THE mayor of Cincinnati is desirous of having the equestrian statue of Gen. "Tippecanoe" Harrison set up in front of the new city hall instead of in one of the parks, as has been proposed. We feel like cautioning whoever has the decision of this matter, to move slowly and avoid making the error, made in some other cities, of erecting statues near public buildings, simply because more conspicuous there, and without any regard to fitness of location or harmony of surroundings. It is well to look at the matter (and the monument) from all sides before permanently locating it in any place.

THE recent exclusion from Central Park, of a statue of ex-President Arthur, on the ground of its lack of artistic merits, calls attention anew to the value of an art commission in connection with a board of park commissioners. Whatever may be the merits in this instance, an evident care on the part of the art commission, to admit no more statuary to the park, unless of a high order, is manifest, and their example is worthy of emulation in other cities. If statues are to be erected in our parks without discrimination, these beauty spots will soon be peopled with bronze and marble nobodies, more or less artistically modeled according to their generosity in making provision therefore in the last will and testament, or the success met with in soliciting funds by those who urge the claim of the deceased for public recognition.

SCULPTOR J. Q. A. WARD has just finished a statue of Roesoe Conkling which some of his friends ordered and which they propose to place in a corner of Union Square. The park board has not concurred to this location, saying that the corners of this park were reserved for the greatest Americans, statues of two of whom have already been placed therein, and that Conkling, while an eminent citizen, does not quite rise up to these distinguished citizens.

THE legislature of Ohio has made an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of suitable monuments to Ohio troops on the battle ground of Chickamauga. This was a most important battlefield and the general government has purchased the ground with a view to making of it a National Park. If other States shall follow the liberal example set by Ohio, it is not unlikely, with all the natural beauty which the locality affords, that Chickamauga will become even a greater resort than Gettysburg.

THE "Metropolitan Art Club" is the name of a new organization in New York, composed mainly of painters, architects and patrons of art. The object of the club is to stimulate the artistic sense in various ways, as, for example, in the erection of public statues and in securing more artistic results in the decorative architecture of public buildings. The club will make a special effort for better mural decorations, both paintings and sculptures, and will supply these without cost to the city, inviting competition among artists and architects, rewarding successful effort and giving commissions for important works to the most distinguished artists. The influence of such an organization can not fail of being valuable by creating a love for the beautiful, among the masses, and hence a demand for better architecture and more and better sculpture. Much of this demand will be made upon the monumental trade, and it will be met in a spirit which shall evince an appreciation of its importance.
SHORTLY after ground was first broken at Jackson Park for the Columbian Exposition, a beautiful lithograph, in colors, was published representing the buildings and grounds as they were to appear when completed. It was an enchanting picture. Colored lithographs are usually exaggerations. Moreover, it is so much easier to represent a mammoth enterprise on paper than to make it an accomplished fact. In this case there was a barren marsh upon which it was proposed to build in two years' time a city of palaces the like of which the world had never seen. It seemed an impossibility. Now that the transformation has taken place and the rubbish of construction has been cleared away, we look at the colored picture and compare it with the reality only to find that "the half had not been told." The actual scene presented at Jackson Park today surpasses the extravagant promises of the colored lithograph. This we believe is due to the fact that in the solution of all stupendous problems which have presented themselves to those entrusted with the execution of this great undertaking, ideal art has not once been lost sight of. A chance was here for the fanatics of artists—whether architects, sculptors, decorators, or landscape artists—to have full play; and the result is a superb creation, which, though ephemeral, will leave a glorious memory and an influence that will be of inestimable benefit for long years to come.

* * *

It is this influence, we believe, that will constitute the greatest good that is to come from the lavish expenditure of millions and the unstinted efforts of legislatures, of societies, and of individuals to make the exposition successful. Along with the great educational results which are to accrue from the display of exhibits, will come something even greater and more lasting and it will manifest itself in the refinement of public taste for the better things in art. It will manifest itself in architecture and may dominate the evolution of the long-hoped-for, yet unrealized American "school;" it will manifest itself in public parks and cemeteries; its influence will be felt in our homes—in short, will quicken the artistic faculty wherever it exists and however dormant. In this way it will do more towards stimulating the growth of art in America than a host of millionaires could do by filling their parlors and galleries with paintings and sculptures to be kept concealed from the public gaze. Wealthy patrons of art are not to be discouraged. Their "commissions" to the struggling artist are necessarily essential. But the future of American art, if we are ever to have a distinctively national art, will depend upon the education and refinement of the public taste more than upon anything else. And we do not think we are too confident in our belief that the Columbian Exposition, conceived and built on an art basis, will exert a most potent influence in that direction.

Statuary and Monuments at Washington.

A WELL-KNOWN sculptor made the statement in a recent lecture that there was more public statuary in the city of Washington than in all other cities of the Union combined. Extravagance at the cost of the city; and the large number of statues in Statuary Hall, there are numerous pieces of sculpture—upwards of four hundred statues and busts, it is said, in the Corcoran Art Gallery. The most conspicuous monument at the capital of course, is the Washington obelisk, which is the highest stone structure in the world. Its total height is 555 feet 4 inches, being 55 3/8 feet square at the base and 44 feet 5 inches at the 500 foot line. Its walls are 14 feet thick at the base and 18 inches at the top. The interior is decorated with tablets from all the States and territories, from foreign governments, and from various organizations, the tablets being of material quarried in the several localities represented. At a height of 250 feet from the base are eight windows which may be reached both by elevator and by a spiral stair-case. The latter consists of forty flights of eighteen steps each. The corner stone of this monument was laid by President Polk in 1848, and the cap-stone was placed in position in 1884. It is 296 feet higher than the dome of the capitol building and 354 feet higher than Banker Hill monument. The lower portion is constructed of blue granite, faced with Maryland marble, the upper portion being entirely of white marble. It is said that there are 18,000 blocks of marble two feet in thickness, in the structure. The cost of this monument was nearly a million and a half dollars.

There are at least six equestrian statues in Washington. One of the most interesting of these is that of Gen. Andrew Jackson which stands in Lafayette square opposite the White House, duplicates of which are in Jackson square, New Orleans, and at Nashville, Tenn. This statue was set up in 1853, and is the work of Clark Mills who modeled, cast and set it up, receiving $250,000 for his contract. Congress also voted him the metal from which it was cast, from guns which General Jackson had captured at New Orleans. This was the first equestrian statue put up in the United States, and illustrated in International Edition for March.
the first bronze statue of any kind cast here. These two facts and the wonderful feat of equipoise which the sculptor accomplished, make it an object of interest. There has been some talk of moving it from its present position, as being inartistic. It has some inartistic features but is by no means as bad as the Washington equestrian statue by the same sculptor, and moreover should be allowed to stand as a specimen of American art back in the "fifties."

An artisan who assisted Clark Mills in erecting the statue has recently given some facts regarding it which are of interest. "The horse," he says, "does not stand directly upon the surface of the pedestal, as it appears to do. The pedestal itself is of blue stone firmly cemented together and the white marble that one sees on the outside is only a thin veneering cemented on. On top of this foundation there is a solid plate of brass weighing more than two tons. It is eight feet long, three feet wide and three inches thick, and to this plate the legs of the horse are fastened directly, so that it is not merely the balancing of the horse that keeps it up in position. The rough stone top was placed on afterward and was merely a stone mason's task. The legs are of solid iron as far up as the thigh and are only covered with a thin sheet of brass, like a stocking. The irons inside the legs were forged at the navy yard. From the brass plate there runs up a small brass pedestal several inches in height that was cast solid with the plate. Into this the hoofs are planted and then a rivet or key was driven in to make it all solid. The rough stone was built on afterward up to the height of this pedestal, making it all flush with the hoofs."

It would be hard to conceive of a sculptor violating more principals of anatomy or art than Mills has done in the equestrian Washington which was placed in what is known as the Washington Circle in 1860. Yet it is said that the artist himself esteemed this work very highly and that in his advanced years he used to take his friends to see it and declare that he did not believe a better Washington could be made. Mills received $10,000 for this statue also. It has a breezy look which some call "spirited," and it is said the portrait is good, being taken from the Hoodon east.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott stands in the circle formed by the intersection of 16th and N streets and Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues. The monument is a magnificent work of art, costing $55,000, which was appropriated by congress. It was unveiled in 1874. The figure representing the old general on his famous war horse stands upon a stone pedestal the blocks of which are the largest ever quarried in this country. The sculptor was H. K. Brown.

The equestrian statue of General McPherson which stands in McPherson square was modelled by Louis T. Reboso. The fund for this monument was started by General Logan, and several thousand dollars were raised, though not enough. Congress came to the rescue and appropriated $25,000 for the pedestal. The statue was unveiled in October 1876.

The bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame which was unveiled on Stanton Place in 1877, was voted by the Continental Congress. It is colossal in size, cost $50,000, and is an attractive statue.

But the handsomest equestrian statue in Washington, if not the whole country, is that of Major-General George H. Thomas, which adorns Thomas' Circle. It was erected by the army of the Cumberland at a cost of $50,000, in 1879, congress furnishing the pedestal. Both horse and rider in this statue have a pose which speaks of dignity and grace, and at the same time a certain alertness which gives it life and vigor. It is said that the portrait of Thomas here is faultless. J. Q. A. Ward was the author of this splendid statue.

Where Columbus' Remains Were Buried.

In these Columbian days when so much is being heard of the great admiral and his various homes in Spain, comparatively few persons know where his remains actually repose. He died at Valladolid in May, 1506, and his body filled an unmarked grave in that town for seven years. Later, King Ferdinand ordered a marble tomb, which bears an inscription having this English translation:

To Castle and to Leon,
Columbus gave a new world.
In 1513 the remains were removed to a monastery at Seville and were interred with those of his son. Twenty-three years later they were again transferred to the great cathedral at Hispaniola on the island of San Domingo. Here they remained for 250 years, or until the island was ceded to France, when they were exhumed and, with great ceremony, taken to Havana and placed in a marble tomb in the Jesuit's Cathedral. The tomb is surrounded by a marble bust of Columbus, and on a slab is an inscription from which the following is an extract:

O. remains and image of the great Columbus!
May a thousand centuries still keep them in the urn.
And in the memory of our nation.
The ashes have been undisturbed for nearly a hundred years, and it is probable that they have found a final resting place.

Athens, O., is to have an imposing soldiers' monument, after a design by J. H. Duncan, the architect of the New York Grant monument. The monument is of the Roman-Doric order and consists of a hexagonal pedestal and column in granite surmounted by a bronze figure of an artillery officer, the whole standing forty-five feet in height. On attached pedestals are bronze statues representing the infantry, cavalry and marine branches of the service, from the bronze foundry of Maurice J. Power, New York.
Sculpture

The design for the "Isabella" coin provided for in the last World's Fair appropriation bill is being made by Miss Carrie Pebble, of Tove House, Inc. She was recommended for the work by Aug. St. Gaudens, whose pupil she has been for two years at the Art Students' League in New York. She has had two commissions from Tiffany & Co. of New York, one of which, a Virgin Mary, will be seen in the exhibit of American sculpture at the exposition. This is high honor for a girl of 24.

* * *

Augustus St. Gaudens has been selected to make the bronno statue of the late Phillips Brooks to be erected in Boston.

* * *

Farrell, the Dublin sculptor, has finished a marble statue of the late Barry Sullivan to be placed over the actor's grave. It represents him in the character of Hamlet.

* * *

Miss Enda Yaneull, who was entrusted with some of the sculpture on the Woman's Building, is now working on a statue of Daniel Boone for Kentucky.

* * *

Johannes Geleit's realistic group, the "Struggle for Work," described in this paper some months ago, is to be seen in the exhibit of American sculpture at Jackson Park.

* * *

William O. Partridge's statue of Shakespeare for Lincoln Park is completed and a plaster cast of it is exhibited at Jackson Park. Mr. Partridge personally superintended putting this up and also his statue of Alexander Hamilton.

* * *

Rudolph O'Donovan, who designed the heroic statue of Washington for the battle column that is to mark the historic field at Trenton, N.J., is a Virginian and is said to have fought in the war of the Rebellion under Stonewall Jackson.

* * *

After a March snowstorm at Genoa, the sculptors of that city spent a day in making snow statues. In two hours time Canesana had conceived and executed a monument to Columbus, surmounted by a bust of the great Genovese explorer, of which 2,500 photographs were sold in a single day.

* * *

Paris special says that an American has bought Rickel's colossal Charlemagne group. Since the city authorities declined to pay 200,000 francs for the group it has been in the garden of the Notre Dame awaiting a purchaser. The group will be shipped to the United States shortly.

* * *

One of the finest of the works of the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen, the equesrian statue of Gen. Fossinowit, who drowned himself in the Elster, has been long lost sight of. A member of the Archaeological Society of St. Petersburg has announced that the statue is at Homel, the chief town of the Province of Miask.
French received $20,000. That of Joseph Quincy, in front of the City Hall, cost $42,000; John Withrop, in Scooty Square, $8,000; Samuel Adams, in Adams (formerly Rock) Square, $7,000; Webster, in front of the State House, $20,000. The others run from about $10,000 to $50,000, including those of Summer and Everett, on the Public Garden, Garrison, General Glover, and Leif Ericson, on Commonwealth avenue, and Benjamin Franklin, in the City Hall yard.

Speaking of Ball's equestrian Washington, the story of how he came to get the commission for it is an interesting one. He had made a model of Daniel Webster in plaster, which stood in the old Merchants' Exchange a long time. This model was not accepted when it came to choosing a sculptor for the Webster statue in front of the State House. Other statues were proposed in Boston, but young Ball was passed by. There were personal friends, however, who believed in his genius and skill, and they used their influence for him. The Washington Statue Fund was started by a ball dozen Boston gentlemen as a voluntary association, subsequently incorporated as the Washington Statue Committee, and they gave Ball the commission, with no instructions except that it was to be an equestrian statue. Ball completed his work, but the war broke out and it was unsafe to transport the statue across the ocean to Germany, where it was intended it should be cast in bronze, so for several years it was stored in a stable. After the war it was cast at the Chicago foundry and set up.

We have before us photographs of some very interesting and artistic "decorative" statues by F. Wellington Roughton, of New York. One piece, entitled "A God Amusing Himself," represents Mercury teasing the eagle of Jupiter which he caught in the act of devouring the unburned sacrificial to Apollo. This group, which is shown in our international edition for this month, was exposed in the Paris salon of '95 where it attracted much attention. It now stands on a stone pedestal in Fortdell Place, St. Louis. The statue is in bronze, 9 feet high, and is cast by Bureau Bros., Philadelphia. Another piece is a marble statue representing "Evening," being a beautiful female figure, wholly nude, so posed as to suggest the folding processes of nightfall. This received honorable mention in the salon of '93. The artist is now at work on a statue entitled "Peace," showing an angel descending to earth with the genius of Peace in his arms, and offering an olive branch. This is also for a public decoration.

Eighteen years ago an eccentric citizen of Uniconzown, Pa., made and erected a monument to himself, even carving his own epitaph upon it and imposing the stone to the graveyard and setting it up without help. He died April 1st at the age of 60 and was buried underneath the stone.

The memorial building at Princeton college, to Frederick Brooks, who was drowned while trying to save a girl from drowning, has been completed, costing over $50,000. In the hallway, within a mile, will stand the memorial tablet, consisting of a bronze casting set upon a slab of Florentine marble, with a trident and a wreath of roses. The inscription is upon the tablet. The Leipzig papers are raising a storm because no steps are being taken to put the Bismarck monument fund to the use for which it was subscribed. The fund amounts to some 1,700,000 marks. Contributions toward it were received immediately after Bismarck's fall, and the understanding was that the money was to be applied as soon as $1,000,000 marks had been collected. Since Bismarck began speaking his mind about the emperor, however, the committee in charge of the fund have been paralyzed by fear that any step toward honoring Bismarck with a monument would offend the emperor and hence have allowed the money to lie idle for two years after work should have begun.

Propos of the large amount ($75,000) raised for the monument to the late Phillips Brooks, in Boston, some interesting figures are given, showing the relative cost of the several monuments in that city. The equestrian statue of Washington, by Ball, cost only $15,000, and $40,000 of that sum was for foundations. The highest cost single figure bronze statue in or near Boston is that of John Harvard, in Cambridge, for which Mr.
From our regular correspondent.

PARIS.

This is the season of great activity in the Parisian world of art. The Salons will soon open, showing the results of a year's work. Several new monuments are also in preparation for the city of Paris, some still at the sculptors' studios or the bronze foundries, others entirely finished waiting to be unveiled, the date they are to be commemorated. Thus, Arago stately stands on the avenue of his name, and Champy, Anatole de la Forge, Alphonse, Talens, Raffet, Messager, Barye, Cei, among others, are soon to have their attainments in statesmanship and patriotism, science, arts and letters, immortalized in bronze and marble for the present and future admiration of Parisians and the world in general. A small monument recently erected in the Jardin du Luxembourg to the memory of the French poet, Theodore de Banville, is very interesting for its defects, apart from the souvenir it evokes. It is composed of a huge pedestal and the bust of the poet, both of white marble, a mistake to begin with. Of the two parts the pedestal is by far the most important, overladen with ornaments, wreaths and palms, some in bronze, quite a monument by itself, and of no definite character. The architect evidently forgot the object of his pedestal and the necessary relation between the sculptor's work and his own, and the difference of character is so great between the two that the poor bust is entirely out of place. For him the memorial was uniquely composed of a pedestal. The bust, by Mr. Boulleau, is, in comparison, very fine and simplicity itself. The sculptor certainly had a grand conception of the character of the monument; it is shown in his work, but he was only allowed to express it in part; the pretensions of the architect did the rest. Thus from a mere lack of understanding between the two artists we have a very unsatisfactory work, instead of a pleasing one.

This seems interesting as an example of a current fault in modern art, i.e., lack of harmony of architecture and sculpture. One of the characteristics of the great epochs in art, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Gothic and Renaissance, is precisely the beautiful harmony in the conception and detail of their works. The Egyptian is always grand. The Assyrian is also grand, but with richer details and a greater feeling for nature. Greek sculpture is admirably adapted to the simple and full lines of Greek architecture, and both are in complete harmony with the strong sunlight, clear atmosphere and blue hills of beautiful Greece.

It would seem that the architects of the Gothic cathedrals were their sculptors also, so harmonously and absolutely necessary are the sculptures to the grand lines of the edifices. This seems the more wonderful when it is realized that some cathedrals remained centuries in the hands of workmen before being entirely finished. The style was faithfully handed down from father to son. It is curious to note that modern restorations of Gothic sculpture are cold and colorless in comparison to the original parts still untouched by the wear of time.

If the sculptors of the Italian Renaissance, like Donatello, or the French Renaissance, like Jean Goujon, did not always design the architectural or ornamental part of their works, they were certainly in complete sympathy with their co-workers, as their productions always present a beautiful ensemble.

Such results seem to be exceptions in this century, which has produced, however, masters and chefs-d'oeuvres equaling the best of the past, but the great works are isolated, and represent the efforts of individual originality.

Fremiet's monument to Raffet, the celebrated draftsman and lithographer of Napoleon's grenadiers, soon to be set up in the Jardin du Luxembourg will be a very remarkable example of this. It was composed and executed entirely by the sculptor. The bust of Raffet is supported by a column, and at the base is the figure of a Grenadier, beating his drum with great animation, wreaths, palm and inscriptions also ornament the base and column. The form of the whole, the movement of the figure, the ornaments and decorations of the column, all is one, all calculated to help in expressing the idea to make a decorative effect, and clearly tell the spectator what Raffet did and was—such is this, and ought to be all commemorative monuments.

There are to be two monuments to Messomier, one for Paris, by the sculptor Antonin Mercie, the other for Poland, a country town near Paris, where Messomier lived and worked many years; this is to be executed by Mr. E. Fremiet.

Another interesting new monument will be that of Anatole de la Forge, by Barrias, for his tomb in the cemetery of the Pere Lachaise. The sculptor has represented the poet as the hero, which he was, of a famous episode of the late Franco-Russian war, at St. Quentin.

The Chapelle Thierry, tomb of the statesman, in the same old cemetery, is now being enriched by another memorial to his spirit. The "Chapelle" already contains two beautiful bas-reliefs by the late Chapu, the "Genius of Immortality" and the "Liberation du territoire." The new group, composed of three figures nine feet high, Thierry and two symbolical female figures, "Immortality" and "Patrie," has been placed at the end of the chapel between the two reliefs. Thierry is standing, meditating, eyes half closed, and "Immortality" gracefully presents him with a crown. The other figure, "Patrie," sits on a broken cannon, and bent over with sorrow she sadly looks at the crypt before her containing the sarcophagi of the illustrious statesman. The folds of a flag she holds in her left hand partly cover the base. The figure of Immortality is a bronze, the other two are in marble. Mr. Antonin Mercie has put in this work all the charm of conception and execution we are accustomed to admire in all his productions.

Two statues by an American sculptor, Partridge, and representing Alexander Hamilton and William Shakespeare and destined for Brooklyn and Chicago, respectively, were noticed at a bronze foundry the other day. The French are talkative, and it seems that a good deal could be said in this case about the way our young sculptors come abroad and have their work executed by skilful French or Italian sculptors. There is a great desire in America for a national art, but this is not the way to get it. All our young artists ought to come to Europe to study, but between studying and having one's work executed by superior workmen, there is a great difference. It is certainly necessary to employ workmen in sculpture to do some of the hard work, but to employ superior ones to do all is certain a fraud, encouraged, however, by the ignorance of the public, and their haste to get their statues.
The Channing Statue.

The Channing Monument.

The statue erected in Trinity Churchyard, New York, to the memory of John James Audubon, the great American naturalist, was unveiled April 26. The statue is one piece, nine feet high, weighs seven tons and was hewn out of a block of North River Blue Stone weighing fourteen tons. The monument cost $10,000, and was designed, modelled and executed by R. C. Fisher & Co.

On one side of the cross appear the turkey buzzard, albatross, wild goose, spoonbill, prairie hen, crested grebe, nighthawk, raven, paroquet, pelican feeding her young, owl, and a dove at the top of the cross. In a panel at the foot of the cross appears this inscription:

O all ye hosts of the air bless ye the Lord: praise Him and magnify Him forever.

On the other side of the cross is carved with these animals: Bison, elk, bear, antelope, puma, fox, badger, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, hare, and at the top a bat, with "1857" and monogram "A" underneath. The panel below has this inscription:

O all ye beasts and cattle bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him forever.

The statue is five feet high and weighs about seven tons. On the face of the statue is a portrait of Audubon and the sides have carvings of fowling pieces, powder horns, game bags, palette, maul stick, dogwood blossoms and Florida lily. The monument is of a bluish gray color, almost of a heliotrope hue, and the stone admits of the highest artistic treatment, delicate lines in the carvings appearing with great distinctness. The general design of the monument is copied from the ancient stone cross in Iona. The Audubon cross is said to be the largest Celtic-Runic cross ever made.

An Irish Memorial.

The largest Celtic cross ever worked has been placed over the grave of the late Primate of All Ireland, (Dr. M'Gettigan). It is twenty-five feet in height. The cross is of Mountcharles (Co. Donegal) sandstone. The weight of the whole is over eleven tons. On the front of the cross the following subjects are represented: The Annunciation, the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, the Presentation, the Agony in the Garden, the Resurrection and the Last Judgment. The latter represents our Lord in the clouds—figures on the right are ascending to heaven; on the left are the lost souls being swallowed by a huge dragon, representing hell. Under the figure of our Lord is one of St. Michael, the Archangel, and still lower a picture of Purgatory. Overhead the Trumpeting Angels and the Holy Ghost are represented. On the back are panels representing Sampson overcoming the Lion, Abraham's Sacrifice, Samuel Selecting David, Samuel Anointing David, King, the Fiery Furnace, Elijah Ascending to Heaven in the Chariot, and the Crucifixion. The sides are panelled and carved in Celtic ornament, the design being copied from Monasterboice, Clonmacnoise, and Kells Crosses. There are also figures of four evangelists, two on each side. The work has been two years in hand. Mr. William Hague, F. R. I. A., is the architect, and the cross has been worked in Dublin by Mr. H. G. Barnes.

Enclosed find subscription for Monumental News. We would not be without it.—Holland & Hochwalt, Eaton, Ohio.
World's Fair Notes.

Readers of the Monumental News when visiting Jackson Park, will be especially interested in the sculptural decorations on the buildings and about the grounds, of which we have said not a little from time to time. It has been stated that about 150 sculptors have been engaged on this work. Of course most of these have been assistants to the artists who have had the sculptural work of the several buildings in charge and from whose models the work has been done. It will be

sculptures, the colossal "Republic" is by Daniel French, the Columbian Fountain by T. MacMonnies, the animals which guard the approaches to bridges by Kempe, Proctor and Potter, and the statue of Franklin at the entrance of the Electricity Building by Carl Rohl-Smith.

There is a unique exhibit of fossils from the so-called bad lands near the Black Hills. There will be several heads of mammoths, one being four feet in diameter and with all the huge teeth intact. There are many fossil fish, a megalosaurus, and any number of fossil bones, turtles, and other specimens. Altogether the collection will comprise several hundred pieces.

Aspen, Col., sends a statue entitled "The Silver Queen." The work is composed of gold and silver and Aspen ores, and reaches a height of eighteen feet, while the base is ten by twelve feet. The figure represents a typical American maiden sitting upon her throne, modestly accepting the homage paid by her subjects. The intrinsic value of the work is over $20,000.

From an ancient tomb near Truxilo in Peru will be brought to the exposition a curious object of great antiquity. It is a large metal, half round base, and upon which is seen standing several figures of savages in the act of burning the body of a man which is seen hanging over a fire, the limbs tied around the body,
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which rests upon a coarse frame. In the background, mounted on an elevated platform, there are three men who appear to be judges of the execution. The group was discovered last year, and indicates the existence of either cannibalism or human sacrificial rites in ancient Peru.

Two Pittsburgh artists, M. B. Leiserer and W. Spieszterbach, the latter a young sculptor, have made a unique design for a Columbus monument. It is to answer the double purpose of a monument and a musical pavilion. What constitutes the dome of the pavilion within, represents the globe of the earth without and about it and in harmony with the general architecture are sculptured figures and scenes from the life of Columbus. It is made of marble and is eight feet square, being constructed on a scale of an inch to the foot. It is an exhibition at the Fair.

Special fete days will be a prominent and interesting feature of the Fair. Many of the states and foreign countries have designated days for special services. Those to occur this month are as follows: Washington on the 17th, Wisconsin the 23rd and Maine the 24th.

A monument four feet and a half square at the base and sixteen feet in height, from Harrison's Basaltic granite quarry, Montana, will be shown in the exhibit from that State. It weighs 36,000 pounds.

Some curious specimens of Buddhist stone carving are to be shown in the ethnological exhibit. They consist of a collection of statues and friezes which formed a part of an ancient temple, excavated two years ago. They are believed to be over 2000 years old. One beautifully carved fragment is the hand of Buddha holding an alms bowl in which a snake lies coiled. Another specimen is a block of stone, said to have once rested on the steps of a temple, probably those leading up to the shrine. Oil is being poured on the heads of the figures and Buddha, sitting cross-legged under a lotus leaf, the Buddhist emblem, is evidently performing the baptismal ceremony.

The Spanish exhibit is to be seen in the convent of La Rabida, an exact copy of which has been erected. Among the works of art to be shown here are seventy-four statues of Columbus, copied from the various Columbus monuments all over the world.

The foreign art exhibit, it is said, will surpass anything of the kind hitherto seen in this country. It is a well-known fact that most of the works of the best artists of Italy, France and Germany find a ready market in those countries. Among the prominent Roman sculptors to be represented are Appoloni, who was for a time professor in the Boston Art School, Aarelli, Alegrotti, Botmelli, and Ciniselli. From Florence the exhibit of sculpture will be of greater importance than that of painting. One of the finest examples of sculpture in the entire Italian exhibit is "The Last of the Spartans," a superb figure of the dying soldier writing with his own blood upon his shield the words. "I conquer." This work is by Trentanove. A figure of Rebecca by Zuccari is one of the masterpieces of that artist. Other Italian sculptors to be represented are Rota and Canessa of Genoa, and Canonica and Tocacchi of Turin. Sig. Angelo del Nero, the Italian commissioner of fine arts, has spent three years in working up an interest in the exhibit from that country and looks upon his achievement with great pride.

Germany has sent some beautiful pieces of bronze statuary. Among the earliest to be installed in the Art Palace was "The Messenger from Marathon," by Max Kruse, a nude running figure of the soldier who, the sole survivor of the battle, bore the news and then dropped dead. "Savior" is the title of a realistic group of a sailor bearing in his arms the figure of a young girl rescued from drowning. It is by Adolph Brutt. The same artist is to be represented by his "Eve," a group loaned from the National Museum of Fine Arts in Berlin. Eve is shown as she steps from Paradise bearing in her arms the infants Cain and Abel. A curious motive treated in a statuette by Sonnem, a German sculptor, who resides in Rome, is "The Devil Catching Flies." The subject is an allusion to the German proverb, "When he has no souls to catch he catches flies." By Herter there is a figure of a triton who in fishing for smaller fry has caught a mermaid. By Biettinger, the sculptor who has worked for many years in a monument of Franklin for Washington, there is a figure representing "Peace." The architectural exhibit from Germany will be an important and interesting one and will include many models of modern structures. Chief among these will be model on a large scale of the new Parliament building in Berlin. This was made at the expense of the imperial government especially for the World's Fair, and a sculptor was sent here for the especial purpose of mounting the model. There are to be seen many other elaborate models of churches, public and private buildings and monuments. The great statue of "Germantia," which is to surround the new Parliament building above referred to, is in the Manufacturers building, overlooking the German exhibit. It is sent here by special order of the emperor pending the completion of the Parliament building. The statue is twenty-five feet in height and stands on a base some fifty feet from the floor. The loan of this statue illustrates the liberal manner in which the Germans have planned for the exposition. The total expenditures of the imperial government for the Fair are estimated at $1,000,000. The Prussian government will expand $120,000 more. The Krupp gun exhibit, counting the value of material, will cost $1,500,000. Baron Stumm has gone to an outlay of $500,000 in the Mining building. The chemical group will cost $80,000 and the Saxon textile fabric group $60,000. The German commissioner says this is to be the finest exhibit ever made by Germany at a World's Fair. Her art exhibit numbers upward of seven thousand pieces and these include many choice objects from the principal art galleries of that country.
Proposed Monument

Waynesboro, Pa., is to have a soldiers' monument.

The Historical Society at New Haven, Conn., propose erecting a soldiers' monument.

Efforts are being made at Wooster, Ohio, to increase the fund being raised for a memorial to Karl Marx.

The confidential survivors of DaKath county, Ga., propose to erect a monument to the memory of their dead.

George E. Smith, G. A. R., of Sedalia, Ill., has decided to erect a monument to D. R. Middleton, a late comrade.

The Ohio legislature has passed a bill appropriating $20,000 for monuments to be placed on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

The Lane Monument Committee, with headquarters at Marshall, Texas, are raising funds for a monument to General Lane.

The G. A. R. post at Watseka, Ill., are contemplating erecting a $2500 soldiers' monument in the G. A. R. cemetery at that place.

As soon as the soldiers plat in the Wyuka cemetery, Lincoln, Neb., has been arranged it is proposed to erect a monument there.

A fund is being raised to erect a monument over the grave of William R. King, at Selma, Ala. King was once vice president of the United States.

The New Hampshire House has passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for statues of Gen. John Stark and Daniel Webster in National Statuary Hall.

The John C. O'Brien Association, New York city, has decided to erect a seven thousand dollar monument over the dead leaders, grave in Calvary cemetery.

John U. Barr, a Pittsburg, Pa., architect, is making plans for a mausoleum to be erected by the Shields estate near Sewickley. The cost is estimated at $25,000.

Governor Fuller of New York has vetoed the bill appropriating $40,000 for the purchase of Polopel's Island and erecting thereon a statue of Hendrick Hudson.

The members of St. Mary's parish, Lynn, Mass., are taking preliminary steps towards the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of the late Monsignor Patrick Strain.

A bill providing for the erection of a $135,000 soldiers' and sailors' memorial arch at one of the entrances to Central Park in New York city, has been introduced in the New York legislature.

The soldiers' monument project at Stamford, Ct., has been referred back to the committee having the matter in charge with instructions to report at the annual meeting in October, 1893.

The legislature of New Hampshire have voted an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of erecting and dedicating a suitable monument to the memory of Gen. John Sullivan at Durham.

The citizens of Bexboro, the smallest town in Middlesex county, Mass., are going to erect a monument to their first pastor, Joseph Willard, who was graduated from Harvard in 1766.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., Spiritual Association are proposing raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to Mrs. Margaret Fox Kane, the first woman to hold intercourse with spirits.

An ordinance providing for the erection of an equestrian statue to General Sherman in front of the City Hall at St. Louis, Mo., was passed by one branch of the city council, but failed of passing the other.

The people of Weymouth, Mass., have voted to appropriate $4,000 for the purchase of a suitable place of land on which to erect the monument to Miles Standish offered by Hon. Oris Francis Adams for that town.

A fund of $1,000 has been raised at Dixon, Ill., for the purpose of erecting a monument at the grave of John Dixon, the founder of that place. The monument will be set up in Oakwood cemetery some time during the summer.

A movement headed by Bishop Nichols has started to erect a monument at Point Reyes, Cal., the place where it is supposed the first Anglican church service in the United States took place. This historical service was held June 24, 1839.

Ex Governor Holt will himself erect a monument at the Guilford, N. C., battle-ground in honor of the North Carolina troops. It will mark the spot where the militia from Surry and Stokes counties stood their ground after the Continental line had retired.

The Holton Methodist, published in Knoxville, Tenn., is receiving contributions to a fund for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Wiley, who died a few weeks ago.

Frank Girard, Brooklyn, N. Y., has undertaken the task of raising a fund to place a monument at the unmarked grave of Billy Manning, at Fiqua, Ohio. Manning was the greatest of all burnt-cork artists.

The Ohio House of Representatives have passed Mr. Garber's resolution petitioning Congress to assist in the centennial celebration of Major Anthony Wayne's victory, and to erect a suitable memorial structure in Greenville, Ohio.

A movement is on foot in Geary county, Kansas, headed by Capt. James R. McClure to work up a sentiment in favor of having Congress erect a monument at Fort Richey in memory of General Nathaniel Lyon, one of the heroes of the war.

Mrs. C. Van Etten Mack, of New York, is heading a movement for the erection of a statue to the memory of Queen Isabella. It has been suggested that the statue should be erected at one of the entrances to Central Park, opposite the statue of Columbus.

The following bills have been introduced before the Texas Legislature: One for an appropriation of $10,000 to erect a monument on the capitol grounds to General Houston, and for $1,000 to mark his grave with a suitable memorial, also one for $3,000 to erect a monument over the grave of General T. J. Rusk.

Several monument bills have been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature, the most important being for a $25.000 monument to Gen. Hancock. The representative of the people of Eichrown asks for an appropriation of $5,000 for a monument at that place to Win Penn to mark the spot where the elm tree stood under whose branches the alleged treaty with the Indians was held. Monuments to ex-President James Buchanan and Wm. Maclay, one of the first senators are also proposed.

An international competition is announced for a monument to the memory of the great Hungarian statesman, Count Andrassy, which is to be erected in the city of Budapest. Three prizes will be awarded, the first of five thousand francs, the second of four thousand, and the third of three thousand. The competition will remain open until October 1, 1893. The monument must comprise an equestrian statue of Count Andrassy. Plans, and model, are required, and must be delivered, before the expiration of the period fixed, to the president of the executive committee, 11 Fauconer St., III etage, Budapest, Hungary.
A Comparison of Puritan and Grecian Monumental Art.

A friend of mine, while summering on the shores of Massachusetts Bay last season, made a photograph of the gravestone of which a sketch is here given. It stands on a bluff overlooking the bay in the old Marblehead burying ground, and is quite modern as times go in the Massachusetts Colony. The date upon the stone is 1776, and the memory of one dear to him who raised it is perpetuated by the following inscription:

"Deposited beneath this stone, the mortal part of Mrs. Susanna Jayne, the amiable wife of Mr. Peter Jayne. She lived beloved and died universally lamented on August 4th, 1776, in the 45th year of her age."

The especial interest that this stone has to the student of monumental art is the exhibition of the state of taste in such matters in the colony of Massachusetts in the year 1776. I have seen some of the same sort in the burying ground at Stonington, Conn.—slabs with an ornamental deaths head, which was simply paralyzing in its artistic effect. Now it seems singular that in this year 1776, a year of advanced political ideas of thoroughly artistic effort in other directions, this stone should be considered the proper thing. The people of that day conceived and executed architectural works which are considered worthy of study, development, and even reproduction in our own day. The domestic articles, the furniture, were not only good, but thoroughly good, and so valuable for our study that drawings and measurements of the same are to be found in our current architectural journals. Why does not this humble memorial occupy the same high plane? I'll tell you.

If there is one art more than another that staggered under the weight of arbitrary custom it is that of mortuary art. The humble statuary who so carefully finished the well arranged ornament upon this stone was influenced by many more causes than he dreamed of. But he, of all the artisans of the time, was the one who was last to be freed from the bondage of custom. While other men in other lines were freely exercising their intellect encouraged by the patronage of the cultivated, he worked on neglected, feebly portraying conventional views and worn out ideas. These carved horrors came down to him from the dreary time of the Puritan, when life was crushed out of art, and the veil of beauty was stripped from nature, and all the enchantments of poetry and reverie eschewed. Omnipotent death, holding in his fleshless hands the earth and the sun, dead men's bones and emblems of fleeting time! Such was the philosophy of the time which filled the world with an insane gloom, and crippled the skill of our tombstone maker.

Now I want to show you another tombstone raised to a woman 2000 years earlier than the above, a sketch of which will be found at the bottom of this column. This one was found in the Street of Tombs at Athens, marked "To Hegeso." Note the difference between the Greek and the Puritan. Hegeso is attended by a handmaid who holds her casket of gems. Here as ever in Greek art, there are no carved horrors of death, no skeletons, no crossbones, only a slight indescribable tinge of sadness in the pose, as where friends grasp hands for the last time. Greek taste avoided depicting the extravagance of grief, and covered all death's terrors with a veil of subtle reserve. Contrasted with it the Puritan is grotesque.

Ora Colman.

The Davenport (Ia.) Democrat, whose editor is a member of the Iowa State Monument Commission, states the preliminary preparations for the erection of the monument provided for by the last general assembly, have progressed so far that there is a probability that bids will be asked for within the next ninety days. Scale drawings have been prepared and approximate estimates secured. The drawings follow closely upon the design furnished by Mrs. Keirnham, who, it will be remembered, died soon after the acceptance of her design. They show a structure 133 feet in height. The approach by six granite steps to the platform shows an extreme measurement of sixty feet square. The height of the entire base from grade line to base of shaft is 33 feet. The shaft or column—13 feet in diameter at base, 7 feet 9 inches at top, surmounted by an ornate capital 13 feet high by 13 extreme diameter—stands, with its bronze figure of fame, 100 feet in height.
Greenwood Cemetery.

At Greenwood Cemetery, I found myself to be one of the few Englishmen who have taken pains to inform themselves in reference to the peculiarities and customs of American interment and cemetery management, writes Mr. Halford L. Mills, of London, Eng., in the London _Funeral Directors' Journal_. Occasionally a cemetery superintendent from England, or one who had some proprietary interest in an English Cemetery company, has looked in for a short period; but I found myself so cordially welcomed by Mr. L. J. Wells, the superintendent, who is a civil engineer by profession, and has had charge of that cemetery for 45 years, that I spent half a day there with very great pleasure. In extent it is about one square mile, actually 474 acres, and as I drove about in it for hours, partly in an independent way and partly with the superintendent in his brougham, I am able to say that there is nothing like a waste space in it, and that the whole of its surface is most carefully as well as beautifully and artistically arranged, laid out and filled up, so that there is no point at which the perspective is not an entertainment.

Unlike the cemeteries that we are accustomed to, it is bounded by main roads on all sides; these make eight entrances a possibility, a great consideration for funeral traffic, both in regard to the size of the place, and the fact that no central spot has to be reached by all funeral traffic, as is the case with us where the service is to be held in the cemetery church—the universal custom in America being to hold the religious service in the house of the deceased and to then go straight to the grave side; having entered the cemetery gate the funeral proceeds to the grave by vale and crescent, dell and dale, arbour and lake—for there are no fewer than eight lakes, some natural and some artificial within the walls of Greenwood Cemetery—the cemetery roads in labyrinthian confusion are beyond the complexity of a maze. It is naturally an undulating spot, and in every respect the natural advantages have been heightened by art. Each eminence in it is named, there is "Glade Hill" and "Ocean Hill," which is the highest, and commands a view of the entrance from the Atlantic Ocean to New York Harbor.

One peculiarity of Greenwood Cemetery—a point in strong contrast to what we are accustomed to here, though I believe only in accord with the universal custom of the American continent—is that it is not a dividend earning, nor a rate-paying concern, but is a "corporation" formed exclusively for the purpose of providing burial accommodation, and all of its revenue is spent upon itself. There is in the first place a handsome remuneration made to all who take part in its administration. The equipment of the whole place is perfect and admirable to an extent far beyond our ideas. It possesses a fund of $1,370,586 for the permanent care and improvement of the cemetery in addition to a special trust fund, for the permanent care of lots which have been sold, of $322,278.

The staff of the cemetery comprises, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, engineers, 200 men, 20 horses, and steam roller; an engine pumping house with power to lift water 150 feet, which is extracted from five wells and by which the lakes and reservoirs are kept full; a mechanical stone crusher, and suitable premises for conveying the work in every department. The stone for their roads is raised in their own grounds, and they have a mechanism, of the superintendent's invention, for breaking the stone to a suitable size for road-making, so arranged that the stone unloads and deposits itself, after leaving the crusher, by gravity. There is also a special police corps authorized to watch thestonerasons and to inspect their work in laying foundations, etc., who are responsible both to the superintendent of the cemetery and to the city police commissioner for their duties and character.

The busy season is the summer, during the hot weather children die off very rapidly from many diseases. The interments in the summer sometimes number eighty a day. There are no common interments in Greenwood Cemetery, on the contrary, some of the grave spots are of ample dimensions, and the cost of many of them would be alarming to an English undertaker's customer. A Mr. Thomas Berry has just purchased one lot for $3,750.00. I saw the Naboo family mausoleum that stands on a plot for which they paid $100,000.00, and spend $150.00 a year in keeping it up. The Steinway mausoleum contains 128 catacomb compartments and cost $200,000.00. There are many such mausoleums adorning the prominent parts of the cemetery, and often a number of them together.

The tombs are of a different order to what we are accustomed to here, particularly having no crosses—a cross is quite a rarity. It is difficult to believe that you are in the cemetery of a Christian people when every memorial of any pretension is an illustration of classic heathen art. These are peculiarities about some of them; in one case five marble posts stand like guardians in front of the tomb, on each post a lamp was kept burning from the time of the decease of the first to that of the last member of the family. Horace Greeley's tomb is made of type metal, and bronzed. John Matthews' sculptured sarcophagus bears a full length recumbent statue of him; on each corner of the four pillars there are correct portrait statues of different members of the family in marble; above this a canopy of richly carved stone rises to height of 36 feet, and upon it a representation of Mr. Matthews leaving England for America at the age of 31 years, so poor that when he landed in New York he shouldered his own box from the quay to the city.
The Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

The Congressional cemetery lies about a mile southeast of the capitol at Washington, on the bank of the Potomac river. Its surroundings are peaceful; for the city has grown in just the opposite direction and left it standing, as it did a hundred years ago, amid the peaceful tranquility of rural surroundings. Here lies all that is mortal of two vice presidents of the United States, a British envoy, a Prussian minister, senators and representatives in Congress, admirals and major generals, associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, an Indian chief of renown, and scattered among and about them, the remains of hundreds of men and women whose names have never graced the printed page. It is an old place. Not quaint—the "modern improvements," which permeate it so thoroughly, have taken from it the quality of quaintness. But new and old, fresh and quaint, famous and commonplace make a strange combination on each side of its narrow paths and little frequented drives. Its very name is an oddity; for, from its inception, it has never been strictly a congressional cemetery. It was originally a private enterprise and when Congress determined to favor it with its patronage when distinguished men were to be buried at the public's expense, the owners named it the Congressional cemetery on much the same principle on which the London haberdasher writes "Purveyor to the Prince of Wales" at the head of his business announcement. The circumstances which moved Congress to select an official burial place was the necessity (due to the excessive cost of transportation at that time) of burying at the capital members of Congress who died there in the discharge of their public duties. According to the original plan, monuments of a modest character were erected over the remains of all the senators and representatives who were buried there; but this was soon modified by the addition of a provision under which cenotaphs of a similar design and character were to be erected in memory of members of Congress who might be buried elsewhere. As the government reservation in the original cemetery was not well defined, the graves of the distinguished dead were very irregularly arranged, and, but for the peculiar style of the monument which marks each one of them, it would be difficult to distinguish them at a distance from the last resting places, ancient and modern, which lie between and about them. The Congressional mile-stone on the road to eternity rested on a brick foundation. Its base was a square block, the same size, on which rested another square block of sandstone on which rested another square block of sandstone on which rested another. On these rested a cube of "die" on whose paneled side was inscribed the name of the deceased, together with his official title, his age and the date of his death. They stand side by side in long rows in the Congressional cemetery as bare and as meaningless as the little foot-stones that mark the graves of the soldier dead at Arlington; more meaningless, in fact, for the foot-stones mark a grave while most of the blocks of stone in the Congressional cemetery mark nothing but a memory. The custom of erecting cenotaphs was abandoned in 1876 when the house of representatives, during the discussion on an appropriation for seventeen cenotaphs, determined that it was time to discontinue the erection of useless monuments. An act was passed at that time providing that where an actual interment of a member of the house of representatives or of the senate took place in the Congressional cemetery, the sergeant-at-arms of the legislative body of which he was a member should cause a monument of granite with suitable inscriptions, to be erected over the grave. The main drive of the cemetery is called Congress avenue and along one side of it are long rows of congressional monuments.

The Rhodes Memorial Chapel, Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.

This chapel, recently erected in Pine Grove cemetery, was bequeathed by will by Mrs. Lydia Newhall Rhodes as a memorial to her husband, the late Amos Rhodes. It will be known as the Rhodes memorial chapel. The building is of granite with free stone trimming and tile roof. Its dimensions are 60 by 30 feet and it has a seating capacity of 125. Each end is ornamented with a large rose window. The various colored glass heightened by the sun's rays, presents a most beautiful sight. The interior is finished in hard pine and is carpeted and upholstered in a most thorough manner. Every detail has received the best attention. Work was commenced in the spring of 1891 and completed the past summer. The cost was about $25,000. Shipley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, were the architects, and Norcross Bros., of Boston, were the contractors and builders.

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Our Illustrations.

REGULAR EDITION.

World's Fair Statuaries.

Statues of Architecture Music and Painting for the Art Building, P. Martini, sculptor.

The Rhodes Memorial Chapel, Lynd, Mass., page 231.

William E. Channing Statue, Newport, R. I., W. Clark Noble, sc., pg. 225.

A Monument at Vienna, page 211.

Design for a Cross Monument.

Front and rear views of a piece of marble carving executed by C. O. Speier, of Johnstown, Pa. This is an interesting example of high relief carving, which can only be seen at its best through a glass. No part of the main stem of the delicately carved ivy vine has any bearing on the cross and the tips of the leaves only touch it at intervals.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

Two Marble Monuments at the World's Columbian Exposition.

These monuments, a sarcophagus with a graceful Greek urn and a pedestal supporting a handsomely carved Easter Cross, are executed in Italian marble and form a part of the exhibit made by the Vermont Marble Co.

Mercury Amusing Himself.

A bronze by F. Weilgton is Rackstuhls. This pleasing piece of decorative sculpture stands on a stone pedestal in Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo. Mercury is represented as leading the Eagle of Jupiter which he has caught in the act of carrying off the sacrificial lamb. The group was exhibited at the Salon in Paris where it attracted much attention as an artistic example of decorative sculpture.

The Larkin Monument, Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco.

This monument presents an artistic combination of granite, marble and bronze. The bases are of granite, the first measuring 1214 feet, on the second base rests a concave die with renaissance ornamentation in bronze on the corners, terminating in lion paws on the wash of the second base, on the die is an Italian marble figure, in kneeling posture, in the act of laying a branch of palm over a portrait medallion of the deceased which occupies the center of the die. On a tablet at the side of the walled figure is the word Pax, which is partially supported by the figure. The design is an original conception of Rupert Schmid to the San Francisco sculptor.

The Battell Memorial Fountain, Norfolk, Conn.

This artistic piece of work was designed by Mr. Stanford White, architect of New York, expressly for the spot in which it stands. The fountain is in the form of a bowl-shaped water basin for horses, from the straight side of which arise twelve feet in height, with a delicately carved capital, which supports a bronze globe, rolling over which, as it were, are three dolphins spouting water into the water basin below. On the face of the granite pillar is cut this inscription in raised letters:

In Memory of Joseph Battell,
Born in Norfolk 1826.
Died in New York 1874.

A lion's head below the inscription pours more water into the basin and on the opposite side of the column a dolphin stretches its length, spouting water into a small cup-shaped basin for drinking water. A suggestion of water flowing over the dolphins on the globe on top, and on the one on the column is a very pretty conceit of the artist. A low curved stone seat is placed opposite the drinking fountain so that it completes the circle begun by the water basin and thus the memorial pillar rises from the center of the composition. Shallow bowls are centered under the rim of the water basin into which dog heads peep out. The statue is a reproduction of the famous statue on the front of the St. Peter's palace in Florence, hung from brackets projecting from the pillar just below the capital. The fountain is executed in Milled granite and bronze.

The statue of Columbus modeled by the Spanish sculptor Sanzio, to be erected in Central Park by the New York Genealogical Society, will be dedicated some time this month, and it is expected that the Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, will be present. This statue cost $15,000, the amount having been raised by $100 subscriptions.

A monument to the Scottish-American soldiers who served in the Civil War will be unveiled in Edinburgh in July, and it is stated that Chas. Monro Depew is to make the address. The monument will be fifteen feet in height. The base consists of polished red Aberdeen granite nine feet in height and is surmounted with a bronze lifesize figure of Lincoln, with battle flags and a sword slung at his feet. The cost is $5,000, fifty gentleman giving $100 each to the fund.

The Count Rumford Historical Association has decided to erect at Westob, Mass., which was the birthplace of Count Rumford, a replica of the famous bronze statue of that historic personage at Munich.
FREDERICK P. BAGLEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARBLE
CHICAGO.

Trade Notes

The busy season's now at hand.
Aging are on the run.
The widow calls her watch-dog in,
And the widow gets his gun.

Sutton & Farnum, Providence, R. I., have reduced their hours of labor from 58 to 53 hours a week.

Bath Brothers, Baltimore, Md., have the contract for an Indian marble vault that it is estimated will cost about $20,000.

The receiving vault and chapel at Riverside cemetery, Des-


nec, O., illustrated in the Monumental News for April, it should have been stated, was built by the Vermont Granite Co., of Lima, O.

Riley Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., completed the glass worker monument at Corning, N. Y., in April. The memorial, which was illustrated in these columns last year, is a Quincy granite arch surmounted by a statue of a glass worker.

The contract for the granite work on the Maine monument at Montrose was awarded to Robert Reid of that city, for $5,000. New Brunswick red granite will be used. Five bronze statues to surmount the monument are now being made in Paris.

D. McIntosh & Sons, Toronto, Ont., are putting the finishing touches to one of the finest mausoleums in the Dominion. It is 30 x 14 x 14, constructed of Statues granite on a substructure of Queenston limestones. When the work is completed and photographed, a more extended description will be given in these columns.

"An Old Dealer's" article in last month's issue entitled "The Devil's to Pay, etc." has called forth an expression from "An Iowa Dealer" that appears in this number and we hope will have the desired effect of enlightening the dealers of that state in a movement looking to the early organization of a marble and granite dealers' association.

Whether or not people are going to save their money to spend at the World's Fair is a matter that is entering largely into the minds of country dealers just now. The purchase of a monument is something that can be put off and with such an attraction as is being presented this year, it will not be surprising if some anticipated sales are held over. The indications, however, are favorable for a good trade.

We have heard of rustling salooners, says the Grand Traverse Herald, but Riley Sweers, representing Black Sweers & Co., of Hastings, Mich., is entitled to first place. Friday morning he arose at 4 o'clock, drove two miles into the country, got a man out of bed and sold him a monument before breakfast. Take the medal, Riley. The same paper states that the firm referred to also secured the order for a soldiers' monument at Traverse City, Mich.

Morris Brothers, of Memphis, Tenn., have just completed a vault at Natchez, Miss., for Mr. R. F. Learned, a prominent citizen. The vault is 19 x 10 x 12-8 on the ground constructed of Alabama stone rock faced. The interior is finished in Georgia marble and is provided with 16 catacombs. Columns at the entrance, with carved plinths and caps, support a finely carved lintel. A
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

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QUINCY GRANITE. We are not the only firm manufacturing their own work, neither do we ship more than any other firm in U.S., yet we have the largest and most complete plant at QUINCY, employ more skilled workmen than any firm there and guarantee the very best grade of work.

BARRE GRANITE. We are shipping enormous quantities of Barre Granite, and solicit your quotations for estimates.

IMPORTED GRANITES. During the month of April we imported over 125 tons of Scotch, Swede and Paul Granites, this represented some 400 finished monuments, a number of which still remain in stock. Our prices are as low as the lowest, quality of work considered.

The Excelsior Granite Co., Montpelier, Vt., are at work upon a monument for Malone, N.Y., which is to be presented to a friend of this firm that is the most distinguished citizen, to the people of Malone. The monument will stand about twenty-five feet in height, and will be carved on the die and shaft, all of which will be surrounded by a granite figure seven and a half feet high. The Excelsior Co. are also contractors for a large receiving vault at the New Bedford granite quarry near New Bedford.

The Masonic Monument Association of Toronto, Ont., have ordered from J. B. Gallant, the sculptor of that city, with an order for a granite monument to be erected in memory of their departed members. The monument will have two bases, a polished die with moulded cap and a polished column on top of which is a granite sphere six inches in diameter with the symbolic square and compass set into the sphere. The entire height will be about 24 feet.

Stephen Madden, Hartford, Conn., is making a monument for the grave of a centenarian who died at Nantucket, Conn., in April. The inscription reads as follows:

In Memory of
Wife of Ezra Dayton,
Died April 3, 1862,
Aged 108 years, 7 months, 2 days.

The spring trade at Cleveland, O., is unusually good if what is being done by T. C. Myers, of that city, may be taken as a criterion. Mr. Myers' monumental trade is three times larger than ever before at this season and in addition to it he is doing considerable interior marble and building work. An important contract of this nature is the marble used in the interior of the salon room in the Curran's county soldiers' monument at Cleveland. This contract aggregates $15,000. Considerable of the work will be in yellow marble especially for the purpose by Mr. Myers.

It is to be regretted that because of the apathy of those who should have shown the greatest interest in the project the idea of holding a congress of marble and granite dealers in Chicago this summer has been abandoned. The occasion would have brought together the representative monument dealers and manufacturers from this country and abroad and would have afforded opportunity for the profitable discussion of many features of the monument business. The casual observer who gives so serious thought to such a project sees nothing in it for himself and consequently is not interested, and right here is the cause of much of the evil that exists at the present time. In all the successful avenues of trade to-day things are conducted on a broad gauge with liberal ideas of progress, but it does not appear that the monument trade as a whole has yet seen fit to accept this new order of affairs and is content to plod along in the ways of its ancestry. In a letter from a well-known traveling man on the subject of the proposed congress he says: "It is too bad that we cannot arouse enough pride and self-respect in the trade to spend a little time, thought and money on something which could not fail to help the standing of the trade."

Up to the time of going to press with this issue of the Monumental News the exhibitors of marble and granite at the big fair were not all in readiness, but from the material on the ground enough was seen to insure a large and interesting display. The Vermont Marble exhibit upwards of thirty-five pieces of work, monumental, decorative and building which is needless to say comprises some of the finest examples of marble carving that company has ever turned out. The monumental designs are especially attractive, several of them being a pleasing departure from the conventional types with which the trade is so familiar. A unique representation of the beauty of marble for building purposes is shown and a massive marble mantel forms an attractive feature of the display. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. Hawley, of Proctor; Mr. Theo. F. Burke represents the Quincy granite manufacturers, and Mr. Cutler performs the same duties for the Barre manufacturers. There is eighty feet of granite in the former's exhibit and nearly as much in the latter, both comprise a collection of monuments of various designs, of which mention will be made next month. The exhibit of the R. C. Granite Co. is between those of Quincy and Barre. In it there are two large monuments and a sarcophagus, all in Barre granite, in charge of Mr. Remple, Montpelier, Vt.
Hartman Steel Picket Cemetery Fencing.

PRICE-LIST HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STYLE</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Size of Pickets</th>
<th>Distance Between Pickets</th>
<th>Number of Cables</th>
<th>Size of Wire in Strands</th>
<th>Price per Lin. Foot</th>
<th>Price Per Lin. Foot, Galvanized</th>
<th>Price Per Lin. Foot, Painted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Standard</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12 Wire</td>
<td>10 Gf.</td>
<td>15 Gf.</td>
<td>10 Gf.</td>
<td>15 Gf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spear or Round</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 Wire</td>
<td>15 Gf.</td>
<td>18 Gf.</td>
<td>15 Gf.</td>
<td>18 Gf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Lawn Fence</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 Wire</td>
<td>20 Gf.</td>
<td>25 Gf.</td>
<td>20 Gf.</td>
<td>25 Gf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our No. 1 Round Top Field made of 5 wire costs from 3c to 5c less per linear foot.

When ordering state "Round" or "Square" top, height of picket, and whether galvanized or painted. Full and explicit directions for setting are furnished. We also manufacture Drive Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, Hitching Posts, etc., and solicit correspondence with dissatisfied buyers. Catalogues sent on application.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
Works, BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Recent Legal Decisions.

LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCE OF GOODS NOT ORDERED.

Though a person may not order goods, yet if he takes them out of the possession of the carrier and has them bailed to his own place of business, instead of notifying the shippers of their mistake in sending them to him, or declining to receive them from the carrier, in other words, if he receives and appropriates such goods he is bound to pay for them, whether he made any bargain for their purchase or not.


WHEN THE QUITTING OR THREATENING TO QUITT AN EMPLOYMENT IS UNLAWFUL.

It is said that it cannot be unlawful for an employee either to threaten to quit or actually to quit his employment when not in violation of his contract, because a man has the inalienable right to be free to do his own work where he will, and to withdraw his labor as he will. Generally speaking this is true, but not absolutely. If he uses the benefit which his labor is or will be to another, by threatening to withdraw it, or agreeing to withdraw it, or by actually withdrawing it or by withdrawing it, for the purpose of inducing, procuring or compelling that other to commit an unlawful or criminal act, the withdrawing or bestowing his labor for such a purpose is itself unlawful and criminal act. The same thing is true with regard to the exercise of the right of property. A man has the right to give or sell his property where he will, but if he give or sell or refuse to give or sell it, as a means of inducing or compelling another to commit an unlawful act, his giving or selling it or refusal to do so, is itself unlawful.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. R. Co. v. Pennsylvania Co. U. S. Circuit Court, Ohio.

LIEN OF ARTISANS AND MECHANICS FOR LABOR BESTOWED ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

It is undisputable that an artisan or mechanic who by his labor enhances the value of the personal property or goods of another has a lien for his agreed or reasonable charge, which extends to all of such property or goods delivered to him under one contract, and that the return part of the goods does not impair the lien for the labor bestowed thereon as against the property or goods remaining. But, to enable him to acquire the lien, it must appear that the person from whom he obtained possession of the property or goods was authorized to dispose of the same for that purpose, either as owner or with the owner's consent, express or implied. And it has been held that a mechanic who is employed by another, with whom the owner has contracted for work upon a chattel, cannot claim a lien in his own right, as against the owner, for the value of his share of the work performed, and this notwithstanding the fact that the owner knows that he is performing the work while it is in progress.

Gluckman v. Kleinman, Court of Common Pleas of New York City and County. 23 N. Y. Sup. 549.

COMBINATIONS OF LABORERS TREATED AS COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The United States statute prohibiting monopolies and combinations provides that every contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations is illegal. This interdiction includes combinations of capital and labor as well as in fact all combinations in restraint of commerce, without reference to character of the persons who enter into them. The meaning of the statute, so far as relates to the sort of combinations to which it is to apply, is manifest and includes combinations which are composed of laborers in the interest of laborers. Where a combination setting out to secure and compel the employment of none but union men in a given business and as a means to effect this combination enforces a discontinuance of labor in all kinds of business, including the business of transportation of goods and merchandise through a city from state to state and to and from foreign countries, such a combination is in restraint of commerce. When lawful associations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts the associations themselves become unlawful.

A Progressive Western Monumental Dealer.

Mr. Charles Neidhart, the subject of this sketch and whose portrait many of the MONUMENTAL News readers will be pleased to see, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, fifty years ago. He came to America in 1853 and with his grandparents located in St. Louis, Mo., twice since then he has returned to the fatherland, the last time in 1865, when he went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he took a two-year's course at the Industrial and Art School. Mr. Neidhart took his first lessons in marble cutting with M. D. Halpin, at Beardstown, Ill., in 1862, and five years later on returning from Germany entered into partnership with him. The next year, following the star of empire, Mr. Neidhart journeyed westward and located at Beatrice, Neb., where he established the third marble shop in the State, and later on opened branch yards at Falls City and Tecumseh. In the development of the country it soon became evident that Beatrice would outstrip Brownsville in the race for supremacy and in 1888 Mr. Neidhart transferred his headquarters to that city and has enjoyed a constantly increasing trade ever since. A short time ago he completed the handsome building which we illustrate, and in which he is now doing business. The building is 25 x 85 feet and is built of Southernland Falls and blue Rutland marble, the latter being used only in the trimmings. The first floor forms a commodious and well lighted salesroom, where a handsome collection of marble and granite monuments is displayed to good advantage. A counter of ingenious design separates the office from the salesroom, it is panelled with slabs of various colored marbles artistically arranged. The upper story is divided into offices and the basement is finished off for storage purposes. The workshop is situated in the rear of the new building, here several marble and granite workmen are constantly engaged. Mr. Neidhart furnishes employment to twenty persons at his home and branch shops, and it is interesting to note that two of them are young members of his own family. The affairs of the office, book-keeping, correspondence, etc., is looked after by Miss Sophia Neidhart, and her sister Miss Louise, is an expert letterer and carver and does a good share of the fine work on inscriptions, etc. By close attention to business which he always endeavors to conduct on true business principles, Mr. Neidhart has established a very successful trade and enjoys a degree of popularity second to that of no dealer in his State. He was a prime mover in the formation of the Nebraska Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, was its first president and is now vice-president of the Southwestern district.

Genial John Cochran is just recovering from a severe spell of sickness which has confined him to his home since last Christmas. He will not be able to resume the road for some months, but writes that he begins to feel that he is "on earth again."

Do not forget that the MONUMENTAL News offices are now located in the Caxton building, 338 to 334 Dearborn St. When you are in town come and see us.

John Batchelder who represents several eastern marble companies, makes Dixon, Ill., his permanent headquarters.

Charles J. Field, representing the Chicago branch of the Vermont Marble Co., was in Chicago last month and reports having had an excellent trade. Mr. Field has the credit of selling the marble used in Mr. Charles Neidhart's new building at Beatrice, Neb., which is illustrated on this page.

Edward McLane has embarked in the granite business on his own account with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio.

Subscribe for the MONUMENTAL NEWS, $1 a year.
To Iowa Dealers.

Having read the Monumental News for over a year, I have watched with much interest the articles therein on the subject of competition. In the April number an article appeared headed the "Devil to Pay" which is a very appropriate heading. To me it seems that retail dealers are more to blame than the wholesale dealers for the spirit of competition which now prevails. We as dealers have brought a feeling of antagonism to each other, and we feel now that the other fellow is a rascal and will take undue advantage of us, although we may never have seen our competitor, we know he is a rascal for he did this and that, still we have been in his place we doubtless would have done the same thing and consider them all right if by so doing we had got the job. I believe as a rule marble dealers are accepted in as good society as their city affords. They are, I think, treated courteously by their acquaintances in their territory. If this is a fact why are we all rascals and why should dealers brand their competitors as such? You will answer because of actions referred to in the article "The Devil to Pay." Admitting this evil how are we to remedy it?

My thought is this, to visit our competitor, get personally acquainted with him, take our family to see his, and thereby come to know one another, and should we have grievances talk them over, for I believe by so doing they will be made more bearable than by telling same outside party, who glories in getting up strife and unility, perhaps for his own gain or at least for reasons that are not profitable to the retailer. The dealers who live in States that have associations ought to feel proud of them for I believe much good can be derived from them, for they bring about the much desired intimacy. I do not favor stopping at State associations, but would suggest having local associations to meet at least three times a year, comprising six or eight counties. My point is that we should endeavor to know each other better, and to establish among us principles of honor to which we should give close attention. If there is such a competitor in our district as the "Devil to Pay" man speaks of, we can by true business principles drive him to other quarters, here is where the wholesale dealers can help and I am sure from personal talks with them and my knowledge of their association they will do their part in this work. Why should not Iowa have an association as well as other States? I think that this should be the first step to take, and would suggest that there be a general meeting in the dull months of summer to form a State association, and then that all work earnestly, and I feel confident that in a short time we can raise the marble and granite business up to a much more profitable condition than now exists and thus put it on an upward move instead of a downward slide as at the present time.

I believe the Monumental News will publish any articles that may be written on this or any other point of interest to its readers, and I do not think any dealer can afford to do without the News. I for one, would like to hear from Iowa dealers through this paper. Let us help ourselves by helping others.

An Iowa Dealer.
THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

E. M. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, Barre, Vt., Mansfield, Ohio.

Owing to pressure of business they have been unable to have
their engraving and copy completed in time for this issue,
See their announcement next month.

A Rutland correspondent furnishes the following
description of a marble clock and miniature castle made
by George F. Glaney, of Rutland, and now on exhibition
at the World’s Fair. The castle, which is five feet
long, three feet wide and two and a half feet high, rests
on a blue marble slab, finely polished, with an underpinning
made of over fifty kinds of marble found in Ver-
month and Italy. The castle proper is made of blue
marbles and many kinds of onyx, which have been col-
lected from the four corners of the world. The front
portion, on both sides of the main entrance, consists of
inlaid work in various kinds of marble and onyx. The
steps leading to the main entrance and the trimmings of
the entrance are constructed of blue and variegated mar-
ble and onyx. There are two marble pillars on both sides
of this entrance, and there is also a side entrance. The
castle has two towers, the larger one to contain a chime
of bells and the smaller one a clock. The clock is an-
other work of art, and is valued at $400. The roof of
the castle represents a fort, having a wall on all sides,
in which are port holes, each of which is supplied with
a miniature cannon. The castle as a whole is perfect
in architecture, beautiful in design, and a marvel of in-
geniousness and skill. From underpinning to towers ev-
everything is perfect, and a careful combination of colors in
the selection of the materials gives a beautiful effect.

POINTS ON GRANITE.
No. 10.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

The demand still keeps up and anticipating
this, we have laid in a large stock of well as-
sorted monuments, made to order, not defective
rejected monuments, but goods up to our usual
standard, consisting of Sarcophagus—Cottage
and Gothic, in Hill’s fair and Rose Swede
Granites at popular prices.

Good goods cost a trifle more to be sure,
but the satisfaction to the dealer and the cus-
tomer more than offsets the extra cost.

When in need of stock or ordered work,
correspond with us.

JONES BROS.

Granite Manufacturers,
Main Office, 58 and 59 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Western Office, Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.
Quarry and Works, Barre, Vt.
Foreign Office, Aberdeen, Scotland.
ARE YOU LOSING TIME AND MONEY by not having an AIR BRUSH in your designing room?

L. P. Jones of McConnelsville, O., says that he wouldn't take $1,000 and do without his.

You can get a catalogue and sample of work by addressing

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

---

A Monumental News.

A copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, which stands in the capitol at Richmond, is a conspicuous object on the Riverside Drive, New York. Some time before the rebellion the Virginia legislature authorized the German sculptor Gunthermann, to make this copy and from this four casts were made. Just after the war the sculptor's widow brought it to New York and placed it on exhibition in one of the public halls. She wanted to sell it to the city for one of the parks. Her price was $20,000. It was very cheap for such a piece of art, but the offer was declined by the city authorities, and it was finally decided that a subscription should be opened among the children of the public schools to make up the purchase money in sums of a dime or less. After considerable exertion $5,000 was raised, and there the matter stood until the widow agreed to accept that sum and to give a bill of sale to the city. Some years later it was set up in the park and dedicated by the school children on July 4th.

Soon it was being hauled from Fort Washington, more than three miles up the river, to complete a bastion front for the statue, and congress will be asked to donate two or more revolutionary cannon to place at the angles. This fort was the first geographical point to be named for Washington. This bastion when completed will be an exact duplicate of one of Hamilton's bastions at the old fort.
CATCHY PRICES don't buy the BEST STOCK and WORKMANSHIP.
YOUR ultimate satisfaction is what we care for.
WITH a resident buyer at ABERDEEN, a shipper at BARRE, BOSTON and CONCORD to watch our interests at those points we are enabled to quote and ship a QUALITY of work that will please our patrons.
WHY not try us on your next order for BARRE, CONCORD, SCOTCH or SWEDISH?
ESTIMATES cheerfully furnished on application.

F. S. CARY & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesalers of Granite and Statuary,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

J. F. TOWNSEND,
SCOTCH, SWEDISH BLUE AND EMERALD PEARL.
AMERICAN GRANITES and ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

New York Granite Co.,

MONUMENTAL WORK, BUILDING WORK, POLISHED GRANITE COLUMNS.
Italian Statuary, Granite Statuary, Work Guaranteed. Quick Shipments. Do not fail to get our Price List.

67 West 23rd Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

Write McDonnell & Cook, Quinney, Mass., for sketch and price of a fine Western sarcophagus that they have in stock and will sell for less than cost.

I have on hand ready for immediate delivery an Italian marble statue of soldier at “Parade Rest” 5 feet in height. E. C. WILLIAMS, 110 Boylston St., Boston.

Visitors to the Chicago office of Mr. E. C. Williamson during the World’s Fair will be presented with a souvenir that they will be likely to appreciate. Mr. Williamson always designs to do the right thing for his friends in the trade.

MILNE & WILLIE, Barre, Vt., whose quarry buildings were destroyed by fire in March, expect to have their machinery in operation early this month when they will be prepared to meet any and all demands for their excellent dark stone.

Dingle, OBERS & Co., manufacturers of granite monuments, etc., at Sunapee, N. H., have assumed the lease of the Sunapee quarries held until recently by Mr. John Keast, the latter gentleman having gone into other business.

The firm of Foster & Richards, monumental designers at Quincy, Mass., has been dissolved. Mr. W. A. Richards will continue at the old stand, and Mr. Foster has accepted a position as draughtsman for Badger Brothers, West Quincy.

E. T. Barnum, manufacturer of wire and iron work, Detroit, Mich., extends an invitation to his many patrons in the monument trade to visit his wire house in the Manufacturers’ Building when they go to the World’s Fair. The exhibit is in the extreme northwest corner of the building.

J. W. Goodell, of Burlington, Vt., has bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Harding, in the manufacture of the Portable Box Bandage. The Bandage has proved itself a very desirable implement with those who have any box or crate making to do and it is growing in popularity. The bander makes all kinds of boxes absolutely secure and will be found very valuable in stone yards and packing rooms.

One of the largest hoisting machines ever built was recently completed by J. S. Mundy, of Newark, N. J., for the Shafer & Hall quarry, Portland, Conn. The machine has a 42-inch drum and a gear six feet in diameter with an eight-inch face. Two engines with 14-inch cylinders and 24-inch stroke furnish the motive power. The boiler is of the upright tubular type; it is made of steel, is 6½'14 feet and has 270 two and one-half inch tubes. The machine, it is claimed, will raise ten tons 300 feet in one minute’s time.

One of the sights of the Exposition is the great Ferris wheel, which is regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. The wheel is 264 feet in height and to it are suspended 36 large passenger coaches capable of holding sixty persons. Twenty minutes will be required to make one revolution of the big wheel which promises to be a great attraction as was the Eiffel tower at Paris. It is interesting to note that the material used for hoisting the wheel was furnished by H. Channon & Co., of Chicago. Twenty-four inch blocks were used.
Patrons of Mr. A. A. Spadone connected with the firm of Spadone & Cabaret, brass and bronze workers, will be pleased to know that he is still in the business and associated with his brother Mr. W. W. Spadone, who has had a large plant and foundry running for years in Brooklyn, N. Y. The new firm name will be The Cabinet Bronze Works.

E. C. Willson of Boston, is offering prizes aggregating $500, for the best original practical designs submitted before June 10th, 1893. The prizes are as follows:

$50.00 for design of best column die sarcophagus.
20.00 " " " urn monument.
15.00 " " " spire monument.
15.00 " " " statue monument.
10.00 " " " rock face sarcophagus.
10.00 " " " double tablet.
5.00 " " " single tablet.
5.00 " " " marker.

All designs to be drawn 1½ inch scale, front and side elevation or perspective, the designs to be submitted to a committee of three practical retail granite dealers, who will award the prizes as above. Those who submit designs are requested to write full name and address on bottom of each design and forward to E. C. Willson, 110 Boylston street, Boston.


Let It Be So Recorded.

On March 26th, I sent an order to the Blue Mountain Granite Works, South Ryegate, Vt., of a peculiar shaped piece work which was to be shipped in ten days from receipt of order. This morning, April 6th, I am in receipt of a bill of lading showing shipment April 7th. This promptness is so wonderful I desire to commend this granite company to the trade in general, and hope other wholesale dealers will profit by the example and not keep retail dealers waiting for months for work which can be furnished in a few days time.

Yours, etc.,
I. H. Kelley.

NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.

Mr. Crambie, Ayer, Mass., sold out to O'Toole & Allen. Walter Gravenor succeeds Isaac Gravenor, at Cincinnati, O.
R. W. Robinson, Briery, N. Y., has removed to LeRoy, N. Y.


Emerson Rutledge, of Manchester, has formed the J. J. Emmon marble shop at Bennington, Vt.

The following firms have been incorporated: Devil's Lake Granite Co., Chicago, capital stock, $100,000. Fox Island Cooperative Co. of New Haven, Vt., capital stock, $150,000. Concord Granite Co., Concord, N. H., capital stock, $400,000. T. C. Golding, Houston, Tex., filed trust deed, and effects are being sold to satisfy claims.

Grant & Worthington, W. T. Grant & Worthington as stated in last month's paper, succeeded Grant & Shandy Bros. at Atlantic, Iowa.
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IF YOU WANT ESTIMATES ON MONUMENTAL WORK.

DEACON & BROTHERS
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of NEW ENGLAND GRANITES.
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652 NOBLE AVE., CHICAGO,
Vaults and Heavy Work a Specialty,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NEW WESTERLY GRANITE WORKS
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Proprietor,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF
WHITE
MONUMENTAL
AND
BUILDING WORK,
 MILFORD, N. H.

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Foreign Countries. Trade Marks, De-
signs, labels, and copyrights. Send descrip-
tion, with model, photograph or sketch, and
we will let you know whether you can obtain
a patent. All information free.
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406-412 9th St., Washington, D.C.

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Manufacturers of Fine
QUINCY GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
Dealers Only Supplied. Correspondence Solicited,
Millard Street, WEST QUINCY, MASS.

STATUARY
Of all kinds for Cemetery or Lawns, made
to order for less than ½ the European
prices, carved from Buffalo Gap granite
stone (White or Pink). No extra charge
for original designs or work made from
Photographs.
J. H. RIORDAN,
300 8th Ave., New York.

It is a mournful reflection upon
the level to which the art sense
of the United States is depressed, says
a writer in Frank Leslie's Weekly,
this recurrence of the tall pedestal
or column surmounted by the stiff
figure of a volunteer—who is about
as like the brave fellows who
sweated and shipped and fought,
and sometimes ran away, as Little
Lord Fauntleroy is like a real boy.
It marks the community as one
which has earned the right to expend
money on the superfluities and
embellishments of life before becoming
cultivated enough to exercise that
right properly. But this is not al-
ways the case. Sometimes the ugly
soldiers' monument is very far from
representing the tastes of the better
intellects of a given town; it exists
because the town has not cared
enough or known enough to place the
responsibility in the hands best
fitted for it. It is a result of the
hallucination peculiar to democracies,
which consists in assuming that
pretty much any citizen is, or can
soon make himself fit for pretty
much any position or task.

Vases, Settees, Chairs,
LAWN FURNITURE
IRON FENCES. CEMETERY FENCES.
VAULT FENCES.
GRAVE GUARDS.
 Manufactured by
E. T. BARNUM,
DETROIT, MICH.

MADISON PINK GRANITE
QUARRIED AND MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS D. GUMB,

A. M. DEAN & CO.,
QUINCY GRANITE
Monumental Work.

J. H. BISHOP & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTAL GRANITE MONUMENTS.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Loco Rte A. West Quincy, Mass.

MALNATI BROS.
WESTERLY GRANITE.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. M. DEAN & CO.
QUINCY GRANITE
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J. H. BISHOP & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTAL GRANITE MONUMENTS.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Loco Rte A. West Quincy, Mass.

MADISON PINK GRANITE
QUARRIED AND MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS D. GUMB,

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

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.
GRANITE RAILWAY COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED
QUINCY RAILWAY GRANITE,
ALSO CONCORD, N. H. QUARRIES,
Principal Office, 106 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Quarries, West Quincy, Mass., Concord, N. H.

Colorado marble will be used in the construction of the new government building at Omaha. The work of quarrying the same will give employment to 150 men for eighteen months.—Aspen Times.

MONUMENTS FROM THE FAMOUS HARDWICK STOCK should be ordered direct from FRANKLIN HARDWICK & SONS, Dealers in Rough, Hammered and Polished Granite, QUINCY, MASS.

The superior qualities of our granite have long been recognized by the trade.

Glencoe Granite Co.
Manufacturer of Dark and Light Quincy Granite and all Eastern Granites. Quincy, Mass.

West Quincy Monumental Works.

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to advertisers.

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 CALLAHAHAN, Manufacturer of Monumental Work, From All Grades Of QUINCY and other GRANITE. Send for Estimates. 34 Quincy Avenue, QUINCY, MASS.

McDONNELL & KELLEY, Manufacturers of Quincy and other New England Granites, QUINCY, MASS.
Adams Granite Works,
George McFarlane, Prop.
Manufacturers of
Monuments,
Statuary
And all kinds of cem-
etry work from
Dark, Medium
and Light.
QUINCY GRANITE,
New stock and workmanship
ensured.
Correspondence
 Solicited.
Office and Works
FENNE STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

JOS.
BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Quincy Granite;
Monumental Work
of Every Description
Correspondence with
the trade solicited.
20 Garfield St.,
Quincy, Mass.

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MCDONNELL & COOK,
Better facilities than ever for handling spring work. Send
sketches for prices.
78 Water St., Quincy, Mass.

Attention given all orders.

From our regular correspondent.

QUINCY, MASS.

There was a slack spell in the business the first of
the month, but towards the latter part the outlook was
much better. Decoration Day orders are keeping the
retailers on the jump and the business in this respect
has far exceeded that of last year.

Milne & Chalmers are making a reputation on all
polished work and have now three large all polished
monuments under way. Two are of excellent dark
Quincy stock and the other is of Brainintree red granite;
one with a 7-foot bottom base with heavy moulding and
carving makes a very pretty sarcophagus that is to be
erected in a Newton, Mass., cemetery.

Fegan & Ballon are cutting one of the largest shaft
monuments that was ever shipped from this city.
McIntosh & Sons are cutting another large one.

E. F. Carr & Co. have shipped the 12 large polished
stones for the pediments of the columns which are to
flank the Brooklyn triumphal arch. There are six
stones in each pediment which measures 12 feet square.
This firm also furnishes the pedestals for the Samuel
Sloan monument which is to be erected in New York
City. It will be surmounted by a bronze figure of the
well-known railroad presidet by Sculptor G. E. Bissell.
Another pedestal is the one for the bronze medallion of
Col. Tufts lately moved by Sculptor Richard E. Brooks,
of Quincy. Besides this work, E. F. Carr & Co. have
handled a large number of orders for jobs of various
sizes and are cutting two large figures, a heroic one of
Faith and a life size of a mother and babe. A most
striking monument, that is artistic, perhaps owing to its
plainness, is the Col. Henry Lane Kendrick memorial
just finished by John Thompson & Sons. It comprises
two heavy stones, the bottom base being 7-2x3-10x2-2
and the die 6-2x2-8x2-6. It is all rock faced work with
the exception of the two polished panels on the die and
one on the base. It is to be erected in the military
cemetery at West Point, N. Y., from which place Mr.
Kendrick graduated in 1855 and where he was a prof-
esor until 1847. On the base is the family name
"Kendrick" and on the front panel of die is inscribed
his obituary. A $5,000 cottage monument is another
large and fine looking job that this firm has on hand.
It is a private monument, but considerable publicity is
attached to it inasmuch as it is to be located near the
entrance of a Connecticut cemetery just dedicated and
on a lot reserved for it by the trustees. It stands over
20 feet in height and has a 20x6 bottom base. A large
draped polished urn surrounds it. There is a polished
die with the bases and capitals of the columns cut solid
and a polished frieze. These two monuments are of the
finest Quincy granite.

Swingle & Falconer are busy, and that means they
are just rushing things. Their order book shows that
they are getting a good share of the work here.

E. J. Quasley & Co., South Quincy, have established
a reputation with the trade for good workmanship and
prompt shipment of orders. They appear as adventurers
in the News this month and go before the dealers with
excellent recommendations.

The Deacon Bros. have a large amount of rough
stock on hand and have preparations for any rush in
orders.

F. Barnicoat has several figures on the blocks and is
doing some nice column carving. William Callahan
has increased his quarters on Quincy avenue and an in-
crease of business has come with it. He has several
good-sized jobs on hand and reports the outlook of
business as good.
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Monuments, Statuary, Vaults, Mausoleums,
ROUGH GRAINITE A SPECIALITY. STOCK SQUARED AND POLISHED TO ORDER.

From our regular correspondents.

BARRE, VT.

The spring here has been vastly more backward than the average Vermont spring and the scarcity of stock has not changed in any way since last year. The sheds are all well filled, however, but the work is nearly all "small stuff." It can hardly be a month longer however, before the quarters are in shape so that they can be worked to advantage. Many now have water in them, which impedes the work and there is still a considerable quantity of snow on the hill and many days of the present kind of weather will be required to remove it and the frost from the hill whence Barre draws its wealth and so many men employment.

E. L. Smith returned early in the month from a nine weeks' trip south and west, during which time he visited St. Louis, Chicago and other large cities. Mr. Smith was however, taken with the city of Buffalo, N. Y., as viewed from a business standpoint., and he has decided to open a branch office there, preparations with that in view are now going on.

An important sale that will interest the readers of the Monumental News was the purchase by George C. Mackie, foreman for Jones Bros. of the large Storvoll & Morse plant at the north end of the village for $18.00. This includes all contracts, stock on hand, a water power and several acres of land. The shed is one of the most conveniently located for shipping purposes in town and contains the only power cutter, so it is stated, to be found in the state. Mr. Mackie has taken possession May 1 and the new firm will include his two eldest sons, James and William. Specializing as to who will take Mr. Mackie's place with Jones Bros is left among the 75 men under his direct control, but no choice has as yet been announced by the firm.

W. H. Harrisson, of the American Granite Co., from Adrian, Mich., has been here this week and has spent most of his time in consultation with his agent here, Capt. F. B. Medalin, and in looking over the desirable real estate in the view to building new sheds. Mr. Harrison brought with him the plans for a 513,000 mausoleum to be cut here from medium stock for the family of J. W. Moon, Greensburg, Pa., the well-known philanthropist who died in February. The mausoleum is to be a classic structure, covering 300 square feet and standing 17 feet in height. The interior is to be of imported marble with tesselated floor. The job is to be finished by the July 4th.

Mr. Leslie Henderson, of Henderson & Dickie, was found hard at work among his men, and in response to my query about the state of trade, said, "We have no large jobs on at present. In fact we are short of stock and all of the work on hand is small. The last two or three days have been good for quarrymen and we expect that stock will grow plentiful soon. The outlook for the season of '95 is good." The shed was full of men all busy, and though the yard was not crowded with stock there was plenty of small stones to keep the men busy until the frost should give up its possession of the unsaleable stone at present held in temporary bondage.

A visit to the sheds of Wm. Barclay found the office in possession of a stephanger and typewriter and a son of Mr. Barclay, a quiet youth, who was busy drafting and attending to the large correspondance of the firm. They have a shed full of busy men bringing into shape larger quantities of granite and engaged for the most part on large jobs, the most important being a soldiers' monument for a town in Michigan. The total height of the monument is 67 feet 4 inches and the bottom base is 15 feet 8, the second base 11 feet 8, the third, 10 feet 6, the die, 9 feet 8, surmounted by two caps 9 feet 6 and another stone 4 feet 6. The plinth is 5 feet 6 and on the front of it is a shield with the state coat of arms carved thereon, above and below which is intricate carved work with flourishes about 2 feet high. The entire shaft is in four pieces and a carved capital which will be surmounted by a granite figure of a standard bearer 12 feet 6 inches in height. At the sides of base of the shaft are to stand a soldier and a sailor carved from granite, on the side of the plinth are four granite cannonballs 1 foot in diameter and cannon standing on end from the corners of the massive die. On the front of the lower die is the inscription, "To perpetuate the memory of the soldiers living and dead, from St. Clair county, who served in the war of the Rebellion," on the opposite side is a large laurel wreath. The entire job is to be cut from medium stock and is to be finished this fall. A plan of a family monument was also seen here, a feature of which is a large urn 4 feet 8 at the base and 7 feet in height with a climbing vine bearing buds and blossoms winding about it and a band of laurel leaves about the top, with oak leaves at the bottom. The die is 2 feet high and 3 feet square, the base 4 feet square with 1 foot 4. The monument is peculiar in shape and bears more than the ordinary amount of carved work. Mr. Barclay is also doing a large amount of column work for the trade and is working overtime at the quarry to supply the demand.

Generally speaking business is good, but the shortage of stock is causing considerable delay.

Barre's contribution to the World's Columbian Exposition, consisting of twelve handsomely designed and executed monuments, occupying five cars, were shipped during the month. While it is to be regretted that a much larger exhibit could not have been made, which was rendered impossible owing to a lack of space, yet the display is one that fully demonstrates the possibilities of Barre granite for fine carved monumental work and makes up in quality what it may lack in quantity. A handsomely gotten up souvenirs book of Barre has been published for distribution at the fair. It is illustrated with views showing various phases of the granite industry, which is interestingly treated in the text.

Every now and then stories are told of singular markings on stones or window panes that attract considerable attention. When the stone happens to be in some marble dealer's establishment it is as big an advertisement for him as the sea serpent is for the summer hotel proprietor, and we wonder that such discoveries are not more frequent. The latest phenomena of this kind is reported from Stony Brook, Long Island. On the foundation at the grave of a man who has been buried over a year, the outlines of a human face have been discovered and seem to be growing more distinct. Old inhabitants say that the markings bear a resemblance to the features of an ancestor of the family. It is said that the man buried there is a descendent of an old family that lived at Stony Brook.

Comparatively few of the great monuments of the world have mounds or sloping embankments of earth around the base and the idea prevails quite generally that surrounding surfaces should be flat, especially for large monuments erected in cities. Where this principle is departed from the result is usually disadvantageous to the effect of the monument.
Artificial Marble.

In nature, marble is made out of chalk by water, which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk particle by particle, and crystallizes it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results may be accomplished by chemical means. First, slices of chalk are dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral salts are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce counterfeit "verde antique," oxide of copper is utilized. In like manner, green, pink, black, and other colorings are obtained. Next, the chalk slices go into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystallized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble.

-London Science ffage.

The grave of the famous sailor, Behring, on Behring Island, has been marked by a monument erected by officers of the Russian navy. It is a granite mausoleum surmounted by an iron cross. A more honorable monument to the intrepid explorer is the name of the great sea which bears his name and whose waves beat upon the memorial which his countrymen lately raised.

The American branch of the Red Cross Society has been presented with 800 acres of land in Indiana, which will be neutral ground and protected as such by international treaty. Donations are pledged to hold all property of the Red Cross as neutral in war. Clara Barton, president of the association, says that she will direct that monuments be erected defining the boundaries of the domain, dedicated to eternal peace and humanity, upon which shall be inscribed the insignia of the treaty of Geneva.

The work of erecting the famous memorial group on the site of the Fort Dearborn massacre in this city was begun in April and it was expected to have the monument ready for unveiling May 1. The base and pedestal of the monument are of Quincy granite, consisting of three stones, each of which had to be brought here separately on a special car built for the purpose. The lower one weighs thirty-five tons and measures 14½ feet. The second and third stones weigh twenty-five and fifteen tons respectively. The human group is the work of Carl Robb Smith. It represents the memory of Mrs. Holm from death, by Black's Partridge and the death of the poet surgeon. There are other Indians and a child in the group—six figures in all—and it is a realistic and thrilling representation of that historic episode of early Chicago.

A proposition is now pending in the legislature at Springfield to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of erecting in Garfield Park a suitable monument to the memory of the discoverer, Jacques Marquette.
A bronze tablet has been placed on a building in Boston that occupies the site of Samuel Adams' home on Water Street. It bears the following inscription:

On this site once stood the home of Samuel Adams, who bought it in May, 1764, and died in it Oct. 2, 1826. In grateful memory of the father of the revolution.

The Mormon Temple, recently completed at Salt Lake City, has been forty years building, and cost something over five million dollars. At the time it was begun the stone used in its construction had to be carted twenty miles, from the granite quarries of Little Cottonwood Canon, by means of ox teams. The entire building is of granite and the walls are from six to nine feet in thickness.

Mr. E. T. Vietti, of Charleston, S. C., is an inventor of an improvement in Lewis irons or stone lifters, and of an improved brush hammer, on both of which he has been granted letters patent. In the accompanying illustration of the Lewis it will be observed that the wedge C is an independent element and any strain on it will not move the keys D, thus overcoming one of the serious objections to lewises commonly in use, where the hole in the stone has not been properly made. The novel features of the invention are readily seen in the illustration.

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WEST CONCORD, N. H.

In concluding an article descriptive of the Los Gatos cemetery, Los Gatos, Cal., a San Jose paper says no one can have any serious objection to registering at this mortuary hostelry when the call is made to go with the silent majority.

An obelisk of red granite, seventy-one feet in height, with a pedestal of black porphyry, is shortly to be brought to Austin from Alexandria, where it has been lying in the garden of the Austrian consulate since 1847.

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