ARDV, not to say fulsome, justice it is to be done the great Discoverer in this the four hundredth anniversary of his great discovery. Monuments to Columbus—portrait (?) statues all of them, we believe—are to be erected this year at Boston, New York, Chicago, New Haven, Baltimore, Scranton and San Domingo. Of course Chicago will outstrip her competitors as usual and will have at least two, besides some that will undoubtedly find place on the World's Fair grounds.

The appropriation made by the Ohio legislature for the William Henry Harrison monument has been entirely expended on the equestrian statue. There are no funds for a pedestal, and consequently there is no pedestal on which to erect the equestrian statue. With the Garfield monument still unpaid for, it would seem as if Cincinnatians would proceed rather cautiously in the erection of public monuments. And with the well-known experience of contractors in various parts of the country who have suffered financially in doing work on public monuments when the money to be paid for such work was not in sight, it would seem as if that class especially would proceed with even greater caution. After a monument has been erected and dedicated you might as well expect the bronze figures accessory thereto to go down into their pockets as to look for any further donations from the public.

The most gratifying piece of news that we hear this month is that the troubles in the New England quarries, which have utterly demoralized the trade for the past six months, have reached an adjustment. The terms of settlement between the Quincy manufacturers and the granite cutters are detailed by our Quincy correspondent. The men have returned to work at the old bill of prices, which are to remain in effect until March 1st, 1895. We presume that similar settlements will have been made at other quarry centers by the time this paper reaches our readers. It is useless to say now, though it may be said with truth, that the compromise upon which the settlement was based, might just as well have been made months ago, and millions of dollars saved. Let us be thankful, rather, that the settlement has been brought about at all. It has been the most diastressful affair of the kind that the granite industry has experienced, and the losses sustained will not be speedily recouped. It has its lesson, however, though the tuition comes high.
At the convention of the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association held at Jackson last month the initiative was taken in a move that should enlist the hearty co-operation of the monument trade generally. A committee was appointed by the association, whose duty it is to inquire into the feasibility of holding a congress at Chicago, during the World's Fair, of representatives of the various interests identified with the monumental industry. In view of the opportunity afforded for securing the attendance at such a congress of a large and thoroughly representative class of architects, sculptors, manufacturers and others, the occasion could be made one of great interest to all concerned.

Fully 10,000 men have been employed at the World's Fair grounds during the past month, getting them in presentable shape for the dedication ceremonies which are to take place on the 21st inst. Although the buildings will not be completed by that time, it is probable that the general exterior effect of the whole scheme will not be unlike what we shall see next summer when the fair itself is open. It is likely also that there will be a sufficiently large attendance to test the problem of handling a big crowd in the small area about the main buildings without confusion, for there is where the mass of people will be, now and then. Seating facilities for 125,000 people are being put into the big manufacturers building, where the ceremonies are to be held. President Harrison, his cabinet, and a host of other dignitaries are to be present, and a program of several hours' duration is to be gone through with. It will consist of addresses and music. Five thousand singers, an orchestra of several hundred pieces, and a great marine band will furnish a part of the program which this multitude will hear, for the speakers will not be able to reach any considerable number. Incidental to the dedication will be a street parade, which will probably be the most imposing that Chicago has ever witnessed.

The fear expressed by some undertakers that the introduction of cremation or incineration will practically do away with the profession of undertaking is entirely unfounded. If the law required that bodies should be cremated as soon as life was extinct and if there were crematories in every village, town and city, then there might be some possibility of the dead making a rapid journey from the death-chamber to the funeral-pyre; but under existing laws and circumstances, bodies to be burned are kept from one to three days, and then shipped long distances to crematories. The services of practical Embalmers and Funeral Directors are fully as necessary in such cases, as where the remains are to be buried. The general opinion is that the expenses preparatory to cremation are much greater than in the popular manner of disposing of remains.—Western Undertaker.

We would like to instill into the minds of monument dealers and cemetery officials the reasonableness of the above, which, with one or two facts added is equally applicable to them. The proper place for a crematory is in the cemetery, and we believe the time is not far distant when every cemetery (at least those used by large cities) will have one. All cremated bodies are not interred—the ashes of many are buried and memorials erected over them as in the case of earth burial. The cremation idea is gaining ground, the sentiment of horror which it once encountered is gradually dying out, and the number of crematoriums is constantly increasing. Put away your vague and groundless fears and fall into line! (According to statistics recently published the United States buys from Munich each year more works of art than Bavaria does and as much as the rest of Germany. —Ed.)

The Cincinnati Crematorium.

The above cut which represents the Cincinnati Crematorium was built at a cost of $35,000, and is situated at the corner of 12th and Vine sts., Cincinnati, in well kept grounds, two and one-fourth acres in extent. The basement walls are very massive, constructed of Bedford, Indiana, stone. The upper walls are of alternate courses of brick and stone, and it was originally intended that they should be covered with cement and surmounted by a dome, but owing to lack of funds, it has been impossible so far to carry out this idea. At present delicate creepers almost cover the building. The chapel has a seating capacity of 250. The pews, floor and catafalque are of oak. The building also contains three living rooms for junior, besides two rooms, cellar and furnace room in the basement. The furnace cost about $2,000 and was constructed by a local engineer; already 171 cremations have taken place, which would seem to indicate that this mode of disposing of the dead is growing in favor. The price of incineration is $25 which must be paid when application is made, this includes the use of chapel when desired, and a plain receptacle for the ashes. Application for incineration must be made the day previous and be accompanied by a physician's certificate, and the undertaker must present the usual permit of the health department. Each incineration must be attended by one or more members of the family of the deceased.
The Imperial Institute, London.

To the mammoth memorials of the world, which from time to time are erected in different countries, to commemorate some great event or noble life, will soon be added another—that of the Imperial Institute, Kensington, London. This magnificent pile of buildings in the Renaissance style of architecture, now in course of construction and rapidly nearing completion, is raised by a grateful people to commemorate the jubilee of the most peaceful, happy and prosperous reign of any sovereign of England, that of Queen Victoria. Finding it impossible to obtain a central situation for this building at anything less than a quarter of a million pounds sterling, the organizing committee submitted a claim to the Royal Commissioners, who had purchased certain lands at So. Kensington with surplus funds from the first International exhibition of 1851 for enterprises devoted to the advancement of science and art, for the grant of a site there, and were successful in obtaining a sufficient area for the purpose, by paying a merely nominal ground rent.

Some idea of the size of this vast structure may be had from the fact that the area of ground covered by buildings and courts occupies nine acres; the building has a frontage of over 750 feet, the galleries extending northward to the Royal Albert Hall. The prevailing style is the free rendering of the Renaissance, with a great many mouldings and an abundance of arabesque carvings. The facing of the front walls is of Portland stone principally from the Whitbed, where a stone is quarried that is peculiarly adapted to resist the deteriorating effect of the atmosphere of London; a little red brick in the recesses supplies the necessary variation in light and shade.

The great portal is particularly attractive, the entrance being 17 feet wide by 23½ feet high; over the arch is a frieze to be covered with symbolic modelling, and in the center a figure representing Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Surmounting the portal, and a little back, is a large square tower with a dome shaped cupola, reaching almost 300 feet in height, the solidity of which is secured by walls 9 feet thick, and it is flanked on either side by another tower 170 feet high.

The Reception or Great Hall, which will be 128 feet long by 65 wide, with walls 14 feet high of various marbles and Indian teak paneling, finished by a vaulted and richly coffered ceiling, will be exceptionally grand. A musicians' gallery will occupy part of the southern end, and at the northern end will be a raised platform. British and Colonial marbles will be used as extensively as practicable. The beautiful stairways, the principal flight being 21 feet wide, will be supported by marble pilasters, arches, etc., and give a most imposing appearance to the interior, while the stairway on the west side of the vestibule giving access to the rooms on the first and second floors, is scarcely less grand; the steps being of Hopton Wood stone carried on marble cantilevers, and the soffits of the arches being covered with mosaic and other ornamental materials, with marble balusters and rails. The ceiling is profusely decorated with arabesque plaster, while in the windows appear the arms of the United Kingdom and the colonies, with emblems of the Indian Empire. Another principal feature of the interior is the polished stone corridor, 12 feet wide, with an elaborately decorated ceiling 20 feet high, which extends along the entire length of the building, and from which the council room, conference halls, library, etc., are reached. The purpose of the Institute is somewhat varied. The principal idea being to create a stronger bond of union between the mother country and India and the colonies; with that end in view there are to be on exhibition in the different rooms set apart for the purpose, articles of manufacture showing the progress achieved by each colony in some special line; also raw materials and specimens of the different growths of wood, etc., as well as numerous statistics giving data in regard to the varied resources of the empire.

Occasionally there will be held special exhibitions of Indian and Colonial products and industries, thus stimulating each other to better efforts in that particular direction. There will also be kept on hand samples of raw material and manufactured products from other countries to show the comparative advances made. By means of these collections, through its libraries, offices of references, reading rooms, lectures, etc., the Institute will soon be a source of information on all matters relating to science, art, inventions, foreign languages, trades, commerce, and the natural and industrial resources of all parts of the empire.

There will also be published annually a comprehensive and reliable book of information on these subjects, the material being supplied officially by the colonies and other parts of the empire.

The general work of the Institute...
Sculptured Decorations of the Schiller Theater.

The interior sculptural decorations of the Schiller Theatre, recently opened to the Chicago public, are not surpassed, for appropriateness of conception and beauty of workmanship, by any similar work in the city. They are the work of the young Chicago sculptor, Richard W. Dorn. The work referred to stands conspicuously above the proscenium boxes covering on each side a space about 7 x 20 feet. The one to the right of the stage represents Homer, as the embodiment of poetry, sitting on a Greek heros. The right hand is lifted in the act of gesture to emphasize his speech, while the left in the pose of rest holds a papyrus roll open. At his side lies a lyre. To the right is seen a family group, a mother with a little boy leaning on her knees and holding in his right hand a child's toy, symbolizing childhood. Behind these two in a receding position is the husband and father, a warrior, who has just returned from the battlefield; he listened enraptured to the words of the poet king. In front of him upon the ground are his arms, of which he has just divested himself. In the further corner sits an elderly woman in an attentive attitude seemingly carried away by the relation of patriotic deeds, as his firm group of the bow he holds in his hands indicates. To the left of Homer is seen a loving couple while Cupid, in the background, eyes the lovers rapturously. In the bushes further on in the landscape is another figure, and near it between roses a pair of billowing doves. The landscape itself is antique, showing a Greek temple in the distance. The double figures above these boxes symbolize art and music, art being represented by a female figure with a palette upon her bare arm and holding a laurel wreath in her other hand. Upon a corynthian pillar rises a Victor, the protector of art, and in the lower corner is a modeled bust in the first stages of art. Music is also represented by a female figure standing upon clouds and playing upon a violin; before her stands a little boy holding up a note-book. Upon pedes-
taxes in the boxes are seen standing the figures of children representing the times of day. In the tympanum above the boxes we see Schiller mounted upon Pegasus. The poet holds a lyre in his left hand and his features show the inspiration of genius. A figure representing Genius leads the noble steed by the bridle, showing the path lying before, which is lit up by a torch this figure holds in the other hand. Below the central figure, resting upon the clouds, is Terpsichore, symbolizing the works of Schiller. Further to the left we see the dramatic muse, holding a dagger to her bosom and hidden, almost entirely in a flowing gown, which is to show the mysterious character of this muse. At the side of Schiller we see soaring the muse of poetry, carrying a palm in the other hand and holding a parchment before the poet. In the foreground is a female figure representing truth, sitting upon clouds. She holds in one hand a mirror as the symbol of truth and in the other a laurel wreath, her crown. Strength is characterized by a muscular man holding a lion by the mane; Beauty by a female figure playing with a peacock. It is said that the artist copied every object represented from life.

Engraved upon the shining top of a polished granite headstone in Passmore & Messenger's marble ware rooms, on Market street, is the name of "U. S. Grant." This name is exposed to the street in a manner that attracts the attention of passers. The name of the illustrious General and President acts like magic upon all who see it and causes an involuntary start of surprise, followed by a look of curiosity. Many stop and enter the store to ask questions or look at the stone, under the impression that it is a part of the Grant monument. Their surprise is increased when they see the lettering on the face of the stone below and find that the inscription is begun on the beveled top and carried down the face of the stone, thus: "Son of," and then follows the name of a young man who was born when Grant was President, and died last year. It is a queer conceit and is making more of an impression now than it will when the stone is vertical.

—a New York Paper.

FOREIGN MONUMENTAL NOTES.

A movement has begun among German Catholics to raise the standard of art in the statues, figures, stained windows, and chancel furniture used in their churches. Munich, Males, and other towns fabricate great quantities of these things and they are exported to all parts of the world.

The famous lion of St. Mark, one of the curiosities of Venice, has for some time been undergoing a slow process of disintegration. It has been recently taken from its column and restored.

Anton Mercie is at Toulouse engaged in making a statue of Monconnier, using the great painter's portrait of himself to work from.

The equestrian statue of Henri IV, Paris, has had extraordinary vicissitudes. Aug. 25, 1793, it was pulled down and made into cannon for the Revolution. A public subscription replaced it in 1797, under the Restoration, the bronze from a colossal statue of Napoleon I. on the column of the Place Vendome being used for its casting. The sculptor, Léot, is said to have inclosed a statuette of Napoleon in one of the legs of the horse as a reminder of the desolation.

The 100th anniversary of the massacre of the Swiss Guards at the Tuileries was recently observed at Lucerne, at the famous Swiss monument, which was executed in the living rock from Thou-
walden’s design. The monument represents a lion of colossal size, wounded to death, with a spear in his side, yet endeavoring in his last gasp to protect from injury a shield bearing the fleurons of the Bourbons, which he holds in his paws.

During G. A. R. week the survivors of the 4th New York regiment dedicated a monument at Amicolia, and the 14th New York and the Sixteenth Vermont, each dedicated monuments on the field at Gettysburg.

Bartholomew’s statue of Liberty in New York harbor is to be supplied with a searchlight that will be visible for forty miles. When the new lighting power is introduced it will show Liberty with a halo of colors about her head (red, white and blue), and from the sides and top of the head the three brilliant streams of colored light will shoot out.
ORADO TAFT is being assisted in his work at the World's Fair by a number of young women who have been his pupils at the Art Institute. Among the number is Miss Enid Yonnel, whose work, as seen in the models for caricatures in the Woman's Building, is highly commended.

Sculptor Dallen has completed his clay model of the Statue of Belshazzar Young, and it is now being admired by the Latter Day Saints who flock to see it.

MEDALLIONS of Horace and Virgil have been found in a Pompejan house lately uncovered, which were buried some ninety or one hundred years after the deaths of those poets, and therefore may be portraits.

A competition, open to sculptors, was recently held at the school of Fine Arts, in Paris, the subject being the figure of Adam. Among the ten competitors was M. Béline, who in 1900 received a second medal. His French expected that his "Adam" would take first medal this year, but when they found that they were to be disappointed, they gave vent to their feelings by converting his "Adam" into a horse.

R. Mac Monnies is at the World's Fair grounds these days superintending the erection of the sculpture in the great fountain. Some of the mural decorations of the Woman's Building are in charge of Mrs. Mac Monnies, who is a painter of high merit.

Artleigh has nearly completed his heroic statue of Pocahontas, and those who have visited his studio, declare that it is one of the finest works of art of the sort ever made in this country. The statue will probably be completed in bronze in the spring.

The Burns Monument Association, which set out to raise funds for the erection of a Statue of Robert Burns, at Peebles, R. I., was unable to secure the requisite $15,000, and the project fell through. W. Clark Noble made and submitted a model of the Poet of Ayr, which was accepted. Now Mr. Noble is going to sue the association for his pay. It is understood that he had no contract, but will bring suit on the basis that his model was accepted.

The plaster cast for a bronze statue of Michael Rosso, to be placed in the Michael Reese hospital, has just been completed by Richard H. Parker. The figure is eight feet high and in a standing position. It will cost $10,000, but it has not yet been decided whether to have the casting made in this country or in Italy. The statue is made according to the bequest of a nephew of Michael Rosso, who died two years ago, leaving $20,000 to be equally divided in expenditure on a statue of his uncle and a fountain, both to be placed in the institution of which his ancestor was the founder.

Johannes Gerbert has a rough sketch in his studio on Oak street, of a model for the Sheridan statue to be erected in Union Park. The General is shown drawing rein, and, with a smile of confidence on his face, urging his troops on to victory with a gesture of encouragement. Mr. Gerbert has also recently finished a twelve-foot figure of Neptune, which is to serve as model for the statues surmounting six colossal columns at the World's Fair, on which are to be inscribed the names of great explorers.

M. Henri de Morgan has been excavating on the site of Memphis and has unearthed several broken statues of Harmachus II, and two gigantic standing figures of Pithos of the glorious Cypriotes, dedicated to that Neptun god by the same King. These figures are wrapped in mummy cloth and hold sculptures in their closed hands. Another find, and a rare one, is a granite boks of the dead like the one in the Turin Museum, but lacking the effigies of rowers and mourners.

Daniel C. French is superintending the putting together of his colossal figure of the Republic and is modeling the figures for the group on the great Columbian arch for which Edwin Clark Potter is modeling the horses. The horses are a triumph so far as the figures are concerned. A woman represented as holding one of these spirited, charging chargers, just completed by Mr. French in the clay, is a fine example of a union of strength, quiescence and motion. This strong, vigorous woman stands with uplifted arms holding the two steeds in check, while her sweeping drapery is held back by the wanton wind.

French architecture and sculpture are to be represented at the World's Fair by casts reproduced from many of the principal works in the Trocadero Museum, which the French government generously presents outright to the Exposition. The aggregate value of these is over $50,000 francs. They will remain in Chicago as the property of the Art Institute. Among them may be mentioned the great portal of the Cathedral of Bordeaux; the tympanum of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris; the portal of the Church of Notre Dame du Port, Clermont-Ferrand; the great gallery of the Cathedral of Limoges, which is perhaps the finest example of the Renaissance in existence; the high relief over the entrance of the Hotel de Soubise; and casts from the Cathedrals of Chartres, Amiens, Reims, Beauvais, Chartres, Aix, etc.

Charles Hinton, of New York, who has just finished carving a face of Columbus, after the De Lott portrait, on the grand western facade of the Capitol, has received a commission to execute a statue of Hendrik Hudson, a portrait of that early Knickerbocker having been recently discovered. The statue will be of heroic size, and will represent Hudson afloat on the Arctic Sea, after he was abandoned by his crew; it will be placed in the New York State building at Chicago, about whose walls will be painted several scenes to illustrate different occurrences in the life of the great navigator. Mr. Hinton was born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1889. His father is a stone cutter. He is a pupil of the Academy School in New York, where he has taken the gold medal for composition, a silver and bronze medal, a prize of $500, and a scholarship prize bearing $750. He was about to sail for Europe on the strength of this prize when he received the order for the statue.
Proposed Monuments.

Boston has started a subscription for a Columbus monument. It is proposed to raise $50,000.

Subscriptions are being raised for a proposed soldiers' monument at Glen Cove, N. Y.

Hon. Frank H. Orvis offers to give $1,000 for a soldiers' monument at Manchester, Mass.

The Army of the Cumberland have accepted J. Q. A. Ward's design for monument to Gen. Sheridan.

Funds are being raised for a monument to the poet Burns, to be erected in Schenley park, Pittsburg.

Shenandoah, Pa., is agitating a movement to raise funds for a soldiers' monument, for that place.

Citizens of Denver, Colo., are talking of erecting a statue to General J. W. Denver, after whom the city is named.

The monument over the grave of Audubon, the naturalist, at Tristly churchyard, N. Y., is to be unveiled Oct. 20.

The Loyalists, of Chambersburg, Pa., is raising a fund to commemorate the burning of that town by the Confederate army.

It has been suggested that a statue of Abraham Lincoln be placed in the new school house on Academy Hill, Wakefield, Mass.

Commander Ray has appointed a committee to canvas the funds for a proposed soldiers' monument, costing $1,200, for Northampton, Mass.

Efforts are being made at West Troy, N. Y., for raising a fund for a proposed soldiers' monument, to be placed in the old village park on Broadway in that place.

A. C. Arnold, of Battle Creek, Mich., will build a granite monument to his wife's memory, over 40 feet high, at a cost of $1,000. It will be a fifty-ton structure.

The centennial of the settlement of the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec was observed by laying the corner stone for a monument as a memorial to the pioneers.

A fund is being raised at Chattanooga, Tenn., to erect a suitable memorial over the grave of Frank Smith, the young millilitian, who was murdered at Coal Creek.

An association has been formed for the purpose of erecting at Provincetown, Mass., a monument to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims upon Cape Cod.

A citizen of Uxbridge, Mass., has contributed $500 toward the erection of a soldiers' monument in that town, provided, $5,000 can be raised. Efforts are being made for this purpose.

It is expected that a design will soon be chosen for the proposed monument to Robert Burns, which the Scotchmen of Pittsburg, Pa., are thinking of erecting in Schenley Park, that city.

Irish-Americans of New York are agitating a movement for the formation of a Monument Association for the purpose of erecting a monument in that city to the Irish patriot and martyr Robert Emmett.

Funds are being raised at Pittsburg, Pa., for the erection of a monument to Father Mollinger, the priest physician of Troy Hill. Father Mollinger was known well in the United States and throughout the world.

A movement has been started, and funds are being raised, for the erection of a statue of Brigham Young, in Salt Lake City, Utah. A committee has been formed with M. J. Snow as secretary.

The city council of Stone Mountain, Ga., and the DeKalb County Agricultural Society have decided to erect a monument in the King park, to Hon. John P. King, ex-president of the Georgia railroad.

A subscription list has been started to raise money for placing a handsome headstone over the grave of the late Edward A. Baker, the printer employed in the office of the Mountain, Cola., Journal, who was recently shot at Denver.

The Traveling Money Association of Missouri, contemplate the erection of a monument in the Sedalia, Mo., cemetery, to the memory of Frank L. Mead, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas conductor, who was killed by the falling of a building in Nevada.

Justice Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn., has decided to have the county court, at the October term, appropriate $300 toward a fund for a monument to mark the last resting place of Bush Gibbons, who was killed in the fight on Walden's Ridge.

The ladies of Monticello, N. Y., have founded an organization to be known as the Sullivan County Soldiers' Monument Association, the object of which is to raise funds for erecting a soldiers' monument in Monticello. Mrs. T. A. Niven is president of the association.

The Volunteer Soldiers' Monument Association has been incorporated at Davenport, lowa, for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the memory of General John A. Logan, and to all the volunteer soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion.

The General Committee of patriotic organizations, Philadelphia, Pa., are raising funds to erect a monument to mark the grave of the late Charles W. Boggs, the murdered sailor of the United States cruiser, Baltimore. John F. Mackie is chairman of the committee.

A movement has been inaugurated by the Ladies' Humane Society, to erect a suitable monument in honor of Al Hayne, at Fort Worth, Texas. It is proposed to erect a statesman. Hayne died in attempting to save women and children from the Spring Palace Fire.

New York will erect a temporary memorial arch for Columbus Day at a cost of $7,500, and if the sum of $50,000 can be raised it will be made permanent in bronze and marble. The successful competitor was Henry H. Hering, of New York, who received the gold medal prize.

Iron monuments, seven feet high, modeled after the Washington monument, are to be erected at intervals of five miles along the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. They will be inscribed as follows: 'Boundary of the U. S. treaty of 1852; re-established by treaty 1863-1864.'

Members of the order of Knights of Pythias at Des Moines, lowa, are raising a fund which is to be used in the erection of a monument to the memory of John Van Valkenburg, who was post grand chancellor of Iowa and supreme past chancellor of the world, K. of P., Mr. Van Valkenburg was author of a work on Pythianism.

An association has been formed with S. P. Frost, chairman, and H. N. Beach, secretary, at Brookport, N. Y., for the purpose of erecting a soldiers' monument at that place. The monument is to be fifty feet high, and to be built on the highest elevation in the Brookport Rural cemetery. The people are pleased at the success of the undertaking, and are liberally promoting it.

The Bostonian art critics have little of praise for the Columbus statue, which it is proposed to erect in Boston. They think it looks like a foot ball player, and they vigorously protest against placing it in Copley square.
Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Among the beautiful cemeteries which of late years have awakened a more than passing interest, is Forest Home, of Milwaukee. The very name suggests the idea which the projectors have most successfully carried out, that of making a natural forest home for the tired bodies of the departed where they might sleep near the heart of nature, in peace and rest; consequently there is very little uniformity or primness about the manner of its plan. Its avenues are irregular, curves being more general than square corners, in fact, there is sought to obtain an air of ruralness about the whole place that is well carried out. Even the names of the avenues, such as Elm, Walnut, Chestnut, Evergreen, etc., help to convey the original idea of a city in the forest. But with all it has been made as beautiful as is consistent with its purpose, by its broad winding avenues, velvety lawns, and noble trees. This cemetery was founded in 1856 and has now some 26,000 graves in its 120 acres. The ground is gently undulating and the finest lots are in the rolling sections, the price there being as high as $1.50 a square foot, lots in other sections costing usually only 50 cents per. square foot. One of its principal features outside of its many fine monuments, is the Conservatory-Chapel, which has just been completed. The style of the chapel is gothic, and it is flanked on either side by conservatories. It is constructed of Lake Superior brown sandstone. A porte-cochere projects the front entrance and extends over the driveway. The main building is 50 feet long and 28 feet wide, and has a seating capacity of 150. The interior is finished in white oak with chocolate colored brick walls. Directly in front of the reading-desk stands the bier. There are a number of windows whose panes consist of a large number of pieces of glass set in metal. These windows separate the chapel from the conservatories and on being raised add greatly to the size of the interior, while the whole building is filled with the fragrance of tropical plants. There are many rare palms in this choice collection, including the Sago, Acacia, Phoenix, Kaffir, and Livingstonea, and several varieties of the Dracaena, Crotons, and Difffenbachia; there is also an especially fine collection of ferns, among which may be noted the Alsopila, a tree fern from Australia, and an odd little plant known as Pieris Victoria, a late discovery in this family. Phrynium Varigatum, Orchids, and a number of other variegated plants, with some exquisite Lillies give a varied harmony in color, while the pots being hidden by rock work, make the effect peculiarly natural. At the close of the service the bier is lowered by a hydraulic elevator into the basement where it is taken to its final resting place. A much need ed reform is being practiced here, and that is, to prevent curious visitors from going to the grave, as clergymen are requested to announce that the burial is a private one, and only the family and immediate friends are to proceed to the place of interment. Much care has been expended on a receiving vault in the rear of the chapel, for the temporary reception of bodies. It is reached from the interior of the chapel. In this vault are 21 separate crypts through each of which a current of air passes, and they are concealed by bronze and slate sides; it has hollow walls so that an even temperature may be preserved at all times, and with its asphalt floor, vaulted ceiling and barred windows, has a rather prison like appearance. The whole building is heated by steam throughout, has an ample supply of water, and provision
is also made for gas or electric lighting. For perfect ventilation and completeness in every detail, it is unequalled in the country. The entire building cost $55,000 and has been two years in course of construction. The fund for the perpetual care of the graves in this cemetery donated by lot owners, now amounts to over $10,000, while that which insures the care of the grounds when there is no more room for graves, is very large indeed. The propagating capacity of the 22 green houses was 175,000 plants this spring.

At one end of the grounds the water from an artesian well is trained over a ledge of rocks, which from their arrangement appear to have been worn away, the stream then widens out into a miniature lake at the bottom of a dell, whose sides are covered with the choicest trees and shrubs. A natural effect is given to the lake by its being filled with brook trout.

The amount paid for labor exclusive of Superintendents salaries from April 1st, to July 31st, of this year is over $32,000. The total expenditure for the year ending March 1st, 1892, was $865,367.16, while the receipts were $52,836.29. During last year there were 11,000 burials, only 171 of these taking place on Sunday. In certain seasons of the year there are as many as 100 persons employed on the grounds.

In point of monumental interest, Forest Home compares favorably with other western cemeteries. The Sanderson monument, a white westerly granite shaft erected at a cost of $12,000, The Newhall Fire monument, the Merrill monument, patterned after the Napoleon's Sarcophagus in the Juvaledes, and others, command attention. Probably the most noteworthy is the Schlitz monument, which we illustrate. It stands upon a commanding site, at the junction of three roads. On the plinth is carved a fac-simile of the vessel upon which the late Mr. Schlitz lost his life. The beautiful figure which surmounts the monument typifying "the Spirit of the Resurrection," is one of the first examples of granite sculpture in this country.

The monument erected to the memory of S. S. Merrill is a highly polished dark-gray granite, sarcophagus resting on lion's paws, and mounted upon a high pedestal of the same material.

Alexander Mitchell's monument is a work of fine design, the granite having been imported especially for it from Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Mitchell's native place. A beautiful obelisk of gray granite is that of the Downer-Miner-Day families, purely Egyptian in style and simple. A more ornate obelisk is the Armour monument, which stands upon one of the most attractive lots in the Cemetery. Thorwaldsen's well-known bas-relief, "Evening," has been reproduced in white marble, on the Crosby lot.

As in all cemeteries, there are here many eccentric memorials. One of the oldest of these is a trio of books, one standing upright upon the other two. The standing book represents the head of the household, Hood, the other two his two wives, numbered Vols. 1 and 2 respectively. A peculiar arched structure of pebbles attracts attention by its very oddity. The pebbles, which are of all colors, are set in cement, this token of love having been constructed by a grief-stricken father, whose boy sleeps beneath. A skillfully cut locomotive on the top of a slab attracts the eye to an inscription which tells us that the sleeper lost his life "while saving the lives of others." Some of the old-time slabs, both by their disintegrating state and the dates carved upon them, indicate some early interments, for a western cemetery. The date of death upon one of these is 1813.

Forest Home is not only a beauty but has unusual variety in its memorial stones, and the seeker for curious designs and inscriptions does not wander here in vain.

The subject of a monument to the poet Whittier, is being discussed in the east. It will probably be erected at Amesbury, where he has resided for 32 years.

New York State will exhibit at the World's Fair a book containing a history and photograph of every public monument in the state, including all soldier's monuments, memorial arches, etc.
Some Features of Sculpture at the World's Fair.

When the great buildings at the World's Fair grounds shall have been completed, and the sculptured figures lifted into their places, it will be impossible for even one who has never had a touch of the art sentiment, to resist its influence here. It may be his first experience, but he will surely have it and it will make him ever after susceptible to its charms. Unless, from the very abundance, he becomes saturated with sculptural effects and acquires a distaste at the start. This is not likely to be however: for though the sculptor's work is everywhere seen, it is so grouped and massed as to produce a most harmonious and restful result, look which way one may. When the brief time allotted for construction is taken into consideration, together with the magnitude and variety of the work done, and presumably the conjuction of ideas, where so many master hands were engaged, it is certainly remarkable that such a result has been obtained.

Quite the opposite might have been expected. Throughout the grounds and buildings, we are told, there are to be 48 sculptural groups, and 103 distinct figures, all either of heroic or colossal size; no account being made in this enumeration of some undersized figures, or of any that may be erected by different states, countries or individuals, or of any of the statuary that is to form a part of the exhibits. Two of the most imposing single figures on the grounds, will be Daniel C. French's Statue of Republic, which is to stand at the entrance to the basin from Lake Michigan; and C. Rohl-Smith's Statue of Franklin, 20 feet in height, which is to stand in the main entrance of the Electricity Building. The former is 60 feet in height, and will rest on a pedestal 90 feet high. The MacMonies fountain, with its sculptured barge, which is already being put into place, will form a most striking group whatever may be said of some of its individual figures. There are to be several other fountains on the grounds, of various sizes. One in front of the colonnade which connects Machinery Hall with the Agricultural Building, is to be 50 feet in diameter, and will be made conspicuous by a number of colossal sculptured lions sitting at the base of a central column. These are the work of Sculptor M. A. Waagen. Of the forty-eight groups of statuary above alluded to, twenty of these (besides 46 single figures) ornament the Administration Building, guarding the entrances and crowning the angles of its pavilions. They emblemize the activities and achievements of the race. This work has been in the hands of Carl Bitter. Next to the Administration building in point of quantity of sculptured work is the Transportation Building, which has sixteen figures and eight groups. These are the work of Mr. John J. Boyle, of which we have spoken quite at length in a previous number. These, however, represent but a small portion of what he has done for the ornamentation of that magnificent structure. The bas relief and architectural sculpture about the main entrance constitute one of the most salient features of exterior adornment on the grounds.

Mr. Marting, into whose hands was given the sculptured work of the Agricultural Building, has produced some beautiful effects. In the pediment above the main entrance, is a Ceres group; two female figures with a shield between them, and the products of the earth shown in abundance. Another pediment, which we have illustrated, is known as the Shepherd and Shepherdess group. All about the building above the cornice, are heroic female figures holding cornucopias, representing abundance, while above the domes of the corner pavilions, a group of four female figures, representing the four races, stand holding aloft a mammoth globe. The
globe is not shown in the illustration given here.

The sculptured work in and about the Fisheries Building is unique. Pillar, frieze and pediment alike will be alive, as it were, with natural forms appropriate to the purpose of the building. A hint of this is given in the accompanying illustration—a capital of one of the pillars. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect of the building, also planned the sculptural decorations. One feature that is likely to be criticized, is the frequent repetition of some figures and groups. While this does not occur often enough to produce a monotonous effect, yet it does convey an idea of cheapness which ought not to obtain amid such a display of extravagance as is everywhere shown in the decorations.

Soldiers' Monuments.

The contract was awarded last month for an imposing monument to be erected in Oakwood's cemetery, Chicago, in memory of the Confederate soldiers buried there, who number 7,300. The monument will be constructed of white granite, from the quarries of the Southern Granite Co., Atlanta, Ga., which company was given the contract to furnish the work, it is quite ornate in design, the bottom base being 16 feet square, Confederate infantryman, eight feet in height, standing with folded arms and uncovered head. The four sides of the die will bear bronze tablets representing, in relief, "The Seal of the Confederacy," "The Call to Arms," "The Lost Cause," and "The Eternal Sleep." The contract price of the monument is $7,500, and it is expected that the dedication will occur in July 1893.

The Mahoning City, Pa., soldiers' monument, illustrated on another page, is the work of M. H. Masters, of Sharon, Pa. It is constructed of Are granite with the exception of the polished columns on the die, which are dark Quincy granite. The monument is 21 feet six inches in height, including the crowning figure, which represents a bugler, who stands in full uniform in the act of sounding a bugle call. The figure was executed in Barre granite by E. Baneke, of Quincy, Mass.

The other monument on the same page is the recently dedicated soldiers' and sailors' monument, at Merrimac, N. H. It is one of the finest memorial structures in that state, and was manufactured by Cutler & Burnham, of Barre, Vt., from drawings made by Col. Jacob McClure, their agent, of Nashua.

A Novel Monument.

A novel memento of the war possessed by Mr. A. E. Brooks, of Hartford, is a monument constructed of 1,833 bullets from the great battleships; quantities of Union and Confederate buttons, epaulettes, belt-plates, canteens, revolvers, bayonets, bowie knives, exploded shells, etc. Mr. Brooks in this object lesson of the conflict has aimed to give both sides equal representation. In the base of the monument the names of four of the most important engagements are spelled out with minute balls, and above the battles their dates are similarly given. Every article and weapon which forms a part of the monument above the base has a history. The central piece on the Federal side of the monument is a revolver, the barrel of which was exploded in the hand of a soldier named Williams. Beneath this implement of war is a shell that was fired at Petersburg. One of the rarest belt-plates to be found in the United States figures between the ordinary plates worn in the service during the war and afterwards. The Union canteen, old and disfigured with rust, was found by Capt. Lyman Smith, of Hartford, near Gen. McPherson's monument at Atlanta, commemorating the spot where this brilliant officer fell during Sherman's march to the sea. On the opposite side is a Confederate canteen. It is pierced with bullet-shot in four or five places and is in singular contrast with the other. On one side are crossed bayonets, while the other has representations of the bowie knives that were carried in the hands of the Louisiana Tigers. The Confederate belt-plates cannot be duplicated easily. They represent the styles worn by officers and men. The framework for the monument is constructed of boards planed and fitted together in the form of a shaft. To this the exhibits are fastened by means of nails and fine nails. The whole is surrounded by a 30-pounder—New York Post.

The statue of Columbus, presented by the Italians of New York to that city, has arrived, the corner stone has been laid, and the monument is to be unveiled with due ceremony Oct. 12.
ART AND SOCIETY.

A RT has, from the first time man put his fingers on clay to give it shape like the forms which met his eyes, been an expression of that which was foremost in the mind of man. His ideas of life and love, of purity and strength, took external shape in clay and marble; then gods and goddesses stood as sentinels around the public hearth; then the forces of water and plants, earth and sky, were represented in marble. The life of nature felt as part of the life in himself, gave the first impulse to the modeling art. The art of the different ages is a true mirror of the thoughts and ideas which were prevailing in each generation. There are generations in whose art warriors figure mostly, marking the main ideal of that age. This is the case in the rough modeling of the old Asiatic nations. But in the land of beauty, old Hellas, the worth of love, of home-life, of all the softer shades of human life, always found a place in their art.

When the reign of the church was established, the virtuous ascetics turned with horror from the sculpture, from its heathenish worshipping beauty of form, from its long tradition filled with gods and half-gods. And the sculptors laid down their tools to give place to the painters, who glorified the holy virgin, the saints and the popes.

At the time of the renaissance sculpture was raised again with its king, Michael Angelo, and from then and till the time when Thorwaldsen called forth again the beauty of Hellas, sculpture commemorated the great men who represented the various ideas of their generations. Busts and statues of philosophers, warriors and statesmen, preserved their names against oblivion.

Now, with the coming of the twentieth century, a new day is dawning; warriors have partly lost their glory since war by the best of mankind is pronounced a barbarism and a stain on civilization. Philosophy, poetry and statesmanship used vital force to the same degree as they will take up the burning question of the future, the question which must be settled: How shall we get a foundation of perfect justice under society? Philosophers are looking at this question, statesmen and others are trying to solve it, but to my knowledge art never took it up—never till now.

There is now on Oak street, Chicago, in the studio of the Danish American sculptor, Johannes Gelert, a group under work; its name is, "The struggle for work."

I rejoice in knowing that he who had heart enough for the wronged and trodden down to choose such a subject, and courage enough to give it life in his art, is a Dane. And at the same time I rejoice in knowing that it is in America, that land of liberty and truth (as far as it yet can be found in society), that his idea was born, and that his work will be completed.

This group, which will be ready to be presented at the World's Fair, and which will call forth the attention and thanks of thousands—as sure as life is life at all times and in all nations,—is now more than half completed.

In 1889 the idea was born to the sculptor after reading a book on the labor question; it was created as with a stroke of lightning to his inner eye, as it is standing there now. The group consists of six figures. The center figure is a man in the prime of life, standing aside of a prostrate woman, who has been thrown to the ground in the fury of the struggle; she is covering up her child with her own body in order to prevent it from being trampled upon. The man in the center is holding aloft a ticket, which means odd work for some hours—that is, life for the time being. The tene and scanty clothing suggests that this is not the first time he has been struggling for life—his features are stamped with the hardships of years. Still, he is full of strength—it is the strongest who gains in the struggle for work. At his right side a youth approaches him, as a cat climbs a tree, trying to snatch the number from his uplifted hand; he holds him off; he might shake him off with a sudden turn, but his mind is entirely occupied by the old man at his left, who is imploving him for the coveted ticket. The strong man looks down upon him with compassion, seemingly divided in mind whether to let him have the ticket or not; maybe he is promising to divide the hard-earned wages with him afterwards. The sixth figure is a boy about six years old; he does not understand what is going on, but he sees his mother on the ground and baby crying; he feels as if he ought to do his share in the battle, and is with all his strength tugging at the strong man's scanty clothing, as if it was not torn enough already.

This group means the creation of a new school of modeling art. The French master-painters have commenced a new school in painting—the realistic school, which has gained fervent friends in spite of bitter opponents.

Johannes Gelert is the first sculptor to introduce the realistic school of modeling art, which means the art of the future. Slowly, very slowly, mankind is growing to the understanding that the aim of both literature and art is not to create from the imagination—all creating is Nature's work, we cannot even make a leaf,—but to show forth the work of nature, filled as it is with the force of life.

America, the land of the future, shall see the art of the future born inside its borders and shall present it to the older nations when they are coming from art schools which have a hale of centuries' traditions hovering over them. They shall acknowledge that centuries' traditions will get musty if new life-blood is kept out, and they shall cease to consider America a land with little of literature and less of art.

This group will bring to its creator more than acknowledgment of a genius; it will bring to him the heartfelt thanks of every feeling man and woman. It will be a link in the chain, which, in a coming century, shall draw humanity farther towards perfection.

NICO BECH-MEYER.
DESIGN FOR A ROCK-FACED MONUMENT.
Mr. Geo. R. Watkins met with a painful accident on a steamer near Norfolk, Va., while en route for Boston. He has been confined to the house for several weeks, but is now out again and visiting his trade in New York.

Harry S. Wright, who has been known for a number of years as a popular "traveler," has recently made an engagement with Cook & Watkins, of Boston, and Quincy, Mass., to represent them in the West.

Mullett & Co., Washington, D. C., architects, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a mausoleum for General R. H. Alger. The structure will be of granite, with an elaborate marble interior designed to accommodate sixteen caskets.

The Colton Marble Works claim to have just quarried the largest block of marble ever taken out in California. When squared up it will be 15 feet long, 5 feet and four inches wide, 6 feet and 6 inches thick, and weighs 25½ tons.

J. P. Eisenbrown & Co., Reading, Pa., have been awarded the contract for the Lebanon Lodge, I. O. O. F. monument. Their design contemplates a massive block of granite about 5 feet in height, with emblems of the order carved on both sides.

L. Korts & Son, of Berwick, Pa., completed during the month an imposing soldier's monument, at Montgomery, Pa. The monument is constructed throughout of Georgia marble and stands 11 feet in height. A polished ball of marble weighing 300 pounds surmounts the shaft.

The memory of the first soldier from Greene county, Pa., who was killed in the war of the rebellion, was honored last month by the erection of a fitting monument at Jolleytown. The memorial is of granite, surmounted by an ideal figure of a soldier, the whole standing about 17 feet in height. W. E. Spragg, of Waynesburg, Pa., was the contractor.

One of the largest Obelisks yet erected in the state of Missouri was put upon its foundation in the Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, last month by Felsinger & Fruh, of that city. The monument is of Harre granite and rests upon a base 9½ feet square and rises to a height of 43 feet. The shaft is 35 feet high and 4 feet square at the butt.

Lancaster, N. H., marble dealers are resorting to very unbusiness-like methods for the purpose of securing trade. One concern advertised having completed a monument for a certain family at a cost of $500, and the following week a competitor offered through the same paper to duplicate the monument for less than one half the amount. Whether or not the first price was higher than it ought to have been, the second party should have refrained from making such a damaging statement. It is poor policy to criticise a competitor's prices or attempt to create dissatisfaction after a purchaser has erected his monument.

The Ebensburg, Pa., Mountainer publishes the following description of a monument recently erected by Messrs. James Wilkinson & Son, of Ebensburg, in memory of the wife of the senior member of the firm:

The main design of the monument is an arch which represents the window of an old castle which has lain for years and about which the vines and moss of memory cling with tenacity. The arch is surmounted by a cross under which are perched a couple of beautiful doves in the attitude of flying. The base under the arch is decorated by a garland of flowers enclosing the inscription: "To the memory of Agnes Wilkinson." Under this is a very large heavy base which rests on the ground. The whole monument presents a striking appearance, but it is not until it is examined closely that the ingenuity and fine work of the carver is to be seen and the beauty and the faithfulness with which the designs have been carried out appreciated.

The contract for the Soldiers' Monument at Port Huron, Mich., has been let to Ed. Laundy. Other competitors were Taylor & Burnett, one design; Harper and Forbes, two designs; and Philo Truebell, three designs. It is to be 60 feet high, made entirely of granite, and will weigh about 225,000 pounds. On each of the four corners rests a cannon ball, and between these and on top of cap an octagon plinth is placed, having on its face the Michigan state coat of arms in bronze. Upon this rests a round column 3 feet 6 inches in diameter at the bottom and diminishing to 2 feet 8 inches in diameter at the top. There rests a beautifully carved Corinthian capital, upon which stands a riser which receives a statue of a standard bearer 9 feet high.

Brother S. B. Davis, the monument man, has a tombstone argument on the tariff issue that is likely to bury every real, true free trader who talks it, says the Galesburg, Ill., Republican. He says that before the McKinley bill went into effect the tariff on foreign granites was twenty per cent. By that instrument the tariff was raised to 40 per cent on that commodity. "Now," says Mr. Davis, "my free-trade friends at once told me that the prices of the foreign granites in the American markets would be correspondingly increased, that I would have to pay 20 per cent more for this material, would have to charge 20 per cent more for tombs, and that hence dying would become an expensive business. Not a word of truth in it; not a word! Why, the granite is sold just as cheap to-day as before the McKinley bill went into effect. The importer, I know, pays no more; it costs me no more, and hence I charge no more. Now who pays that extra 20 per cent? The importer don't; I don't; my customers don't; the fact is the fellows over on the other side just reduced the price of the granite that much, and so pay the tariff themselves. See?
A Marble Cutter's Monument.

The accompanying cuts represent the front and side views of a monument cut by S. C. Brink, of Independence, Kentucky, for himself. The design is original with him and will no doubt interest the trade. The monument is of select Bedford celctic limestone. The base is 4 x 5 x 1 foot 2 inches. The die is of one piece, being 4 x 5 x 3 feet. The front of the top and the right end where the tools are shown is left in an unfinished state. The tools are all cut full size and properly shaped, and when one has upon another they are relieved by cutting through. Mr. Brink has had the monument erected on his lot in the cemetery. Another unique monument of his execution in the same cemetery was made for the county surveyor. It represents a surveyor's transit instrument on a tripod with sides a monument with a rustic crown, and bird's nests, squirrels and other accessories suggestive of the out-door life of the surveyor.

One of the curiosities of the business part of the town, says the Minneapolis Times, is a small tombstone incorporated into the rear foundation wall of the Bank of Commerce. It was erected to the memory of a faithful cat, of whom Mr. Sam Gale was especially fond. After a long and arduous career, a boot jack on the medulla oblongata gave him eternal peace (and the neighbors like wise), and the afflicted family had a stone inscribed with some of his many virtues, and on the reverse the following:

THOMAS
(CAT)
BORN MAY 1878
DIED DEC. 1889.
RETIRED CAT.

A bronze monument to the German poet, Hoffman von Fallerschen, has just been unveiled on Holigaland, which Germany purchased from England a few months ago. The monument, the work of Professor Schuper, consists of an obelisk of granite on which rests the bronze bust of the writer, his eyes turned toward Germany.

Our Lady of Victories.

A reproduction of the famous figures of Our Lady of Victories, which is in the church of that name in Paris, is to be put up in the church of St. Vincent de Paul, New York City. This work has taken over a year to complete, and has been personally superintended by Prof. J. H. Cuppers, the well-known Dutch architect, artist and sculptor, to whom was entrusted the whole of the interior decoration of the Cologne Cathedral. The statue of Our Lady of Victories has been sculptured from white Carrara marble and will be exhibited at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. It is in every respect an exact copy of the French original, which was finished during the reign of Louis XIV, and was placed in the shrine erected by that monarch to commemorate his triumph over the Germans, in winning Abbeville to France. In the statue the Virgin Mary is shown standing on a bank of clouds. At her feet is a globe covered with stars, which is lightly resting on the nebulous mass, to represent the world. This sphere serves as a footstool for the Holy Child, whose right foot is placed upon it while He is supported by the encircling arms of the mother,
1882.  

POINTS ON GRANITE.  
—No. 3.  

With Just Pride  
We refer to our first ten years in business.  
In September 1882, we started in a small way and from that time until to-day, by untiring and persevering efforts; we have kept on increasing our business until now we are known and patronized by the best dealers all over the United States.  
We take this opportunity to thank those, one and all, from the newest customer to the tried friends of the past ten years, who have enabled us to make this possible.

We Believe  
That a straight honest business turns out best in the end. A little money can be made on catch schemes and doubtful enterprises, but a permanent business can be built up and maintained only by square dealing.

You Know  
Those are sturdy fellows who speak right out what they think and stick to it. You would rather deal with such men than with fellows who preach one doctrine and live another.

We study to please. Try us.

JONES BROTHERS.
Main Office, 54 and 56 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Western Office, Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.
Quarry and Works, Barre, Vt.
Foreign Office, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Bradbury Marble Co.,  
Wholesalers and Finishers of  

<MARBLES>  
Monumental and Building Marbles, Tiles, &c.

Carefully Selected Stock,  
Superior Finish.  
Orders Filled Promptly,  
Estimates on Application.

Nos. 1211 to 1229 South 2d Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHEAP AND GOOD!  
OUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF  
GRANITE MONUMENTS  
The Monuments in our collection range in price from $1000 to $10,000 and show a variety of designs and styles such as are prevalent, being all selected by an expert in monumental designing. They have been graded and classified in Portfolios of 100 each, according to their price, as follows:  

Portfolio A, showing Monuments costing $1000 to $2000.

Portfolio B, showing Monuments costing $2000 to $4000.

Portfolio C, showing Monuments costing $4000 to $6000.

Portfolio D, showing Monuments costing $6000 to $8000.

Portfolio E, showing Monuments costing $8000 to $10,000.

These are 8 1/2 inches mounted on 11x14 cardboard and have a fine appearance. In each case the price, size of base, height, and material are given. Single monuments, portfolios, or the entire collection can be furnished at once. Their classification in portfolios above, enables the dealer to send for a number when a sale is in prospect with the certainty of finding something in the collection to suit his customer, and you can get from us scale drawings of any monument shown, when you wish, which does away with any guessing about sizes and saves much trouble. Portfolios as above with ten photographs, or one photo from each of the portfolios mailed for $1.00. Simple photographs, 10 cents.

The Granite Monument Design Co. 727 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Granite Monument Design Co., Cleveland, O.  
June 15th, 1892.

Gentlemen,—We have received Portfolios "C" of your collection of stone monuments, this morning, and are pleased to state that they are exactly what is wanted for the present "wind" in this line, which will no doubt be a big sale in the neighborhood.

Yours truly,
JOS. A. KEARNS & CO.

JAMES N. WHITE,  
—Dealer in All Kinds of—  
* DARK AND LIGHT ★  
QUINCY GRANITE  
For Monumental and Building Work,  
ALSO ALL KINDS OF  
Eastern Granite.

Works—WEST QUINCY,  
— MASS
Monumental Photographs
For The Trade.
We have negatives of the most artistic monuments in the principal American cemeteries.
OUR PHOTOGRAPHS
Are used by the leading Granite dealers of the country.
SEND 75 CENTS FOR 11x14 SAMPLE.
IRVING, TROY, N.Y.

G. TURINI, SCULPTOR,
Formerly of New York, has
removed to Staten Island where he has built a fine studio and is pre-
pared to model the largest statues. P. O. Address, G. Turini, Box
21, Douglas Mills, Brooklyn Co., N. Y.

How They Moved Obelisks.
The obelisks of the Pharaohs are made of red granite called syenite, says the writer of "Cheops' Needle." In the quarries at Syene may yet be seen an unfinished obelisk, still adhering to the native rock, with traces of workman's tools so clearly seen on its surface that one might suppose they had been suddenly called away and intended soon to return and finish their work. This unfinished obelisk shows the mode in which the ancients separated these immense monoliths from the native rock. In a sharply cut groove marking the boundary of the stone are holes evidently designed for wooden wedges. After these had been firmly driven into the holes the groove was filled with water. The wedges, gradually absorbing the water, swelled and cracked the granite throughout the length of the groove. The block, once detached from the rock, was pushed forward upon rollers made of the stems of palm trees from the quayines to the edge of the Nile, where it was surrounded by a large timber raft. It lay by the river side until the next inundation of the Nile, when the rising waters floated the raft, and conveyed the obelisk down the stream to the city where it was to be set up. Thousands of willing hands pushed it on rollers up an inclined plane to the front of the temple where it was designed to stand. The pedestal had previously been placed in position and a firm causeway of sand covered with planks led to the top of it. Then, by means of rollers, levers and ropes made of the date palms, the obelisk was gradually hoisted into an upright position. It speaks much for the mechanical accuracy of the Egyptian masons that, so true was the level of the top of the base and the bottom of the long shaft, in no single instance has the obelisk been found to be out of the true perpendicular.

The statue of Thorwaldsen, at New York, is to be placed near the Artist's Gate of Central Park, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the park Commissioners. Street angels for monuments are so popular with the Board that it is proposed that several statues should be removed from the parks to eligible situations at street corners.

The sculptor isn't the kind of man that cuts no figure in the world.—Binghamton Leader.

BRONZE AND
BRASS WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
Vaults and Tombs.
Doors and Gates a Specialty.
DESIGNS & ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
SPADONE & CABARET,
675 Hudson Street, Hissing Bldg,
Junction of 14th St. and 9th Ave.
NEW YORK.

M. H. MOSMAN,
Chicopee Bronze Works
in excess of 600 Vases and sets, sculptured from the world's
most important Public Statues in the country among which
may be mentioned the Statue of Liberty, and "Chicago's
Colossal Lincoln," Statues of J. C. M. Grant in Chicago
and Park Figures in Cleveland, Duluth, Boston and Memorial
Monument Works. Works of art in wrought metal and esthetic furnished.
CHICOPEE, MASS.
MATTHEWS BROTHERS,
Proprietors of
ROUGH and SAWED BUILDING STONE, CAPS,
SILTS, COLUMNS, ASHLAR FLAGGING, BASES, &c.
We make a specialty of Monumental Bases, Cemetery Curling,
Vaults or anything connected with the monumental trade.

M. ELLETTSVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS.
ELLETTSVILLE, IND.

Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

Casey & Co., Granite, Zanesville, Ohio.
Matthews Bros., Lime Stone, Ellettsville, Ind.
Rutten & Hayden, Tools, Concord, N. H.
John McLane, Polishing Machines, New York, N. Y.

H. Channon & Co., of Chicago, who are among the most extensive dealers in wire rope in the west, will be found represented in our advertising columns this month.

Cook & Watkins, of Boston, announce that they now have a branch office at Barre, Vt., and an experienced man in charge who will in future attend to all their Barre business.

The August pay roll of the Vermont Marble Co., at Proctor, Vt., was, according to the Rutland Herald, $65,000.

As evidence of his rapidly increasing business, C. W. McMillan, of Barre, Vt., has just bought one and three-quarters acres of additional land, for the erection of new shops. He claims it is the best level land in Smith's Meadow. He will commence building in early spring, if not before.

Mr. E. C. Willson's new plant at Quincy, Mass., is shown in his advertisement in this issue—a most excellent illustration. This is one of the best equipped granite manufacturing establishments in New England. Despite the labor troubles, Mr. Willson reports having had a good trade through the summer, and with the damping of peace he finds himself in a position to give his patrons prompt and satisfactory service.

We have had occasion before to speak of the Superiority of Rutten & Hayden's patent improved Bush Hammer. It has demonstrated its own merits to the trade generally, for it is widely used. For economical and perfect working, and for an all-around cognizance to the operator who uses it, it is unsurpassed. For particulars in regard to this and other tools handled by Rutten & Hayden, refer to their new advertisement in this issue; or, better still, drop them a line saying that the MONUMENTAL NEWS advised you to ask for one of their price lists.

At the first annual meeting of the Kenesaw Marble Co., held at Marietta, Ga., in August, the company was shown to be in a very prosperous condition, the sales for the last six months of the year more than doubled those made during the first six months, which is indeed a most excellent showing. Our readers who are in the market for anything in the line of Georgia marble will find it to their interest to correspond with this company.

DIXON & CO.
WESTERLY, R.I.
WILL FURNISH TO THE TRADE WESTERLY GRANITE, FROM THEIR OWN QUARRIES, WHITE A SPECIALTY. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
ROUGH STOCK QUARRIED FOR THE TRADE.

Dyes, Bases, etc., squared up and polished, Slabs one face polished. Designs made with the Air Brush for the trade either from sketches sent or original designs furnished.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

FREDERICK & FIELD
Quarries and Works,
QUINCY, MASS.

R. A. CURTIS
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Statuary, American and Scotch GRANITE.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

Fine outfit of Eight Rockfaced Designs on Silk, only $14.00; on paper, $12.00. Send for descriptive sketches.

PRICES LOW.

14 Cyclorama Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Quincy on their part agree not to discriminate against any member of the Granite Cutters' National Union, or against any of their members who may have served in any capacity on any committee of the Quincy branches or any member who may have made himself prominent during the present suspension of business.

Art. 5. By discrimination between union and non-union men, it is understood and agreed the interpretation of the word is that the union men shall not interfere with the non-union men to prevent the free pursuit of their work, and will work with and give such men any assistance necessary in the performance of their work.

Art. 6. It is agreed that all square drops not otherwise specified, dropping one-half inch or under, shall count a half member, and if more than one-half inch shall count a member.

Art. 7. All cuts and decisions which have been agreed upon by joint committees shall be published at once, and future decisions be published monthly.

Art. 8. It is agreed that articles of the agreement shall not be construed to mean that the workmen shall waive any right of suspension of work the employer fails to pay the workman on or before the pay day of each month, unless satisfactory reasons are given to the workmen's standing committee.

Art. 9. The foregoing articles numbered 1 to 8 are hereby agreed to and ratified by the executive committee of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of Quincy, and the Quincy branches of the National signed for the Quincy branches of the Granite Cutters' Union by Alex C. Smith, John N. Kelley, Timothy F. Ford, W. H. Williams, Charles H. Gilless, Henry F. Geer, Timothy McLaughlin, William H. Teasdale, M. S. Cole.

Granite Cutters' Union who are empowered by their association to make these settlements. Signed for the Granite Manufacturers' Association this 9th day of September by Thomas F. Burke, Fred L. Bedger, J. H. Ebleck, E. F. Carr, A. Marwood, John Lavries, William H. Burke.

Editor Monumental News:

Allow me to call your attention to an article in September number of your paper, headed, "Return to the Antique." The tenor of that article would lead one to believe that the monumental designer is to blame for the decline in originality of designs. I am afraid it is not so, and to place the blame where it belongs, that is with the monumental dealer. The majority of retail dealers have a collection of old marble photographs and lithographs. Now he finds a customer who wants a monument, so he will show him his collection, and the customer not having anything better to select from will choose parts of each of the old designs, and want to see a plan, as they term it. Then the dealer gives this to his designer to execute.

Now why blame the designer, when the dealer is to blame if he would go to his designer and tell him to make something new it would be done, but he will say, if I do that, the design will cost more than my customer will pay. But admitting that, they don't think that they could cut down the prices and thus reach the price the customer wishes to pay, and also retain the originality of the design. I am sure the reader understands that the dealer makes the blunder, and the designer takes the blame. As for myself and the firm I am a member of, we work for the dealer, and when they ask for something new they get it, but understand we are notverse to making contracts with cemeteries to do their designing. In fact, we would be obliged for any information by which we could procure the same. We would make some of these monumental men's hair stand on end with the carving and shoulder work of our antique designs.

A. E. Foster
(of Foster & Richards)
From our regular Correspondent.

BARRE, VT.

The material for an interesting letter does not assume very "salty" proportion in this usually lively burg, at the present time of writing, in fact we are, as the sensational reporter would put it, on the eve of most important developments. I may remark incidentally that that is right where we have been all along. Still it pleases a good many to think that the labor trouble is about finished, and at any rate more has been done during the past few weeks on both sides to bring about a settlement than ever before, so like Saint Paul we can at least "thank God and take courage" if nothing more.

The most interesting point at present is the hearing before a chancellor, which took place to-day at Montpeller, and which is of deep interest to all Association manufacturers in the country. As the occurrences which led to the hearing happened too late for my last letter, I will give them briefly now. Mr. William Barclay, president of the Barre branch of the New England Dealers Association, wearied of the strike, hounded, or labor troubles, (it is differently termed) and decided to withdraw from the association and resume work. This he did a little before the first of the month. Mr. Barclay signed the union scale of prices, which do not differ materially from the former bill, agreed to submit any change in them which he wished to make three months prior to March first, and opened his sheds. No provision was made for former union men who had returned to work in small numbers for some of the manufacturers, but not for Mr. Barclay, and so of course it was a point gained by the stoncutters. Exceptions were at once taken by Mr. Barclay's former partners and associates in the contest, the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and particularly by those who were employing former union men. These claimed that his action was a direct violation of the mutual business agreement entered into by all of the manufacturers in New England, of any account, to protect any man who should leave the union during the trouble and return to work. An injunction was thereupon obtained from Judge Ross of the supreme court bench and served upon Mr. Barclay before he had worked a day. A hearing was shortly held before Judge Thompson on a motion made by Mr. Barclay's attorneys, to dissolve the injunction which the judge refused at that time to do. He however allowed time for the filing of further testimony in the case and a hearing which drew a large audience from here to the state capitol, was held before Judge Ross to-day. The case is one which involves deep legal points, and was argued by some of the best counsel in the state. In closing the hearing this evening, Judge Ross stated that he should take some time to consider the case, and in all probability a decision will not be rendered for some weeks. A meeting of committee's from both association and union was held yesterday, and continued until into the night, but it adjourned without accomplishing anything, until to-morrow afternoon, when another conference will be held.

The stone cutters are holding a meeting this evening in their hall, at which some of the propositions made by the association will be considered. Messrs. McGrath and Badger, of Quincy, are in town and visited among the officers to-day. They will stay and attend the meeting to-morrow. C.E. Tavney has not opened his new sheds as yet, and states that he is no hurry to do so. About a week after their advertisement for help was inserted in the local papers, Mr. Tavney's shed was entered by some one during the night and the large ropes to his running derrick inside the shed were cut, as were the ropes to his steel derrick. The vultures to his engine were likewise and other damage done to various articles. No clue to the guilty parties has been found as yet.

World's Fair Offices.

Readers of the Monumental News who expect to be represented in Chicago during the World's Fair and who will require desk room or offices are requested to correspond with us, stating their requirements.

The Monumental News, 245 State St, Chicago.
George Lounsbury has got his dam finished and is putting in the time now on his shed.

E. L. Smith & Co., are employing as many men nowadays as anybody in town, their working force consisting of between 20 and 30 men, which includes 15 former union men.

At its last meeting the association elected Major J. D. Smith, as president, in place of William Barclay, withdrawn. Major Smith is a young man and very popular in town, by reason of his well known business ability, courtesy and genial manner. He is manager of the New Granite Company, and no better man could have been selected for the place.

Some handsome statues are being cut out at the new sheds of the Co-operative Granite Company, for soldiers' monuments in Connecticut.

Nothing farther has been heard from the World's Fair Company since my last letter. Indeed, unless the present condition of things changes very soon it is very doubtful if we ever shall hear from them again.

East Barre is making great strides in the way of building, the latest being a depot, for which the ladies are busy raising money. Sheds are going up each week, and many men who live, and formerly worked here, now work there and drive up each morning. A large bell hangs in one of the sheds near the road at the entrance to the village, and whenever an association man drives up to the place, the bell is rung lustily, for what earthly reason no man seems able to explain.

The town election has been held since my last letter, in which the democrats nominated J. W. Gordon, of the late granite firm of Dunham & Gordon, for town representative, and came within nine votes of electing him.

BARR, Vt., Sept. 21.—Representative committees met to-day and effected a settlement of the difficulties between the granite dealers and the strikers. The agreement is nearly the same as was accepted by Barclay Brothers on Aug. 30, which dates from March 1 and runs to March 1, 1895, and if either party desire a change, three months' notice must be given.

“How to Maintain Prices.”

In the July number of the Monumental News, there appeared an article under this head from the pen of “A Dealer,” which was “chuck full” of good sense. A subject in which all progressive dealers are interested, and I had looked for the views of many others regarding it. I do not believe that prices can be maintained by concerted action, for I think the experience of every dealer who has had a trial, is that it has proved a failure. The question then arises by what means can this be brought about. My convictions are that “A Dealer” strikes the “key note” in expressing his views regarding the “enabling of the profession,” a more “intelligent pursuit” of it. The elevation to a higher standard by system, method and order. The man who is most successful in business is the one who endears those with the commencement of business. The education of the apprentice to strictly business methods, as well as the use of tools, seems to be the only solution to this knotty question.

I am glad to see in contact with dealers whose manner of conducting their business would not be likely to take first prize, and to show the kind of competition the strictly business dealer must come in contact with, I am going to give a little of my experience with some of them.

I had occasion to take charge of a shop in a city of 15,000 people, with a good surrounding territory, and the competition not extraordinarily strong. I discovered first that there was no system, and also that the business did not yield a profit. A kind of “hand to mouth” business. The reason I use this particular case for illustration, is because the proprietor thought he had added a marquis greater than the monument would stand and secure the sale. He bought two pieces of a monument for $28, net. This had to be freighted about 700 miles, a base bottom furnished, two inscriptions, sunk name on base, foundation to put down, back two miles to cemetery. The die and one base of Quincy, one base of limestone. He set his price at $90. I mentioned the fact that that would yield no profit, in fact would be a positive loss. But fearing he would lose the sale, $60 must be the price. The order came in and the settlement of the estate caused a delay, and in the meantime I told the monument for $100, the proprietor declaring that I would ruin his business with such prices, and when I told him he was losing money even then, he simply told me that I did not know what I was talking about. I am not taking into account of the money actually spent, to place the monument on the lot, and found it had cost just $98.83, thus leaving a gross profit of $1.17, and a positive loss of $57. This would furnish him, all expenses and nothing, and he actually doubted the correctness of the figures at first. Now if you add “A Dealer’s” percentage for incidentals, selling, etc., which should be done in every case, what an elegant showing for the loss side of profit and loss you have. Jumping at conclusions is a safe jump.

I call to mind a man I once worked for, who was entirely opposed to order or system, claiming that it interfered with work to that extent that it was all order and system and no work; and the condition of shop, tools and everything, would determine this kind of man. He always looked for a tool or anything else he had been using, wherever he happened to be last, if he could remember where it was, which was seldom, but one might be assured of seeing several times a day great masses of cloud of blue smoke, such as we are told come up from the internal refractions, and in language more forcible than elegant, would consign the article as well as everyone who did not know where it was, to a climate better than that which mortal man has ever reached. His business was at sixes and sevens in every department, which caused an immense leak. It is true he could figure and make close calculations. He calculated that a man was no man at all who could not put on sixty 1 inch letters on Quincy granite, every day, and all work panned in the same manner, and yet with all this speed and bustling he could not see why the marble business did not pay a better margin.

I can see only one way to remedy all this, and that is a thorough system, no matter what the size of the business. By this means it can be kept well in hand, the leaks quickly discovered and easily stopped.

I am thoroughly convinced that this is one of the main avenues to the success of any business however large or small.

I should be much pleased to see a full discussion of this subject through the columns of the News. My belief is that it has a wider circulation than any of the other journals, therefore is the best, and the views of the many dealers would be of untold value to all, and at that, but some tree has an influence in the right direction.

 Yours,

respectfully,

W. H. Ferris
Concord, N. H.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

D. L. Daniels,
MILFORD, N. H.
Manufacturer of
Monumental Work
In New Westerly Granite

THE CHAMPION (BLACK GRANITE)
Operated by the CROWN GRANITE WORKS, South Thomaston, Me., is the
most uniform in color and when the granite is properly worked and polished,
the result is unsurpassed. The granite is especially recommended for
monumental purposes, etc. Send for estimates before purchasing elsewhere.
We ship 5 cents. All packing and workmanship.

WM. BIRKS, Manager, South Thomaston, Me.

J. M. WOOLDRIECE
Manufacturer for the Granite Trade only,
ELYRIA, Lorain County, OHIO.
PRICE LIST FOR 1892
100.00 crts. 90.00 $10.00
50.00 crts. 85.00 5.00
25.00 crts. 70.00 2.50
10.00 crts. 55.00 1.00

All goods delivered f. o. b. Cleveland, O.

RED BEACH RED GRANITE
BEAVER LAKE BLACK GRANITE.

New Westerly Granite Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF WHITE GRANITE
MONUMENTAL and BUILDING WORK,
MILFORD, N. H.

Beautiful light red granite.
Inferior to none in the MONUMENTAL and BUILDING WORK.

MACHIASPORT GRANITE CO., - - Machiasport, Me.

RED BEACH RED GRANITE
BEAVER LAKE BLACK GRANITE.

We make a specialty of ROUGH STOCK, POLISHED COLUMNS and
PISTOLS, URBANS, VASES, BELLSTONES and SAMPLES.

KENYON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
White Westerly Granite
For Monumental and Building Purposes. Orders promptly filled.

Kenyon & Co.,

EAST MILFORD GRANITE CO.
EAST MILFORD, N. H.

Manufacturers of the celebrated BLUE NEW WESTERLY or SOUHEGAN GRANITE
For the trade.

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to our advertisers.

John Swenson
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Hammered and Rock-faced Monuments, Mausoleums, Tombs and Vaults,
Also Sole Producer of the Celebrated
DARK BLUE CONCORD GRANITE
For Statues, Drapery and Fine work this Granite has no equal. Send for my prices on work before purchasing elsewhere.

John Swenson, West Concord, N. H.
Queer Specimens of Cemetery Poetry.
A small hamlet near Rochester, N. Y., has this:
My body to the grave I give,
My soul to God I hope is free;
When this my children
You do see, remember me.
An incorrigible office seeker died a few years ago and his
friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his
tombstone. The journalist suggested the following which
was not, however, adopted:
HERE LIES JOHN JONES
IN THE ONLY PLACE FOR WHICH HE
NEVER APPLIED.

This tells the story of a brewer:
Poor John Scott lies buried here:
That once he had both hate and stout,
Death stretched him on his bitter bed;
In another world he hopes about.

On a dead doctor:
"Here lies at length, though length not long,
A vendor of small pills,
Who quacked his wares through little towns,
For curing minor ills.
This dapper doctor was so small,
So small his sugar pills,
That all his patrons looked against
To see his monstrous bills.
Death cut him short as life had done,
Hail could he cut him long?
As small his stature, fame and worth,
So brief shall be my song."

This is one on a barber:
"What annoyed other folks never spoiled his repose,
'Twas the same thing to him whether stocks fell or rose;
For blast or for mildew he cared not a pin—
Him crops never failed, for they grew on the chin."

On the tomb of Joseph Foden, forty-seven years master of
the Grammar School in Knutsford, Cheshire, who died 1784,
age 82 who was lame and wrote his own epitaph is inscribed:
"Here's an end of all his hobbling,
And he surely now is blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest."

In the cemetery at Childwell, England, this epitaph it is
said may be found:
Here lies the body of John Smith
Buried in the cloisters,
If he don't jump up at the last trump,
Call "Oysters."

Ann Jennings was a sturdy Englishwoman, and this is what
the Jennings folks of later generations read:
Some have children some have none,
Here lies the mother of twenty-one.
But for an Irish pun this is really a grave offence:
Here lies the remains of John Hall, grocer. The world is
not worth a fig, and I have good reasons for saying so.

This from Massachusetts:
"Beneath this stone my wife doth lie,
She's now at rest and so am I."
On the gravestone of a carpenter on Long Island, is the
following, which goes back to the first years of the present
century:
"No wonder he sawed out life's space,
For long he was a (a) sailing man."
Read His Name on a Monument.

As John Bingham, of London, O., sat on the public square at Norristown on Thursday reading the names of fallen heroes inscribed on the soldiers' monument, he was startled to find his own name among the rest. Bingham went to the war in 1861 from Gayengeld, was wounded at Antietam and sent to a hospital. After the war he went to London, O., where he has since lived. He came east and went to Norristown to visit old friends for the first time since the war. He says he never knew until Thursday that the people here thought him dead, and cannot explain how the report became current.—

FENCES, Vault Entrance Gates, Etc.

CECIL NICHOLSON describes the poly-chrome statue "Bellona," at present exhibited at the Salon. In the "Alcâssar" as follows: "Bellona, by J. L. Gerome, is a startling conception. The goddess is standing on tiptoe on a globe of bronze (the earth), ready, as it were, to rush into the fray. The helmet, breastplate, and shield are in ivory, tinted and enamelled; the bow is of bronze; the sword is of iron. On her left hand she holds an embossed shield; in her right hand she brandishes a villainous-looking sword-dagger. The face is fierce beyond measure—the mouth wide open, the lips red as blood, the teeth glittering like those of a wolf. Her green-enamelled eyes flash with rage as she apparently utters the war cry of the Crusaders. And to complete this highly-dramatic tableau vivant: a cobra rises from her feet, with uplifted hood, its jaws wide open, foul and poisonous, typical of treachery and violent death."

The sculpture room in the British Museum which contains the fragments of the tomb erected by his widow to Mausolus of Maia Minor, a tomb immortalized in the word mausoleum, has been rearranged in accordance with modern views of the structure as it once existed. On a huge block of marble, in the centre of the gallery, are the statues of Mausolus and of the female figure called Artemisia, the widow, by name, but a goddess acting as charioteer by others. Murray, of the British Museum, thinks that the chariot symbolizes marriage in general after a commonly-accepted Greek motif, and that Artemisia introduced the chariot with the meaning of a drive to represent her marriage. It is a fact that many people regard the drive taken by the bride from her own home to her future home as a necessary part of the ceremonies. The British Museum possesses fragments of the chariot and horses. Missing parts may be supplied with plaster of a decided color to show what is ancient and veritable, and what is new and imagined.

Merry Mount Granite Co.

ADAMS Granite Works Geo. McFarlane, Proprietor. Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, STATUARY, AND ALL KINDS OF CEMETARY WORK FROM MARBLE, BERNSTEIN AND LIGHT QUINCY GRANITE First quality and workmanship guaranteed Correspondence Solicited Office & Works: 20 E. 20 ST., QUINCY, MASS.

JOHN I. HASTINGS, O. P. W. DEER, Tenna.

Supplied Solicited

Q. B. BARNICOAT Manufacturers of F. Barnicoat & Co., QUINCY, MASS.

GRANITE STATUARY PORTFOLIO AND IDEAL FIGURES.

We have a number of statues of children and clay, designed for children, designed by various artists. The fancier prefers when moral.

QUINCY, MASS.

JOSS BROTHERS.

Manufacturers of Quincy Granite MONUMENTAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

E. T. BARNUM,

DETOIT, MICH.

Igo & Warner GRANITE CO.

makers in all Kinds of MONUMENTS, STATUARY, AND CEMETARY WORK IN BARK, BLUE, LIGHT QUINCY, and all other Eastern Granites.

South Quincy, Mass.
Granite and Marble Workers' Supplies.

A list of recent patents, appearing specially for The Monumental News, by W. E. Anguthbaugh & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. Copies of these patents may be had at the above firm at ten cents each.


482.409 Device for polishing granite, &c. George L. Badger, West Quincy, Mass. Filed Dec. 21, 1894.

482.410 Artificial stone paving-block, Franklin Haines, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed Aug. 9, 1894.

482.411 Artificial stone paving-block. Franklin Haines, New York, N. Y. Filed June 28, 1894.

482.412 Memorial monument. Joseph Mitchell, Cayuga, Ind., assignor of one-fourth to Milton James, same place. Filed May 7, 1892.

482.413 Stone-cutting and dressing machines. John Rawle, Chicago, III. Filed April 7, 1894.

482.414 Stone-cutting and dressing machines. John Rawle, Chicago, III. Filed July 21, 1894.

482.415 Name-plate for monuments, signs, &c. Reinhand H. Pollenstz, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Feb. 2, 1894.


The twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment dedicated its monument at Gettysburg on Sept. 8. It represents, life-size, the figure of a soldier partaking of citizen's dress, preparing to drive out the invader. It is mounted on a large rough boulder, brought from Round Top. It is the work of J. E. Elwell.

The statue of Alexander Von Humboldt, which a citizen presents to Humboldt park, has arrived in Chicago and will be unveiled early in October. It is a copy of a celebrated statue which adorns one of the public buildings of Berlin. It represents the great scientist in a characteristic attitude. The left hand rests on a globe while the right grasp a tiny flower—a pose suggestive of the botanical attainments of the great German. The statue is life-size, resting on a granite pedestal. Von Humboldt is represented in the dress of the last century—long coat, knee breeches and buckskin shoes.

A Good Design IS HALF THE BATTLE. Article Perspective Executed in WATER COLOR and with the AIR BRUSH.

F. H. VENN Jr.
MONUMENTAL DRAFTSMAN.
11 Perry Street, Cor. Clybourne Ave., CHICAGO.

"THE BEST."

GRANITE CUTTERS' AND QUARRY TOOLS.
Stone Cutters' Quarryman's and Contractors' Supplies of All Kinds kept in stock or furnished to order.
Material and workmanship guaranteed. Write for prices.

NUTTING & HAYDEN, Perry St., Concord, N. H.
For Fast Sawing or Rubbing of Stone, Granite and Marble.  OUR SHOT have been in regular, constant and increasing use for over twelve years, and they are now in use by all the leading firms in the United States.  With the same machinery and power, they do in three times the work of sand.  We are the inventors and original manufacturers of the material, and our Shot have at least double the durability of imitations now on the market.  We solicit a competent trial.  Speed, durability, economy and ease of handling.  Reduce cost of power.  Over 600 customers.  Over twelve years constant use.

B. C. & R. A. TILGHMAN,
1118 TO 1126 SOUTH 11TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patent Chilled Iron Globules, or Shot.

Perry & Demeiritt,
Montpelier, Vt.
Manufacturers of
Superior Iron Frame
Polishing Machines.

Hand Polishing Machine.

The only Mammoth Marble Polisher.

John McLean
259 Monroe St.
New York.

MENUFACTURED
ONLY
BY

Concord Polishing Machine

In successful operation at many of the best polishers.

John McLean, 259 Monroe St.
New York.

Advertise

Your business in the Monumental News.

Advertise

Your business in the Monumental News.

Patent or No Fee


Soon Pays for Itself.

Portable Box Banders.

One man can bend boxes quicker than two men, in any other way. The boxes are made absolutely square, lighter material can be used, and saving in freight. It is made of washable iron and steel, is strong and durable. Weights 3 pounds. Price, $2.

Goodell & Harding,
Burlington, Vt.

An advertisement in the columns of the Monumental News will keep your name before the Marble and Granite trade more effectively than any other medium.

Granite City Polishing Machine,
W. A. Lane, Mr.
Bates, Vt.

This machine is made of throughout cast iron, and saves labor and money. It has a saving in cost for setting and lowering stone by power, and is warranted to save half an hour Carying, setting for 30 minutes. Polishing tables, low and high, made with wheels. Any material used for this trade.
Old Tombstones.
Two old tombstones were recently removed from a neighboring farm to the cemetery at Clarksburg, N. Y., upon which were the following inscriptions:

ANNO 1763 AUG 10 DED
PEN
BARRE
NI
OBLUVIS
ANO 1763
Y 17 17
The tablets, showing the wear of time, are of redstone, irregularly cut, but the engraving on them is clear and distinct.

It is not alone in the dealing in spurious paintings and sculpture signed with the names of great artists that artistic frauds are perpetrated. The following story from the French will show what a refinement of deception the beguiling of the public in another similar direction has been carried.

About 1810 a little provincial town raised a subscription for a statue to Napoleon I., on another similar direction has been carried.

A few days after the Second Empire and affairs were conducted with dispatch. The newspapers had announced that the chamber formerly occupied by Lieut. Bonaparte would be shown to visitors who came to the inauguration just as he had left it, with the identical furniture, which had been carefully preserved. Nothing of the kind existed, but the conscientious Mayor of the town felt it his duty to make good the deficiency, and accordingly went to a dealer in antiques in a neighboring town, who, for the modest sum of 300 francs, composed an excellent historical chamber with the aid of some small discolored window panes, a Louis XVI. bedstead, a gilded barometer, Empire style, two small Fragonards, and an engraving of the "Adieux de Fontainebleau," all of them carefully preserved. Nothing of the kind existed, but the conscientious Mayor of the town felt it his duty to make good the deficiency, and accordingly went to a dealer in antiques in a neighboring town, who, for the modest sum of 300 francs, composed an excellent historical chamber with the aid of some small discolored window panes, a Louis XVI. bedstead, a gilded barometer, Empire style, two small Fragonards, and an engraving of the "Adieux de Fontainebleau," all of them carefully preserved.

Two weeks later the statue was inaugurated amidst the booming of cannon and sounding of brass. After the speeches and a banquet the historic chamber was visited. The barometer was a great success, but the honors of the day fell to a chair bottomed with straw of the period and worn by the august heads. Old men shed tears at the thought that he had sat there and piously pillared bits of the straw. Years followed with the change of regime and Napoleonic fetishism was no longer the fashion. The chamber was finally sold, as well as the barometer and the straw-bottomed chair, but the malicious old antiquary preserved the invoice and records of the transaction with the Mayor and gave them to the writer of this story.

A woman's tombstone is the only one in England upon which the epitaph is written in shorthand.
Books for the Trade.

MARBLE WORKERS' MANUAL.
Containing practical information respecting marbles in general, their cutting, working and polishing, veneering of marble, mosaic, composition and use of artificial marble, stucos, cements, recipes, secrets, etc., etc. Translated from the French, by M. C. Booth, with an appendix concerning American Marble. 18mo cloth, $1.50.
We will send the above and The Monumental News one year for $2.00.

CLARK'S EPITAPH BOOK.

ARCHIBALD'S QUICK AND ACCURATE METHODS OF ESTIMATING GRANITE MONUMENTS.
Giving the Cubic Feet of Stock, Superficial Feet of Cutting, also Superficial Feet of Polishing of each stone, separate. The mode of figuring throughout is precisely the same as used by all manufacturers. It does away with having to send tracings to find what a monument will cost at the quarry. Recommended by quarry workers and monument dealers.
154 pages, bound in leather; pocket size, $1.00. With The Monumental News one year, $2.50.

PERSPECTIVE.
By A. L. Cone. A series of practical lessons beginning with Elementary Principles and carrying the student through a thorough course in perspective. 33 illustrations. One 12mo volume, cloth, $1.00.

ANATOMY IN ART.
A practical text book for the Art student in the study of the Human Form. To which is appended a description and analysis of the Art of Modelling, and a chapter on the laws of proportion as applied to the human figure, by Jonathan Scott Hartley. Fully illustrated. 155 pages, including illustrative plates, Royal Octavo. Cloth Bound. Price, $1.50. Sent, postpaid on receipt of price.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKERS.
By Anthony Lee, Boston, Eng.
A compendium of interesting information regarding the marbles of the world, and practical suggestions for marble workers; 142 pages, bound in cloth; sent by mail, postpaid, for 75 cents.

PUBLIC STATUES AND MONUMENTS OF NEW YORK.
Address, The Monumental News, 145 State St., Chicago, Ill.

H. CANNON CO.
Importers and Dealers in
ENGLISH CRUCIBLE STEEL CABLES
and PLow WIRe ROPE
Charcoal Iron Rope, Galvanized Iron Cable, Manila Rope and Blocks for Wire and Manila Rope.
22 to 26 Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MONON ROUTE
Runs Two Vestibulated Trains Daily Between
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI,
CHICAGO, LAFAYETTE AND LOUISVILLE,
Making Four Solid Trains Between
CHICAGO AND THE OHIO RIVER.
Dining and Parlor Cars on the "Velvet" to Cincinnati.
Chair Cars on Day Trains to Louisville.
Pullman Sleepers on All Night Trains.
Compartment Car on the "Electric" to Cincinnati.
For further information call at any coupon ticket office or address, F. J. Renro, C. P. A., 232 Clark Street, Chicago.
L. E. Sisson, T. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
W. H. McDermott, General Manager.
James Barke, General Passenger Agent.
General Offices, Monon Block, Chicago.

AN ADVERTISEMENT
in the columns of The Monumental News will keep your name before the wholesale and retail granite trade of the United States more effectively than any other medium.

BOOK OF CREDITS
(200 pages) gives the estimated wealth of all dealers and workers in Granite and Marble complete. Let us furnish you with a Sample Book. You will be greatly benefited by such a book. We will send you a Sample Book gratis.

UNITED MERCANTILE AGENCY,
24 School St., Room 44,
BOSTON, MASS.