AN English court has rendered a decision affecting the right of officials in charge of cemeteries to exclude certain monuments. The case, as reported in The Stonemason, was that of a woman who had been denied permission to erect a marble cross over the grave of her husband. The rector in charge objected to the cross as tending, in his opinion, to idolatry. The court held that his objection was absolutely unreasonable, and granted the woman's petition. The same objection is often made, by Orangemen, in Ireland. Whether this decision will act as a precedent there remains to be seen.

DAVIDSON & SONS, marble dealers, have filed an appeal in the U. S. circuit court from a decision of the board of general appraisers assessing alleged excessive duties on marble cubes. These cubes are used in large quantities for mosaic floorings in hotels and office-building corridors, and the decision of the court will make a difference of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the importers of the United States. The board of general appraisers upheld a decision assessing duties at 50 per cent ad valorum and failed to class the cubes as marble cubes for mosaic pavements. The importers claim the cubes should be assessed at only $1.10 a square foot. Owing to the large amount involved, both to the government and the importers, the case will probably be taken to the supreme court to be tested.

THE proposition to build a memorial hall instead of a monument, to the soldiers of Iowa, has been abandoned, and the monument as designed by Harriet A. Ketcham, will be erected. The commission ransacked the world in their consideration of the question, and though they found monuments everywhere and in a few cities of Europe triumphal arches, nowhere was found a memorial hall connected with patriotic wars. Rough estimates on the cost of the monument in granite, as proposed, including bronze figures at the top, reach the sum of $160,000, with probably an additional $100,000 for the bas-reliefs of battle scenes, the twelve bronze figures, including cavalry, the thirty-two bronze medallions in the frieze, and the state and union seals in the gables. It is expected that work will be at once begun, as the commission has at its disposal $145,000 appropriated out of the war tax refund from the general government.

The men have put in their time during the strike on the new government buildings at Nashville.

It is reported that an English syndicate is figuring to get possession of the entire oolitic stone belt of Indiana, comprising three counties, and owned by about twenty-five companies, whose interests are estimated at a million dollars.

BILL is before Congress asking an appropriation for a soldiers' home to be located at the Chickamauga National Park. A prominent Grand Army man has suggested incidentally that the National cemetery also be removed to that locality. While this would involve the expense of removing and re-interring the remains of over 13,000 soldiers, yet it is claimed that it could be done at a profit, on account of the valuable real estate now used for the National cemetery being thus released for other uses.

THE lockout among the stonecutters of Nashville, Tenn., has been amicably adjusted after a year's duration. The trouble grew out of the action of a contractor in taking his son into his own yards as an apprentice, where there were two apprentices already, that being the limit by the rules of the national union. By the terms of the adjustment the number of apprentices which a Nashville firm may hereafter employ is three.
LIKE the planet Venus, whose beauty we may not behold in certain months, or perhaps more like the hedge hog, who sleeps all winter, Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, at the capital, is now enclosed in its winter box and "out of sight." Probably no statue ever made has been the subject of more legislation than this, yet the absurdity of these annual oscillations or hibernations, as you choose, would seem to make one more act of Congress in its behalf necessary. As originally designed it was to stand in the rotunda of the Capitol, under the dome, and there it was placed and did stand for awhile. Seen to disadvantage there, Greenough subsequently asked that it be placed outside, and though there was some opposition in Congress to its removal, most of the members had barked their shins against the sharp corners of its base, and voted to have it out of their way. A few years ago it was found that cold weather did not agree with it and Congress ordered that it be enclosed during the winter months. Congress should take one more step and authorize the erection of a pavilion, which in winter would protect the statue from storms, and in all seasons do away with the incongruity suggested by a half-clad body exposed, as here, to the elements. Northern people, who make their pilgrimages to the capital in winter, are not permitted to see this statue. Perhaps a petition to Congress, asking that this be done, ought to originate in the north. At any rate we hope it may originate somewhere, and that the desired legislation may be secured.

At the risk of repeating what we have said once or twice before, we again refer to the subject of an exhibit, by the marble and granite quarriers, at the World's fair. Director General Davis has officially declared that all applications for space must be made before July 1st, 1892. In the mines and mining building and in the department of industrial arts much space has already been allotted, and the desirable locations are being rapidly pre-empted. In the first named should be made a cubic exhibit of all the buildings, monumental and decorative stone quarried in the country. We are credibly informed, however, that not a half dozen quarriers, of the United States and Canada combined, have made application for space. This is a reflection on one of the greatest industries of this country, which we hope will not be permitted long to stand. The advisability of early, if not immediate action is apparent. A magnificent showing can be made, and should be. We believe it will be, and hope to have some confirmation of that belief soon by an announcement from Mr. Skiff, chief of the department; that space for such showing has been provided. Elsewhere in this issue we give considerable space to a description of the Mines and Mining building, and to such classifications and the rules governing them, as are of special interest to our readers. The importance, not only of action, but of speedy action, is what we are endeavoring to impress upon the marble and granite quarriers.

The bill before the Ohio legislature, giving marble dealers and manufacturers a lien upon tombstones that have not been paid for, has met the fate of a similar bill before the last legislature. Sentimental twaddle killed it. It would seem as if a legislative body composed of intelligent business men (and we would naturally look for such in a progressive State like Ohio) would not allow a thin-skinned and romantic sentiment to obstruct a measure intended to secure certain plain, business rights—a measure of simple justice, in fact. Desecrating the tombs, indeed! It would seem as if the erection of an unpaid-for slab over the grave of an honest man was a desecration in the first instance; and, if allowed to remain, a perpetual desecration of his memory. There's a sentiment for you, if sentiments are to govern. But you might as well talk of a carpenter's lien desecrating a home—or of desecrating the goddess of music by foreclosing a chattel mortgage on a piano. Here is a case: Mrs. A. has erected a monument to the memory of her deceased spouse, in accordance with her means: Mr. B. dies and Mrs. B., who though not quite so well off as Mrs. A., in point of wealth, attempts to put on a little more style than Mrs. A., and erects a more costly monument over the grave of her husband, even though she can't afford to pay for it. And she doesn't pay for it. Is it justice to make the monument dealer bear the expense of Mrs. B.'s ostentatious display? The Senate of Ohio by a vote of 17 to 11 says it is. Ninety-nine out of every hundred business men in that State would probably say otherwise.

The case supposed represents only a single phase of the many-sided injustice done the monument dealer. That some such law as failed in passage in Ohio is needed in every State is amply attested by the unpaid-for monuments which loom up in every cemetery and in the profit and loss accounts of nearly every dealer as well. As to the operation of the lien law in states where it exists, it may be stated that little or no trouble has been experienced in its enforcement. Only two cases of removal, in fact, have come to our notice, and we have been on the look-out for them, too.
A number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts have petitioned the legislature of that State for the creation and appointment of a fine arts commission which shall be empowered to supervise all expenditures of the commonwealth for statuary, paintings, etc. This is no doubt inspired by the same high motive that led to the establishment of a similar commission by the city of Boston. The Bay State has many fine monuments set in inappropriate places and many others, which in the judgment of good critics should not exist at all, and would not have this commission been created long ago.

As indicating one of the methods to be pursued by the Boston commission, it is stated that the statue which is to be erected to Gen. Devens is not to be submitted to a competitive trial. The site is to be selected and then the sculptor is to be chosen by the Art Commission and a sketch demanded in accordance with the requirements of the site.

What great Egyptian puzzle, the pyramids, has again been solved. M. Ballothe advances the theory that they were built for astronomical purposes, basing his argument mainly on the fact that the angle of the entrance passage to the “Cheops” pyramid points directly to what in those days was the Polar star. He holds that the pyramid was only completed to the fiftieth course of stones during the life of the king who reigned when it was erected, that what is known as the King’s chamber was a place where the astrologers stood to make their observations, and that after the king’s death this became his tomb, and the pyramid was finished. This theory, like all others advanced, is unfortunate in that it is not applicable to the other pyramids, for they were all doubtless erected for similar purposes.

Now we have a theory, (consistent in that respect, at least) that a world’s fair was once held at Memphis and that these Pyramids were the exhibits made by various stone quarries. It may be worth the while of our American marble and granite quarriers to consider this theory in connection with their exhibit at the Chicago in 1893.

Monuments To Women.

There is a commendable movement on foot, among the women of several States, to raise funds for a monument over the neglected grave of Mary Washington, mother of the first president. A “colonial tea” for that purpose was given at the Art Institute, on Washington’s birthday, a number of prominent Chicago ladies being the movers. One of these ladies is reported as having remarked upon the “singular fact” that while women had done much towards the building of monuments to great men, there is at yet no public monument to a woman in this country. Barring one or two exceptions, noted below, her statement is true, and comes to near the truth anyway, that we feel like emphasizing the matter by calling attention to the scant recognition thus far shown to women by means of the arts sculptural and plastic.

The marble statue of Margaret Haughery at New Orleans, by Doyle, is said to have been the first monument erected to a woman in a public park, anywhere in the world, though we are not prepared to verify this at present. She is represented as seated in a split-bottom chair such as she always occupied, in the humble garb which she wore when at work. Her arm is around a little child. Just back of the monument is the orphan asylum which she founded, and for which she is remembered as “Margaret the Good.” She is rarely spoken of by her last name; in fact some verses which relate her story, tell us that

> Amid their heroes, with a proud consent,  
> This simple woman-crowned monument  
> And carved throned the one word “Margaret.”

A memorial fountain has recently been erected at Norwalk, Conn., as a monument to Anna Sewell, the author of “Black Beauty.” A sketch of this appears in another column.

Funds are being raised for the erection of a monument at Troy, New York, to Madame Emma Willard, who did so much for the cause of education, and whose “Willard’s History of the United States” was once a text book in most American schools.

The Emma Abbott monument at Gloucester, Mass., which has been in progress for a year past, is about completed. It will rise to a height of sixty feet, being one of the most imposing private monuments in the United States. It is built of Quincy and Wexton granite and will cost when completed about $50,000.

In this connection we may refer to the movement of the New York Woman’s Memorial Association to exhibit, at the World’s fair, a statue of Mary M. Hamilton, the philanthropist, and founder of art teaching in this country. It will be remembered that a stepson took legal measures to restrain the Association from proceeding. The New York supreme court has just rendered a decision in favor of the women, and the dutiful stepson has carried his case up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The point at issue is whether the public may not honor the memory of one who has performed distinguished services, by the erection of a statue, without restraint from surviving relatives.

Jonathan Scott Hartley was given the commission for this statue, and we trust the Supreme Court will get around to the case and dispose of it in time to admit of his fulfilling it.

A movement was set on foot some years ago for the erection of a monument to Harriet Martineau at Boston, or somewhere else, and we are under the impression that it was done. It should have been, anyway.

And while we are on the subject we may as well mention the heroic equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, by Premiet, which was put up in Fairmount Park, Philadelphi a, in 1896.

A marble statue of Queen Victoria, representing her majesty seated on a throne has just been erected at Valetta, Isle of Malta, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the queen’s reign. It is the work of Valenti, of Palermo.

A monument to Queen Eleanor, in the cathedral at Lincoln, England, has recently been restored. It is a marble altar monument with a life-size statue in brass and copper, and an inscription also in brass. Queen Eleanor was interred there over 600 years ago.
The Campo Santo at Genoa.

Travelers to Genoa, Italy, have not seen all the unique sights of that interesting locality until they have visited the Cimitero di Staglieno—the celebrated campo santo, or burial place. It is beautifully situated on a slope of the valley of the Bisagno, a mile and a half from the city, with the water system of which it is connected by pipes. It covers a space of about 600 feet square, and was laid out in 1867 with considerable taste. Interments are made in the open ground in the center, and while the arrangement of this part of the cemetery is interesting, the unique and beautifying feature is the double gallery which runs around three sides of the square, the outer one being used for interments and plain wall burial. The marble shelves rise to a height of some twenty feet, and the coffins having been placed thereon are sealed in with a plain marble slab bearing name, date, etc. The inner gallery is open on one side with arches to the central portion of the inclosure, and here the sculptor has been given a clear field. The arched niches on the one hand and the open arches on the other are filled with statues and monuments, some of them commonplace enough, but many of them among the best work of the Italian sculptors. One of the finest is that of Marchese Taliacarne. One is disposed to overlook some of the cheap metallic and porcelain effects in wreaths, flowers, etc., in the presence of a whole which is not only solemn and imposing, but grand. The rotunda in the upper row is made attractive by massive monolithic columns of black marble, which support the internal gallery. At the upper end of the cemetery is the tomb of Giuseppe Mazzini, who died in 1872.

The fourth side of the square rises several feet above the others and has a chapel in the center, which is approached by a wide flight of marble steps. The wings connecting the chapel with the side galleries are fitted like the latter with sculpture mostly of a high order.

A centenary memorial to John Wesley, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, consists of an obelisk of red and gray granite, 20 feet high, with drinking fountain and troughs for cattle as accessories.

A statue of Edward Irving, one of the greatest of London preachers sixty years ago, is to be erected at Annan, this year being the centennial of his birth. It will represent him in the full dress of his period—double-breasted coat, knee breeches and buckled shoes.

A confederate soldiers' monument is to be erected at Greenville, S. C., by the ladies of that place. It will be of blue Georgia granite, having the inscription and the South Carolina coat-of-arms in bas-relief, and surmounted by the figure of a confederate soldier in white marble, the likeness of a citizen of Greenville. It is thirty feet in height and is to cost $3,500, the work being now executed by C. E. Kohlbrug at Augusta, Ga.

Two monuments, identical in all respects, are to be erected at Minneapolis (one in each cemetery) in honor of the firemen who have lost their lives in the discharge of duty in that city. A statue representing a fireman, in full uniform, cut from white Freeport granite, is to stand upon an ornamental shaft of Barre granite. Inscriptions will be carved upon the polished faces of an octagonal die. The statues are 7½ feet high, the total height being 29 feet. The contract was let to Jones Bros., of that city, the cost to complete being $5,356.

The specifications for the memorial to the late Emperor Frederick to be erected on the battle-field of Worth, provides for an equestrian figure of the Prince, who is to be represented in the uniform he wore on the day of the battle. The pedestal will bear reliefs which are to indicate the union of troops from various divisions of the empire in the struggle to win Alsace. The principal figure and reliefs are to be in bronze. The sum assigned for the sculpture and pedestal is 20,000 marks, the authors of the three models next in merit to receive each 4,000 marks.
Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.

Is one of the few cemeteries conducted by the city, and yet not under any direct political influence in regard to its management. It was started as a private corporation, but after mature consideration and the growing demands of a thriving city for additional burial ground, especially for the poor, the property was transferred to the city, and a board of commissioners elected by the city government and organized in January, 1851. Their number is ten, two retiring each year. The secretary is elected from their own number, and the superintendent is chosen annually by the commissioners. Since active operations commenced in 1850 there have been two superintendents under the corporation, and four under the commissioners. From its inception Pine Grove has gradually increased in favor with the citizens of Lynn, as the patronage bestowed by the people fully proves.

The location is on Boston street, about one mile from the city hall and is approached by street cars. The gateway is unpretentious but substantial; the cottage at the entrance serves for an office and residence of the foreman; directly opposite the entrance is a large triangle of grass where beds of appropriate design are arranged in the summer season; the background is a very high hedge with evergreens growing where there is sufficient soil to maintain them; the lawn on the street line is an attractive feature where many fine trees add to the beauty of the ground; the native oaks, a superior specimen of the scarlet maple, Weir's maple, car-leafed birches, and superior evergreens are also there. A fine border of shrubs and herbaceous plants surround the basement of the cottage; on the northerly side is a well selected bed of Rhodo-dendrons, Andromedas, Azaleas, Gent and Molls, with beds of sub-tropicals in summer. The visitor is at once impressed that this is a well-kept spot, where nature and art unite unusually well blended, and these first impressions are well maintained as one passes through the various portions of the grounds.

The Solicitor's Tomb—One of the largest G. A. R. posts is located in Lynn. In the year 1888 a good sized lot in a very eligible location was set aside for the burial of the comrades who had no other place of sepulture; or, if they had, and the friends desired they could be interred there, but as the years rolled on and the nation's defenders passed away, more rapidly a larger spot on a very eligible location was accepted, and in the fall of 1888 eighty bodies, or therabouts, were carefully and surely transferred to the new lot, including the marble granite monument. This lot is laid out with care and taste; the interments are in circles around the monument, which occupies the highest point; it is adorned with trees and an unusual good selection of shrubs and hardy plants, and in summer by additional beds of more tender plants. There is now interred in this lot one hundred and seventy-five comrades.

When first started and until the year 1874 the lots were sold at a stated price per foot and the cost of grading, or rather trenching. The uncertain condition of the ground made the prices so extremely unequal to the purchaser that it was found desirable to establish a uniform price; this being done, the question of perpetual care naturally suggested itself, and was also adopted. The perpetual care fund is the best of any city cemetery that I know of, and the wisdom of this provision is too apparent to need any argument to enforce it on any thoughtful lot holder. The number of lots under perpetual care is 581 and the fund amounts to $49,789. There is a total of about 2,600 lots sold of various sizes.

The Public Grounds are quite a feature, and while they are very expensive in preparing for burial purposes, yield no return whatever save the fees for opening the graves. They are a necessity and are well kept. The number of burials in these lots is 6,673, and the total number of interments to January, 1890, in the cemetery, is 13,783.

There are about five miles of avenue and four of paths. These well kept are a feature in all well ordered grounds; how they receive good attention, especially in the excellent pavement of gutters where the water is liable to wash in heavy and sudden storms.

The introduction of water in the year 1888 has, as the reader may imagine, proved a great benefit; the convenience to the lot holders alone cannot be estimated; the grounds are well supplied in all parts.

There many fine monuments and tablets in various parts of the grounds, the best have been placed within a few years; to specify them would require as much space as we feel at liberty to take for our entire article.

In no place has the taste for ornamentation and improvement developed more rapidly than here; in 1876 a small greenhouse was erected which answered the purpose for several years; the increased demand of more plants required an additional room which has been provided, and will be ample for some time to come. About twenty thousand bedding plants are used annually throughout the grounds; many fine varieties of trees and shrubs have been introduced and are now in a flourishing condition; to enumerate them would be a pleasant task, but time will not admit. It is a pleasure, however, to record the fact that the commissioners of Pine Grove have always been liberal in appropriating money for the permanent beautifying and ornamenting of the grounds.

By the minstrels of Mrs. Lydia Rhodes the sum of $20,000 was given for a memorial chapel, which is nearing completion and is a substantial stone edifice with a seating capacity of about 200. It is located so as to face the main avenue, and is a noble monument to the benefactors. There is no city where such a building will be more useful and highly appreciated.

The cemetery contains a total of one hundred and thirty-three acres, more than half of which is improved. In summer thirty-five men are employed, and six in winter. All the trenching of the ground is done by contract, which in this place is heavy, hard work.

These are a few facts in regard to a cemetery that we have known for more than twenty years; to give any further details, which might easily be done, would be equal to writing a history of the grounds. The march of improvement has kept pace with all our progressive rural cemeteries. We are glad to say that very few inscriptions or iron fences disgrace these grounds. Mr. Stone, the superintendent, is well known to many of the readers of the Modern Cemetery. He is always on hand at the conveniences of American Cemetery Superintendents, and there, as well as in his home duties, fills his part to the best of his ability. He is a Lynn boy, having held other positions of trust, and is fully entitled to the confidence of the people he so justly serves; no man is more sincerely honest and hearty in his work, and we rejoice with him in his deserved prosperity: may it be long and abundant.

Observe
Among the Sculptors

MASSEY RHIND, New York, is modelling a bas-relief of
Henry Ward Beecher to be placed in Plymouth Church,
Brooklyn, as a memorial.

A Chicago youngster who had visited the gallery of sculp-
ture at the Art Institute claims to have seen "The Dying
Ghastfulus," and "Apollo with the bevelled ear."

"1's alive!" was the exclamation of one of the faculty of
the Catholic University at Washington, when a bust of John
Boyle O'Reily was recently set up in that institution. It was
the work of Samuel Ketchum.

The statue of Columbus made by Knechtel, for the
Columbus building, Chicago, will represent the admiral in
an attitude suggesting his first view of the new world. His left
hand guides the tiller of the vessel. With his right he clasps the
cross that hangs over his heart, thankful that God at last has
crowned his efforts with success. The features express gratitude
and faith, and are of the Italian type.

The sculptors of Brussels, Belgium, indulged in "high jinks"
after the recent great fall of snow. The Bargmester en-
geaged all the eminent artists of the Belgian capital to make sculp-
tures of snow, and in two days a great park was transformed into
a saloon, which everybody was glad to pay a small admission fee
to visit. Allegorical figures, cupids, animals, busts of eminent
people, all remarkable for their beauty and correctness, as they
would be from the hands of such sculptors as Samuels, Dilliens,
Kuehle and others equally prominent.

The ashes of Joel Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, lie in a Frank-
fort cemetery, with not even a slab to mark the locality. A bill is
before the Kentucky legislature asking an appropriation of
$1,000 for a monument to his memory, and it is to be hoped that
so meager a sum may not be refused. Hart was thrown on his
own resources at an early age and from the rank of a stone-cutter
rose to a high position among sculptors. He became famous in
Europe and the cities of Florence, where he died, raising a noble
monument to his memory.

In John Rogers' colossal statue of Khot, the pioneer mis-
sionary among American Indians, the apostle is represented
as standing, one hand holding an open Bible, the other up-
stretched toward heaven. Leaning against the rock on which he
stands is a Indian woman looking up at him as if intent upon the
words of the preacher. On the other side an Indian warrior sits,
grappling his bow and arrows, and with stolidly inscrutable face.
It is an heroic group and will doubtless find place in Boston.
Rogers has done little in large works, hitherto, an equestrian
statue of Gen. Reynolds in Philadelphia being the only one we
now recall. He is best known by his "Rogers Groups," the sale
of which is said to have reached $10,000.

The city of Brooklyn seems inclined to extend the hand of
encouragement to young sculptors. For the equestrian
statue of Gen. Grant, which is to ornament the place in front of
the Union League Club house, William Ordway Partridge has
been selected. He also has in hand the model for a statue to
Alexander Hamilton, for the Hamilton Club of that city. F. Mac-
Munnies also received a favor from Brooklyn, the statue of Mr.
Stranahan, the eminent Brooklynite, at Prospect Park, being his
work. These are young artists of genius and bright ideas, as are
several others of our new sculptors, and we are always pleased to
note their successes. Brooklyn, by the way, is talking of statues
to Hugh McLaughlin and Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Artists and amateurs of London are just now singing in
praise of the Russian sculptor Antokoloski. It will be re-
membered that this artist applied last year for permission to
exhibit his work at the Champ de Mars in Paris, which was
accorded. The committee, however, rejected several of the four-
ten pieces which he sent, whereupon he withdrew the rest.
London critics think he was treated not only discourteously, but
unjustly. Some of his pieces named being specially execrable are:
a statue of Perma, the conqueror of Siberia, which is set up in the
property of the Czar; a statue of John the Terrible, busts of
Turgasoff and Tolstoi, a bronze Mephisto, which was illustrat-
ed in Harper's some time since, statues of Spartacus and of the
Monk Nunower (Russia's early chronicler), "Christ walking the
Waters," "Christ before the Pharisees," a marble head of Christ
on the cross in Alto-relievo, and a bas-relief of Opletia His
treatment of sacred subjects is spoken of as delicate in the ex-
trme, and replete with religious feeling.

Franklin Simmons' statue of Grant for the grounds of the
Capitol at Washington will be of marble and seven
feet in height.

At Little Rock, Ark., the Catholic Church has just
placed in position fourteen panels in high relief, repre-
senting the incidents of the Crucifixion. They were ex-
cuted by Joseph Gibble, of New York, and cost $12,000.

The vandal has manifested his presence in New York
by defacing nearly all the public monuments and com-
tombstones in that city, and carrying off pieces thereof.
If he will bring us a chip from the Grant monument we
will give him a year's subscription to this paper.

At a banquet given at Loja in Ecuador to the pre-
liminary surveying party for the intercontinental railway,
one of the table ornaments was a massive piece of sculp-
ture in sugar representing the United States shaking
hands with South America. The two continents were
represented by female figures, South America seated on
a chair drawn by a railroad train.

Three colossal statues in rose-colored granite have
been recently discovered at Asukin, Egypt. Two repre-
sent Ramasses II. and his queen sitting on their throne;
the third represents Ramasses standing in military gar-
ment and position, with sword and scepter. The statues are
covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and are quite
different from anything hitherto discovered.

The State of Minnesota will erect a monument at
Gettysburg in honor of her sons who fought in that field.
The base, pedestal and plinth will be of Barre granite,
these to be surmounted by a bronze figure of an infantry-
man in the attitude of a bayonet charge. This figure is
nine feet in height. Bronze tablets on the road side
will show in relief, soldiers in action, the escutcheon of
Minnesota, the inscription, and a brief history of the first
Minnesota regiment. It is to cost $16,000, the bronze
work being given to Jacob Fjelde and the granite to J.
M. Sullivan.
Proposed Monuments.

A monument to the late Senator Plumb is proposed at Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Monument Association has been incorporated at Chicago.

Scottish citizens of Pittsburgh have started a fund for a Burns memorial to be placed in Schenley Park.

The citizens of Savannah, Ga., propose raising $12,000 with which to build a monument in memory of Father Ryan.

The personal and political friends of Samuel J. Randall have started a fund for a monument in his memory.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Concord, N. C., will erect a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Cabarrus county. The monument will cost about $12,000.

The military committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported favorably on a bill appropriating $40,000 for completing and caring for the State monument at Gettysburg.

The Admiral David G. Farragut Commn. No. 4 have started a movement at Philadelphia looking to the erection of a monument to Admiral John Dahlgren to cost $65,000.

Citizens of Terre Haute, Ind., are subscribing towards a monument to be erected for a memorial to Jane Hener, who at the time of her death was the oldest school teacher in the State.

Citizens of Washington will be asked to contribute $500 for the proposed monument to Colored Haines at Seattle. The First Regiment of that city have taken preliminary steps in the matter.

A committee of Crocker's, la., are soliciting contributions from army veterans to defray the cost of erecting a monument in Arlington cemetery, Washington, in memory of Gen. William Worth Belknap.

The Jefferson Club of Springfield, Ill., are talking of starting a project for the erection of a monument to Thomas Jefferson at the World's Fair. One dollar contributions from democrats all over the country is suggested.

The Atlantic Highlands Historical Society has been organized at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and will have for its prime object the erection of a monument commemorating the little Legislature of the State of New Jersey in that place.

Congress has been petitioned by a number of C. A. R. posts to appropriate $100,000 or more for a monument at Washington to commemorate the services of the private soldiers and sailors in the war. There are numerous monuments at Washington to officers, but none to the rank and file, which is considered encouraging the movement by its projectors.

The Knights of Pythias of Ashbuhula, O., has formed a society for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of the unidentified dead who perished in the awful railroad accident near that city on Dec. 29, 1886. Money may be sent in any one of the following citizens of Ashbuhula, who form the committee: James L. Smith, T. W. McCready, secretary, Lucien Seymour, N. W. Simons and C. E. Richardson.

None of the plans submitted for the monument to be erected by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union last month were accepted, and the committee have been instructed to advertise for more designs. The monument is to be erected at Corning, N. Y., in memory of the nineteen flint glass blowers who lost their lives in the railroad accident at Brevona, O., last summer. The amount to be expended has not been decided upon. Thomas Hallingworth, Corning; N. Y.; Geo. W. Payne, Millville, N. J., and George Peth, Steubenville, O., are members of the committee.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is raising funds for a monument to Charles V. Riggan, the sailor boy whose murder in the streets of Valparaiso was the cause of our recent "war" with Chile.

Several acres of ground, comprising the entire site of the old town of Isabella, San Domingo, the first settlement made by Columbus in the New World, have been set apart for a monument to the great navigator. The monument will be built entirely of granite, surmounted by a colossal statue in bronze, the plans for which are now being prepared under the direction of Prof. George Hapson in the State Normal Art School at Boston.

The appropriation of $40,000 which Congress made towards the Bennington monument will be used as a precedent by Baltimore in asking for the like appropriation of $50,000 for a monument in that city to the Maryland patriots of the Revolutionary war. It is expected that the State will appropriate $10,000, the city of Baltimore $10,000, and the balance of $60,000 raised by subscriptions, etc.

One of the plans for raising funds for the Jefferson Davis monument consists of small subscription books on linen paper which are given to properly recommended persons to receive subscriptions for $5 each. Autograph signatures are desired. The books will go in 2-cent envelopes and are to be forwarded when completed, with remittances. These little books are to be deposited in the monument, and all the names are to be compiled into a contributor's directory, and a copy of the directory furnished every subscriber.

It is a little singular that a city the size of St. Paul should have no public monuments. The initial steps toward one, however, have been taken by the Juvenile Pioneer Association, which proposes to erect a granite shaft to the memory of the early settlers of that locality. Definite plans have not been made, though the sentiment of the association is for a shaft, with bronze plates on its four sides depicting different eras in the progress of the city.

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is likely to have several additions to its statutory. One of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, from the Young Ireland Parliamentary Club; one of Burns, from the Scottish societies; and a Columbus, from the Italian citizens. The newspapers of that city are solicitous lest they all be huddled into one spot. The Great monument committee, of San Francisco, by the way, seems to have adopted the dilatory methods of its New York namesake.

The heroic statue of Iio-ace Greeley, the work of raising funds for which was begun twenty years ago, has been finished and it will be unveiled in New York on Decoration Day. It is in bronze, the casting being from the foundry of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, New York. The statue is the work of Alexander Doyle, and represents the great editor in a sitting posture. The cost is $15,000, about $2,000 of which the printers of that city have yet to raise.

Three bills relating to the erection of monuments or statues were introduced into the United States Senate on one day in February. One calls for an appropriation of $10,000 for a monument commemorating the battle of Princeton; another for $5,000 for an equestrian statue to Gen. Starks, presumably in New Hampshire; and the third for $40,000 to be expended on a statue to Gen. Zachary Taylor. There are two other bills of like nature before Congress, one for a monument at Fort Green, the other to complete the Saratoga monument.
World's Fair Notes.

A number of New York artists, all members of the National Academy, have been added to the advisory committee which will pass judgment on the admissibility of American works of art offered as exhibits.

The women of Denver are engaged in raising $10,000 with which to contribute something notable to the Colorado exhibit at the Exposition. They propose to get Preston Powers to reproduce in bronze, one eighth larger than life-size, his celebrated group, "The Closing Era," which represents a dead buffalo and a solitary Indian in melancholy contemplation of it—the two forming, as Bierstadt says in commending the project, a "perpetuation in bronze of a dual departing race." After exhibition at Chicago, it is the intention to place the group in the capitol grounds at Denver.

One of the most striking objects at the World's fair will be D. C. French's colossal statue, "The Republic," on which a corps of sculptors are now at work, enlarging from his model. The opinions of artists differ as to the merits of his design, though all agree that it is entirely original. An heroic female figure stands with uplifted arms. In her right hand she holds a sphere upon which a spread eagle is perched. Her left supports a staff which holds aloft the cap of liberty. The statue is to be 60 feet high, and mounted on a pedestal 40 feet above the surface of the basin from which it rises.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, has sent out the following specifications for marble and granite columns, for the information of those who may desire to contribute such columns for the Woman's Building:

1. Groups: Twenty-four columns, in two groups of four and two of eight similar shafts. Cannot use white or gray stone in these groups. Dimensions: ten inches in diameter, ten feet high.

2. Slightly columns: If none of these groups are furnished we would like single columns with cut cap and base, made from designs supplied by us or from drawings submitted to us by the donors. These columns are not to be placed in the architecture of the building, but are to be used as standards to carry arc lights or electric lights. They may, therefore, vary in design and color.

3. Pilasters: If pilasters in groups of two may be used. Dimensions: ten feet high, sixteen inches wide, five inches thick.

While most of the World's fair buildings will be massive and simple in their general effect, they are nevertheless to be enriched at their most conspicuous points by sculptural ornaments of a high order. Allegory, which is perhaps the highest form of the art, will be made use of to a degree hitherto not attempted at any world's exposition, and the visitor will be impressed and instructed by the exterior ornaments of the buildings before he enters them. The display of architectural sculpture will be one of the educational features of the World's fair. To each building it will be as the beautiful frontispiece of a book over which the reader lingers in admiration before perusing the practical pages which follow, and to which he will often revert for fresh inspiration. Take, for example, the administration building, for which Karl Bitter is to furnish eight groups. Figures on either side of the main entrance will illustrate the natural forces of the universe subjected to the will of man; other groups around the base of the upper rotunda will show the ideal attributes of civilization; while at the foot of the great dome will be typified the force of civilization developed in the progress of the race.

These latter are 115 feet from the ground, and represent "War," "Art" and "Commerce." War is represented by Bellona, seated on a cannon, helmeted and busked, with wings outspread, one hand holding out a wreath, the other supporting a banner furled. The attitude is expressive of the alarum and vigilance of war. Two cherubs with trumpets are supposed to suggest the readiness with which an alarm may be sounded and the possible proclamation of peace. Art is shown in another group as a beautifully modeled woman, nearly nude, with uplifted wings and hands raised, supporting a palm branch, which rests on the shoulders. The details show the instruments by which the work of art is accomplished. The third group follows the same general plan. Commerce, with wings unfolded, is seated on bales and boxes corded. In her hand she holds the wand of Mercury, typifying the globe-encircling power, the raised hand holding the crown of wealth. These three groups are finished and have excited much admiration.

The long-talked-of art palace on the lake front, Chicago, is at last an actual fact. It is to occupy the site of the old exposition buildings, and will extend along Michigan avenue 320 feet. Its depth will be 175 feet. The entire building is to be of Bedford limestone, with a base of granite. It is to be a two-story structure, the first being devoted to plaster casts, sculptures, busts and models. The second will be devoted to paintings. The building is to be in classic style, simple and dignified. The base will be rusticated as far as the top of the first floor. Above this will be a plain band of chiseled stone, surmounted by panels of sculpture, and above this an entablature and cornice richly ornamented. The main entrance will be marble, and the vestibule in marble and mosaic—doors and ceiling. The designs were made by Shepley, Ruins & Coolidge, of Boston. The contract for foundations, brick work, cut stone, granite and iron work has been let for $375,000, though it is expected that about $600,000 will be expended on the entire building. It is to be built jointly by the Chicago Art Institute and the Columbus Exposition, and will be used during the World's Fair for meeting purposes, by the World's Congress Auxiliary, after which it will revert exclusively to the Art Institute for its uses.
Mines and Mining at the World’s Fair.

The Mines and Mining Building at the World’s Fair grounds is one of the handsomest and most ornamental of the departmental buildings. Architecturally it is of the Italian Renaissance school, liberally treated. It covers an area of 350 x 700 feet with an elevation of 65 feet from floor to cornice. It is supplied with four great entrances of elaborate design. The north and south entrances are 88 feet wide with openings 32 feet wide and 36 feet high. Immense piers, on either side, reaching upward 62 feet, give an air of solidity to the structure. The principal fronts are embellished with sculptural and decorative designs, emblematic of mining and its allied industries.

The interior is spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns so placed as to leave a clear space in the center of the building, 230 feet long and 215 feet wide, with side divisions each 55 feet wide and 650 feet long. A great portion of the roof is covered with glass and it is the only building in the Exposition Group, excepting the large domes, that has steel roof trusses.

The ground floor of the building is divided into four grand sections by broad aisles which radiate from the center, where, in the circular court provided, an imposing design will be elevated, emblematic of the industry to which the building is dedicated. Similar designs, models, monuments and appropriate figures will face the four entrances to the building. Spacious vestibules, restaurants, luncheon rooms, toilet rooms, etc., are provided.

The gallery, extending entirely around the building, sixty feet in width and twenty-five feet above the main floor, affords a floor space of 198,000 square feet. Eight broad stairways connect this gallery with the main floor. The gallery opens to numerous porticoes from which fine views of the grounds may be obtained.

The department of mines and mining is to be given a prominence that it has never had heretofore at the world’s expositions. At Paris, Vienna and London the mineral exhibits were grouped under one of the general classifications and accorded meager space. For the first time it will have a building all to itself and its allied industries. Quoting from a pamphlet issued by F. J. W. Skiff, chief of the department, “the groundwork of all the arts and sciences and the mechanical industries will be contemplated within the walls of the structure dedicated to Mines, Mining and Metallurgy. All of the precious minerals, all of the economic minerals, all of the precious stones, all of the coal, all of the building stones and marbles, all of the clays and sands, all of the salts and pigments, as well as all of the machinery, implements and appliances employed in their conversion to the uses of man, will be fully represented.” Marbles, granites, jaspers, onyx, etc., will be offered for the inspection of the architect and decorator. Numerous machines and tools for channelling, sawing, lifting, turning and polishing granites, sandstone, marble, etc., will be collected for the purpose of demonstrating the facility with which great masses of stone are transformed into useful and ornamental objects.

From the pamphlet referred to we extract the following classifications of special interest to our readers:

**Group 44. Building Stones, Ornamental Stones and Quarry Products.**

Class 396 Building stones, granites, slates, etc., rough hewn, sawed or polished—For buildings, bridges, walls, or other constructions, or for interior decoration, or for furniture.

Marble, white, black or colored—Stalagmite marbles, onyx, brecciated marbles, serified wood, agates, jaspers, porphyries, etc., used in building, decoration, statuary, monuments, vases, or furniture.

**Group 57. Grinding, Abrading, and Polishing Substances.**

Class 297 Grindstones, horns, whetstones, grinding and polishing materials, sand, quartz, garnet, crude topaz, diamond, corundum, emery in the rock and pulverized, and in assorted sizes and grades.

**Group 58. Quarrying and Working Stone.**

Class 370 Quarrying, channelling, and cutting engines.

Class 371 Derricks and fittings.

Class 372 Slate-cutting, sawing, and planing machines.

The following rules and regulations should be carefully read by those intending to make exhibits:

Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their application. When the allotment of space is definitely made, exhibitors will be notified of their allotment of space and its location, and will be furnished with a permit to occupy the same, subject to the general rules and regulations adopted for the government of the Exposition and the special rules governing the department in which their exhibit will be made. Permits for space will not be transferable.

If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of exhibits within a reasonable time after arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whosoever it may concern.

The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement with the Chief of Construction, begin as soon as the progress of the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence November 1st, 1892, and no articles will be accepted after April 10th, 1893. Space not taken possession of by April 1st, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

Any single piece or section of any exhibit of greater weight than 30,000 pounds will not be accepted if machinery is required for its installation.

The Traffic Department has made arrangements with all the leading railways of the country for reduced rates. Full rates will be charged on exhibits on the forward journey, the same being returned free to the point of shipment via the same route first used, provided the ownership in the goods remains unchanged. Goods must be delivered at the Exposition clear of all freight or other transportation charges. The difficulty of handling exhibits of a heavy and cumbersome character is minimized by an elaborate system of tracks within the grounds. Tracks of standard gauge will be constructed into the center of the Mines and Mining building, so that the bulk is not broken until the consignment is finally unloaded on the space allotted for its exhibition.
A Memorial to Anna Sewell, the Authoress of "Black Beauty."

"BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL."

Miss Caroline Phelps Bokes, of New York, has supplemented her gift to Ansonia of a public library with a public drinking fountain which is to be located near the library building.

The fountain is of polished Scotch (red) granite, and will be placed on the corner at the junction of Cottage Avenue and South Cliff Street, where the crosswalk now is. In height it stands 12 feet 8 inches, the column being 1 foot 2 inches in diameter. The trough is 4 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches across its base. The trough is circular in shape and stands a foot away from the column, the water flowing constantly. At equal distance around the trough are substantial granite posts to prevent the finish being marred by contact with vehicles. On the library side of the column is a small basin jutting out from the side, into which the water is constantly flowing from a pipe, from which the human family may quench their thirst. The column itself is surmounted by an artistic capstone, on which is a globe. On this is inscribed "Blessed are the Merciful." Half-way up the column, on the street side, is another inscription:

IN MEMORIAM
ANNA SEWELL
Author of
"BLACK BEAUTY."

Antonia Stanton.

Georgia Marble.

During the past five years a large amount of Georgia marble has been brought into the northern market. The deposits from which this stone is taken are situated at Tate, a small village about 50 miles north of Atlanta, and covering an area of about 7,000 acres. The marble occurs very near the surface, varying from 1 or 2 inches to 3 feet. It is characterized, say L. P. Kinnicut and F. A. Bigelow in Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, by its very coarse crystalline structure and its extreme whiteness, although mottled black and pink varieties are also found in the same locality. These deposits have been worked more or less for fifty years, but it was not until 1885, when railroad facilities were obtained, that the marble obtained notoriety as a building stone.

An analysis of this marble gave the following results: Calcium carbonate, 98.46 per cent; magnesia carbonate, 0.13 per cent; alumina 0.22 per cent; iron oxide, none; silica, 0.61 per cent; total, 99.82 per cent; absorption of water, specimen dried at 110 degrees C., 0.0421 per cent; loss in weight, by being exposed for one week to an atmosphere saturated with moisture and carbon dioxide, 0.987 per cent; loss in weight by being exposed for one week to an atmosphere saturated with moisture and sulphur dioxide, 0.2460 per cent. Its specific gravity was 2.723.

A very fine grained calcium carbonate marble, containing 98.66 per cent of calcium carbonate, and a fine grained dolomite marble, containing 43.20 per cent calcium carbonate and 55.68 per cent magnesium carbonate, gave by the last three tests the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calcium</th>
<th>Dolomite</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbonate</td>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent.</td>
<td>Per cent.</td>
<td>Per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption of</td>
<td>0.0674</td>
<td>0.0877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss by action</td>
<td>0.6732</td>
<td>0.3792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of carbon dioxide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss by action</td>
<td>0.1786</td>
<td>0.2382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of sulphur dioxide</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These tests indicate that the Georgia marble absorbs less water than even the fine grained carbonate or the dolomite marble, while the loss in weight by the action of both carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide is greater. The surface of the Georgia marble, however, after the action of the above gases, was perfectly smooth, its edges remaining sharply cut, while the surfaces of both the other marbles, and especially the dolomite marble, were sandy and gritty and the edges had a tendency to crumble.

GREAT NATIONAL ART PROJECT.

There have been placed in circulation by a Boston architect the designs and prospectus of a colossal national gallery of history and art. The author, Mr. Franklin W. Smith offers his design with the suggestion that this immense project be carried out and realized in Washington on reclaimed flats by the Potomac just back of the Washington obelisk. The plans are of titanic scope and provide for 30,000 feet range of picture galleries and 40,000 feet range of corridors for statuary, casts, models, etc.—a surface of 110 acres; 40 acres of which within the boundary walls are left for gardens and fountains until demanded for buildings from time to time as means may be provided.

That part of the area of the proposed institution which would be under roof include thirty-five acres; that outside about seventy-five acres. Besides this there would be 110 acres of park in which should be placed topographical models in full size and the habitations of man of all times. Thus the entire surface space occupied would be 200 acres.

The whole design would appear very much like a great city of composite styles of architecture. It includes specimen buildings and architectural devices of every variety, and gives a literal survey of the history of that necessary art. Crowning a height is represented the Parthenon, one-half greater than the original at Athens, surrounded by ranges of temples of the same
The Monumental News.

The Dyer Memorial.

Henry H. Kitson, the sculptor, is having a peck of trouble with the critics over his design for the Dyer Memorial fountain at Providence, R. I. It will be remembered that last fall he submitted a design for this work which was at first accepted but subsequently rejected on account of an alleged resemblance in its idea to the sculpture on a fountain at Pittsburg, Mass. It is due him to say that though the poetic thought was somewhat similar in both instances, the mode of treatment was sufficiently dissimilar to free him of the charge of plagiarism which was made at the time. With that experience, however, it would seem that Mr. Kitson would have steered wide of other men's ideas in making a new design, but he appears to have sailed “from Scylla to Charybdis.” The new design as described in this paper last month consists of a nude figure of a man, the left arm extended, the hand clutching an eagle with wings outstretched, perched upon his wrist, and the right arm raised as if about to strike the bird—the representation being that of a falconer. There was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1888 a piece of sculpture by Guillon, entitled “The Falconer.” It is likewise a nude figure of a man with the left arm extended, a falcon with outstretched wings being perched on the hand. The pose of the two figures is almost identical and in fact the idea portrayed is in such close resemblance as to suggest a parallel. If Mr. Kitson has not plagiarized in this instance he certainly is unfortunate in having his thought anticipated by the French artist. In any case he will find solace in an article by Mark Twain in a recent number of Harper’s, on the subject of mental telegraphy. “Is it not possible,” asks Twain, “that inventors are constantly stealing each other’s ideas while they stand thousands of miles asunder?”

It is now stated that the main figure is to be constructed after the original design. It is to be 6½ feet high, standing upon a natural rock in the center of a basin fifteen feet in diameter. The amount of the award is $5,600 and the work is to be completed by July, 1893.

KITSON’S DESIGN.

The old tree at the foot of Eighteenth street, Chicago, which still stands to mark the spot where the Indians attacked Capt. Heald after the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, in 1812, is dead. A writer in the Tribune suggests the erection of a monument on the spot.

In an appeal issued by the Grand Army it is requested that the members of each post “contribute something no matter if it is only five or ten cents,” to aid in the erection of a monument to Gen. Sherman at Washington. An enormous sum can be raised even by such small gifts, and when the statue is erected every soldier who sees it will feel that it is a part of his effort. Congress is expected to make an appropriation of $50,000 for this monument, which will doubtless be one of the finest at the capital, and if placed in front of the Treasury building, facing Pennsylvania avenue, as is proposed, it will be the most conspicuous.

GUILLON’S DESIGN.
New Receiving Tomb in Oak Grove Cemetery, Gardiner, Me.

We illustrate on this page a Receiving Tomb recently completed by the Oak Grove Cemetery Association of Gardiner, Me.

The tomb is built of Norridgewock granite; the cornice, bands, brackets, corbels, etc., are fine hammered and the body of random coursed ashlar. The massive turned columns at either side of the entrance are made of Red Beach Granite, and is highly polished, and the effect of the whole is very satisfactory. The interior is divided into cells or catacombs; the partitions between the cells are 8-inch brick; floors of cells cast-iron; in the floor of each cell are three rolls which which are 1 inch higher than the floor on which the casket will rest, and is easily moved; the steel pinions on which the rolls turn, rest in a box or bearing and so made that it is claimed they will never rust or require oiling. Each cell is provided with a swing door and is numbered. The building is as thoroughly ventilated as is possible for this class of buildings by natural ventilation. The roof is a succession of brick arches vaulted between 12-inch steel beams and covered with 5 inches of cement concrete; the foundation is 6 feet deep and one solid mass of granite and cement under the entire building.

The tomb was designed by E. E. Lewis, architect, and built by John Milton, both of Gardiner, at an expense of $6,000, and is said to be one of the best arranged and most thoroughly built tombs in New England.
The Monumental News.

The Forest Hill Cemetery Co. has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with a capital stock of $200,000. Two hundred acres of undulating land adapted to cemetery purposes has been purchased and will be improved at once.

In his annual report to the proprietors of Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Superintendent Geo. W. Cressy states that 27 iron fences were removed from lots during the past year; about 100 have been taken down within three years. The report also states that 13 lots were placed under perpetual care.

It is stated that the last illness of the late Duke of Clarence was brought on by standing with uncovered head at the open grave of a deceased friend. The number of deaths directly attributable to this cause will never be known, but enough has been shown to bring about either an entire abandonment of the custom, or the adoption of means by cemeteries whereby mourners will not be exposed.

A New York legislator, who fathered a resolution providing for the investigation of cemeteries, has written that the motive of the investigation is to clear up the nuisance in the city and that the information will be published by the Board of Health. The investigation has been made by the Board of Health and the information will be published in the next number of the bulletin.

The Funeral Reform Association of the United States was incorporated at Columbus, O., last month. The objects of the association, whose headquarters are in Cleveland, are to provide for and secure the burial of the dead in the most respectful, appropriate, inexpensive and unostentatious manner, and to discourage opposite tendencies; to make provision for, organize, institute, establish, manage, supply and be the principal ruling organization over all subordinate organizations or societies that have or may be organized and instituted by this parent chapter or society in Ohio and elsewhere in the United States, for the purpose of teaching, cultivating and preserving the objects set forth, subject to the laws of the Constitution, and, in the several States.

The association has about 1,000 members in Cleveland, and two chapters in Michigan, and now bids fair to become national.

A copy of the sixtieth annual report of Mt. Auburn cemetery, Boston, has been received from Superintendent Longer. The Repair Fund which represents the amounts accumulated for perpetual care of lots now amounts to $85,428.81, a gain of $43,726.81 for the year.

The Permanent Fund, on which dependence is placed for general expenses after all available lots shall have been sold, amounts to $309,379 and the General Fund for improvements, etc., $81,556, 3,460 feet of iron water pipe was laid last year and is now so complete that with the aid of 400 feet of hand hose any lot in the cemetery can be reached. To meet the demand for flowers a new greenhouse has been built, it is 170'20' feet. 59 monuments and 385 headstones were erected; 45 iron fences and 4 granite curings were removed. Total number of interments 21,948, of which 355 were made last year. The receipts were $90,791.33 and the expenditures $86,566.94.

It is perhaps not generally known that our Gracious Queen has a private cemetery for her favorite dogs, says the Funeral Directors' Journal, of London. A correspondent writes:—

When their short span of life is spent the Queen's pets are laid to rest beneath the turf where they gambolled as puppies, and were exercised when they grew up. Each little grave is marked by a simple stone tablet about a foot long and eight inches across, whereon a few words are engraved, giving the name and date of death. Planted aside the grass just where we stood, we read:

MAURICE,
Favourite Mont St. Bernard,
of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
Died November, 1864.
A little farther away lay, "Prince, Scotch Terrier. Brought from Balmoral, June 14, 1865. Died February 6, 1874." In the shade of a small fir rests "Nellie (Collie), mother to Bess, Flora, and Salter. Died October 12, 1886." Hard by is "Mina, daughter of Corran and Princess. Born February, 1865. Died February, 1874." One of the same blood is a few steps away, "Dot, granddaughter of Corran. Died May 3, 1881. Age 9 years." There were many more of these sad records dotted about. The last we read before turning to give our attention to the living, was, "Gipsy, the favourite Collie of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Brought from Balmoral, June, 1866. Died March 15, 1867."

A Montevideo Cemetery.

The cemetery at Montevideo, Uruguay, is considered one of the sights of the capital. It has a monumental entrance and an elaborate chapel, and it reputed to be the most luxurious and best arranged cemetery in South America. It is situated on the sea-shore and divided into three sections, surrounded by high walls, in which are arranged on the inside innumerable niches, each with its marble tablet recording the names of those whose remains are deposited inside. The coffins are wound up to the mouth of these mural cells by means of a portable lift and ladder combined, and the whole surface of the walls is hung with wreaths of fresh flowers or of beads, which stand out in bold relief against the marble facings. Each section of the cemetery is carefully laid out, fenced in with iron railings, and full of tombs and monuments of great price and pretensions, due to the chisels of the sculptors of Rome and Milan. The vegetation in the cemetery is most varied, and besides the funeral cypress there are flowering shrubs of many kinds, and on almost every grave there are wreaths of fresh flowers. —Ex.
The Monumental News.

The Wiedemann Monument.

The Wiedemann monument in a Evergreen cemetery, at Newport, Ky., is a fine example of sepulchral art. Erected to the memory of one who had been the foremost business man of the place it is fitting that it should be as it is, the most conspicuous monument in the local cemetery. The monument proper is of Barre granite, the lower base being in size 10 feet by 5 feet 7 inches, and 16 inches in height. As will be seen by the accompanying illustration the family name is inscribed on the second base which is 13 inches high, and on the third base is carved a branch of oak, above which, on a highly polished plate, is the inscription. The figures on either side of the pedestal represent "Life" and "Death." They are in white marble, as is also the figure which surmounts the whole, and which typifies "Resurrection." These statues are well executed, as indeed is the entire monument in all its details. It is the work of Legner & Quaing, of Bellevue, whom the local paper credits with having "contributed more to the artistic embellishment of the Newport cemetery than any other firm." The monument is 21 feet in height, over all.

A monument around which clings a remarkable romance stands in So. Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. It is of marble and represents a lady with a twin upon each arm. The monument is erected over the grave of the wife of a Polander named Sanders, who once dwelt in Philadelphia, and earned his bread as a wood-carver, at which work he was a master. His wife passed away in child-birth, and the heartbroken widower spent many a long night in the wearying but loving labor of cutting out her life-size image as it now stands gracefully upon the pedestal, whereas he engraved the figure of his mallet and tools, when the last line was finished. He lies not there himself sleeping peacefully beside his wife, as was his wish, overlooking the Schuykill. He wandered back to his native Poland, sacrificed his life on a hard-fought battlefield, and there his ashes lie, mingled with those of his sires.

Tux Field & Alden Granite Works have moved from Hornellsville to Rochester, N. Y.
Secretary J. H. Brennan gave a historical sketch of the association and a plea for its support in the future.

Mr. O. M. Wentworth told of "the new fangled arrangements which are different from the way they used to be," and he incidentally mentioned that this was an age of signs. Frequently a firm has more signs on the outside of its buildings than they have stock inside.


In the evening theatre parties were in order and all had a good time before taking their departure from their Boston friends who will again have the pleasure of entertaining the "boys from the country" at the semi-annual meeting next July, which will also be held at the Hotel.

Among those present at the banquet were:
From Maine—A. P. Copch, Cornish; W. W. Copch, Cornish; John E. Staples, York Village.
New Hampshire—Will A. Fellows, Lyman; William G. Garrison, Manchester; John S. Treat, Portsmouth; R. P. Stevens, Manchester.

From Vermont—R. C. Bowes, Montpelier; E. R. Morse, Rutland, Charles H. Sheldon, Rutland.

Massachusetts—Philip Allen, Dedham; Richard Briggs, Woburn; James F. Brown, Shirley Village; George E. Chase, Lawrence; Robert Clark, Plymouth; Charles Clements, Boston; John H. Coon, Boston; Orville W. Crosby, Orleans; C. Frank Woodward, manager, Fitchburg; Orris S. Fowler, Maynard; Charles S. Hall, Boston; David Harris, Marlboro; Hartwell & Reed, Fitchburg; John J. Horrigan, Cambridgeport; Jones Brothers, Boston; Edward H. Kavanagh, Gloucester; Albert C. Kinney, Milford; Freeman R. Knowles, Chelsea; Frederick W. Lacon, Fall River, Oliver H. Linnet, Westfield; Love Brothers, Webster; Nathaniel C. Matthews, Winchendon; McGregor & Casman, Springfield; Michael D. Morris, Southbridge; Henry Murray, Boston; Richard New & Son, Boston; Edwin J. Pease, Hadley; Robert C. Randall, Wareham; Amiel A. Rankin, Greenfield; Thomas M. Reilly, Westboro; George H. Robinson, Charlestown; David A. Rogers, Clinton; Robert L. Sands, Cambridge; Patrick J. Sheehan, Concord; John F. Slater, Hopkinton; William A. Somers, Boston; William C. Taylor, Boston; Torrey & Co., Boston; Wall & Sullivan, Worcester; Oliver M. Wentworth, Boston; Amasa A. Whitcomb, Chelsea; Elmer C. Willson, Boston; Alexander McDonald, Cambridge; C. H. Griffin, Boston; E. C. Willson, Boston.

Rhode Island—James B. Cotrell, Newport; George William Green, Woonsocket; Stanton & Farmar, Providence.

Connecticut—Thomas C. Smith, New Britain.

The Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England held its annual meeting at Boston, Feb. 9th, and elected the following officers: President—J. Q. A. Field, Quincy, Mass; Vice-Presidents—H. E. Sheldon, J. G. Battersby, Jr., Concord, New Hampshire; O. R. Smith, Westerly, A. F. Farmar, Providence, Rhode Island; James Ingrom, George Lemmon, Barre, Vermont; William Booth, Millstone Point, Chas. F. Stoll, New London, Connecticut; Thomas Conch, Round Pond, J. F. Bodwell, Hallowell, Maine; W. N. Plynt, Monson, Henry McNeely, Quincy; Walter & Lyon, Boston, Massachusetts. Treasurer—W. S. Wallis, Rockland, Maine. The Secretary will be chosen by the executive committee later. There were about 100 at the meeting, each State sending a strong representation.

Several resolutions were adopted and the executive committee was extended a vote of thanks. Some new bills of prices were submitted from different local associations and referred to the committee. Everything was reported in good working order and although several bills are pending no labor trouble is anticipated.
Meeting of the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Ohio Marble and Granite Dealers Association was held at Columbus, February 9th and 10th with about thirty members in attendance.

Mr. Wm. R. Jones of McConnelsville presided and after calling the meeting to order delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association,—This being my first opportunity of meeting with you since the election of officers, I deem it my duty to thank you for the honor conferred on electing me President of this Association. While I had no aspiration for the honorable position, nevertheless I assure you that I fully appreciate the compliment.

In entering upon the duties of the office, I fully realize the responsibilities and the work to be successful, and for the good of the Association, will have to depend largely upon your support and co-operation. Trusting I may discharge the duties, partially, at least, to your satisfaction.

The purpose of this meeting to-day should be the presentation and discussion of the principles, methods of action, and reforms, which tend to the improvement and elevation of the business which we represent and by social intercourse create within us a true spirit of regard for each other’s welfare.

Rejoicing in the good this Association has accomplished in the past, I can only hope, with yourselves, that this meeting will be successful in the suggestion and adoption of measures that will promote unity of sentiment and harmony of action in carrying forward the objects of this Association.

While much important matter will doubtless come before this meeting, I wish to direct your special attention to the adoption of such measures as will bring about a thorough organizing of local or District Associations throughout the States. We look upon this as the most important movement requiring your consideration.

Application for membership in the Association were received from the following named firms:


Afternoon Session.

Secretary Kelley read a telegram from Bagley & Nason, Chicago, expressing regret at their inability to have a representative at the meeting.

Secretary Kelley read the following report:

Springfield, O., Feb. 9, 1892.

To the officers and members of the Granite and Marble Dealers Association of Ohio.

Gentlemen,—In presenting this semi-annual report as Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, I have but little to offer, except that which relates to matters wholly clerical, consisting mostly of correspondence with the various members of the Association and to a slight extent with those who are not yet members, yet are desirous of knowing something of the prospects of our Association to bring something of benefit to the trade in general.

Inquiry has been made by members of the Association, how certain parties may be reached, who are not members, that are doing business irregularly. Contrary to good business principles.

One member requests to know how to reach a party who does not pay his debts and entirely ignores all demands made upon him and all correspondence whatever.

Another desires that something be done with a party who has no place of business, not even an office, who goes about the country proposing to sell monument material at wholesale prices, and accepting a small per cent for his trouble.

Another wishes redress from a Brother Member of the Association who is making false representations concerning him and his work and thus injuring him.

All these I have answered in as full and complete a manner as I was able, yet no specific charges were filed accompanying the evidence necessary, no action could be taken.

These cases are cited to show that there are points in each of these inquiries which should enlist the attention of the Association, and a remedy be found for such existing evils, for evils, truly are, and the Association is looked to for a relief from them.

It may be well here to state that methods are now being discussed whereby a favorable reply can be given to such inquiries, and a means found through which relief can be obtained.

A meeting of the National Association of Granite and Marble Dealers is now called, and all Eastern and Western Associations (State as to local) are expected to send delegates thereto, nearly all of whom have already appointed their delegates and signed their intention of being present. I have no doubt that a system will be developed whereby all rational claims for relief from irresponsible or unworthy and irregular dealers can be speedily enforced, and that without compromising any Association or individual member entitled to relief.

This meeting of the National Association is to hold in Quincy, Mass., beginning on Wednesday, April 20, 1892, and it is expected that the Granite and Marble Dealers’ Association of Ohio will appoint and send her quote of delegates, as she is known as one of the earnest movers in the efforts for a practical reformation of the abuses of the trade, and I would suggest if there be any special enactments desired by this State Association that they be presented at this session, fully discussed and your delegates instructed to press such measures for adoption before the National Association.

The financial duties of the Secretary have been attended with much pleasure, for so many encouraging responses have come from the various members in reply to appeals for the payment of dues, that I feel assured in saying that the evidence is strong that our membership has the welfare of the Association at heart and are willing to stand by, and uphold the efforts of officials who show a desire to promote their interests by advancing the interests of the Association.

At the time your Secretary was inducted into office he stated he would be prompt and exacting in the collection of the finances of the Association. This has been the course followed, yet it has been the desire to temper that promptness with judgment and discretion, that no great burden might be placed upon any one, but that the end sought might be assured and the exchequer of the Association be kept in good condition.

I am gratified to be able to report that a generous proportion of the members have liquidated the claim for annual dues to July 1, 1892, and I feel assured that nearly all will do so before our annual meeting in July next. The balance in Treasury is $1,000.00. Uncollected claims for dues amounting to $15 of which, it is anticipated will be paid, and which will make a more creditable showing. A few of our members have failed to meet their obligations, and have permitted their dues to remain unpaid for one year or more which subjects them to the penalty prescribed in Article 17 of the amended By-Laws, passed Feb’ry 10, 1891, which reads as follows.

Article XVII. All members now in good standing who shall become in arrears for dues for one year after due notice of
such arrests by the Secretary, shall be dropped from the roll of membership and shall only be reinstated by paying all dues and assessments that may stand against them, and said parties shall be considered under charges until such reinstatement shall take place, and after due notice by the Secretary all members shall govern themselves accordingly.

The firm of The Sheldon Marble Co., Rutland, Vt., having sold out their business, Jan. 1, 1899, their names will necessarily be dropped from the roll of membership and the office of Director as now held by Mr. Chas. H. Sheldon be declared vacant. I would suggest that Honorary Membership be conferred upon Mr. Chas H. Sheldon by vote of the Association and that he be re-elected as Director to fill the vacancy.

In closing this report permit me to extend my heartfelt thanks for the courtesy extended me by the entire membership in all the transactions that have come up and I hope that my service has been such as can be approved and that the future will reward my most earnest effort to serve the Association for its best interests, so long as I shall be trusted to look after its financial and clerical well being. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. KELLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

The Treasurer's report showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition financially, with a balance of $120.75 on hand.

Mr. J. H. Kelley, a member of the committee on Legislation, made a verbal report, to the effect that a new bill for the proposed Lien Law had been placed in the hands of a Senator and the indications were that the bill would be favorably received.

A communication was read recommending an amendment to Article 14 of the Constitution, in reference to grievances. Referred to a committee who are to report at next meeting.

Mr. Roche Burrell, of New Lexington, read the following paper:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
The very noticeable apathy and indifference to Association interests among members present at our last July meeting, together with the longer list of absentees, awakens a train of thought that while it may be neither humorous nor eloquent, yet may still contain a few grains of truth. In Association matters, it seems that we have been actuated by the opposite spirit to that which prevailed in our old style, skull-rubbing, throat-cutting manner of doing business. Then we denied or refused to believe that the "other fellow" was doing or had done so much worse, that our men were as usual compared with his. But when we come to association meetings, we seem to turn metaphysico-moral somersaults, and act (or rather neglect to act) as though we knew the "other fellow" were all prepared to offer a grand, successful solution to the vexation question of "how shall we eliminate all the bad elements and disagreeable characteristics of our trade and elevate it to the first rank of respectability and profit," and that they had done so for our especial benefit. But we don't realize on our experience.

Have you ever noticed the persistency with which both members and non-members have wrapp'd their precious selves about with the mantle of complacent self-exoneration from the labors and sacrifices necessary to accomplish the result we so much desire? Ask a non-member to join and help make the business what it ought to be, and nearly every time he replies, "I don't see in you are doing any good," or "you can never get men to live up to your rules" with an utter contempt for Harvey or Pinnock, and a heavy accent on "you" and "your", which shows that he disclaims any part or lot in the work. But before he goes three sentences farther, will as plainly show his eager readiness to participate in the benefits the workers obtain, if he can gratify.

Ask a member what we can do to better matters, and too often he will yawn and say "I don't know," or "But one thing's certain; that is, I'm tired of wasting time and money going to the meetings when there's nothing done."

Brothers, these states of feeling of selfishness, should not prevail. We are all equally interested, and it is equally incumbent on all to contribute time, talent and means to accomplish the reforms and objects we so much need. It is according to divine law, which is infallible, that if we would accomplish anything we must do with our might what our hands find to do." Let us live up to a clear precept of a high interpretation of constitutional law, and if we know of any crookedness in the trade, let us dare to tackle it and root it out. It may cost us some trouble and money, but the proving ourselves a live association, will not only be a warning to evil-doers along this line, but will encourage other associations younger, and it may be weaker, to do as they should; and, I believe, will get other and better men to join us. As it is, our list of membership is not increasing alarming fast.

I have been told that some retail members claim to own interests in quarries and that they can therefore sell cheaper than other dealers. Is not this in violation of the spirit of Article 4, of our Constitution, which says, "Any person who both wholesales and retails marble and granite or either, cannot become a member? And conversely, a retailer's going into wholesaling, and a wholesaler who goes to retailing, renders them ineligible to continue membership." We should be consistent or dishonest.

The responsibility resting equally on all to make our Association a success, let each come forth with a uniform schedule of prices as the marble men have done. Sell to all alike.

Let us not shirk out and leave the officers to keep us alive and awake. I would respectfully suggest that the wholesale granite members adopt a uniform schedule of prices as the marble men have done. Sell to all alike.

If one member is a mathematician, let him formulate a schedule of prices for the retailers, adapted to the necessities of the case. Is another an essayist, let him write a dissertation on commercial equity, fraternity, or business consistency. It is still another a speaker, let him address us on any of the many questions of interest. And then let us tell the rest of Ohio's dealers the particulars, either through "Stone," "The Reporter," "Monumental News," or the secular press of our respective districts. By so doing, I think we will increase the interest and attractiveness of our organization, so that dealers who have been importuned and refused to join, will voluntarily apply for admission.

And when we have a good working majority, we can say to the cut-throat who is ruining the business, "you stop!" and he will stop!

If men, with the reputed mental caliber of coal miners, can by union of forces accomplish their just aims and desires, and protect themselves alike from what they call "blacklegs" undermining them in prices, and the oppressions of cruel capital, surely we, with all our business ability, politeness of address, culture, refinement, elegance of manners, intelligence, virtue, temperance, consistency, morality, sanctity, urbanity, integrity, purity of character, kindness of consideration for our customer's welfare, faithfulness in filling our contracts, can plant our banners and sustain our position on the vantage ground of respectability, and profitable pursuit of our highly civilized and civilizing calling.

The paper was received with applause.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10TH.—MORNING SESSION.

Application for membership was received from J. P. Kendall, of Marion, and he was duly admitted.
The Monumental News.

The President appointed J. H. Lloyd and H. J. M. Jones as delegates to the meeting of the National Marble and Granite Dealers Association, to be held at Quincy, Mass., April 20th, with Roche Burrell and C. G. Leavensworth as alternates.

The Secretary was authorized to instruct the delegates to use their efforts in having the National Association hold its next annual convention at Chicago during the World's Fair. The meeting to be held in the great Convention Hall provided by the World's Fair Auxiliary Committee.

A resolution introduced by Roche Burrell calling the attention of the Association to the actions of an employee of the cemetery trustees in his town and asking the Association to intercede in his behalf was passed with considerable discussion and resulted in the appointment of a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions and forward same to the cemetery trustees.

C. G. Leavensworth from the Committee on Membership reported that the committee had taken no action. A new committee of three was appointed to redistrict the State and devise plans for increasing the membership of the Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Legislation reported that the Labor Committee to whom the Senate bill for the Lien Law had been referred had reported the bill favorably and its passage in the Senate was assured.

The Committee on Redistricting the State made the following report:

Your Committee would respectfully suggest that the State of Ohio be divided into districts as follows:


This division of the State having been affected we would recommend that the Association employ a thoroughly competent person at a stated salary to be determined upon, to begin the work of organization in such districts as the Association may name, such organization having been effected, to proceed with the same work in the remaining districts under the direction of the Secretary, until the entire State shall be completely organized. Your Committee would further suggest that the Secretary be empowered to employ such a person as he may deem fit to accomplish the work, and further that he shall have full power to direct the movements of such person and to this end shall keep himself in constant correspondence with same. We would also suggest that the person employed as organizer shall have the power to make such changes in the district as he may deem advisable, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

HUGH J. M. JONES, C. G. LEAVENSWORTH, ROCHE BURRELL, COMMITTEE.

Toledo, July 12th, was chosen as the place and time for the next meeting. I. H. Kelley was appointed as a committee to prepare a program for the next meeting to consist of papers on timely topics.


Important to Delegates to Quincy.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 23, 1892.

The resolution of Mr. J. M. A. Field, "that one delegate from each local and State Association of Marble and Granite Dealers be appointed to meet the National Association (meeting now called for April 20, 1892) at Quincy, Mass., has not been well understood. Some Associations have appointed more than one delegate, which is not in accord with the resolution, as this number only can take part and represent any one association in the proceedings of the National Association under this special call.

All Associations will please take notice.

I. H. KELLEY, Sec'y National Association.

The annual meeting of the United States Granite Producers Association was held in Chicago, on the 2nd inst. The principal business done at the meeting was the endorsement of the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis meeting last November. The secretory was instructed to visit the New England association at their annual meeting on the 9th in Boston and present for their consideration the resolutions heretofore adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. H. Schneider of the Schneider Granite Company, St. Louis Mo.; vice presidents, W. G. McKenney of the North Sioux Falls Stone Company, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Walter Arnold of the Northern Granite Company, St. Cloud, Minnesota; treasurer, W. H. Easterly of the Berlin & Montello Granite Company, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Swan. The executive committee was selected subject to the approval of the local bodies as follows: J. A. Shepard, Wisconsin; John Nevin, Minnesota; C. W. Hubbard, Dakota; C. M. Smith, Missouri; L. Farn, Georgia; Jas. H. Redding, South Carolina; Thos. Woolf, N. Carolina; W. E. Dibble, Virginia.
The Granite Trade in Scotland.

Trade is fairly good and some large shipments are moving towards the U. S. for Spring delivery. Manufacturing has been somewhat disarranged for a few days owing to a strike among polishers. The "Craigievar," a new Hill O'Fare Granite quarry has been recently opened and promises to increase considerably the extent of the supply of this popular stone.

The red Swedish granites are growing in popularity, and a Norwegian syenite known as "Labradorite" "Emerald Punch," etc., is being brought here in large quantities and is sent to London and vicinity in shape of polished pilasters, columns, etc., as well as being extensively worked for monumental purposes for local and export trade. The formation of this rock is peculiar having the appearance of a mass of partially fused prisms, each individual prism, on the polished surface, giving off at some angle, an iridescent hue resembling mother of pearl. The effect is most pleasing and brilliant and as none of the brilliancy is lost in artificial light it is growing in favor as a stone for polished trimmings for interiors. There are two varieties—the dark brown and the blue, both of which are in great favor in Norway, Sweden and Germany, where they have been used for some years. The burnished surface is not pleasing, but the polished surface will it is claimed by all being it rapidly into both monumental and architectural purposes. 

JIMMIE ANDERSON, SCOTLAND.

Cartwright Brothers' Problem Explained.

In the January Number, Jos. W. Nethery, in answer to our question (in a box) has solved the thing the first time. We dug a trench under the long leg, just the same length as the slip on the leg of the derrick. Then we hitched our horse at the end of the slip and with the assistance of a man with a bar under the leg pole, we pulled the derrick over until it again stood upright. Now about the difficulty Mr. Nethery had in setting the Winches-ter, I'd, monument, we think that when the boom swung around against the guy we would have put in another guy on the other side of the boom, slack up the first guy and let the boom swing around. Mr. R. G. Stokes' plan would have done all right and would have worked as well as the other.

Our dealer, wrote, that if we had shown more intelligence in selecting a derrick that was safe in the start, we need not have got into that scrape at all.

CARTWRIGHT BROTHERS,
Detroit, Mich.

Reply to "A Tale of Woe."

I've listened to your "tale of woe"—
'Tis something like "A wall of too,
You must have "corns.
You noisy, restless, bellowing calf
You make too great a noise, by half,
You should have "horns."
You make me shiver, make me shake—
And back and sides, etc. ache.
At such a "wall.
The lion's skin in which you hide
Don't cover head and all besides—
You've shown your "tail."
And such a "tale of woe!" I'm sure
No mortal, sane, could ever endure—
You must be "dastardly.
Else 'out of the draft' you'd try to soar
And strive to give us a helping hand—
Not blast the "craft."

A few suggestions let me give—
Arouse yourself I look up, and live!
And get some inspiration
By throwing off your selfish self,
Get higher aims than sordid self—and join an "Association."
Thus, give your fellow-man a lift—
Set "blues" and "woes" at once adrift,
Then sweetest peace you'll know.
And everyone will "devil" his chance
Conspire to tamp—tamp—tamp trouble.

To write "A tale of woe."

SECRETARY.
M. H. Mosman, Chicopee, Mass., will cast Rebisso's equestrian statue of William Henry Harrison for Cincinnati.

Bureau Brothers, Philadelphia, have completed Elwell's statues of Charles Dickens and Little Nell and they have been forwarded to London. The Tammany monument illustrated last month, it should have been stated, was cast by Bureau Brothers.

One of the most important of the many contracts now under way at the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co. Foundry, New York, is Doyle's sitting figure of Horace Greeley to be dedicated at New York in May. This is the Bonnard Company's second statue of the immortal Greeley.

We have received from the American Bronze Co., of this city, a photograph of Leonard W. Volk's statue of Lincoln. The figure is heroic, representing the great emancipator standing with uncovered head, holding in both hands his famous proclamation. The statue, with four ideal side figures was designed for the soldiers' monument soon to be dedicated at Rochester, N. Y.

The subject of the bronze tympanum illustrated in this number is "Our Lord Rescuing the Lamb from the Thicket." It is one of the most beautiful works of the kind in this country. The panel is 15 feet long by 8 feet in height and was presented to the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church of New York by Dean Hoffman, whose mother built the chapel used by the students, as a memorial to her husband. The modeling was executed by J. Massey Rhind, of New York, and the casting by the Gorham Manufacturing Co. Mr. Rhind regards it as one of the finest pieces of casting he has had made in New York. The panel cost $3,000.

A dog which had for years followed a Brooklyn fire company recently died from injuries received while on duty. The fire-laddies erected a memorial to him in the engine house, (the painting of a statue), upon the base of which was inscribed, "Spot: Died Nov. 15, 1891. Although only a dog he met his death while doing duty."

At the annual meeting of the Grant Monument Commission, New York, Gen. Horace Porter was chosen president. The $5,000 salary attached to the Secretary's office has been done away with, J. C. Reed, the new incumbent, agreeing to act without pay. The executive committee was empowered to execute the contract for building the sub-base to the monument. The amount thus far subscribed is $159,848. The entire amount required is $500,000. A suggestion was offered to organize a financial bureau to raise the remaining amount.
TRADE NOTES.

J. D. Sheprar is with Charles Clements, of Boston, instead of E. C. Willison, as stated in our last issue.

M. H. Master of Sharon, Pa., has secured the contract for a soldiers' monument to be erected at Mahanoy City, Pa. It will be of Barren granite and cost $4,000.

A. E. Nichols, who for several years represented R. C. Boren Granite Co. on the road, has located permanently at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is manager for Elias Morris.

The Jackson, Mich., Parlier says that a granite sarcophagus recently erected there by C. W. Hill is "as proper in stone." Mr. Hill is just the kind of a man to execute such work if anybody can.


There is one thing I like about the Monumental News," writes Mr. Fred D. Gallow, the leading monumental sculptor of York, Ont., "it seems to give encouragement to monument men to design for themselves."

John Hanna, of New Britain, Ct., and New York, was awarded the contract for the pedestal of the General Hancock monument to be erected in New York city. A bronze bust of the deceased general will surmount the pedestal.

Theodore Markwalter, of Augusta, Ga., recently completed a monument of pleasing design for the Masons of that city. The monument, which is of marble, is in the shape of an altar, on which rests an open bible and other emblems of the order. G. W. Louippard, of Ypsilanti, Mich., is working up a trade in Michigan builders for monuments. The State geologist has made a report on the geology of the state and the marbles of the region are said to favor their home products.

S. W. Fenson, who for the past eleven years has been with Rollin Pond at Wooster, Mich., has accepted a position with the E. F. Berry of Concord, N. H., and will represent him west of the Mississippi. Mr. Pond says: "Patrons of his, you and you who are glad to know that he is to call again."

The Hennepin monument for New Orleans, which Albert Weber, the contractor, of that city, is having cut at Hallowell, Me., is by a singular coincidence being carved by Italians. A local correspondence states that they are superior workmen, and not of the class who played the exclusive of the New Orleans police.

The biggest calendar of the many that have come to us since January 1st is from T. S. Hubbard & Son, Elbridge, N. Y. The calendar bears portraits of father and son and states that they are the only firm of the business engaged in the marble trade in Elbridge for 25 years. The calendar is in the style of the State of New York.

Edward MacLean is now representing the Empire Granite Co., of Harrisville, Vt. He still retains an interest in the Berlin & Monroe Granite Co. of Chicago, in the trade which he established for them. We understand that Mr. MacLean claims the proud distinction of being the best equipped man on the road. He carries a Kodak.

The four of the four dealers at Columbus, O., are members of the association, the fourth being eligible owing to their being engaged both in retailing and jobbing, which deters them from membership. This concern is M. V. Mitchell & Son. They have been in trade at Columbus since 1854 and prior to that time were located in Zanesville, where they were established in 1854. They have placed some of the largest monuments in the world, one of the most noteworthy being the Greene monument, a Red Gate granite shaft 52 feet high with a bottom base 8 feet square. Messrs. Mitchell & Son have two yards where they carry quite a large stock of finished work. They are also building up quite a jobbing trade.

Charles Weare carries a large and finely assorted stock of finished monuments, both marble and granite, and is having a firstclass trade. He is contractor for the pedestal of the Schiller monument that was erected in Columbus last year. The pedestal is 14½ ft. the base and 14 ft. 6 in. high, where it is surmounted by a bronze statue of the German poet. Mr. Weare also gives some attention to interior marble work. The new Chittenden Hotel furnishes a pleasing example of his workmanship in this line.

Mr. Homer M. Woodward is of Columbus' well-known business men. He has been identified with the trade for many years and carries a nice line of monumental work. Mr. Woodward has always been a staunch association worker. The latest addition to the marble and granite industry of the city is Mr. H. O. Mason, who has moved in from Canal Winchester. Mr. Mason is fitting up a commodious showroom and workshop in the center of the city and is putting in a fresh line of monuments. He promises to be an active though an honorable competitor for the older established concerns.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vermont Marble Co. was held at New York last month and the following board of directors elected to serve one year: Fletcher D. Proctor, B. R. Morse, Frank G. Partridge, of Washington, D. C.; Fisher A. Baker, of New York; Adolphus Schenck, of New York; Thomas S. Williams, of New York; Francis B. Riggs, of New York; S. A. Howard, of Rutland; John R. Myers, of Syracuse, N. Y. The officers elected: Fletcher D. Proctor, president; Frank G. Partridge, vice president; Fisher A. Baker, secretary; E. R. Morse, treasurer.

NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.

P. McMahon, Ware, Mass., deceased.
Miles & McGull, Carroll, Ia., dissolved.
L. W. Abney, Harrisburg, Ill., sold out.
M. S. Robinson, Greenville, Ill., dissolved.
Abrahams & Haufl, Austin, Minn., dissolved.
Palmer & Marnock, Quincy, Mass., dissolved.
Adrian Ivo, of Ivo & Wagner, Buffalo, N. Y., dissolved.
Belknap Granite Co., Dover, N. H., recently commenced.
Andrew Metzger, Arcade, N. Y., succeeded by Wm. Seam.
H. L. Saylor, Collegeville, Pa., recently commenced business.
H. A. Mason, from Canal Winchester to Columbus, O.
McClure & Pate, McColl, S. C., sold out.
W. W. Pate, succeeded.
Buck, Spencer & Moore, Binghampton, N. Y., sold out to H. Barnes.
Howard & Barrett, Crawfordsville, Ind., dissolved; now J. W. Howard.
Geo. L. Schreider has moved his shop from Bradford to Pottsville, Pa.
Joseph Baum & Son, of Springfield, Ill., have opened a branch shop at Skokie, N. C.
J. Stover & Son, Portage, Wis., sold out his business to Turner, Blumenthal & Miller, has bought it back again.
C. Z. Rankin, Laconia, N. H., has bought out J. F. Merrill of that place, who will retire from active business.
D. M. Kerrs and W. S. Kapp have formed a partnership and will embark in the marble business at Bellingham, Ind.
Harry Strayer & J. H. Harb, of Dallatown, Pa., will move to Wrightsville, Pa., where they will open a marble yard.
C. A. Godwin and R. L. Remsburg, of Raleigh and Fayetteville, N. C., have joined issues and will operate Lander's old stand at Fayetteville.

The Standard Granite Co. organized at Mount Desert, Me., capital stock $50,000. They will operate the quarries and plant formerly owned by C. J. Hall.
Trade News Department—Among Our Advertisers.

Mr. Cary has been connected with the Zanesville house of Mr. W. C. Townsend for the past eight years and in that time has made a wide circle of friends in the retail trade south and west. Mr. Cary will for the present continue on the road, while his brother, who is associated with him, will be in charge of the Zanesville office.

We have received from Louis D. Gumb, Lowell, Mass., a sample of “Madison Pink Granite” from his New Hampshire quarry. The granite is a light pink beautifully furred with a darker color. It takes a very high polish and is adapted to either building or monumental purposes. Mr. Gumb is an experienced man in the granite business and in placing this new granite on the market feels that he has something that the trade will be glad to handle.

Cook & Watkins, the enterprising Boston wholesalers, have sent the Monumental News a copy of their new publication “Nonpariel Designs.” The handsome-bound volume contains a comprehensive collection of monumental designs in photogravure accompanied by a list of sizes and prices, in five kinds of granites. Their long connection with the trade has enabled Mezara, Cook & Watkins to know its requirements as well as any firm connected with the business and in their “Nonpariel Designs” they have certainly given their friends an excellent collection of “every day” designs.

Mr. E. C. Willison’s announcement does not appear in its accustomed position this month. Why? Simply because he has doubled the size of his card and we could not give him a half-page on the cover where his name has appeared for the last three years. Mr. Willison’s granite business has increased very materially the past year and he is now negotiating for one of the best appointed manufacturing establishments at Quincy. In addition to this branch of his business he is sole agent for Ravannah’s Hand Polishing, Sawing and Drilling Machine in the United States and Canada, one of the latest and best inventions that have been introduced for marble and granite workers. See his announcement.

New Patents.

Letters patent have been issued to William Cline, of Clayton, Indiana, for an improvement in glass monuments constructed in sections. The sections are hollow, so that they may be filled with flowers or other mementoes. The bottom of each section is closed and adapted to fit in the section below it, where it is secured by a flange.

Reinhold Pollemius, of St. Louis, has patented an improvement in name-plates for monuments. It consists of a frosted or ground glass tablet with smooth lettering underground thereon and a looking-glass reflector backing the tablet so that the letters are thrown into bold relief. It may be used also for naming or numbering houses, street corners, etc. It has an ingenious locking device which secures it in place.
A valuable deposit of marble is said to have been discovered near Bonaparte, Ia.

The New England Granite Co., Concord, N. H., are furnishing some heavy blocks of granite for the Congressional Library at Washington. A dressed stone shipped last month weighed seventeen tons.

A company has been organized at Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of $200,000, to operate the Dennis Mountain granite property near Salisbury, N. C. B. E. Sikes, of Washington, is president of the company.

For a consideration of $15,000 Mrs. Mary A. St. John, of New York, has conveyed to John Pierce, of that city, all of her Clark's Island granite property. It is understood that Mr. Pierce has made a ten years' lease of the quarries and sheds to other parties who will commence operations at once.

The Woodbury Granite Co., has taken out some unusually large blocks of granite at their quarries near Hadley, Vt. In 1830 they quarried a block 12 feet square by 150 feet long, and last October another containing 30,000 cubic feet was quarried. They are now getting out a monument for the 16th Vermont Regiment to be erected at Gettysburg, and are also supplying the material for a public building in Tamworth, Mass.

Mr. Frank Winfield, formerly of Denver, but now of Japan, has sent a large lot of samples of polished Japanese marble to friends in that city, says the Denver Sun. These marbles are from the quarries owned by Mr. Winfield. The varieties on exhibition number about twenty, and it is claimed that as many more are produced. The workmanship on the pieces, which are cut into vases, trays and ornaments of various kinds, is excellent, and especially admirable when it is known that no machinery was employed in the work.

A Corinthian cap 8½x8 ½x8 ½ and 22 tons weight is now being carved by the Petersburg Granite Quarrying Company, Petersburg, Va., for the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Richmond. It is the greatest undertaking of the kind ever yet attempted in this country, and when completed will be worthy of the cause it will commemorate to future ages, says a local paper. Two of the three parts of the cap are about finished. It is designed to mount the whole upon an oval pedestal 6 feet in diameter and 44 feet high, composed of 12 pieces of granite each weighing from 18 to 20 tons, and requiring 4 cars to transport each piece. The pieces for the pedestal have all been delivered to Mr. James Netherwood, the contractor for the monument.
The Monumental News.

McDONNELL & KELLEY, Manufacturers of Quincy and other New England Granites

QUINCY, MASS.

PATENT POLISHING BOX
Easily and quickly adjusted to any size or form of stone. No cutting. Saves time and material.
Sends for Circular and Price.
GEO. H. CURRÉE
GREENHILL, N.Y.

PRICES, ESTIMATES AND RULES FOR FIGURING THE COST OF GRANITE WORK.
By James Brennan.
Intended to assist in arriving at the cost of cutting, hammering, polishing and lettering plain surfaces, moulding, drapery, statues, urns, etc., in different kinds of granite, cost of rough granite workmen’s Bills of prices at principal granite centers.
Endorsed by leading dealers.
Handsomely bound in cloth, convenient size for pocket. By mail, postpaid, $1.

Subscribe for THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

From our regular Carpenters.

QUINCY, MASS.
Business has taken a jump the past month and the scarcity of stock, owing to a “wet spell” during February, is the only complaint at present.
The Granite Railway Co. is building the pedestal for the Farragut monument which is to be erected in Boston. It is of Quincy granite and will have a total height of 29 feet. The statue will be of bronze by H. H. Kitson, of Boston.
Frank Icchin is cutting a figure of Faith from a model made by Stephen O’Kelley, of Boston.
The Glenoac Granite Co. has erected a new derrick at its quarry at West Quincy and is making many other improvements that their increase of business demands.
The old firm of Falconer & Marnock has dissolved. The latter will continue “at the old stand” South Quincy, under the firm name of A. Marnock & Co.
Swingle & Falconer is the name of the new firm started this month. Mr. J. S. Swingle, who has been doing business in this city for some time, has been very fortunate in securing as a partner Mr. Alexander Falconer of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Falconer is a thoroughly practical man in the granite business and the new firm of Swingle & Falconer will make a specialty of Scotch and Swedish Granite.
Miller & Lane, West Quincy, have some large work on hand at present, one job is the soldier’s monument for Williamsport, Penn., of Oak Hill granite. It is 28 feet in height, the bottom base being 10 x 10 ft. On the second die are crossed swords and carbines, the bugle and cap. The figure is of a soldier at bugle call. Another being built by the same firm

FREDERICK & FIELD, Quarries and Works, QUINCY, MASS.
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GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEAM POLISHING WORKS.
QUINCY, MASS.

Craig & Richards Granite Co.

We quarry and manufacture our own stock, the handsomest DARK BLUE QUINCY GRANITE.
We also handle all kinds of New England and foreign granite. Every facility for handling large work.
Write us for Estimates. 101 Water St., - QUINCY, MASS.

An original and wonderful cutting and polishing material
Crushed Steel and Steel Emery.
is the Berlin, Conn., soldier's monument, 14 feet in height with a 7 feet 6 in. base. Resting on the rock-faced base is the hat, the knapsack, sword and bugle. A large eagle with outspread wings and a cannon ball in its talons, is cut in relief on the cap. It is a fine piece of work and all the details are well executed.

Beal & Brooks have just finished a figure of Hope 6 feet in height, for Palmer & Garvin of Manchester, N. H. They are finishing the modelling for the Barnes, $50,000 summer house and also doing the interior modelling for the St. Mary's church at Charlestown, one of the handsomest churches in the vicinity of Boston.

Mr. Jones of the firm of McMillen & Jones, South Quincy, is at present on a trip to England. This firm is building a large tomb and a large shaft monument 51 feet in height with a bottom base 12 x 15. It was necessary to cut the shaft in two pieces it being impossible to handle in the rough, such a stone as would be necessary. As it was the last piece, which weighed over 23 tons, when it was being hoisted from the quarry, broke one of the guys of the derrick and only by good fortune was saved from falling back into the hole and being smashed to pieces. The stoe is of light Quincy. The job is only one of the many "heavy ones" handled by McMillen & Jones of late. Business has been remarkably good with them.

W. T. Spargo has been shipping a number of originally designed sarcophagi lately, a very pretty one being a column die with heavy carved caps, bottom base 5 feet 4 feet 8 ins. P. Harnocourt has had a run on figures the past few months. One of the last under the hammer was that of St. John of Biblical, not temperance fame, with an eagle at his feet, a scroll in his left hand and a pen in his right. It was amongst a large monument built by F. Hardwick & Co. There was another one of Hope, for Gilley Bros., Olana, N. Y., and four more in the rough, partly finished, of Faith, Hope, Charity and Memory.

Ives & Warner Granite Co. is making an extension of shed and putting in a new derrick. Business is picking up nicely with this young firm.

BRONZE AND BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
Vaults and Tombs,
Doors and Gates a Specialty.
Send for Illustrated Catalogues.
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Junction of 16th St. and 9th Ave.
NEW YORK.

M. H. MOSMAN,
FRIDIANIENS.
CHICOPEE BRONZE WORKS
The largest in the United States. By far the most important Public Buildings in the country (and, I trust, and experience are a guarantee of best qualities). Made to order from the best materials blended, with the most efficient workmanship and the best designs. Also original designs for Artistic Public and Private Memorials. (Corporations solicited.)
CHICOPEE, MASS.

<AN ADVERTISEMENT>
in the columns of The Monumental News will keep your name before the wholesale and retail granite trade throughout the United States.

Send for Illustrated Hand Book.
Granite News from Barre, Vt.

John Duffus, the Williamstown manufacturer, returned from a trip to Scotland last month.

The firm of John O'Rourke & Co., at Plainfield, has been dissolved and the affairs of the company are now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. O'Rourke continues in trade under his individual name and continues to operate his quarries, of which he is the sole proprietor.

The dulness of the winter months is gradually disappearing, much to the gratification of manufacturers and workmen, and the silver lining that accompanies every cloud, is becoming visible, bringing with it the assurance that the dull days cannot last always, and that the longed-for busy rush of the spring season is not far distant.

The monument to be erected at Johnstown, Pa., in memory of those who lost their lives in the great flood of 1889, was shipped from Jones Brothers' works last month. The monument is a very elaborately carved sarcophagus, consisting of eleven pieces and surmounted by an ideal figure. The structure weighs nearly 40 tons and will stand about 25 feet in height.

McDonald & Buchan met with a serious loss on the 17th by the burning of their polishing mill. It was one of the most complete mills of the kind in Barre or elsewhere, and contained thirteen polishing machines, all of which were more or less damaged as were a number of blocks of granite. The building and stock were fully insured; the former will be promptly rebuilt.

All of the shops seem to be doing something and we feel safe in saying that the amount of work on hand will be much larger in February than in the former seasons. Rough stock as usual at this season is growing scarce, and is likely to continue so for some weeks. Some of the manufacturers report that as good as stock is more plentiful they will be ready to work their full complement of cutters.

The coming season promises to witness a number of improvements among our sheds. Jones Brothers' plans, which they are to carry out early in the season, will give them an establishment second to none in Barre. It will be commodious and fully equipped with modern appliances. The Empire Granite Co. will also make more largely than ever into trade and will equip their plant to meet every requirement.

George Lamson and James Ingram represented the Barre association at the annual meeting of the Granite Manufacturers Association in Boston last month, and John Park, secretary of the association and E. L. Smith, have been elected as delegates to the meeting of the National Marble and Granite Dealers Association which is to be held at Quincy, Mass., April 20th. This promises to be one of the most important meetings of the kind ever held.

There has been some talk of the granite dealers of the State combining for the purpose of erecting a monument at the World's fair. The cost of the structure has been placed at $6,000, but we have no official assurance that anything definite has been decided upon. Talk is one of the cheapest commodities on earth and it is hoped that our wealthy granite quarry owners will soon take the matter in hand and see that something tangible is done towards making a fitting exhibit of Barre granite. They cannot afford to be indifferent to this grandest of all opportunities for showing to the world the product of their unsurpassed quarries.

No applications for space will be received after July 1st, so that there is but little time left to act in this all important matter. If they have not already done so the Granite Manufacturers Association should appoint a committee to take the matter in hand at once.

Subscribe for The Monumental News.
Small Dealers and Granite Cutters of Barre.

As one walks about your town among the officers and tradesmen of your trade he must, if he be observant, notice the almost utter stagnation of business during this midwinter, 1892. Too often, indeed, almost hourly, he will see what must ever be to one of the most pathetic sights met with in business life—a strong man looking for work in vain.

The stranger to the trade and the unobservant ask the cause. The answer is, "Business is terribly dull," and this generally satisfies the questioner. But to the thinking man there must come other notions, and the larger his field for observation the more clearly must he be able to discover the "key log of the jam.

To begin with, you have the most beautiful grey granite known to the trade that is available from point of price and quantity. The business world wants your goods and, irrespective of any or no jobs in demand, the average "consumer" prefers grey, and your beautiful combination of white, blue and black gives the desired shade while its durability is undisputed.

In spite of these facts you are idle this winter and in want, while the mills of Italy which should have given you ample employment was good.

Men of Barre, your birthright is sold for a mess of pottage and a mighty insignificant one at that! The granite trade of today is practically controlled by jobbers who find it to their interest to ship foreign granite, which material is to be found in the shops all over the country, and only when compelled to do so do they offer Barre, and when they get a batch of orders on hand they work their stylograph and flood the small dealers of Barre with blotters for prices. Out of a dozen replies there is generally one or two that are ridiculous low and he is at once favored with the order. Too often, indeed, he is but ill able to stand the loss, for your jobber receives but a half-hand recognition from the wealthy manufacturer. It is the burst of one jobber that he makes his money (grows rich) off from the mistakes of small manufacturers.

One bad effect of this is that sooner or later the small manufacturer goes to the wall, but a still more deplorable effect is that it lowers the grade of Barre work and the small Italian buyer buys bright colored stock to cover the effects of poor work from abroad rather than chances of poor work on a neutral lined material. More than eighty per cent of the small stock sold to the trade is in other work than Barre and your workmen beg for work, your skins are empty and your families in need.

There are also jobbers who survive by a trick worthy of a scoundrel, occasionally one sells too low and goes to Barre to get over by getting a cap harem, a din there and banes elsewhere and your man out of work, who must eat, makes them up a piece or more as he can get them. This job when shipped neither matches in color nor fits at the joints and again is the standard of Barre work lowered and the trade swindled and you are that much more wronged.

No man can do good work for poor pay. Your wages are good enough if you can get 10 months work during the year, but workmen must get to work for good and reliable concerns and do good work and this means steady work. Do not work for that class of small "dealers" who cater to this branch of trade. This should force the trade into the hands of those who are interested in Barre and its advancement. Let the small dealer do work like yourself and if worthy of advancement he will rise to his level, but that octopus of the trade who "makes his money off the mistakes of small dealers" with others of his class has no legitimate place in the trade and he will become a thing of the wretched past.

May prosperity attend you.

Traveller.
Glencoe Granite Co.
Makers of DARK AND LIGHT Quincy Granite AND ALL EASTERN GRANITES.
QUINCY, MASS.

JOSS BROTHERS.
Manufacturers of Quincy Granite MONUMENTAL WORK of Every Description,
CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TRADE SUFFICIENT.
QUINCY, MASS.

CO-OPERATIVE GRANITE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of QUINCY, CONCORD, AND ALL EASTERN GRANITE.
Monuments & Cemetery Work, QUINCY, MASS.

Marble and Granite Dealers
From Maine to California, read the Monumental News.

DEALERS ONLY
CORRESPONDENCE:
DEAN & COOK
27 HANCOCK ST.
QUINCY, MASS.

It is the custom among undertakers in Paris, Brazil, to fill the cavities about the body with quicklime, to hasten decomposition. No jewelry or valuable clothing are ever buried with the body. The most contagious disease would not prevent the robbery of the grave were it known that clothing or ornaments were to be had for the digging. Unless the friends of the deceased purchase the lot on which the body is buried, it is liable to be dug up after a year or so and another body interred in its place. —Progression.

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Scientifically
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MALNATI BROS.
WESTBURY, NEW YORK.

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Near stock and workmanship guaranteed.

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Monument and Ornamental Plate and Ornamental GRANITE & MONUMENTS.


A. M. Deane & Co., Manufacturers of GRANITE MONUMENTS
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MANUFACTURERS OF GRANITE MONUMENTS.
ESTIMATES CRYSTALLY GIVEN.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
BOX 10, WEST QUINCY, MASS.

From Maine to California read the Monumental News.
The proportions of the Washington and Lafayette Monuments in Monumental Cemetery, Philadelphia, says the Record, are so adjusted as to express in numbers, symbolically, certain things relating to the heroes in whose honor the work was constructed. For instance, the surface measurement of the pedestal is seventy-seven square yards and two-thirds—the age of Lafayette was 77 years and 8 months. From the top of the pedestal to the top of the shaft is sixty-seven feet ten inches—the age of Washington being 77 years and 10 months. Immediately above the pedestal there is a succession of thirteen stages or steps, corresponding to the original number of States in the Union, and the secondary pedestal or sub-shaft of the obelisk above, is ornamented by thirty-two flutings or vertical grooves, which represent the number of States in the Union at the time the monument was building. The topmost member of all is an obelisk, a little less than Cleopatra's needles, fifty-six feet in height, corresponding to the number of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, in defense of which these two distinguished men fought. The four bronze vases on the monument were placed where it was intended statues of the four cardinal virtues were to stand, and may still be regarded as mere temporary substitutes.

Field & Wild, Dark Blue Quincy Granite. Rough Stock, Monumental and Cemetery Work. 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 GRANITE.
Correspondence Solicited. COPELAND ST., QUINCY, MASS.

McINTOSH & SON,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
MONUMENTAL WORK.
FROM ALL GRADES OF QUINCY AND OTHER GRANITES.
Estimates cheerfully given. Columbia St., SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Monumental Work, From All Grades Of
QUINCY and other GRANITE.
Send for Estimates. 34 QUINCY AVENUE, QUINCY, MASS.

BURTON & WILLIAMS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Black, Gray, and all the Leading Maine Granites.
Polishing Machinery run by Hydram Power, which enables us to make
very low estimates on all kinds of Monumental Work.
Orders Promptly Executed.

FULLER, FOLEY & CO.,
Artistic Memorials.
Granite Work of Every Description.
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Manufacturers of Fine
QUINCY & GRANITE
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Brooks Only Supplied. Correspondence Solicited.
Willard Street, West Quincy, Mass.

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Manufacturer of
Monuments, Statuary,
And Cemetery Work of Every Description.
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Dealers in all kinds of
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CARVING AND STATUARY
A Specialty.
Write us for Estimates.
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* DARK AND LIGHT *
QUINCY GRANITE
For Monumental and Building Work.
ALSO ALL KINDS OF
Eastern Granite.
Works:—WEST QUINCY, MASS.
The Monumental News.

JOHN O'ROURKE, Barre, Vt.
Light and Dark Barre Granite, from our own Quarries.

You Use Bradstreet,
RUSSELL or DUN,

for Financial Ratings and Special Reports that are Bank of Credits (200 pages) gives the estimated wealth of all dealers and workers in granite and marble complete. Let us give you the same service as good as our service as you now get at an annual saving of $90 to yourself.

Correspondence solicited.

United Mercantile Agency
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are prepared to furnish the trade with

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Tablets and General Cemetery Work.

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Red, White, Blue and Pink
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STEAM GRANITE POLISHING WORKS,
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Manufacturers of
MONUMENTAL WORK
IN BEST, WHITE, PINK & RED GRANITE.
Polishers for the Trade. Correspondence Solicited.


STEVENSON & CO.

MADISON PINK GRANITE
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LEWIS D. GUMB,
GRANITE DEALER, LOWELL, MASS.

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Warranted to be the best quality in the locality, delivered on board
of cars at Hallowell.

East Milford Granite Co.
East Milford, N. H.
Manufacturers of
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For the

EAST MILFORD GRANITE CO.

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Jameson Granite Quarry.

South Thomaston, Maine.

Hallowell granite of every description furnished to the trade on order our granite being superior to most granites for polished and carved work we make monumantal work a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished on application. All orders filled promptly.

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— 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. I can give prompt shipments, first-class work, and fair prices.

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S. HENRY BARNICOAT.
GRANITE MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.
QUINCY, MASS.

Scientific American
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CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

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