THE New York State Lien Law has been declared unconstitutional by Justice Davy of the Supreme Court of that state, in a decision in the suit of William Brooks vs. C. E. Taynor & Co., to enjoin the latter from taking a monument from the cemetery. The decision, granting a perpetual injunction, is based mainly upon the sentiment, as old as the ages, of respect to the dead and their resting places, and that the legislature in this act attempts to take property from one and give it to another by legislative enactment without legal process. The Judge further claimed that the mere filing of a lien and a sale under it was not due process of law, and that from such an act a court of equity only can protect the property of the living and preserve the repose of the dead. The decision would appear to be a strong one, and on moral grounds might have been expected. Its effect on the monument trade should be to restrict credit sales except on assured security; and with regard to purchasers of small means, as a leading eastern paper says, it will be a blessing, as it will compel them to confine their ambition in the memorial line to their means.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is being expressed in the south over the decision of the committee of the Jefferson Davis monument, to be erected in Richmond, Va., in awarding the prize to a northern architect. Without going into the merits of the design in question, which however has been favorably commented upon by competent authority, the main question in all kinds of public memorials is to procure the best and most enduring for excellence that can be obtained. Local patriotism is not the best arbiter as to the merits of art work, and public memorials should represent the best art effort of the day, and be as it were, a sample of the artistic conditions of the time. We have both in the south and in the north numbers of memorials which will undoubtedly be replaced sooner or later, and why? Because they do not represent the best work of the day in which they were erected; but they do represent false methods of providing and securing such memorials, and prejudices unbecoming the educational privileges and advanced civilization of such a country as the United States of America.
As election day approaches there is increasing confidence that it will usher in a period of prosperity that can only come through the maintenance of our financial integrity with the world at large. With a properly adjusted revenue and a sound financial policy there is nothing to prevent a renewal of confidence, and a return of good times.

While progress in the Victorian age has been very rapid, the adaptation of inventions and discoveries to domestic and business life has also been remarkable. The succession of one good thing upon another, however, before the real significance of the first was appreciated, has perhaps blinded us to the propriety of doing fitting honor to the human agency which discovered the good thing. Nothing has tended to develop the human race on civilized lines in a higher degree than the adaptation of electricity to the telegraph, and nothing has done more to extend the sympathies and business relations of humanity on international lines than the submarine cable. Yet notwithstanding the wonderful results produced, results so stupendous on a moment's thought, we have little of the nature of a public memorial to do honor to the men whose sagacity hastened their fruition. It will be doubtless hailed with pleasure that a movement is on foot to create an international memorial to Cyrus W. Field, the American, and his English associates, who carried to a successful issue the laying of the Atlantic cable. It was the outcome of dauntless courage, energy and devotion, and is in every way worthy of international acknowledgement.

Although of comparatively local reputation only, the granite and marble monument trade has every reason to be proud that it held in its ranks such a man as Oscar Edward Cartwright, president of the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, whose recent decease, detailed in another column, leaves a host of mourning friends and acquaintances and a break in his social surroundings possibly irreparable. It is not often, even in a community where reputations are commonly of a high order, that one reads eulogies wherein it has seemed difficult to find words to describe the finer characteristics of the man, or the sorrow and sense of loss at his departure. But O. E. Cartwright was a remarkable man. His early years spent before the mast, with its rarely hard experiences and knowledge of travel, unsuccessful business and family affliction with their lessons in the far west, all contributed to build him up. Then, joining his brother in the monumental business in Detroit came the emergence from acute care and trouble and the fuller development of a character, that could form a factor in successful business at one end and the same time as it could pursue the study of astronomy to amateur eminence, and yield his better nature abundantly about him for the comfort and welfare of his fellow man. Serenely honorable in business relations, giving more heed to the performance of his work than to the profits accruing, and numbering among his patrons many of the leading citizens of Detroit, and the state; with an open hand to help the deserving needy and a rarely open heart for the elevation and welfare of all about him, he has been cut off in his prime with a grand balance sheet for his eternal reckoning, if we who are left may be permitted to believe.

The modern idea of cemetery practice, involving as it does the consistent regulation of all details to the end that a burial park may be secured rather than a burying ground, makes the supervision of all matters affecting the care and appearance of the grounds, by the proper officials of the association, absolutely necessary. This applies with equal importance both to the lot and the memorials proposed to be erected thereon. And the wisdom of such comparative arbitrariness is easily apparent. One has only to visit our cemeteries generally to see what has been the effect of past methods, and to become satisfied that the only way to procure satisfactory results in view of advancing civilization, is to enforce such rules and regulations as will tend to secure the desired end. Much more attention is now being paid to the subject of monuments and their foundations, and cemetery officials are very wisely giving more care to this important feature of our cemeteries, strict rules having generally been established, looking to the prevention of duplicates, appropriateness of design, proportion and proper foundations. For some time past more stringent rules have been in force calling upon lot owners to submit all designs for monuments to a properly designated official, such designs to be approved before work is commenced upon them. This is now a rule so generally understood that it is strange to hear of a case where an important monument has been cut before approval of design had been secured. Yet such an instance is before us involving a large outlay and where the cemetery officials refuse to allow it to be erected. It therefore becomes important that monument dealers should make themselves acquainted with cemetery rules concerning monuments. While primarily it is the lot owners' business to see to this, it is none the less the that of the dealer, to whom lot owners so often go for advice, to post himself on such matters. He will have the information not only to protect himself, but in connection with his business will be reinforced to help the purchaser with intelligent advice.
MEMORIAL BUST OF THOMAS D. GILBERT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

In a former issue reference has been made to the memorial bust in course of execution in honor of the late Thomas D. Gilbert, a distinguished citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich. Such a career of usefulness as that of Mr. Gilbert would place its exhibitor high on any roll of honor, and Grand Rapids is serving its generation well in perpetuating in so appropriate and excellent a manner the memory of so many years of able and effective work in the cause of her progress.

As the first president of its Board of Public Works, member of its Common Council, member of the Board of Education, Regent of the State University, member of the Legislature, and many other public functions extending over a term of thirty six years, at all times and in all things earning the respect of his fellow citizens, it was to be expected that the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a monument to his memory in Fulton Park would be entertained as quite an occasion by the enterprising city. That it was so, goes without saying, and many distinguished men of the state gathered with the multitude to pay honor to departed worth.

As will be seen by the illustration the setting of the monument is very effective, and exceedingly appropriate, from the fact that Mr. Gilbert himself had prepared the lawn and planted most of the trees in Fulton Park, and its location brings it in view of numbers of people pursuing the ordinary avocations of life.

The memorial consists of a bronze bust mounted upon a polished pedestal of Westerly granite, from the Smith Granite Co., Westerly, R. I. The base is 3 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 9 inches and the total height to top of bust is fifteen feet. The pedestal weighs in the neighborhood of 18,000 pounds.

The bust, modeled by Lorado Taft, demands more than a passing word. On all hands it has received unstinted praise, Mr. Taft, having caught a likeness, that all who knew the original in life declare to be accurate and life-like. Moreover the work evinces a spirit which places it easily in the front ranks of works of art. It is not only in the modeling, which is exceptionally good, that this bust attracts attention, but there is life in the set of the features, and an expression that can be translated and be understood by the observer. This is where the sculptor, per se, displays himself and which distinguishes his work both from the copyist and carver.

The bust is heroic in size, and was cast by the American Bronze Co., of Chicago. It will also be observed from the illustration that the treatment of the subject differs from the usual style of such work, and it is set upon the pedestal without mouldings or other additions. Altogether the monument is a high class work.
THE RICHARD SMITH MEMORIAL.

Thanks to the earnest sense of appreciation displayed by the Fairmount Park Art Association, the park, of which every Philadelphian must indeed feel proud, will this summer be enriched and adorned with more than $800,000 worth of statuary. The commissioners of Fairmount Park are now pressing to decide the location of the above memorial for which, by the will of the late Richard Smith, the trustee was directed to apply a sum, not exceeding $500,000 for the erection of the very elaborate memorial, under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association. The Green street entrance has been decided upon for the Washington monument, therefore it is safe to presume that the decision will be that the Smith memorial will be located at the Diamond street entrance. The provisions of Richard Smith's will, relating to the memorial are as follows:

"First. To erect and cause to be erected in Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association (provided the assent of the proper authorities be obtained therefor) a monumental memorial in accordance with the design and model, herewith, prepared by James H. Windrim, architect, the same to be built under his superintendence, of a granite to be selected by said architect. For his services I direct that he shall receive as compensation five per cent upon the expenditure for its erection and completion, or, if he be not living, his son, John T. Windrim, I next designate to be employed in like manner, and in his father's stead, to complete the said work in all particulars; or, if he be not living, by such architects as the said trustees may select, who will continue to complete the erection of the said memorial monument in strict accordance with the original design. The model of said design I have approved, and the same is placed in the safe keeping of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, photographs of which I have approved by my signature thereto."

The said memorial is to include equestrian statues in bronze, of Major General George B. McClellan and Winfield S. Hancock, and colossal statues in bronze of Major General George G. Meade, and John F. Reynolds; the niches in the right and left wings of the design to have pedestals to receive bronze busts of the following distinguished Philadelphians, viz: Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Major General John F. Hartranft, Admiral David D. Porter, and John A. Dahlgren, General James A. Beaver, Major General S. W. Crawford, and in addition thereto, the architect James H. Windrim, and my executor John B. Gest.
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A mural tablet in bronze will be placed upon the pedestal stage of one of the main columns, with the inscription:

"This Monumental Arch presented by Richard Smith, Type Founder of Philadelphia, in memory of Pennsylvanians, who took part in the Civil War, whose strife was not agrandizement, but when conflict ceased, the North and the South united again to enjoy the common heritage left by the Fathers of our Country, resolving that hereafter all our people should dwell together in unity."

"Upon the pedestal stage of the other main column will be placed upon a bracketed rest on the right of the entrance front, a statue of myself in bronze, and underneath the name Richard Smith, in large letters. The central part of said memorial to be for a carriage way, and on either side, passages for pedestrians. And I direct that the entire expenses of the memorial, and the erection and completion thereof, shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000)."

The Washington Monument, was erected at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. — W. P. Lockington.

 Speaking of the decline of Byzantine Art, Grace E. Elliot says: "After some familiarity, as they thought, with the form and technique of the old Greeks, the Byzantines dispensed with their copies and began to work from memory. That sealed the doom of their art. It became more and more superficial, more and more worthless. Miniatures and mosaics of as late a date as the tenth century still exist and indicate the last stages of a miserable decline. The figures are ludicrous; of composition there remains not a trace. In an old plaster, illuminated for Emperor Basil II., there is one illustration containing nine figures. Only three of these possess the usual number of legs, the remainder having but one. In other examples the dresses, pulled down tightly over the forms, may have been stuffed with cotton, for all the assurance the artist gives us to the contrary. Even the color which in the earliest period was pleasing in tone, became as crude, harsh and flat as the drawing. The figures remind us of the clothed dolls of our childhood, padded out and elaborately clothed, to be sure, but clothed dolls for all that. The art seems to have entered into a pitiful second infancy, with all the inadequacy of childhood and with none of its spontaneity. The lesson that it teaches is a simple one, and it is not alone the artist who might profit by learning it."

A French engineer has conceived the interesting idea of reproducing the house in which Napoleon lived at St. Helena as an attraction during the Paris Exhibition in 1900. The house will be an exact copy of the original, with panoramic canvases representing the natural surroundings.

TURKISH CEMETERIES.

A Turkish burial place does not leave a feeling of melancholy and sadness upon the mind of a visitor, as ours do. It is not situated outside the city far from the noise and activity of daily life. No walls separate the habitations of the dead from those of the living, or protect them from the careless tread of the passer-by. The burial ground is often in the city itself, penetrating into the midst of a group of houses, introducing itself among the shops, cutting across the streets and often forming a continuation of the same. It is a place of constant traffic, a thoroughfare, with well worn paths trodden down by the feet of men and beasts.

One goes to walk in such a place as a public garden. There the men lounge and smoke, the women sit and gossip in the shade of the tall cypress; bands of children play around and on the tombstones, shouting and screaming street sellers wander about, selling cakes and sweetmeats, fowls are picking around or dusting themselves; here and there a solitary ass or mule is grazing the scanty tufts of grass, while hundreds of houseless dogs are lying in the sun or in the holes in the ground where the soil has sunk, which give them rare shelter from the weather. It is not rare to see a ropemaker plying his trade, with his cord stretched from tree to tree: and in spring, when carpets are taken up, they are carried as a matter of course to the cemetery, should one happen to be near, to be beaten. The cemetery of Pera, the "Grand Champ" and the "Petit Champ" have been compared to the Boulevard des Italiens or the Bois de Boulogne, and the comparison is not a bad one. They form a favorite promenade, and on a fine day there is an endless string of vehicles, riders and pedestrians passing up and down to see and to be seen.

The cemetery of Scutari is the largest and most picturesque burial place in the East. It is a large wood of cypress trees, covering about a mile of rough, hilly ground, intersected by numerous avenues and covered with gravel stones. The trees are very unlike the poor little stunted specimens we are accustomed to see at home. Thanks to the heat of the climate they grow to an immense size, and their robust trunks, covered with the projecting rib-like veins running lengthwise, resemble the groups of columns in a Gothic Cathedral. Their branches are short, abrupt, but nevertheless the tree grows in an elegant pyramidal form.—Springfield Republican.
SOME NOTABLE FRENCH SCULPTURE.

Foreign sculptors may ask why their confreres in France hardly ever conceive a piece of statuary nearness between marble and life that shocks us. But that is only because an ideal of art has been vitiated with thought; because it has not been purified of all alloy like that of the ancient Greeks, who, in a Venus or a Diana, only saw the perfection of a holy creation, and it is only when we have educated our minds to that purified contemplation that we have attained the true appreciation and knowledge of art.

"IN THE CLOUDS."

Roger-Bloche is one of the numerous promising French sculptors who are fast becoming known by their yearly work exhibited at the Salons. This year he received a third-class medal in 1891, and for his "Dans les Nuages," will receive a pension which will enable him to travel for three or more years in countries whose sculptured marvels will inspire and teach him. The upper part of the group shows that the young artist possesses the desired gift of expressing sentiment without contortion of features or gestures. The lengthy appearance of the lower part of limbs is a defect of the picture not of the group. The photographer is not always as happy as the artist, and although sculpture can be better photographed than painting, the process generally only gives an inadequate rendering of proportions.

"HAPPY."

The grouping of this work is admirable, for it

without making some display of the nude. In vain I wandered along the long lines of groups and statues to find worthy pieces, which could give an idea of French sculpture without the accompaniment of the nude. Those who have the most talent, the most aptitude; those who have obtained the greatest and the most numerous records this year, have all exhibited nude figures or nude groups, and it is not only the old artists, but the young aspirants who try their skill at bringing forth the nude, and, as you will see by the illustrations, the young sculptors have obtained a bourse de voyage with exhibits of the nude. But when we look at sculpture with purely aesthetic eye, we admit the modern nude as well as the ancient. In these days in which art becomes a daily study as it did in the times of the ancient Greeks, we must learn to look upon the nude with no more arriere pensee than they did. The nude at all times has been the highest expression of art, and we wonder at persons who will go thousands of miles to look upon the nudes of ancient Greece and those of the Renaissance and veil their faces as they pass them in modern exhibits. To be sure, in looking at the nudes of contemporaries we oftentimes feel as if we were looking at the figure of a model whom we may have known or seen, and therefore there is that
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"WOMAN PUTTING HER CHILD TO SLEEP."—LESEUR, Sc.

gives a perfect idea of union. The difficult arrangement of arms and hands is here so ingeniously done that they are the hyphen, as it were, of the deep feeling as expressed by the three beings. This group could curiously be the pendant of "In the Couds" and be called "Ten years after." Laporte-Hairsty is also a very young sculptor. He was the recipient of a third-class medal last year. It will be interesting to follow the career of these two artists who both start out in foreign parts, and who each year are expected to produce work to give evidence of the progress of their work.

"WOMAN PUTTING HER CHILD TO SLEEP."

But even with the imperfect illustration of a sculptured work, a connoisseur can at once judge whether it be exhibited in the Champs Elysées or the Champs de Mars. In the latter you find more realism, more modeling after nature, more search after the life lines, both physical and psychological. The union between child and mother is closer; maternal love has not stopped to take a classical pose, and the child lies in her arms heavy with sleep, and with the head most correctly designed. The artist's attention is centered in doing what they call in French "vecu," that is living, palpitating with life. As you see there is progression in the nude. To the one, whose uneducated modesty is easily shocked, the Greek sculpture seems admissible, because, after all, the statues stand for goddesses and demi-goddesses, who he chooses to think, never were among the living. The nudes of the Champs Elysées are idealized almost sufficiently to be tolerated by one who has become familiar with the Greek nude, and has advanced several steps in the education of sculpture. But it takes one insured to all sculptural progress to admit and admire the nude of the Champs de Mars, for it consists in being as near to nature as talent, not decency, will admit. The illustration of these three nude groups will explain what I mean better than my pen.

CHAPLIN'S TOMB-STONE.

This tomb-stone is considered one of the good pieces of the Champs Elysées Salon. Rodin has introduced that style of highly finishing a subject, and leaving its surrounding in the rough. The effect in this tomb is almost startling, for Chaplin seems to have resuscitated to great Painting and receive the merited tribute for his work. How beautifully the statue of Painting stands and offering roses to the painter who was especially noted for his fresh, rosy coloring. Punch, I think, has more orders than any French sculptor, and yet every one receives his attention as if it stood alone on blank pages.

"ST. MICHEL."

This is Fremiet's work on exhibition for this year. It is an order from the famous St. Michel in Normandy, and will stand on the highest steeple of that wonder of wonders, the abbey. The whole
Tombstone of Chaplin.—Pursh, Sc.

"Tombstone of Chaplin."—Pursh, Sc.

TALKS ON CLAY MODELING.—VII.

To most people marble cutting is all that there is to sculpture. They shape their ideas on the poem of the "Sculptor Boy," who dreamed of angels fair, and then turning directly to the block, alongside, proceeded to chop them out. This may be the way in poetry and dreams, but as we have seen in prose, it is quite another matter. The artist has recourse to the humblest of materials in the beginning, and there must be many a long day of patient toil between the vision and its realization, even in the plaster. All this must be done before the marble is thought of. The translation into this material means other long weeks of work.

Yet the marble is the ultimate aspiration of all sculptors. It is the resurrection after probation and pain. Its radiant translucency makes good sculpture ideally and indescribably beautiful. I think of the proud Venus de Milo in the Louvre, with the sunset glow of sleeping centuries warming her creamy skin! Need I add that the value and beauty of the material and the effort implied in its mastery, make bad workmanship and trivial subjects seem doubly unworthy and annoying when thus translated.

As may be well known to some of those whom I address, there is far more labor and far less mystery about marble cutting than is generally believed. It is true that a vast amount of skill may be expended upon the carving of a marble bust, but there is never any great amount of risk, or danger of mutilation, provided the artisan does not "in fine frenzy" throw his hammer at his work.

Yes, there is one risk, and that a very serious one. There is no assurance until the cutting is done that there may not be a flaw or spot right where it will do the most harm. This frequent discovery makes the importation of blocks of costly foreign marble a decidedly expensive business for the sculptor. He generally prefers to hire at least the preliminary cutting done, by professional marble workers who guarantee their material. A firm of Italian brothers, in New York City, have won for themselves an enviable reputation in this line of work, and are patronized by our best artists.

But every sculptor prides himself on his mastery of the marble and should be able to finish his works. A number of tools are required; square hammers, mallets, chisels, steel "points" and rasps. Also a bow-drill, if there is to be much deep cutting, and a small hand drill. The "points" are not promising looking instruments, yet the mass of the work is done with them. They are nothing but small steel bars ground to a square point and well tempered. With these and his round mallet the skillful worker makes the chips fly alarmingly, but his steady hand and watchful eye easily avoid all encroachment upon the unseen form within the stone. However, hand and eye alone would not be sufficient. The sculptor must needs employ a measuring device, called a "pointing" instrument, which although simple, is ingenious and so useful that we wonder how the ancients managed to get along without it. The annexed cut will make far clearer the working of the little machine than could pages of description. Three points are established upon the block of marble corresponding to three brass-headed nails driven into the plaster model—
one upon the top of the head, upon which the instrument rests, and the others upon the breast, at some distance apart. A small hole should be drilled into each of these nail-heads, which will serve as fixed supports for the instrument when its three points are adjusted to fit into them. A ball and socket joint which combined with others which slide, enable a swinging arm to bring itself close to any part of the front of the model and correspondingly upon the front of the marble block. At the end of this arm is a larger needle, also movable, but capable of being held at any point; so that it may be readily withdrawn but not pushed further in. Now let us locate our first point, the extremity of the nose, for instance. The screws are all loosened and the arm swung around until the needle touches the nose. Now all screws are tightened so that nothing may move, and the instrument is lifted to the block of marble, the needle being pulled back as far as may be necessary to clear the stone. The distance of its withdrawal indicates exactly the amount to be cut away. When the required depth is nearly reached, the drill is used and the final quarter-inch penetrated in this less violent manner. Even now the boring is made the least bit less than the needle would indicate, that there may be something left for the chisel and rasp. Finally a sharp pencil is turned in the drill-hole to mark its lowest depth. A dot should also be made upon the plaster best at the point where the needle touched. Thus one measurement has been made. There remain a thousand more to be taken in the same way. Up and down the face in rows these points are taken, a half-inch more or less apart; first a double row up the nose, next the eye-brows and chin, the masses of the hair, etc. An expert carver will sketch the head roughly with pencil or charcoal and knock off great lumps before pointing, but the beginner had better move cautiously and measure before each step. After the steel point has dug its furrows across the stone, the chisel will come into requisition. Here, again, the trained carver works differently from the novice. His chisel seems to move without effort, paring the stone like an apple, in long parallel sweeps across the face. This part of the operation is most like modeling: first, the squaring out of the features, and later the rounding and caressing into softer forms. Just how to do it can not be told; the student must see it done and then accustom his hand to the new movements. It takes much time to learn to become a good carver, but it is well worth while, and though you should go no further, all of your previous practice in modeling would benefit you greatly in this branch of the sculptor's art.

The pointing instrument is a somewhat expensive little affair and not always obtainable. Provided with the ball and socket joint of brass, and the sliding needle, an ingenious workman can make the rest of the machine in a fashion to serve the purpose out of two sticks of wood and nails, with a hook of heavy wire at the top. This and the two nails serving as points of support below, should be fortified with a little plaster to prevent movement. But even these things are not always to be had, and it is well to be acquainted with the awkward but effective method of measurement practiced by the old time sculptors. For this three pairs of compasses are required and the services of an assistant. The three points are established upon the model, and with great accuracy in precisely the same relation upon the block. If now we wish as before to locate the top of the nose in the stone, we measure simultaneously from all three points to this spot, with three pairs of compasses, then transfer them to the corresponding points on the stone. Where these extremities meet, or would meet if they could, is the exact location of the nose in the block. We cut away until they come together exactly and we have our first point established. We mark it, and returning to the model, shorten the stretch of the upper compasses moving up the nose a half inch, bring the others up to this point, mark and transfer to the marble again. It is a slow process, but if carefully done, is as accurate as the more modern device. It is doubtless the method employed by Phidias, Praxiteles and the rest of those grand old fellows.

It is pleasant to have something in common with them.

Lorado Taft.
The Monumental News.

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CARNOT AT NANCY, FRANCE.

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CARNOT AT NANCY, FRANCE.

The monument at Nancy, herewith illustrated, was erected a perpetual souvenir of the tour of President Carnot in the east of France—the first tour by the head of the State in the frontier department since the Franco-Prussian war, and of his interview June 6, 1892, with the Grand Duke Constantin, who had come from Contrexeville expressly to do honor to the President in the name of H.M., the Emperor of Russia. The monument was unveiled June 28 in the presence of Mm. Barthou, Minister of the Interior, and Boucher, Minister of Commerce.

The monument stands at the entrance to the Cours Leopold, from the Place Carnot, the work of Mm. Bourgon, (architectural features), Prouve, (sculptor), and Vallin (ornamentation); the monument is a pyramid ten metres high. Half way to the top is affixed a bronze bust of President Carnot, in a medallion enclosed by laurel branches. Below are two allegorical figures, also in bronze, three metres high,—two females tenderly embracing, symp-

bolical of the alliance of France and Russia. Marble plaques affixed to the four faces of the shaft, bear commemorative inscriptions: (1) Lorraine to the President Carnot; the fact that the monument was erected by 28,000 subscriptions and 867 contributions by municipalities; the date and object of the meeting with the Grand Duke Constantin; and the names of the contributing municipalities.

The unveiling was unattended by military display. Mr. Ernest Carnot represented the family of the dead President.—From “Le Monde Illustré.”

Pumice Stone.

Although pumice stone is so much in use as a rubbing and polishing material, it is not generally known to what extent it exists and where the large supply comes from. The following from a foreign journal is of interest: A floating barrier of pumice stone, nineteen miles long, over 1,000 yards wide, and fifteen feet deep, closing a seaport to all vessels as effectually as a boom could do, is not the sort of thing one is likely to forget. And yet that was one of the results of the Krakatoa eruption, the port being Telok Retoung, in Sunda Straits. Formed in a few hours, it would almost seem to be a supreme effort of nature in the pumice-making line, were it not that such immense quantities are found at the bottom of the sea. A queer place for pumice stone; but pumice when produced is really heavy; it is only the air cavities in it that make it light, and as it floats it becomes water-logged, and down it goes. Most of the pumice used in Europe comes from the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily; “the home of Vulcan,” whence Vulcano as the name of one of them, and our “Volcano” as descriptive of the natural feature of which it is the type. Here are the pumice quarries—at Monte Chirica and its crater, Monte Pelata and Forgia Vecchia—where over a thousand men are at work in the narrow tunnels and galleries, lighted by clay lamps of antique form. The whole hillside is perforated with groups of these tunnels, which number between 200 and 300, and are so narrow that the men can hardly pass each other, in them. And, just, as coal is found in beds alternated with sandstone and shale, so the pumice is in layers between harder lavas and ashes.

The finest mosaic pavement in England, and one of the finest in Europe, exists in the remains of the Roman villa in the parish of Bignor, Sussex. If the villa was equal to the pavement it must have been very sumptuous, and on a level with the best in Italy.
A bronze sarcophagus is not an ordinary piece of art work at the present day, but was very common in ancient times. That illustrated above, recently completed in the bronze foundry of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Elmwood, near Providence, R. I., is a beautiful piece of artistic work, which was modelled by Phillip Marinny, New York, in collaboration with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, the designers, and it is perhaps the finest art bronze ever produced by the Gorham Company. The sarcophagus is eight feet long, three feet wide and four feet high and weighs about 3500 pounds. It is made in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and while an illustration altogether fails to bring out the delicacy of design, in the present case it speaks for itself. On each side is a panel of classic design for a memorial inscription to Benjamin Head Warder and his wife, and it is intended as a memorial for Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

The cover has decorated borders of the Corinthian model, adopted by artists of the Renaissance, but the most striking feature of the design is the shell, supported by a pair of wings, seen on each side between the lion’s claws, and emblematic of the mystery of death. It is finished in the soft green tint varying from light to dark, seen on all antique bronzes. It is interesting to chronicle the production of such a bronze in this country as an offset to the common prejudice that it can only be obtained abroad.

No city in America has so many historical spots marked with tablets and markers as Chattanooga, Tenn., and a clear idea of the military history of the city can be readily gathered therefrom. There are four historical tablets—one each at the Central depot, Union depot, Custom house and Court house. Besides these there are sixteen bronze tablets at different points within the city marking the location of headquarters, hospitals, earthworks, batteries, forts, redoubts, etc., during the stormy days of war times, and a large number of markers.

A handsome though plain tablet has been erected in the Town Hall of Ashfield, Mass., in memory of George William Curtis, the well known writer and editor of Harpers. The inscription reads:

In Grateful and Affectionate Remembrance
of
George William Curtis
and as a
Memorial of his Presence and Speech
On Many Occasions in this Hall
This Tablet is set up by
The Curtis Club of Ashfield.
MDCCXCVI

A curious blunder was made on a tablet recently unveiled in the Public Library, Kansas City, to Horace Greeley. His name was spelled Greely, and a new tablet must be made.
PREPARATIONS are being made for the ninth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture to be held at the Art Institute, Chicago, October 21 to December 6, 1893, both inclusive. The prospectus has just been issued, with entry and order blanks, containing full particulars and rules governing exhibitors. The last day for receiving entries is Tuesday, September 29, and the last day for receiving exhibits at the Art Institute, Saturday, October 3. The following list of agents of the Art Institute in other centres, together with collection days of such agents may be of interest:

**Collection Days.**

In New York: W. S. Badsworth & Son, 442 W. 52 St., September 28, 29, 30.


In Boston: J. Eastman Chase, 146 Boylston St., September 29, 30.

In Cincinnati: Travel & Mail, 205 W. 4th St., September 29, 30.

In St. Louis: Noonan & Keenan, 1622 Olive St., September 29, 30.

The arrangements for the Paris collection have already been announced in a circular to American artists in Europe.

ROBERT P. BRINCOURT, the St. Louis sculptor, is working on the model of a bas-relief intended for the interior decoration of a Presbyterian church, the Lindell Avenue Methodist church, St. Louis. This is something new in decorative work for a Protestant church in this country. The subject is "The Enthronement of the Virgin." It will span "in a graceful and impressive arch, almost the entire width of the church interior," over the altar, organ and choir loft, facing the entrance. It will be 25 feet wide and be inclined towards the congregation at an angle of 45 degrees. All the figures will be life-size. At the highest point of the arch will be shown the figure of the Virgin, standing erect, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Flying outward from these two impressive figures will be shown the seraphs with trumpets, proclaiming the enthronement. Ascending either side of the arch are hosts of worshiping angels with outstretched wings. At either base is the figure of an angel, that on the left holding a testoed scroll bearing the inscription: "Peace on Earth," and the similar figure on the right the closing words of the glad angel announcement: "Good Will to Men." It is expected the entire work will be completed by October. The local press speaks very highly of the composition. It should open another avenue for the sculptor's efforts in this country.

AN ALREADY well-known piece of sculpture, from the favorable notices accorded it, and from the fact that the French government ordered a duplicate for the Luxembourg galleries, is under the care of Boston culture. It is the Dying Faun of MacMonnies, destined by Mr. Charles F. McKim, the architect of the Boston Public Library, as a gift to that institution, to be placed within the fountain of the inner court of the museum. The figure is a life-size and represents a girl lauging at the trips along a baby who sits in the fold of her left arm, and reaches toward a bunch of grapes, which she is dangling above the child. The group is full of life and is pronounced a masterpiece. The bowl against the nude has been so effective that it is doubtful whether Boston will have it at all. It has arrived in New York and is stored in the offices of McKim, Mead & White awaiting its ultimate disposition. Mr. McKim had not officially offered the work, so he will be spared official rejection.

DANIEL C. FRENCH has sailed for Paris, where he goes in the interest of a commission from the Washington Statue Society of New York, to examine the site for a proposed bronze statue of George Washington, to be modeled by him and presented to Paris. It will be placed at the junction of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Rue Washington, an imposing site. Mr. French will return in November and will execute the statue here so that it may be distinctly an American work of art.

SIGVALD ASBJORNSEN, who assisted R. H. Park in the modeling of the Franklin statue for Lincoln Park, Chicago, has completed a bust of Nansen, the explorer, which is now in stone. He is a personal friend of the explorer. The bust and its base are together eleven inches in height. Nansen is represented as wearing the fur cap and coat in which he is usually seen when at home. The base is roughly finished.

MRS. JANE E. BALCOM has recently presented the Art Institute of Chicago with Randolph Rogers's marble statue of "Nysa, the Blind Girl of Pompeii."
Our New Design Book.
We have a few copies only left. The demand for this book has been so great that we anticipate getting out another book, perhaps by the first of the year. In the August number we published a few of the kind letters we had received regarding the book, but have two or three pigeon holes stuffed full of such letters, and our friend Haight wrote us on that we had sent him twice the number of such letters that he could use for the August number. In one instance, where we had sent a large firm in New York one book they had ordered, they immediately wrote back for two more. Several parties have ordered two books each.

We have recently enjoyed a visit from our old friend, Mr. Manning, of Washington, D.C., and he persuaded us to take a few days' vacation with him, "down East", from which point we proceeded to the White Mountains. Our friend has always enjoyed a good reputation as a fisherman, and the results of his piscatorial efforts while we were our vacation, exemplify the fact that he is entitled to the reputation he has earned. His success in business would indicate that he has been quite as able in "fishing for trade," as we know of no man in the business who has been more successful, financially, than he.

A reputable dealer sold a monument to a lady to be erected in a neighboring town, some thirty miles away, mentioning the fact that he should expect to deliver monument about a certain date, and would notify the lady accordingly. It was a little later than the date specified when he delivered the monument, after having notified his customer to meet him at the cemetery, and to his surprise, when the dealer reached the cemetery, he found another monument erected on the foundation. Later, he called upon the lady at her home, for an explanation. He found her very curt, and she simply notified him that unless she had failed to deliver the monument on the date mentioned, she had purchased elsewhere, and then closed the door in his face.

Our "New Departure".
We feel that we can now say that we have arrived at that point of excellence as far as our Quincy yard is concerned that we have always had in view. We have just added a new eighteen horse-power electric motor and a large air compressor, giving us the most complete plant and with the best and most improved machinery of any yard at Quincy.

We are also casting at our Quincy yard some of our Barre orders. We feel this to be very complimentary on the part of some of our customers, who have, in ordering Barre work of us, agreed to pay the difference in freight in order that their Barre work might be cut ourselves, and at our Quincy yard. This, of course, insures them the very best quality of work, and possibly, they might think, better than they would obtain at Barre, otherwise.

In fact, our whole experience as manufacturers this year has been most satisfactory, indeed, the quality of work securing to be the object in view with some of our best customers, more than anything else. Such work, of course, costs a little more, and this our trade has realized, and that it is to their advantage to have such, even at a small increase of cost.

At the present time we are casting a great deal of large Western work, and also some nice work from Oak Hill and other granites. At the same time, we do allow that there is no granite more durable or better for ordinary purposes than Quincy.

"Our hickory string hangs outside the door", for all of our old friends, and customers, either new or old. We are only too glad to welcome them here at Boston, and it is a ride of only about twenty minutes to our Quincy yard, where we are always ready to accompany our visitors. We have thought of publishing a list each month of the visits we receive from the trade, and should, perhaps, have done so before now, only for the fact that it would consume a good share of our one page that we are entitled to, monthly.

We think it is evident from this article that we take great pride in our plant at Quincy, and correspondence received from customers daily, testifying to the quality of work we cut there, justifies us in the good opinion we have of our Quincy plant. We have laid out some $15,000 at Quincy, recently, in new machinery above.

The following movements, of our regular designs, we have in stock at the present time, ready for shipment at twenty-four hours notice if you can use any of them; you may write us at our expense, announcing as we are receiving orders for them by every mail.

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A committee of the Montgomery County Historical Society has placed a memorial stone at Perren Hill to mark the site of General Lafayette's encampment during the revolutionary war.

The design for the Union soldiers' monument to be erected in the National Cemetery, Knoxville, submitted by the Southern Monument Co., has been adopted. It is to be 50 feet high with a base 18 by 20 feet, and will cost from $15,000 to $30,000. It is to be built of the finest Tennessee marble, and be a home industry-materials and workmen. The shaft will represent a battle tower, with an interior chamber seven by seven, lined with choice varieties of Tennessee marble. Tables showing the facts and figures of the different campaigns will line the interior wall. Among the designs on the exterior will be the scene "Home parting of Tennessee soldiers; in full relief will be "A defense of the flag," and "The home return." The cornerstone will be laid on October 15.

The Powhatan monument, illustrated on this page, erected in honor of the Confederate Powhatan troop, at Powhatan Court House, Va., was unveiled August 20. It was cut from Richmond blue granite.

A drinking fountain to the memory of the late W. K. Muir, Detroit, Mich., is to be erected by his widow. It is to be constructed of Vermont granite of imposing and monumental design.

Plans are maturing for most impressive ceremonies to attend the dedication of the Grant Monument in the city of New York, April 27, 1897. The landscape scheme is to be brought as far to completion as possible. General Porter promises that the scenes enacted will excite those that marked the removal of Napoleon's body from St. Helena. The President of the United States is to preside.

The monuments to the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Twenty-sixth Battery have been completed at the Chippawa National Military Park.

The Chinese residents of Chicago became excited over the death rate in their colony, and finally ascribing it to the distress of the great loss on account of their monument in Rose Hill cemetery, have had that structure torn down and are replacing it with another on different lines to appease their deity.

A memorial tower, from design of Charles C. Haight, New York, is in course of construction at Hartford, Conn., in memory of Henry Keney, a prosperous merchant and benefactor of that city. Its total height will be 135 feet 6 inches, with deep buttresses, and thirty feet square on the ground exclusive of buttresses.

The army correspondent's and artist's memorial monument at Cranston's Gap, South Mountain, Maryland, is almost completed. It was illustrated in a former issue. It will probably be dedicated in October. This memorial was conceived last December, was begun April 14, 1896, and is now about finished, a rapid piece of work.

A memorial bust of the late Louis Wollenweber, cast in iron, is to be placed on Mount Penn, at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above Reading, Pa. He was at one time a well-known German journalist. He was a great admirer of the landscape beauties of that part of Pennsylvania, and the idea is to place his memorial bust amid scenery he so well loved.

Archbishop Corrigan's collection of statues of celebrated American Saints for the new seminary at Dunwoody, Yonkers, in the hall of the seminary, is being put in place. At present there are life-size statues of St. Rose of Lima and St. Turibius, and of Father Isaac Jogues, S. J., and Kateri Tekakwitha, the Indian virgin; at the same time within the walls of the seminary chapel were erected the statues of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The Smith Granite Co., Westerly, R. I., has recently been awarded the contract for an elaborate family mausoleum in Oak Hill Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Mich. It is to be an exact reproduction of the temple of Nike Apteros or Wingless Victory, a beautiful little temple on the acropolis of Athens. The design for the structure was made from careful study by William Williamson, of Grand Rapids, and is to be built of the best quality of blue Westerly granite, fine hammered. It will be a restoration of the ancient temple, and the dimensions will be as near as possible to those of the original, 11 by 24 feet, with three steps one foot wide each on all sides; 13 feet from the platform to the ridge of the roof; and 15 feet high inside. The four handsome columns at either end will be 13 feet high. The frieze will be finely cut in high relief. The walls will be one foot thick. The door will be in two pieces of solid granite, five inches thick, with bronze trimmings and bronze grill and Greek designs before it. The floor will be one piece of granite 12 inches thick, and the roof will be composed of three solid granite slabs 26 feet 8 inches long and weighing 13 tons each. In the end opposite the door, protected by a bronze wire netting, will be a splendidly designed stained glass window, containing a figure of Christ. The inside will be lined with the finest Tennessee marble, highly polished, and on either side will be 10 catacombs seven feet long, 24 inches wide and 22 inches high, with polished marble fronts and brass handles. Work will be begun on the foundation immediately, and it is expected to have the structure completed by next spring.
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These features should commend themselves to the careful consideration of dealers and contractors for heavy work. In addition thereto it should be noted that our Mr. Wm. Barclay is thoroughly conversant with this class of work having not only served an apprenticeship at it, but for eight years was the manager for a large building firm where his experience qualified him for the competent supervision at heavy building and monumental work. Prompt attention given to correspondence.

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OBITUARY.

Olin L. Warner.

It is with keen regret that the news of the death of the sculptor, Olin L. Warner, will be received. As an artist he was one of the truest Americans produced and his constant efforts for the elevation of art among his countrymen, have left an imperishable mark. Born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1854, he was only 53 years of age at the time of his death, and apparently in the prime of life. He received a good general education, devoting his spare time to modeling in clay, until at 22 years of age he went to Paris and entered the School of Fine Arts under Francois Jouffray. After three years in Paris he returned to the United States and entered upon the struggle to rise in his profession. This he did by careful and delicate work, and there are numerous among his important labor such works as the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Governor Buckingham in the State Capitol, Hartford, Conn., and many ideal pieces of statuary. He died from the result of an accident; while riding his bicycle in New York in August he came into collision with a carriage by which he suffered a fracture of the skull and died in a hospital. He was a Member of the National Sculpture Society, Member of the Society of American Artists, Associate of the National Academy of Design, and a Member of the Century Club.

O. E. Cartwright.—In Memoriam.

The sudden and unexpected death of Oscar Edward Cartwright, which occurred on August 5th, is a blow to the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers Association that will be severely felt. He was a noble and worthy President and more, a warm and genial companion, whose bright and vivid mind was ever active in the interests of others. Always with the view of upbuilding, beautifying and drawing into union the best ideas. For the benefit of the general whole, for assisting the weak and making their lot, as cast in the shadows of adversity, brighter. His early life was spent on shipboard, and his early schooling was before the mast. He saw many foreign countries and it led him to comprehend that the practical realities he had to deal with admitted of no theory. He knew nothing of theory but based all on the practical life which he led. His travels on the ocean left him in California some twenty years ago. He was married and lived in San Louis, Potosi several years. His work was contracting but he was not successful; then misfortune overtook him and he lost his wife and family and one daughter who resides in Detroit.

Upon his return to Detroit he was the first settled purpose in his life was the joining his brother and engaging in the marble business, to attain his livelihood and as much honor as the profession would allow. In the first years he went through all the struggles for existence that attend all such beginnings with labor only for a capital. He was hopeful and faithful; the business of the brothers grew and he became more widely known for his genial warm heart came in contact with humanity, only to make friends.

The Marble Era changed to Granite for monumental purposes and the opportunity came. The student saw that old ideas must go and new be taken up; it was then his star began to appear. Discarding all marble work he took up granite with the idea to so work it that it would lose perfection in design and to show, and detail should be brought out. To his object all efforts were bent and it was accomplished as fast as the business would allow.

All doors were open to any one who sought to enter, either from curiosity or necessity, no secrets being held from the craft. If customers could not agree upon terms of purchase he referred them to other dealers in the city and advised them not to go away from home, if the local dealers produced the best. He feared no competition and had none for his idea of work was ever ready to give credit to give credit to art and skill wherever found. His active mind was not confined to the gross realities of life here, he looked beyond. He was a searcher after the Laws of Nature and to satisfy this desire he took up Astronomy and with his telescope surveyed the planets in their wanderings through endless space, noting the changes from year to year.

His Observatory was free as was his time, to all, while he studied the planetary system and their relations to earth. He realized the comparative insignificance of the human mind to comprehend the stupendous workings of nature through the planetary range of space of which he had only a partial view, but enough to convince him that there was a higher aim in life than the one sordid desire for the accumulation of wealth, to secure happiness here and hereafter. Gentleness and affection were not part of his being, of all ideas, the most regretful. He found pleasure in the gratitude of his fellow men. Original in conception, honest in dealing, positive in conviction of the right, ready to defend the weak against the strong. His enemies, if he had any, did not know him. If he disagreed, he would not wrangle but drop the subject.

He was an individuality of himself, a typical American, frank, free and outspoken, who loved his fellow being more than life and whose life was ended here in early manhood only to adorn some higher station in nature's realm, of which he was one of its component parts, the embodiment of manly love.

Detroit, August 14th 1896.

M. S. D.

Thomas Henry Holt.

Thomas Henry Holt, one of the best known men in the granite and monument business in Alabama, died at his residence in Birmingham, July 30th, of inflammation of the bowels after a few days' illness. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1830, and moving South, located in Lexington, Ky., in 1854. From there he moved to Birmingham, Ala., in 1881 and started in the monumental business. He was a great worker in secret societies, and at the time of his death he claimed membership in over a dozen. He was universally beloved, always taking the foremost part in charitable work, and faithful to every trust he was greatly missed in business and social circles. He was in every way and leaves a widow and four grown children by his first wife.

Theodore Markwalter.

One of the pioneers of the southern monumental trade, Theo. Markwalter of Augusta, Ga., died on August 6th, aged 76 years. He commenced business in 1853 and erected many of the finest of public and private memorials, one of the most important of which is that of Thaddeus Stephens, the great southern ornament. His business integrity made him an esteemed man and his loss will be keenly felt in both business and social circles. His monumental work was noted for fine finish and workmanship.
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BRANDON, VT.
Harrisburg, Pa. On account of the great debt of Perry county, the grand jury have disapproved of the erection of a soldiers' monument in that county.

Nashville, Tenn. The John Sevier Cenotaph Association has been formed in Nashville to raise a monument to Tennessee's first and greatest citizen, soldier and patriot, Governor Sevier.

Decatur, Ill. Entertainments are being given to gather funds for a monument to the Macon county soldiers and the Macon County Monument Association has been incorporated for that purpose.

Wautkesha, Wis. The local G. A. R. post and the W. R. C. are fostering entertainments to raise funds for a soldiers monument.

Gettysburg, Pa. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution is trying to secure the removal of the remains of Molly Pitcher to Gettysburg, where it is proposed to erect a monument to her memory.

Augusta, Ga. Steps are being taken to erect a monument to the memory of the post editor Henry Timrod.

New York, N. Y. The project is once more revived to erect a monument to Gen. Philip Kearney. There appear to have been family objections to the project.

Phoenixville, Pa. The Montgomery County Historical Society has determined to erect memorial stones to the memory of Lafayette at Barren Hill, near Valley Forge, and Washington, near Schwenksville.

Baltimore, Md. The colored people of Baltimore are directing their efforts looking to the erection of a monument to Harriet Beecher Stowe.

North Elba, N. Y. It is probable that the remains of Kate Field, who died at Honolulu, will be brought over to be interred near the grave of John Brown, according to her wish, and that Mr. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, will erect a monument to her memory.

**Hollidaysburg, Pa.** A project is rapidly taking shape to erect a monument to Col. Wm. G. Murray, the first Pennsylvania colonel killed in the war.

**Salamanca, N. Y.** A monument is proposed for the graves of the soldiers buried in Wildwood Cemetery.

**Corning, N. Y.** Entertainments are planned to add to the fund for a soldiers monument for this town.

**New York City.** A movement has started looking to the erection of a monument to Col. Frank H. Hain, for many years general manager of the Manhattan Elevated R. R. and accidentally killed some weeks ago. He was much respected by the employees.

**Bar Harbor, Me.** A valuable plot of land has been offered by Harbor by Mr. and Mrs. Dorr for a soldiers monument, under the stipulation that the monument shall be a work of art to be approved by a committee of artists and art critics.

**Ottawa, Pa.** The Odd Fellows have inaugurated a movement to erect a monument over the grave of the Mills family, seven in number, who were victims of the great fire and flood which occurred in that city four years ago.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.** A movement is being made looking to the erection of a monument in memory of Gen. E. B. Fowler to be placed on the Plain, similar to that of Gen. Warren recently unveiled.

**Allentown, Pa.** At the September term of Court a petition will be presented to the Grand Jury for the erection of a soldiers' monument in this city.

**St. Clairsville, O.** A project is on foot to raise a fund for a monument at the birth place of the late William Windom, at the time of his death Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. He was born in a log cabin which stood south of Loydsville, in 1817.

**New Laredo, N. M.** Over $1,000 has been collected for a monument in memory of the late Santiago M. Belén, of this place.

**Salt Lake City.** The fund for the Pioneer Monument has reached $13,000.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.** The fund for the General John B. Woodward monument now amounts to over $40,000. Definite action will be taken later in the fall.

**Bolivar, Mo.** It is contemplated to erect a public memorial over the grave of the late Dr. John M. Finney.

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### Seventy-Five

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THE THEORETICAL, and the PRACTICAL

Points on GRANITE No. 49

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ASSOCIATIONS

The Michigan Meeting.

Hot weather and better politics such as Grand Rapids had to offer the Michigan Marble Granite dealers last month, were not sufficiently conducive to comfort to get out a very large attendance at the summer meeting held there on August 11th. It so happened that the store was a case convention was held at the same time which charged the atmosphere in the vicinity of the hotels with metallic currents not all in keeping with the solemnity of a peace-loving gathering of marble dealers. To get "far from the madding crowd" some one suggested that the party repair to the city cemeteries where the surroundings would be more congenial. Under the guidance of Mr. Alex Matheson, this suggestion was carried out and a very pleasant afternoon was put in. The cemeteries are under the control of the city and are kept in a manner highly creditable to those in authority. Several handsome examples of monumental work, including mausoleums, sarcophagi, statue monuments, etc., are evidence of the fact that Grand Rapids has people of refined taste and means to gratify it.

In the evening the special meeting was called to order at Swift's Hotel by Vice-President Bate, of Bay City, President Cartwright having been detained at home by some sickness which has since terminated fatally.

The only matter of importance before the meeting was that of Alex Matheson vs. Chas. H. More & Co., Barre, Vt., which it was expected would be brought to a satisfactory ending at this meeting. A telegram was received from the Barre Association, stating that they could not be represented at this meeting, and suggested a future meeting for the purpose of arbitrating the matter in dispute. This resulted in the adoption of a resolution declining to involve the Association in further expense by accepting the proposition; the action of the Association at its last meeting in Detroit was reviewed and the matter left as it stood at Fort Huron meeting August, 1894.

Mr. Matheson's name has been removed from the confidential list since the first of the year, but there are other matters requiring adjustment, for which purpose a committee of one was appointed. The regular winter meeting will be held at a place to be decided upon later.

IS IT GOOD BUSINESS POLICY TO SELL MONUMENTAL WORK ON LONG TIME?

When this question was presented to me, my first impulse was to dismiss it with a simple negative reply; and I am still inclined to the opinion that under present existing business conditions, such a reply would not be inappropriate, especially if any real understanding and a strictly adhered to agreement could be reached by the Marble and Granite Dealers of the State; but when I remember the difficulties which encompass the full realization of so desirable an object, I very readily perceive that the question is fraught with momentous importance to us individually and collectively, and is deserving of close scrutiny as well as careful consideration in order to reach a desirable and proper solution.

My first contention is, that time contracts for the sale of marble and granite monuments are undesirable at best, and should be avoided if possible; but when such contracts are unavoidable and imperative, the business should be conducted on purely business principles the same as real estate or other business transactions; and strictly legal, legitimate and unreserved business tactics adhered to. Words of mouth agreements should never be entered into or even considered; but regularly drawn, carefully worded and absolutely binding contracts should be insisted on, plainly expressive of the detail as well as the general terms, so plainly expressed as to be impossible of misconstruing, and invariably stipulating that the ownership shall inhere in the seller until the terms of the contract are fully complied with; and further, if any reasonable doubt exists as to the responsibility of the purchaser, a joint contract with a responsible endorser to responsible paper should be demanded.

My second contention based on practical experience is, that when time contracts are unavoidable, the time of payment should be plainly stated and positively insisted on, similar perhaps to those named in the printed list usually issued by the wholesale marble dealers and sent out to the trade, with a provision for a stated percentage of interest on advanced payments or for a cancellation of the contract within 30 days after the erection of the work in the cemetery; and a still further provision that in case of the failure to execute the contract at the time stipulated therein, interest at the rate of 7 per cent should be charged thereon; and no contract should be entered into stipulating for a longer period than 90 days for its execution.

It would be a wonderful revolution in the marble and granite trade, the wholesale as well as the retail, if cash sales could be generally adopted and unhesitatingly adhered to. I include the wholesale dealer or producer for the reason that they are first and foremost in the business, and their co-operation is indispensably needed in any and all business reformation undertaken. The stone was imbedded in the bowels of the earth before man was created; hence the wholesaler or producer is simply the foreman of the entire business. He removes the stone from the Mother Earth as it is quarried, or it is delivered to him; he secures the material on which four entire business is based and places it on the market either in its rough or finished state; and then the retailer in the marble or granite business may, not inappropriately, be termed the middle-man between the producer and consumer, the same as the retailer in any other branch of the trade. Thus it will be observed how the interests of the wholesale and retail dealers in marble and granite, and evidences the imperative necessity of the retailer in disposing of the wholesaler's production, to make sales on such terms as will enable him to meet his obligations to the producer promptly.

Long time contracts with irresponsible purchasers means ruination; and long time contracts, even with responsible parties are attended with almost certain loss, for the reason that the purchaser too often loses interest in the monument and its surrounding property in whose memory it is intended to live. Thus it will be observed that though the ownership of the property returns in the seller as heretofore suggested by me, until paid for, the security is incomplete, owing to the depreciation in value and the lack of interest on the part of the purchaser.

If a capitalist loans a thousand dollars in money, he invariably demands a first mortgage on real estate, the valuation of which is at least double the amount of the loan. Now can any reasonable argument be advanced why the same business principles, and as much business indifference should not be respected in the sale of a monument. Further than this, there are abundant reasons why long time contracts should not be resorted to under any circumstances, and which might be enumerated in this paper, but most of them are so patent that the mere mention of them would exhaust my time and your patience. A single one how long must suffer, long time contracts under the most favorable conditions means a large amount of interest drawing paper and this requires unlimited capital, which a very large percentage of us at least are not over stocked with. Long time contracts means a ledger clogged with bad debts. I believe it is a safe statement that long time contracts especially on small jobs, given at 20 per cent above cash prices, means a loss averaging 50 per cent. My personal experience is, that large jobs in our business are, and of right ought to be practiced a cash business, and my dealers we should unite on the policy of spot cash for all small jobs.

Finally, long time contracts mean dishonesty, deception, fraud and ends in bankruptcy, and steal disaster. Such business means honesty, truthfulness and general prosperity. Let us choose between them. In union there is strength and the certainty of final triumph in the accomplishment of so desirable a result.

Let considerations delimitations on this so on all other questions result in the growth and perpetuity of the Marble and Granite Dealers Association of Michigan.

A. Bate.
THE IOWA MEETING.

A called meeting of the Iowa Marble and Granite Dealers’ Association was held at Marshalltown, Iowa, August 11. Headquarters were at the “Pilgrim” hotel. The meeting was a profitable one, being particularly devoted to the good of the Association, but not largely attended.

The new membership of W. W. Woods & Son and J. C. Sullivan, Creston, brought about a discussion whether firms already members should be called upon to pay fees and dues again when partners were taken in or other changes made in such firms. A committee was appointed to report upon the question, and it decided that firms continuing business at the old stand should not be required to pay fees and dues again, but recommended that a small charge should be made for the requisite changes in the Secretary’s books. Changes in the By-Laws were also recommended in relation to payments and amount of dues, so as to bring the date of payment of all dues in January.

A report was made by President Graham on the lien law matter, in which he explained the failure to bring about results from the work of last winter. Various experiences in the operation of the law were related but nothing was done by the meeting looking to further action in the matter for the present.

A committee was appointed to study the Constitution and By-Laws, with the object of revision and improvement, to be ready for the next meeting of the Association, and the meeting adjourned to sit down shortly after to a tasty arranged banquet, tasty in more senses than one. Some of the speakers to the toasts the program failed to appear, but their places were acceptably filled by extempore speakers, of whom the Association seems to have an abundance.

Mr. E. C. Sullivan, of Creston, related some of his personal experiences as a granite cutter in the old world. Mr. Sullivan spent some time in England, Scotland and Ireland working at his trade, and although political questions are tabooed by the association, the speaker’s comparison of the wages and way of living of the workingman of those free-trade countries and this contained considerable political significance. He said when he went there he was a democrat, but when he returned he was a republican, and a sound believer in the protection of the laboring man. He said a laborer could live there from $2.50 to $3.00 per week—but such living! Bread, tea and fat pork constitute the chief edibles of the laboring man, and the little luxuries that even the poorest of this country are acquainted with he never has an opportunity to taste. He said the top wages there were five shillings per day, and when he returned here and received $4.50 per day for the same work he became a good protectionist.

“Father” Richards, the oldest member of the association, also related some of his experiences in France.

Mr. Woods was assigned the subject, “The Future Success of Our Association,” and “Ways and Means of Procuring Membership” was discussed by J. F. Bloom, of Red Oak. Mr. Bloom related some of his own experiences in this direction, and thought personal solicitation by each member was the only successful way.

Other subjects discussed were: “If Not, Why Not, a Member,” by President Graham; “No Agents Wanted,” by F. M. Schwartz, of Storm Lake; “Agents Wanted,” by W. G. McNeely, of Marshallton, and “First Impressions of the Association” by C. D. Pettibone, of Algona, a new member.

Taken altogether, the meeting was a very pleasant one, and everybody seemed to think his time well spent in attending.

A patent has been issued to Rodney F. Carter, Hardwick, Vt., for an improved mausoleum. The invention provides a structure with interior arranged on three sides to receive catacombs, and with an entrance chamber, or vestibule, so designed as to afford direct access to all of them. The invention also provides for a roof constructed wholly of stone that will be water tight and exclude rain or melting snow or ice. The entire structure is to be made of stone.
FOREIGN NOTES.

A monument erected in honor of M. Jules Ferry was unveiled at Saint Die, Department of Vosges, France, July 26.

In Munkacs, where the Magyars, under their commander, Arpad, entered the country now called Hungary, the foundation stone has been laid of a monument commemorating the millennium. The ceremony was followed by a brilliant series of festivities.

The Marquis of Tweedale has issued a graceful appeal to Englishmen and Americans to join in the movement to inaugurate an international memorial to Cyrus W. Field, Sir John Pender and Sir James Anderson, the three chief promoters of submarine telegraphy.

A new statue of Queen Victoria which has been erected at the eastern extremity of the Victoria Embankment, London, was unveiled in July. The statue, which is from the design of the late Mr. Birch, has been generously presented to the Corporation of London by Sir Alfred Scale Haslam, formerly mayor of Derby.

Near Ardenlee in Scotland, there is an attractive and effective advertisement, made of flower-beds. The beds are each a gigantic letter, forty feet in length, the whole forming the words "Glasgow News." The total length of the line is 123 feet, and the area covered by the letters, 14,845 feet. It is laid out on the side of a hill, and, being of bright-colored flowers, can be read for a distance of four and a half miles.

The cheerful work which two young Englishwomen, Miss Firic and Miss Paget, undertook last year at Sakkara, Egypt, was copying tombs. For six weeks they devoted themselves to this pleasant pursuit and then went to Thebes, where they copied some recently discovered paintings which could not be removed or preserved. They are now enjoying their reward in London, where their drawings and paintings occupy the place of honor in an exhibition of Egyptian antiquities.

Among the prizes which have resulted from Prof. Petrie's recent excavations in Egypt are a dish of alabaster incised with lotus pattern ascribed to the sixth dynasty, and bowls of limestone and red pottery from the fourth to the sixth dynasties. A striking survival of the Assyrian invasion is seen in a bronze helmet of the form worn by Assyrian archers, with which was a trumpet (stolen by the diggers) bearing the name 'Pedu-amen-neb-nes-tari,' a name known about 750 B.C. and continued in use for probably a century, and hence it is thought that the objects may well belong to the Assyrian invasion, 670-668 B.C. This date is held to be important, as there were also found a bronze bowl and a series of iron tools of forms quite unlike any known in Egypt; and they are thought to belong to an Assyrian armorer about 670 B.C. These tools, comprising three saws made for pulling, not pushing, one rasp, one file, several chisels and ferrules, a scoop-edged drill, two centre bits, and others, are of the greatest value in the story of tools as showing several forms at an earlier date than was thought possible. They are quite un-Egyptian and probably of Assyrian origin.

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of Original and Practical Designs Are Sellers.

34 Designs on 21 sheets 14 x 21 inches Price $5.00.

Express charges paid for cash with order. Three sizes and wholesale and retail prices in 14 popular granites all retailing for less than $500.00. Hand made designs, Design Cases, Photographs, etc.

1509 Graceland Av. \ CHAS. H. GALL, Chicago, Ill.

The Kennesaw Marble Company,
Marietta, Ga.

Sawed and Finished Georgia and Italian Marble for Monumental and Interior Purposes.

We saw, finish and ship from our own mill, and are the only company in Georgia importing Italian Blocks.
MARR & GORDON,
OWNERS OF DARK AND MEDIUM QUARRIES.

BARRE GRANITE.

And fully equipped Cutting Establishment, fitted up with all the latest improvements in Derricks, Pneumatic Tools etc. Make a specialty of high grade Monumental and Cemetery work of all kinds. Also furnish Granite in the Rough, Dies etc., Squared and Polished, all from their own quarries. From those who have dealt with them for all or any part of the thirteen years they have been doing business they respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage and invite all dealers desiring first-class work.

To correspond with them MARR & GORDON, Barre, Vt.

WESTERN OFFICE,
155 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Wm. Dunbar, Agent.

EASTERN OFFICE,
Metropolitan Building, New York City.
C. C. Jenkins, Agent.

MCDONNELL & SONS,
QUARRIES: QUINCY, MASS. BARRE, VT.
ESTABLISHED 1867

HAVING ALL OF THE ABOVE FACILITIES WE ARE ENABLED TO TURN OUT THE FINEST GRADE OF WORK AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
OUR QUARRIES ARE OF THE FINEST DARK GRANITE

Obtained in either of the above places, ROUGH STOCK FURNISHED TO THE TRADE.

Send in your sketches to MCDONNELL & SONS, Lock Box 85.

QUINCY, MASS.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

REGULAR EDITION.

THE GILBERT MEMORIAL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., page 563.
THE RICHARD SMITH MEMORIAL, PHILADELPHIA, page 564.

SOME NOTABLE FRENCH SCULPTURE: "IN THE Clouds" "Happy" "Woman putting her Child to Sleep" "St. Michel" Tombstone of Chaplin.—pages 565-568.

TALKS ON CLAY MODELING.—page 569.

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CARNOT, NANCY, France,—page 570.
BRONZE SARCOPHAGUS, ROCK CREEK CEMETERY, Washington, D. C.—page 571.
POWHATTAN MONUMENT, POWHATAN COURT House, Va., page—574.
FIREMEN'S MONUMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, page 590.
MIDDLEBORO, MASS., SOLDIER'S MONUMENT,—page 592.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL EDITION.


EXAMPLES OF MOULDINGS ETC., FROM EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGN FOR A MARBLE CROSS MONUMENT, S. A. McFarland.

DESIGN FOR A GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS.—W. A. Richards.

DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Jackson, Tenn., August 21, 1876.

Editor Monumental News:

Dear Sir:—Will you publish in your next issue and give comparison of the tariff under the McKinley law and the law now in force on the following:

Granite in the rough and polished.
Marble in the rough and polished.
Italian statuary, "ideal."
Italian statuary, personating and individual, if there is a different rating.

If you can, please give comparison in wages of foreign countries and the United States, and oblige. Marble Cutter.

The present tariff law provides for a duty of 20 per cent on polished granite as against 40 per cent under the McKinley law, and 3 cents per cubic foot for rough squared granite against 10 cents on former tariff. The duty on finished marble is now 45 per cent as against 65 under the McKinley act, and 90 cents per cubic foot for rough or squared marble blocks as against 65 cents under McKinley.

Under the present law statutory proper, as the original work of sculptors, is free of duty, but when duplicates or copies of subjects used in general trade are imported, and it is in evidence that they are articles of commerce the 45 per cent has always been assessed and several appeals have been taken but have been lost.

The question of relative wages is a variable one, although they are very much lower in Europe than in the United States. Taking it that granite cutters in this country get 85 per day, Scotland pays $1.20 and Sweden 84. In the marble quarries of Italy wages range from 40 cents to $1.00 per day and have varied little for twenty years.—Ed.]

An Ohio correspondent sends us the following as something original in the contract line: A dealer having received a verbal order for a granite figure monument, submitted a contract to his customer to sign, who asked for a day or two to consider the matter, which was granted. He called in a lawyer and a priest to assist him and see that the tombstone man did not have the best of the contract. The lawyer worked in a clause calling for a bond of the same amount as the purchase price of monument, to be executed by the party erecting the monument before payment of the same was made. This lead to be perpetual and a guarantee that in case anything whatever happened to the monument, the party erecting it would replace it. The priest thought the description of the statue a little weak so added this: The face of the statue shall be a face; the arm, an arm; with the light of the eye in one, and a soul animating the skin of the other. It is needless to add that the contract was not signed, and the tombstone man has hardly recovered at time of writing.
The Wolstencroft Pneumatic Tool Co.
FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1—VALVE  2—HAMMER  3—BUSHING  4—ANVIL

Offer an efficient Tool for Cutting, Carving and Dressing Granite, Marble, Blue Stone, Lime Stone, Onyx, Terra Cotta, etc. Prices reasonable. Five year guarantee as to efficiency.

Wm. C. Townsend & Co.
ZANESVILLE, O.  BARRE, VT.
ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND  CARRARA, ITALY.

GRANITE, MARBLE, STATUARY.

Exclusively at wholesale. We handle what you want. Prices quoted on every description of Monumental work in all the popular granites. Designs Furnished.
SILVER GRAY GEORGIA

This is a medium grade between Dark Creole and Georgia Italian, the color is a mixture tint, pleasing to the eye, takes a beautiful finish and satisfies the wants of the best class of trade. The price is at rock, why keep showing our gold, paying large prices for monuments we can duplicate, in style, finish and general excellence for half the money.

All men on one level here, the rich and the poor meet on a level in buying our marble, the price and quality is such, that they both can sit down to the same feast of success and enjoy the fruits thereof. Our warranty; That no better goods can be had elsewhere at any price. Our reference—hundreds of dealers doing business in thirty states and territories also in Canada. Address,

THE GEORGIA MARBLE FINISHING WORKS,
CANTON, GA.

THE CARRARA MARBLE INDUSTRY.

The British Vice-Consul at Spezzia, in his new report, devotes an interesting section to an account of the condition of the Carrara marble industry. Last year the production of the quarries was 108,951 tons of ordinary and statuary marble, and 52,360 tons of sawn and worked marble. The different kinds of marble in the market from the Massa-Carrara quarries are statuary or Carrara, properly so-called, Sicilian, veined, dove, and peacock. There are a few colored quarries, but their product is insignificant. Massa produces some colored marble. There is a quality of marble, perhaps the most rare, and for some purposes the most beautiful, known as "pavanzo" or peacock. It has a creamy ground with blood, violet or purple markings or veins. Of the Sicilian (bianco chiaro), blocks of almost any size can be obtained. It is only a question of transport. Blocks weighing as much as 40 tons have been seen at Carrara. A quarry of red granite has lately been worked near Garfagnana. The main valleys in which the quarries lie are the Ravaccione and Fautiscriti. To reach the Ravaccione a long valley of quarries has to be passed, at one end of which, named, Crestola, the finest statuary marble is excavated, while at the other end the commonest Sicilian is found. Two explanations are given for naming the ordinary bianco chiaro marble "Sicilian." One is that during the French occupation of Italy it was sent to Sicily and thence to England. The other that the vessels loading marble afterwards went to Sicily to complete their cargoes with fruit, etc. The number of quarries is estimated at 645, of which about 187 are worked. Of these, about 329 give Sicilian, 27 statuary, 23 veined, seven dove, and two peacock marble. The quarries give work to 4,500 quarrymen, whose wages range from 8f. to 2f. a day. Another 1,000 men work in the towns at the saw mills, studios, etc., as sawyers, carvers, rubbers, and polishers. The conditions of labour in the marble district have undergone little change. Wages are much the same as they were twenty years ago, but the purchasing power has decreased, owing to the heavy taxation and enhanced cost of living. Remedial measures to remove or mitigate the grievances that gave rise to the riots in 1894, were proposed before they were quelled, but there has not been time to carry them all into effect. One of them, a fund to provide against accidents and their consequences, has been raised by the addition of a small percentage to the tax levied on the output, known as "pedaggio." The sum thus raised during 1895 was £1,050, and five houses were built at the quarries to render first aid. Accidents and injuries are of daily occurrence. The serious ones are between 70 and 80 yearly, and those terminating fatally are about eight per annum. The quarryman's life is not a pleasant one. He leaves his home often in the small hours of the night, so as to be at his work soon after daylight. A huge slice of bread crammed into his pocket is breakfast and dinner; his supper will be a dish of course "minestra," and perhaps a glass of sour wine; meat he never tastes, unless a little on Sunday; nevertheless, says the Vice-Consul, he is a good fellow, rather rough spoken and indifferent to his religious observances, but thoroughly honest. Little machinery is used except at the saw-mills, and this is made in Italy. A good supply of iron for saw-blades comes from Germany, and is rolled out at Udine, in Italy. It is of better quality and cheaper than English. A few tools also come from Germany, but besides the saw-blades and tools, other articles, such as machine belts, steel, hardwood goods, which at one time were obtained exclusively in England, are now either manufactured in Italy or obtained in Germany. However, there is an article which is always imported from France—viz., "lifting jacks," as those made in Germany or England are not adapted to the requirements of the Carrara quarries. Here is a chance for extending trade.
1826 1896

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INCORPORATED, CAPITAL $250,000.

J. ALBERT SIMPSON, Trea.

QUARRY AND CONCORD, ..

THE CELEBRATED

QUINCY RAILWAY GRANITE

Has been on the market for seventy years and has given the best satisfaction both for Monumental and building work.

Particular attention has always been paid to Monumental work and the unequalled facilities make early shipments and good workmanship features of our business.

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GRANITE RAILWAY COMPANY
Quarries and Works, West Quincy, Mass.,
and Concord, N. H.

DIXON GRANITE WORKS,
Westerly, R. I.

Quarry Owners and Contractors, Designers and Manufacturers of

MONUMENTS, MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS AND BUILDING
WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS IN WHITE, RED AND GRAY GRANITE.

Estimates given at short notice. Rough Stock to the Trade.

TRUE BLUE MARBLE

Is unrivalled for richness of color and fine working qualities. Its superiority is ably demonstrated by the fact of our steadily increasing patronage.

-OUR MOTTO-
Fair dealing—Prompt service.

Estimates cheerfully given. Correspondence promptly attended to.

TRUE BLUE MARBLE CO.,

Quarries, Mill and Finishing Department,
WEST RUTLAND, VT.

Post Office Address,
RUTLAND, VT.
TRADE NOTES

Chicago.—R. A. Young, the efficient western manager for the Smith Granite Co., has several fine contracts to his credit this summer. One of them is for a sarcophagus of unusually large proportions which in due time will be placed in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis.

John M. Gessler, of John M. Gessler’s Sons, Philadelphia, passed through Chicago last month on a vacation outing to Duluth and around the great lakes. Mr. Gessler says that Philadelphians are suffering from poor collections, but business has been very good, indeed. They have a number of important contracts on hand and are laying out several thousand dollars in improvements which will involve a pneumatic plant, polishing machinery, etc.

A. L. Rhinchart of Chas. H. More & Co. has been enjoying a visit to the Barre quarries during the past month.

C. J. Ambroulis of Chas. H. More & Co. says there has been more than the average amount of estimating done during August, but comparatively few orders are being placed.

Connecticut.—Wm. R. McGoughy and John Travener, retail dealers and manufacturers at Mystic, are having a good trade this season, which leads their local paper to say “If the trade continues as well as it has been so far this season the merchants may expect a good profit.”

Illinois.—C. H. Clark & Co., Urbana, has taken into the firm a Mr. Goodman and Arthur Chancer, and Mr. Clark, who is an experienced retail salesman, expects to employ most of his time on the road. Under the new conditions they hope to double their past trade.

Iowa.—Magan & Pay, Emmetsburg, report business good, but collections slow. They recently bought three car-loads of Vermont marble from the Chicago branch of the Vermont Marble Co. They have just received the contract for a vault, to cost $5,000 to be built entirely of marble, with handsome inside arrangements. It is the only one of the kind in the county.

C. J. Field, Vermont Marble Co., writing from Creston says: We have in the West prospects for an immense corn crop, but for prices the way they are and the silver crisis, the outlook very blue for trade this fall, but we shall not be disappointed.

W. T. Spencer of Storm Lake writes that he has had a better trade this year than ever before. He has opened a branch at Spencer and is doing a good business there also.

Massachusetts.—Keuben Nickerson, Provincetown, has just finished a fine monument of American marble to be shipped to Cape May, N. J. The inscription is engraved in the French language.

A. L. Walker & Co., Boston, has recently set, probably the largest Italian marble monument made in Boston this season.

It stands to reason that making our own work in our own studio, under the supervision of an eminent artist, we can supply you at higher or class of work and quote lower prices than if it were handled two or three times. **Buy from the Maker.** S. A. MacFarland.

A large number of Scotch and American Granite Monuments ready for immediate shipment. Stock sheets supplied quickly. Townsend & Townsend.

**Michigan.**—Letters patent have just been granted to W. C. Oliver, Lansing, Mich., inventor, and G. N. DeMerrell, same place, as assignee of one-half—covering a system by which they show designs of monuments, full size, and increase or decrease sizes almost instantly. A stereopticon, or magic lantern is used and the design is projected upon a screen, lantern or screen or both moveable so that by varying distances the picture is enlarged or diminished at will. The screen is provided with a graduated scale so the sizes can be readily ascertained. The designs are made in the shape of lantern slides. It is claimed by the patentees that this system works perfectly, and that it is destined to supersede the methods now in use. They have appliances for the ready adjustment of the apparatus, and also state that it can be used in a slightly darkened room. They are preparing a number of series of designs (on slides) and expect to have it on the market soon.

George Simpson, Grand Haven, of the Smith Granite Co., believes that business will increase this fall. He has recently sold three handsome blue Western monuments in Michigan; one of the Greek order of architecture for Grand Rapids, described elsewhere; for Flint, and another for Bay City. Besides these the company will erect a fine monument in Hillsdale, surmounted by an especially good piece of granite statuary.

**Minnesota.**—C. J. Crosby, manager of the New England Granite Co., who recently began business at Duluth, writes the News that “if sound money and protection wins at the coming election I will make all necessary investments for the advancement of the business; otherwise I shall keep my money in my inside pocket and wait developments.”

The Fort Ridgely monument, erected by the State of Minnesota to commemorate the siege of the fort in 1862 by the Sioux, and its gallant defense was dedicated August 20. It is 12 feet square at base and 42 ft. 6 inches high. It is all rock faced and gilded inside, except ball on top which is polished. It has bronze tablets on sides of the, containing some 3,000 letters, and on the shaft is a bronze medallion of Capt. Sheahan. It was constructed of Rockville, Minn., granite by the P. N. Peterson Granite Co. St. Paul, Minn., contractors.

**Missouri.**—C. A. Rosebrough, of the Rosebrough Monument Co., St. Louis, Mo., visited the Eastern quarries last month and gladdened the hearts of some of the manufacturers by placing several contracts. The Rosebrough Co. have an enviable local business, and also enjoy an outside trade which covers a large part of the southwest.

**New Jersey.**—The Committee in charge of the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Mayor Daly, have accepted the design submitted by Mears. Thomas Jardine & Son, of Rahway, and the contract was awarded to them, the monument to be completed and in position before January 1, 1897. The design selected is a shaft or spire monument, 33 ft. high, with a bottom base, 7 ft. square. It is to be of Barre granite. On the front of the inscription block will be a portrait medalion in bronze. On the base will be the name “Daly.” The inscription has not yet been decided upon by the committee.

**Granite Statuary.** Having completed arrangements to execute Statuary from any American Granites in our own Studio in Carrara we can quote very low prices on any class of work in this line. By having a number of sculptors, who have had several years experience in working granite in some of the best yards in the country we guarantee satisfaction. Write for estimates. S. A. MacFarland
MEN MAKE MONEY SELLING STATUES

THEM BY US TOWNSEND & TOWNSEND,
Aberdeen Office, Palmerston Road.

New York Office, 156 Fifth Ave. Studios, Carrara, Italy

THEY ————
TALK ABOUT BLUE MARBLE

But where is the MARBLE That has stood the test of time like

FLORENTINE BLUE

More sold than any other Blue.  WHY?
  It is VERY DARK, VERY HANDSOME,
  VERY DURABLE AND YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT
In any quantity, PROMPTLY.

Sold by the LEADING WHOLESALERS.
Write any of them for what you want.
Foster Bros., of Salem and Woodstock, who recently consolidated for the purpose of "rubbing things" in their territory, have excellent prospects. A short time ago they visited the marble quarries in Vermont and bought finished headstones and monuments in large quantities. The stock has been divided up between the two shops, so that each place presents a notable array of tombstones of the latest design. They have advertised quite extensively through the local papers, and no doubt, will have a very successful season.

New York.—Foley Brothers, Olean, have begun work on the new mausoleum to be erected by Mr. John Const in Mt. View cemetery. The vault will be of Barre Vermont granite and lined with white marble. It will have twelve compartments and will cost some $8,000.

Jackson Bros., have completed the block stone monument to mark the resting place of one of Washington's bodyguards, Benjamin Eaton.

Ohio.—The Eckhardt Monumental Co., Toledo, have recently erected a very fine all-hammered Barre sarcophagus for the Keefer estate of their city. It was made by Carlisle & Gray.

J. H. Kelley, Springfield, says trade has been bad for two months past, but is now looking up a little.

Oregon.—An Oregon dealer writes that business has been fair in his part considering the hard times this spring and summer, and it can be said also of other parts of Oregon. Granite seems to be coming into favor for the better class of work, but prices are low, brought about by the unbusiness methods of the dealers themselves.

Pennsylvania.—F. Reinhalter & Co., Philadelphia, have recently erected in Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., a unique monument for John Glidden, East End. It is of Petersburg Va., granite, and is the largest piece of stone ever brought to Pittsburgh. It is made to represent the trunk of an old oak blown tree, with broken limbs. It weighs 32 tons, stands 21 feet high, is 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 10 inches at the top. Projecting from the trunk are 22 broken limbs, on which eight manographers are carved of the names of deceased members of the family. Half way up the trunk a granite spike is driven into the rough bark, and from it hangs a long scroll, bearing the word "Gilchrist," and the date 1894, in wavy gold letters in keeping with the rest of the work. In addition to the monument a magnificent headstone has been placed in the lot, following out the general design of the monument, along with a number of solid granite rustic benches.

Samuel Bolton has bought out Thomas H. Shenton's marble yard, 133 North Twelfth street. Mr. Bolton has worked for Mr. Shenton several years, and about two years ago he assumed the position of manager. During this period Mr. Shenton lived at Shildale, Pa., where he was extensively engaged in the slate business. Mr. Bolton having run the business successfully decided to take the step previously mentioned.

Mr. C. Keim, Johnstown, is seeking information concerning a carver named A. Deogis, whom he expected to see in Johnstown early in July, but of whom he has not heard a word since July 5. Mr. Keim fears some accident, and will esteem any information concerning him a favor.

Stock Sheets sent promptly upon application. Townsend & Townsend.

We have in press what we think will prove to be the finest edition of low priced designs ever published. We propose to furnish these designs to our customers free of change. We will call this set the "Perfections" series. Send in your application for these that we may put your name on the list. Wm. C. Townsend & Co.

Be sure to have our stock sheets handy. You may make a sale by having them. Townsend & Townsend.

Bicycle tours are becoming more popular as a means of enjoying the vacation season. Samuel Williams, Jr., of the Philadelphia branch of Vermont Marble Co., made a pleasant run in some of the Southern States last month, and said to Mr. Glessner and Robert Craig, of John M. Glessner's Sons, had a similar outing in New England. They visited the quarries at Westerly, R. L., Quiney, Mass., Milford and Concord, N. H., during their three weeks' ride, and might have gone further but for the hot weather, break-downs, etc.

Texas. Illustrated here Monument, Austin, Tex. Volunteer Firemen's Memorial, Austin, Tex. unveiled July 7. It is granite from the quarries is 59 feet 2 inches in of which the bottom cost gets 4 feet, are cut on these bases, and 5 feet square, with sides, highly polished, on arched names of volunteer lives while on duty. 6 feet 6 inches square, on has relief cut firemen's insignia. Next is a fine square at its base, 3 feet another plinth. On this to feet 6 inches long, the whole crowned by a position of "ready," with his hands. This adds another monument erected in the Allen Bros., Indianapolis, with jug and "the designable interest manifested by men of the state monument and accounts all join." In its consumption are very much gratified in all particulars.

Virginia. James Motherwood, Richmond, says there is nothing much doing in the monumental line. The Powhatan monument, recently unveiled, illustrated on another page, was erected by him, cut from Richmond blue granite from his own quarry. He says the demand for this granite for monumental purposes is greater than the supply. He received a medal and diploma from the World's Fair on the stone from his quarry.

Wisconsin. The competition for the soldier's monument last month at Baraboo resulted in the adoption of a design submitted by Schilling & Sons of Madison with some modifications. The bidding as usual was close and many dealers throughout the state were represented in it. The contract was awarded to Samuel Stetson of Portage. The monument will have three bases, a polished die and cap and granite statue of soldier full life size represented in the act of loading his musket. The bottom of the monument will be 4'0" x 1'0" x 1'0" and the entire height including statue 20 feet. It will be executed in Barre granite.

We still have some of the elegant "Art" Designs. First and Second Series, which we will also furnish on application. Address, Wm. C. Townsend & Co., Janesville, Wis., or Barre, Vt.

Glenmont Granite has come to stay. Get our prices. Townsend & Townsend.
RED MONTELO
THE BEST GRANITE IN THE WORLD

Harry S. Wright,
SOLE AGENT, (Except Illinois.)

441-443 Unity Building, CHICAGO, ILL

We have one of the best equipped Plants in the country and can quote satisfactory prices in our Red Beach Red, Mt. Pleasant and Beaver Lake Black Granites.

WRITE US.

IF YOU WANT PRICES THAT WILL SUIT DURING SEPTEMBER
ON QUINCY, BARRE OR SCOTCH.

Send your Tracings to

Burton Preston, GRANITE & STATUARY,
BARRE, MANSFIELD, ABERDEEN.
THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

QUINCY, MASS.

The granite industry like all other lines of business, has been affected by the vacation fade of late, and work took a little rest, during August. The July shipments from Quincy however exceeded those of the month previous and the amount of rough stock shipped last month was large considering everything. In July there were shipped from Quincy Adams 5,079-5,995 pounds; West Quincy 6,232-4,720 pounds; Quarry R.R. 10,852-6,600 pounds.

There is lot of building and bridge work being cut, more perhaps than at any time during the year and there are prospects of several other large jobs coming to Quincy. At the quarries there is being made a general clearing up of the granite heaps and at quarries on the line of the railroad a good demand is found for this material for filling in purposes in the many railroad improvements being made in this vicinity.

Last month the Quincy branch of the Granite Cutters National Union called out the men at the yards owing to the firms not living up to the bill of prices. Neither of the firms are members of the Granite Cutters Association, they having opened here lately to get out building stock. One is situated in Braintree and the other in West Quincy. The men have boycotted the yards and the chances are that no work will be done there until the concerns agree to pay living prices.

The fact that the firms do not belong to the Manufacturers' Association leaves the union no option.

Here is an instance that shows that unionists, both on the manufacturers' and men's side are advantageous, although in this particular case it might be said that the former got more of the benefit.

The men's action in boycotting these yards prevents such firms from establishing in Quincy, and from hiring men at low wages and thus injuring under our home manufacturers on contract work. Manufacturers who have suffered slightings in working men's union will find an object lesson in this case. Without this movement on the part of the men these concerns could keep on with their cutting in prices, indefinitely, and the loss would fall on the Quincy manufacturers.

At the meeting of the granite cutters and manufacturers this spring it was unanimously agreed by both executive committees that each side would live up to the bill of prices and any member of either association, workman or manufacturer, not abiding by this rule would be fined and if necessary expelled from his association. In one or two instances this year the manufacturers' executive committee has given out this ultimatum and trouble with the men has been speedily adjusted. With these two firms, at present being boycotted by the men, the committee can take no action but the workmen have the sympathy of the committee for the spirit of loyalty they have showed in keeping up to the full text of the agreement.

The Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association elected the following officers at the annual meeting last month: President, James Thompson; Vice-President, A. Mannock; Treasurer, Marshall P. Wright; Secretary, T. J. Dunphy.

Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurers, ex-officio, Thos. H. McDonnell, A. Milne, Harry Nicoll, Tobias H. Burke, George McFarlane, John Swinnan.


Mr. J. S. Smith of Chicago, is employed as assistant at the office of Swingle & Falconer. This firm has a number of orders ahead, in fact business has shown no let up during the ordinary dull summer months.

Thos. F. Burke & Bros., are cutting a very pretty canopy urn job from their dark Quincy stock and the design is very ornate throughout and is a pleasing diversion from the usual run of cemetery monuments. The faces of the three bases, the columns, cap, etc., are all highly polished and surrounded by a drabson urn. Under the canopy there is to be a handsomely carved vase.

The Middleboro, Mass., soldiers monument, illustrated at the head of this letter, which was dedicated recently, is a Quincy job throughout, being designed and cut in that city by William T. Spargo. The stock is the rich medium Quincy, from Delta's quarry, and the hammered and polished work contrasts finely.

The dimensions are as follows: Bottom base 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; second base 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; third base 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; fourth base 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; fifth base 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; round: dia. 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; frizze 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; first plinth 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; second plinth 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; column 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; cap 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11"; plinth 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 9' 6" X 11". The figure stands 10' 4" high to the top of the flagstaff.

F. Barnicott has orders for several statues, four of which are Faith, Hope, Charity and Memory, for the Moakley memorial. He is cutting two of the "Angel of Peace.""
Knotty Problems

Confront many granite dealers who could avoid them by placing their orders where Stock is always guaranteed. My patrons are protected against such annoyances as arise from imperfect Stock and poor workmanship. I use selected stock, have Pneumatic tools, and all the necessary appliances for handling monumental work promptly and economically. I make Quincy Granite a specialty but will furnish estimates on any of the New England Granites.

S. HENRY BARNICOAT.
BARRE, VERMONT.

Everything is clink-clanking along in the Granite city at about the usual rate. Three times a day our streets are thronged with men hurrying to and from their work, and whenever one of the sheds during the meantime hears the steady sound of hammer and chisel, pneumatic tools and polishing wheels, rumbling derricks and throbbing engines, showing that hundreds of men, with every ally that science and art can furnish, are working their will upon one of nature's hardest materials, and finding in that very hardness the inspiration and reward of their labor.

During the first half of the month, along with the rest of the country, we sweltered under the more than tropical heat. One day we saw some of the men going home before noon, unable to endure it any longer. But no cries of prostration were reported, and September weather soon came to the relief of all.

August the “Sky Route” inaugurated its daily afternoon excursion to the quarries, having been obliged through press of business, to put it off a month longer than usual. It was a perfect day, and a goody number improved the opportunity to take this interesting and delightful trip. Among others we noticed Chas. H. More, of Chas. H. More & Co., with a party of friends. We understand that these excursions are very well patronized.

We urge all our readers who visit Barre in the season, not to fail to take this ride. When they have seen at what an expenditure, not only of money, but of inventive skill and applied science, this means of transporting the raw material has been provided, they will get a clearest notion of the magnitude and importance of the industry, which it serves in such a humble, but necessary capacity.

C. E. Tavney & Co. are to take down their steel derrick in the city and erect it at their quarry, where it is more needed, supplying its place at the sheds with a wooden one. They intend to put up two auxiliary wooden derricks at the quarry in the near future, thus covering all their territory. This necessitates another and larger hoisting engine, which is already ordered. This firm is devoting its energies to developing its fine quarry property, and we should judge with good success and profit.

The Governor Central monument, in memory of one of the founders of the State, and its Governor for nearly a decade, was dedicated at Williston, Vt., with appropriate ceremonies Wednesday, Aug. 19. This monument which has been referred to, and we think illustrated in these columns, is of Barre granite. The base is 10 feet square and weighs 15 tons. Above the primary courses is a large block, bearing inscriptions on two sides and medallions on the alternate sides. Above this is a smaller block bearing a reproduction of the State arms on one side, and on the other a book scroll with an inscription. The total height of the structure is about 30 feet.

With characteristic enterprise Messrs. Moore & Gordon, the manufacturers, had provided fine souvenirs in the shape of highly-polished granite balls made from the chips of the monument itself, so that the souvenir fund need have no temptation to deface the monument to gratify his desires. We understand that Messrs. McDonald and Buchanan, have who have special facilities for such work, are to follow up this idea with other public memorials. It seems to be a good and practical one. Recent inventions and improvements have made it possible to produce these polished balls at greatly reduced prices.

Of course politics is a never-failing source of contention, and at present Vermont is regarded as an important and pivotal State, great efforts are being put forth by both parties to determine the result of an early State election. An immense amount of information on many important financial questions and theories is being given in campaign speeches and documents, in fact, a course of higher education on these subjects. Certainly good must result from the earnest, honest presentation of both sides, and the matter may be safely left to the enlightened common sense, honesty and patriotism of the great majority of our citizens.

Baltimore, MD.

Just now there is a general relaxation in the stone business, doubtless in some measure caused by the general disturbing influence of a presidential campaign, made more positive by the great issues at stake. The uncertain times are checking investments in the building trade. For as one well-known builder and contractor stated, if we invest money in building and are compelled to place a mortgage on the property, the holder of the mortgage would most likely insist on payment of the mortgage in gold, and gold being at a premium would necessitate our paying the premium in order to get the gold to take up the mortgage. This point seems to be regarded as a serious question, but whether the victory of silver would put gold at a premium, no one seems certain.

The monumental trade is quite dull at present and prospects are poor, but among the lucky ones who seem to have enough to keep their regular employees at work are Wilkinson & Neville. They have just finished a fine monument for Mr. C. B. Delaney, of Baltimore, and erected it over the remains of his brother the late Rev. John T. Delaney, founder of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Washington, D. C. It is of pure white marble and represents “Faith,” with a wreath, cincture to the cross. The monument is fifteen feet high and the figure six feet. It has been set in the Bonnie Brae Cemetery of Baltimore.

Mr. Spencer of Baltimore, besides the gift of the statue of Christ to Johns Hopkins University, recorded in a previous issue, also gave to the city some time ago a granite pedestal of Sir William Wallace, Scotland's champion of liberty, which stands in Druid Hill Park.

Quarriers of DARK BARRE GRANITE. MILNE, CLARIHEW & GRAY. DIES, CAPS & BASES, Successors to Squared and Polished.

CLARIHEW & GRAY, Manufacturers of MILNE and WYLIE. QUARRYING, CUTTING and CEMETERY WORK IN GRANITE. POLISHING PLANTS.

Borough Granite, for the TRADE. Being Fully Equipped, with

Quarrying, Cutting and Polishing Plants, and all the latest improved machinery, including Pumping Tools. We invite all dealers dealing fireproof work to correspond with us.
The Most Popular Granite

FOR FINE MONUMENTAL WORK IS QUARRIED AT

BARRE, VT.

OUR LIGHT and MEDIUM BARRE GRANITE is superior to all for hammered or carved work. Order your Rough Stock direct from us. ALWAYS SPECIFY TAYNTOR'S stock when you send your tracings to Barre.

We furnish Dimension Stock to the Trade. Inquiries and orders promptly attended to.

C. E. TAYNTOR & CO.,

BARRE, VT

Deal Direct With QUARRY OWNERS
When you wait

BARREREGRANITE

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON MONUMENTAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. W. MC DONALD & CO.,
Quarriers and Mnfrs.

BARRE, VT.
LIBERAL BUSINESS-PAPER SPACE.6

The way you say a thing is as important as what you say. You'll waste your ink if you try to put a gallon into a quart measure.

You'll waste the good of advertising if you over-fill your space, or don't use space enough.

If advertising is any good, and all good business men say it is, the good of it is in a good deal of it.

Half the business-papers advertisements occupy half enough space.

Folks are not obliged to read advertisements any more than they are to eat hash at a restaurant.

The successful hash-seller, makes good hash, and serves it well.

The successful advertiser has something to say, says it well, and serves it well.

You must make people read your advertisements. That's your part of the business.

If you don't use space enough for folks to see that you're advertising, you might as well not advertise.

I don't own any trade paper. It doesn't make any difference to me whether you use much space, or little space. I am only telling you what experience has proven to be the correct method of publicity.

When advertising pays, it is made to pay.

Nothing will do anything unless made to do it.

Your name and address, with what you do for a living, in the trade paper, may bring some return, but there is no particular reason why it should.

The law of averages is safer to follow than the rule of exceptions.

What you think individually, may not be right.

What the majority think, stands some chance of being correct.

The fact that nearly all successful advertisers use plenty of space pays proportionately better than not enough space.

You have something to sell, it is your desire that somebody takes it away from you at your price. That's what you're in business for.

It's pretty hard to sell a dollar's worth of goods by using a cents worth of telling space.

I am of the opinion that nearly every advertiser of small space will make his advertising pay more than twice as well by doubling his space.

Experience says so, and experience doesn't lie.

If folks don't see your advertisement, what's your advertisement good for?

*Copyright 1884, by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., D. P.

NOT ENOUGH SPACE HERE

To tell you all we would like to about the advantages of buying your Granite of us, but would like to have you remember that we are prepared at all times to do your work promptly—do it right and at Correct prices. Submit us your tenders for estimate. Try a set of our Photos. Exclusive Wholesalers of Granite and Statuary.

BARRE, VT.

F. S. CARY & CO.

WRITE McIVER & RUXTON, Barre, Vt.
an action of deceit may not be as well. It holds that it may. A man who buys and obtains possession of goods on credit, intending not to pay for them, the court goes on to declare, is then and there guilty of fraud. The wrong is fully completed, and no longer exists in intention merely, and a cause of action instantly accrues thereon in favor of the seller to recover for the wrong and injury sustained. It is true the purchaser may afterwards repent of the wrong and pay for the goods, and the seller may never know of the wrongful intent. But this does not alter the case at all as to the original wrong, and the liability incurred thereby. Of course, the court adds, a mere intention to commit a crime or to do a wrong is no offense, but when the intention is coupled with the doing or accomplishment of the act intended, that moment the wrong is perpetrated, and the corresponding liability incurred.

PREJUSON AS TO LETTERS POSTED AND RECEIVED.

Not unfrequently, in these days of doing immense volumes of business by mail, a great deal depends on the law's presumptions regarding letters. As a general rule it may be said that letters received in reply to others are presumed to have been written by the person to whom the letters calling them forth were sent, if they so purport to be. Or, the other hand, a letter received by another through the mail, at least one not in response to a letter sent to the purported writer, th Supreme Court of Alabama holds, is not admissible against the purported writer, or a person for whom he is agent, without proof of its genuineness. The law presumes says the court, that a letter prepared and posted, properly addressed to the party to whom written, at the usual place of receiving his mail, was delivered in due course. It is upon the assumption that the post officials and post men discharge their duties. But there is no presumption that a person whose name is signed to a letter is its author, merely because it was carried by the post.

C. P. GILL & CO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

MONUMENTAL AND CEMETERY WORK

FROM THE BEST

Light and Dark

BARRE GRANITE.

Special attention given to Squaring and Polishing dies, Caps and Bases, all lettering and carving done with Pneumatic Tools.

Orders promptly filled.

Work guaranteed to be first class.

Always get our estimates before placing your order.

C.T. MAYNARD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

New and Improved

LIFTING JACKS

Double and Triple Gearing.

All metal parts are of cast steel, all boxes and bindings of brass and copper, the cover bar of hammered steel, machined, the anchorage plates of rolled steel, the oak wood

FAIRHAVEN, VERMONT.

NEWPORT GRANITE.

JOHN M. HAZEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Monumental and Building Work.

NEWPORT, VERMONT.
THE AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

To the Trade:

On June 28th, 1876, the Chouteau Manufacturing Company and the United States Pneumatic Tool Company issued a circular to the Trade announcing that they had entered suit against this company. This circular does not state what the suit was for but implies that it was upon a patent for a pneumatic tool and for the manufacture of the Mac Coy tool. The circular is so lacking in real information as to give the impression that we deem it desirable to state a few facts to the public.

The suit referred to was commenced on June 19th, 1876, on the three claims of patent No. 245,277, granted to Benjamin Hassel on August 16th, 1881, for a steam-drumming engine, which is as follows:

1. In a steam-engine, the combination of a steam-cylinder bored to two different diameters for different portions of its length, a differential piston formed of two heads of diameters corresponding respectively to those of the cylinder, and connected by a stem, and a reciprocating valve by which a preponderance of steam-pressure is alternately applied to the outer and inner faces of the larger piston.

It will be noticed that this claim is for a steam-engine, and that it consists of the following elements:

1. A steam cylinder bored to two different diameters for different portions of its length.
2. A differential piston formed of two heads of diameters corresponding respectively to those of the cylinder, and connected by a stem.
3. A reciprocating valve by which a preponderance of steam-pressure is alternately applied to the outer and inner faces of the larger piston.

Now everybody knows that we do not make steam engines, but that we do make pneumatic tools, and everybody who has examined our tools knows that they are not provided with cylinders bored to two different diameters, nor with a differential piston formed of two heads of diameters corresponding to those of the cylinder.

The Chouteau circular states that their patent is senior to any of those claimed in the advertisements of rival manufacturers. If this statement refers to us, it is true, because they said steam-drumming engine patent was granted August 16th, 1881, while our first patent for the pneumatic tool was issued in 1879 to Mr. MacFarrand, who was issued by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the Fisher suit, in which the MacFarrand patent was set up as an anticipation, to be the pioneer inventor of the pneumatic tool. This tool we have been making ever since 1879, and no claim was ever made during all that time that it infringed the MacFarrand patent.

Under these circumstances the motive for bringing the suit is not apparent, but it is one belief that it was done merely to enable them to issue a threatening and misleading circular with a view of affecting our trade and increasing their own.

The infringement of our patents by rival manufacturers has compelled us to bring quite a number of suits, and we have been invariably successful in all cases which have come before the Courts for hearing. We have obtained decrees and injunctions in several cases, and it is our intention to enforce our rights against all infringers. So far as the Chouteau suit is concerned, we have filed our answer, and have requested the Chouteau Company to proceed diligently with the suit. If they do not, we will take steps to compel them to do so, as it is our determination to bring their suit to an early hearing, being confident that it will be disposed of promptly in our favor. In the meantime we are prepared to defend any user of our tools against any attack on their part, or upon the part of any other person, under a claim of infringement of any letters patent. No user of our tools need be afraid of a suit on a patent for a steam-drumming engine granted before the pneumatic tool was invented.

The Chouteau Mfg. Co. claim to have been in the pneumatic tool business for a long time, and yet they have never succeeded in making a satisfactory pneumatic tool out of this pimp-
Pneumatic Tool Co. A master has been appointed to determine the amount of damages and profits. It is a noteworthy fact that the American Pneumatic Tool Co. has never yet lost a point in its litigation.

Meyer's German Cement. "Mighty to Save." Corners are often broken off in cutting, shipping, or setting. A spoonful of this cement at the right place and at the right time may save an expensive job and thus obviate an allowance for damages.

Both Bros. Hurricane Isle Granite Co., is now laying an extensive system of standard gauge rails at its "Con White" quarry at Waterford, Conn. On these rails will be run besides the ordinary dump cars, a traveling crane capable of doing all the handling of quarried stone around the yards. The company has a similar machine working at the Hurricane Isle, and also one at the Lang Cove, Maine, quarries where they do excellent work.

A large area of very fine granite has been uncovered at Waterford, and the company is filled up with monumental work of the finest character. They are shipping at this time, to, with other work, a mausoleum for Philadelphia and one for New Orleans.

Send your Tracings direct to Townsend & Townsend.

Whitcomb & Rieckers, formerly of New York City, are now in the employ of S. A. MacFarland at his London, England, office. Air brush work is comparatively unknown among the monumental dealers of England, and an exhibition of it recently made at Mr. MacFarland's office attracted considerable attention.

If quality is a factor and low prices a consideration you will send your orders for statuary and finished marble work to S. A. MacFarland.

---

Ryegate Granite Works Co.

SOUTH RYEGATE, VERMONT.

Quarry Owners and Manufacturers of

RYEGATE STANDARD AND BARRE GRANITE

Facilities.

Unlimited Water Power.
McDonald Stone Cutting Machine
Power Derricks,
Most Improved Polishing
Machinery

Specialties.

Platforms, Steps, Columns, Round Rail for Cemetery Enclosures, Statuary, Mausoleums, Building Fronts,

Before placing your orders for any above kinds of granite work, write us for prices.

---

The Milford Granite Co.,

MILFORD, N. H.

Owners of the

Milford and New Westerly Granite Quarries,

You can make money by using this Granite either in the White, Pink or Blue, and it will pay you to send your orders direct to us if you want the lowest prices and prompt delivery. Fine Monumental Work, Statuary and Carving. We have one of the finest cutting plants in New England, and we can give you low figures on your plans if you will send them to us.

THE MILFORD GRANITE CO.  GOOD WORK—PROMPT DELIVERY.  MILFORD, N. H.

Use the Keller Pneumatic Tools for Dressing, Carving and Surfacing Granite, Marble, Onyx, and all other kinds of stone.

The simplest and most powerful Pneumatic Tool yet invented. No possible infringement on any other device. This we guarantee, and, also, that every tool sent out by us shall give perfect satisfaction, prices reasonable.

H. G. KOTTEN, Sole Agt.

Room 1317 Am. Tract Society Building, New York.
Trade Changes, Etc.

**NEW FIRMS.**

Ernest Kelley, Buehla, Colo.
W. T. Shafter, Spencer, La.
Boonville Monumental Works, Boonville, N. Y.
M. A. Pepple, De Graff, Ohio.
A. F. Collier, Lykens, Pa.
Geo. W. Dye, Milwaukee, Wis.
Griswold & Will, Eto, Pa.
C. W. Becker, Allentown, Pa.
Kershaw Marble Works, Kershaw, S. C.
F. K. McLennan, Richmond, Va.
John Wuls, Savannah, Ga.
New England Granite and Marble Co., Dalilsh, Minn., Chas. J. Crosby, western manager.

**HIGH MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,** Higbee, Mo.
Herman Streckler, Reading, Pa.
Henry Caslow, Spring Forue, Pa.
J. E. Curtis Jr., Morrow, N. C.
The T. S. Godfrey Marble Co., has been incorporated at Knoxville, Tenn., capital stock $20,000. This company will become consolidated with the Steinett Marble Co., and the Grey Knox Marble Co.

Union Monumental Co., Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated.

**DECREASED.**

Thos. H. Holt, Birmingham, Ala.
A. L. Clapp, Mound, Montana, Mont., of the Carbow & Clapp Co.
O. E. Cartwright, of Cartwright Brothers, Detroit, Mich.

**SUCCESSORS.**

Edw. Verbal succeeds Cottrell & Verbal at Long Branch, N. J.
W. F. Symons, succeeds Symons and Hunt, as proprietor of the Montpelier Marble Works, La Crosse, Wis.

Hill Bros. succeed Hill & Shrick at Des Moines, Ia.
H. L. Molz, succeeds his father Henry Molz at Baltimore, Md.

Freeman M. Wood has bought his late father's interest in the firm of Mark Wood & Son, Belfast, Me. The firm name will not be changed.

McAteer Bros., succeed Has. McLeod at St. Cloud, Minn.

Jno. Lyons succeeds M. D. Bogart at Van Etten, N. Y.

Jno. Roberts succeeds Geo. W. Robertson at Marion, Ohio.

L. Noe, succeeds John R. Ray at Decatur, Texas.
C. L. Taylor & Co., Alderson, W. Va., have done business under the name of Taylor & Ellis.

Boland & Butcher succeed W. J. Vanluc, at Muscatine, Ia.

Andrew Lyons, doing business under the name of M. C. Lyons & Son, 81 and Market Sts., Camden, N. J., has bought out the marble and granite yard formerly owned by his brother S. M. Lyons on Haddon avenue.

**ASSIGNED.**

Andrew Atkinson, Sacramento, Calif.
Daniel J. Spellman, Stockton, Calif.
Jas. Sexton Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.
E. G. Eaton, proprietor of the Chattanooga marble and stone works, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chas. E. Noyes, assignee.
Robert Forsyth, wholesale marble and granite dealer, Montreal, P. Q., Liabilities $100,000.

**CONSOLIDATED.**

Winter Davis, Niantic, Conn.
Millstone Granite Co., Niantic, Conn.
Robert W. Lyle, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. E. Warren, Hardwick, Vt.

**DISSOLVED.**

Bennett & Urmonst, Darien, Ark.
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