 acres lying southerly and westward from the Quincy Granite Company's works.

Several quarries have been opened up here and the stone is excellent in quality. The company has been organized under Massachusetts law and will be capitalized at $125,000. The road will be five miles in length and will be operated by the Old Colony Railroad connecting with the Granite branch below the West Quincy depot. As was said, it will open up some of the finest quarry land in the State and comes in a time when many of the old Quincy quarries are reaching a depth where it is rather expensive to operate them. That the scheme will be carried out is an assured fact and with the coming of spring the work of construction will at once begin.

Mr. John Q. McConnell, of Buffalo, N. Y., was in New England the latter part of the month in the interests of a big Buffalo land syndicate which was formed in connection with the company that proposes utilizing the power of Niagara Falls for electric purposes. Everybody knows Mr. McConnell as a husker, and it surely takes a man of more than ordinary ability to place $250,000 of work in one day, as he did.

The Quincy Quarrying Company, which now practically controls all the paving and edgings manufactured here, is putting up a first-class grade of work on the market. Mr. Fred Carr is president and Mr. William T. Shea superintendent.
Monumental Items.

A statue is to be erected at Barcelona, in France, to Ernest Michel, the inventor of the velocipede.

Rage's statue of Queen Victoria, to be erected in Hong Kong, represents the queen seated on the throne in her imperial robe, with all the insignia of state.

Southern papers complain that the South is not doing an encouraging amount of work toward raising the $250,000 necessary for the proposed monument of Jefferson Davis.

Among the many movements on foot looking to the erection of monuments to the late James G. Blaine, the proposition to place a national monument to him at Washington, D. C., seems to meet the most favor.

Last winter's statutes in Boston have been criticized as artistically inartistic because it has a smooth-shaven face. The question is raised as to the possibility of razors having been in use among the Northmen in his day.

The Governor of Virginia complains that the national government has taken no pains for ten years to expend the $30,000 appropriated in part for a monument to George Washington upon the site of the first president's birth.

Oregon proposes to purchase the statuette of Senator E. D. Baker, now in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. Baker fell at Ball's Bluff, and this statue of him was cut from Parian marble by Harriot Sono, who was a surgeon in Baker's brigade.

In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Beecher and the sentiment of the general public, it has been definitely decided to remove the bronze statue of Henry Ward Beecher, now facing the City Hall in Brooklyn, to the place originally designed for it in Prospect Park.

The Mary Washington Memorial Association at Fredericksburg has purchased the National Mary Washington Memorial Association to postpone the erection of the monument for another year in order that more funds and a nobler memorial may be raised.

Alluding to the fact that the monument, or mound, erected to the memory of Koningsko in Poland, is composed of earth from all battle-fields that bore evidence of his valor, an Iowa paper suggests that the Iowa commission follow out this plan and erect a monument with material from all the historic battle-fields of the rebellion, and adds: "A monument made of soil that once shook from the thunders of Union musketry and was bellowed by the blood of American patriots would be one that would attract world-wide attention and would be fittingly supplementary to modern history."

Quincy Granite.

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

Orders requiring work shipped at short notice will find it to their interest to get in touch with me. I have always plenty of first-class stock on hand, as I am able to fill ordinary size orders at once. Send your names and addresses in full.

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THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

F. S. CARY & CO.,
Importers and Wholesalers of
GRANITE.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Attractive Prices.

TRADE NEWS AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

Badger Bros., of W. Quincy, Mass., have bought a light granite quarry, the stock in which is similar to Westerly.

Cook & Watkins, Boston, Mass., write that their 65 cases of Scotch and Swede monuments shipped via S. S. "Corean," from Glasgow, the 2nd inst., have just landed in New York. They will send stock sheets upon request for same.

W. C. Townsend, of New York and Zanesville, has recently brought to his new yards at Aberdeen, fifteen cargoes of his Red Swede and Imperial Blue Pearl granites. He is in splendid position to furnish this material promptly.

"Bowers' No. 4," are you familiar with it? If not, when you are in need of a dark blue Barre granite, write to the R. C. Bowers Granite Co., Montpelier, Vt. They recommend this granite very highly.

Alex. Fraser, granite importer and manufacturer, of Mansfield, Ohio, respectfully requests his eastern correspondents to send all communications in reference to Barre granite to his Barre address, Alex. Fraser & Co.

The Riehle Bros. Testing Machine Co. announce that beginning April 1st, Mr. J. R. Matlack, Jr., will act as its representative at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and can be found previous to the opening of the Exposition, at the office of R. W. Hunt & Co., Kookery, Chicago.

The Belknap Granite Co., of West Alton, N. H., are pushing their Pink and Blue granites this season. J. D. Sleeper, well known among the New England marble trade, is the general agent for the company. See their announcement in this issue.

A. Bernasconi & Co., Plainfield, N. J., have bought out Hooker & Martin at that place and will continue the manufacture of Plainfield and Barre granite. They have a well equipped shop and invite correspondence with the trade.
An eighteenth century tombstone in the old Catholic burying ground of Concord, Mass., proves that the best intended epitaphs may with the lapse of time take on an ironical significance. The stone stands away, is fast crumbling, and shows the discoloration of a century's exposure and neglect, but it still bears in legible characters this now incongruous inscription: "This stone is erected, by its durability to perpetuate the memory, and by its color to signify the moral character of Miss Abigail Dudley." - Westchester, (Pa.) Republican.

A monument to Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff was recently erected in a cemetery at Mansfield, O. The inscription includes the text of the celebrated "Wilton Proviso," of which it is claimed he was the author, and which made so much controversy at the time Texas was admitted to the Union. The monument consists of three blocks of Barre granite one above the other.

The legatees of the late Dr. H. H. Beecher, of Jewick, N. Y., are contesting a clause in his will in which he bequeathed $5,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

A sculptor being directed to engrave on a tombstone the words, "A virtuous wife is a crown to her husband," and finding himself somewhat pressed for space, executed his task as follows: "A virtuous wife is to him her husband." - Harmsworth.

Young's Blue New Westerly or Souhegan Granite.

Superior to all others Quarried at Milford, N. H.

Showing a greater contrast between the dark polished, and very white hammered parts, than any granite in the country. It commands from 5 to 6½ more than for barre of Quincy Granites.

Rough Stock sold to the trade.

When your patrons see it, No Other Will Answer. Send your orders and get satisfaction.

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New York Granite Co.,

BARRE, CONCORD, WESTERLY, GRANITES.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE.

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Italian Statuary, Granite Statuary. Work Guaranteed. Quick Shipments. Do not fail to get our Prices.

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Barre Granite Monuments,

Tablets, Headstones, Coping, Etc., Etc.

Designing and Carving a Specialty.

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SCOTCH, SWEDISH, AND AMERICAN GRANITES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

Clinton Building,

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CARARRA, ITALY.
The proposed Maisonneuve monument at Montreal is to cost $30,000, if that amount can be raised, about one-third of it having already been provided for. The artist is a Canadian, Philippe Herbert, for many years a resident of Paris.

Franklin Hardwick
FRANKLIN HARDWICK & SON,
DEALERS IN
ROUGH, HAMMERED & POLISHED GRANITE.
Every description of Monumental, Cemetery and Building Work promptly executed in Granite of all shades and kinds.

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Manufacturers, Quincy & Granite
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Quarrymen,
Monuments, Headstones, And all kinds of Cemetery work.
Estimates given on all kinds of granite work.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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W. M. B. (?), Manufacturers of
Monuments, Statuary, And Cemetery Work of Every Description.
So., Quincy, Mass.
BIDS ON THE NEW WASHINGTON POST OFFICE.

Bids for the new post office on the new post office at Washington, D.C., were opened last month by the supervising architect of the treasury. The bids were divided into two classes, the first being for the stone rock-faced and the second for the entire stone facing of cut stone. The bids were as follows:

Mount Waldo Granite Works, of Franklin, Me.: First class, $897,000 for granite; second class, $633,000 for granite.

Time, 50 working days.

John Pierce, of New York city: First class, $750,000 for Fox Island granite; second class, $590,000 for granite. Time, two years and six months.

Norcross Bros., of Worcester: First class, $290,000 for marble, $1,253,000 for granite; second class, $1,253,000 for marble, $1,253,000 for granite; $1,493,000 for Troy granite. No time given.

Wm. Gray & Sons, of Philadelphia: First class, $393,000 for marble and $675,000 for granite; second class, $793,000 for marble and $1,084,000 for granite. Time, four years.

The Consolidated Quarry Company, of Washington, D.C.: First class, $2,856,000 for granite; second class, $2,856,000 for granite. Time, four months.

South Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co., of New York: First class, $3,000,000 for granite; second class, $3,000,000 for granite. Time, five years.

L. L. Loeb & Sons, of Chicago: First class, $1,921,000 for marble; $1,096,000 for granite; second class, $1,096,000 for marble; $1,096,000 for granite. Time, three years.

T. W. Rogers, of Cleveland, Ohio: First class, $1,476,000 for marble; second class, $1,476,000 for marble. Time, three years and three months.

Thos. B. Beal, of Milwaukee, Wis.: First class, $1,228,000 for marble and $557,943 for granite; second class, $1,228,000 for marble and $557,943 for granite. Time, three years.

Georgia Marble Company: First class, $1,921,000 for marble; second class, $712,000 for marble. Time, 1 year 190 days.

Pierce is the lowest bidder on granite and Tonge is the lowest on marble.

THE COST IS THE SAME.

THE "HARTMAN" PATENT STEEL PICKET FENCE

Especially adapted to Cemeteries and Ponds. Manufactured, Indestructible.

Protracted without corroding. Cheaper than wood pickets.

HARTMAN MFG. CO. BURLINGTON, IOWA.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 40c, postpaid.

BARRE, VERMONT.

CLARIHEW & GRAY

Manufacturers of
Light and Dark Barre Granite Monuments
STATUARY AND CEMETERY WORK.
BARRE, VERMONT.
Recent Patents.

A list of recent patents reported especially for the Monumental News by W. F. Angellough & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. Copies of these patents may be had of the above firm at 10 cents each, with postage added:

490,464. Method of operating Diamond Stone-Sawing Machines. George N. Williams, Jr., New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Benjamin A. Williams, same place. Filed March 7th, 1892.


Denver's first public statue is to be one of the poet Burns, if the Caledonian Club of that city carry out their present intention. It is to be of bronze and cost not less than $10,000. W. Grant Stevenson of Edinburgh, who has made at least six statues of Burns, now standing at various points in Europe and America, and who is now modeling the Burns statue for Chicago, has submitted several models and sketches, one of which will probably be chosen.

---

Crushed Steel Emery.

PITTSBURGH CRUSHED STEEL CO., (Limited),

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen—Your Crushed Steel and Steel Emery is satisfactory in every way, we are doing double the work with it than with anything else we ever used and the results we are getting from its use are second to none.

Yours truly,

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Single and Double Cylinders with improved patent friction drive especially adapted to all classes of work. Forbes and Forbes drums, friction and direct geared. Boiler Engines, fans, &c. All parts are made to be replaced at any time.


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Stone Cutters' Quarrymen's and Contractors' Supplies of All Kinds kept in stock or furnished to order.

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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 will do over three times the work of sand. We are the inventors and original manufacturers of the material, and our shots 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. Reduction of power. Over 600 customers. Over twelve years constant use.

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Also Manufacturer of Fine Hammered and Rock-Faced Monuments, Mausoleums, Tombs, Coping, Etc.

WEST CONCORD, N. H.

A Cape Cod woman writes to the Harbinger about a proposed monument to the Pilgrim fathers: "I sincerely hope that not a woman on Cape Cod will give a dollar for any monument which does not fully, openly and cordially recognize the Pilgrim mothers as joint sharers in the fame of the Pilgrim fathers." Which recalls the remark of an after-dinner orator: "Here's to the Pilgrim mothers, who not only had to endure all that the Pilgrims did but also endure the Pilgrim fathers."

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Your business in the Monumental News.

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SOFT, MEDIUM AND HARD, excellent for all kinds of Marble, according to grade of hardness.

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PORTABLE BOX BANDER.

One man can band boxes quicker than two men in any other way. The boxes are made absolutely secure, lighter material can be used, thus saving freight. It is made of unbreakable iron and steel, strong and durable. Weight 8 pounds. Price $1.

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This machine is made of iron wrought, hard and strong enough to stand the most severe wear, and is operated by power, and is warranted to be entirely satisfactory. Send for circulars.

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