

# THE MONUMENTAL NEWS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MONUMENTAL ART JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1892.

No. 6

## THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

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243 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

SUBSCRIPTION, U. S. AND CANADA, \$1.00 Per Year in Advance  
Foreign, \$1.50. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

Address all Communications and Remittances to  
**THE MONUMENTAL NEWS,**  
243 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Entered at the Chicago P. O. as Second-Class Matter.

### CONTENTS.

Editorial .....	217	Art at the Altar .....	228
The New England Granite Troubles .....	218	The Wisconsin Monolith .....	228
Memorial Day and Soldiers' Monuments .....	219	Burials in Westminster Abbey .....	229
The Salon of 1892 .....	220	Modern Cremation .....	230
Associations .....	221	The Kingsley Memorial Chapel .....	231
Our Illustrations .....	221	A Cemetery Chapel at Moder- ate Cost .....	231
Among the Sculptors .....	222	Luxurious Homes of the Dead .....	232
Proposed Monuments .....	223	Opposed to Cremation .....	232
World's Fair Notes .....	224	Trade Notes .....	233
Working Cemetery .....	225	New Firms, Changes, etc. ....	233
Early Cemeteries .....	225	Bronze .....	234
The Monuments of Brussels .....	226	Correspondence .....	235-236
Famous Onyx Stone .....	226	Nature's Monument at Wash- ington .....	237
Suggestions on the Care of Country Cemeteries .....	227	Trade News Among our Adver- tisers .....	238-239

GENERAL trade this spring is by no means as good as last year's crops indicated it would be. The long continued bad weather and the floods have no doubt had much to do with this. The same report of dull business comes from all the principal cities, yet the clearings, as reported, indicate an increase over last year's business at the corresponding season. In the monumental trade, however, the work on hand at present does not compare favorably with last year, especially in the west and southwest. The fear that there might be a contagion of strikes has doubtless created an uneasiness which stands in the way of making contracts. We confess that we are not able to find in the present situation anything which can be called exhilarating, although the financial reporters generally are saying that there is no cause for serious complaint.

PHILADELPHIA has followed the worthy example set by New York and Boston and established a scholarship which will give some Philadelphia artist the benefit of a training in the art schools of Paris. The Philadelphia Art Club is sponsor for the project. The annual sum required is only \$900, and it would seem worth the while of other cities to invest so small a sum for the sake of being represented in a Parisian studio.

THE Collector of the Port of New York imposed a duty of 45 per cent upon a bronze statue of Eros, which had been purchased in London for \$1,100, and imported for the Metropolitan Museum. This statue was classed as manufactured metal. The Board of Appraisers, being appealed to, decided that it should be admitted free as an antiquity, as it was made about 250 B. C. The Collector in turn appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and it was decided 15 per cent duty should be paid on the work as a piece of metal statuary. It would seem as if the absurdity of a tariff on art would be patent to the most ultra protectionist, when it is used for the protection of American artists against competitors who went out of business 2000 years ago.

THE effort to give monument dealers the same rights that other trades have under the mechanics' lien law, in Rhode Island, has come to naught. The bill was killed in the General Assembly by a motion to indefinitely postpone. The legislators felt that if grave-stones were delivered without some guarantee of payment, the fault rested on the makers, though it is not quite clear to us why the monument trade should be considered unique in this respect.

NEW YORK is now talking of erecting a monument to Adam, the progenitor of the human race. New York has shown great wisdom in this instance by selecting a personage whose bones the surviving relatives will not be continually threatening to remove unless the project is hurried up. Chicago will have erected a monument to Adam's mother-in-law before New York gets the Adam corner stone laid.

THE following figures, showing the amount of marble imported in the several years named, the per cent of duty paid and the cost to import, are used by both high tariff and free-trade journals on which to base their arguments. Without discussing the subject now we present them as being of interest to our readers:

Year ending June 30.	Cubic feet.	Duty paid Per cent.	Cost.
1881 .....	407,273	63.49	\$470,047
1882 .....	423,031	63.49	486,331
1883 .....	482,890	65.29	533,096
1884 .....	472,415	60.06	511,287
1886 .....	353,341	53.08	410,843
1887 .....	339,367	53.08	415,615
1890 .....	352,716	48.82	511,709
1891 .....	385,174	48.82	512,852

### The New England Granite Troubles.

THE strike of the granite quarrymen at Westerly, R. I., April 1st, for an increase of wages, and similar sympathetic moves at Quincy, Mass., and elsewhere on May 2d, culminated two weeks later in a general suspension of quarrying and manufacturing throughout New England, pending a settlement of differences between the unions and the manufacturers.

This suspension on the part of the manufacturers was taken in accordance with a resolution adopted by the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association early in the month. In substance the resolution provided that unless the cutters made agreements before May 14th to terminate Jan. 1st, 1893, there would be a general suspension of business on May 16th. The ultimatum was rejected by the National Granite Cutters' Union and on the date mentioned the shops of all the members of the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association was closed to union workmen.

The association comprises nearly all of the monumental, building and paving stone quarry owners and manufacturers in the East, and the executive committee, whose decision in the matter was reached after careful deliberation, is composed of some of the most careful and conservative business men in the trade. That their judgment meets with the approval of the manufacturers as a whole is evident from the fact that there have been no defections from the membership of the association.

While the principal cause of the existing trouble is the refusal of the granite cutters to change the time of dating yearly agreements from May 1st, as at present, to January 1st, it will be seen by the resolutions adopted by the Quincy Manufacturers' Association, as reported in our Quincy letter in another column, that there were other reasons that may have led up to the final decision of the executive committee. Leaving these averred violations of contract out of the question, however, the desirability of obviating the yearly disturbance of trade by the introduction of new bills of prices at the height of the spring season, has long been recognized by manufacturers. That contracts should begin and terminate with the calendar year is generally conceded by business men and is only opposed by the union on the grounds that the manufacturers will take advantage of the usually dull winter season to close their shops, in the event of the cutters desiring to present new bills of prices in which an increase may be demanded. There is no foundation in fact for such a conclusion. Despite the constant increase in wages and the gradual decrease in profits that has been going on for a number of years it is a well-known fact at granite manufacturing centers that not a few shops have been kept open through the winter months, with no other object in view than to give employment to the men that they might be tided through until the opening of the following season.

The number of men engaged in the monumental, building and paving industry directly affected by this trouble is roughly estimated at 75,000. Building operations and street improvements have been interfered with in all of the principal eastern and western cities, while the monumental trade is being injured throughout the entire country. It behooves both manufacturers and workmen to bear in mind that contractors will look to soft stone for their buildings and either to foreign granites or those quarries not identified with the New England association for monumental stock. Arbitration is the only solution to this vexatious problem, and the sooner it is brought about the better for all concerned. The victory, whoever has it, will be dearly won. Let the

representatives of both sides come together and select cool headed business men to arbitrate this disastrous affair.

\* \* \*

The following statement is made by the executive committee of the manufacturers' association:

The unions' reasons for insisting on May 1, and the employers' reasons for insisting on Jan. 1, are the essence of the present difficulty, and may be stated in a few words.

The employers, when closing their books and making the usual business statements and settlements for the year, desire to know for a certainty the rate of wages, hours of labor, etc., when entering upon the new year, and not have their business disturbed and thrown into confusion by possible disagreements in the spring.

The unions, on the other hand, desire to have all agreements terminate May 1, believing that they can more easily dictate terms to the employers in the middle of the season than at the beginning, and this reason has been openly acknowledged.

The Granite Manufacturers' Association believe that the employer has the right to fix a time beyond which he would not be bound, and refuse to accept the dictum of the unions that each employer should be bound until May 1, or he would not be allowed to have any workmen.

The main question is, shall the agreements between the employers and the men begin with the calendar year or the middle of the season?

It must be admitted that no man can be compelled to work for a single day nor at a fixed rate of wages; each man can, despite the general agreement, refuse to work for any employer, unless at his own price, provided it is above the minimum—less than which no man is allowed to work by the union, whether he can earn his wages or not.

On the other hand, the employer feels that he has some rights which should be respected even by the workmen and their leaders. The right to fix the time when all agreements shall expire is as manifestly his right as it is the right of the workman to say that he will not bind himself to work a single day longer than he sees fit, without regard to May 1 or any other date.

The attempt to force the employers into a one-sided contract by ordering a strike on all buildings, in all trades, tying up loaded vessels and preventing their discharge, requesting railroad companies not to accept granite as freight, pending the trouble—in short, by the application of forcible, illegal and unjust measures, inflicting all possible inconvenience and damage, not only on the employer but the general public—is so manifestly and unlawfully violent and improper that it cannot be tolerated in a free country.

The unions will not and cannot agree to supply labor at any fixed price for any fixed time, or on any particular work, public or private.

All they can do is to prevent union men working at less wages than the price fixed by local branches of the unions, and prevent the employer from taking any contract with the certainty that the rate of wages on which his contract is based can be maintained to the end or for any specified term.

The enormous expense to which the unions can submit in order to carry a point which originates with their leaders and not with themselves, demonstrates beyond any question the fact that they are not being oppressed by their employers; indeed, no complaint of that description comes from that quarter.

It is simply a question whether the employer can exercise his reasonable right to the safe and proper management of his own business, dealing justly and honorably with his workmen and exercising no lawful or personal right which he does not cheerfully concede.

The present situation has been forced by the unions, and not by the employers or the employers' association. If it were true that the employers had in any instance made a demand for the reduction of wages, or for an increase in hours of labor, or for a change in bills of prices, under existing agreements, there would have been some ground for the charge; but as it is, there is none, the employers being willing to have the bills extended not only to Jan. 1, 1893, but even to Jan. 1, 1894, 1895, or 1896, if so desired by the employes.

We do refuse, as we have the right to refuse, any new agreements which do not begin and end with the calendar year, and no sound or proper reason has been offered for any other date. We are very glad to see that some of the men

are disposed to go into business on their own account, for there is no remedy so good as that to cure a striker of his folly.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the National Granite Cutters' Union resolutions were adopted denying the foregoing assertions; charging the manufacturers with violating their agreements and expressing determination to continue the fight until the May 1st agreement was signed.

#### Memorial Day and Soldiers' Monuments.

The writer remembers that when, a boy at school, he was given "Thanksgiving Day" as a subject for a composition, he was greatly amazed to find that what was a day of feasting and playing had its origin in a day set apart for fasting and praying. Some such surprise, we fear, is in store for the boy who in future shall discourse upon the subject of "Memorial Day." For the day which was once sacred to the duty of laying tributes upon the graves of fallen heroes, is fast degenerating, with all other holidays, into a day of sports, and carousals, and unseemly gaiety. The solemnity of the occasion is wearing off. It is true that, so far as decorating the soldiers' graves is concerned, the ceremony is engaged in with increased interest as the years go by and with greater display of military pomp each year than the preceding. That is well. But it is not well, or in good taste, it seems to us, to spend the rest of the day, the ceremonies being over, in carnival and hilarious pastimes which are frequently kept up to late hours of the night. It seems hardly in keeping with the fact, which the extent to which the decoration of soldiers' graves has been carried proves, that no other nation has shown so much regard for the memory of its fallen heroes as America. Not alone in scattering flowers is this shown, but in the raising of fitting monuments which will survive to tell their story even though the day itself shall become, as it seems likely to, a sort of "4th of July." The day never goes by but it sees a number of these erected—occasionally in the larger cities a towering column with pictured astragals, and costly statues of the great leaders, but more often in the village cemetery or public square, a modest shaft crowned with The Volunteer. The latter speak of bravery and loyalty and heroism, no less true and staunch and mighty than the former, and will serve an equal purpose in telling to future generations "the legendary virtues carved upon their fathers' graves," as Lowell has it.

Perhaps the most conspicuous monument unveiled on Memorial Day was the costly structure recently erected at Rochester, N. Y., at which Gov. Flower, President Harrison and other prominent men were expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies, for which great arrangements were made. The project for this monument was started twenty years ago, the difficulty of raising funds having stood in the way of its completion until now. It is an imposing structure, rising to a height of forty-three feet, the crowning figure being a heroic bronze figure of Lincoln holding the emancipation proclamation. This rests upon a magnificent Barre granite column, with ornate cap, the column proper being ten

feet in height. The four corners of the base, which is 22 feet square, are adorned with bronze figures representing cavalry, artillery, navy, and infantry. Battle scenes in bas-relief are represented on the sides. The entire weight of the monument is 140 tons, the shaft alone weighing 40 tons. It is the work of Leonard Volk.

At Muskegon, Mich., Mr. Chas. H. Hackley's tribute to the soldiers was dedicated. This imposing monument which has already been illustrated in the MONUMENTAL NEWS stands 75 feet in height, crowned by a bronze figure of Victory, with flag and scepter. The base of the monument is 34 feet square, grouped around the die are figures representing the four branches of the service. The monument was constructed of Westerly granite by Jos. Carrabelli, of Cleveland, O.

A \$4,000 monument, consisting of a shaft 20 feet high, capped by the statue of a soldier, was unveiled at Flemington, N. J., and similar memorials at Cresco, Ia. and Morristown, N. J.

W. O. Stevens Post, G. A. R., of Dunkirk, N. Y., unveiled a small granite monument of artistic design, decorated with appropriate military symbols. The base for a monument at North Cohocton, N. Y., was completed in time for decoration; at Oshkosh, Wis., thirty-eight headstones were set up; and at Hackensack, N. Y., and Topeka, Kas., the day was marked by special efforts to raise funds for proposed soldiers' monuments.

A fine monument was unveiled at Wooster, Ohio, May 5th, the gift to that city from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick, and another was unveiled at Reedsburg, Wis., May 21.

At Johnstown, Pa. a handsome granite monument was dedicated to the "Unknown dead" of the great flood.

The so-called "High Water Mark" monument on Cemetery Ridge, at Gettysburg, was to be dedicated June 2, President Harrison and cabinet being present. July 4th is the date set for unveiling the monument at McKeesport, Pa.

In the South there is unusual activity in soldier monuments and heroes of the "lost cause" are not likely to be forgotten. Confederate monuments were unveiled at Concord, N. C., May 7; at Dalton, Ga., May 10; at Concordia, N. C., on the same day; at Helena, Ark., May 25th; at Knoxville, Tenn., May 19th; and a cornerstone for one laid at Orangeburg, S. C., on the 12th. But the most noteworthy was the unveiling of the statue to Gen. A. P. Hill at Richmond, Va., on the 30th. A Richmond correspondent gives the following details of this monument: "It is thirty-four feet high from the base to the top of General Hill's head. The pedestal, which is of Virginia granite, is twenty feet high and stands on a bastion redoubt six feet high. The statue is of heroic size, eight feet high. The latter is modeled from a crayon picture by W. L. Sheppard, a distinguished artist of Richmond, and the work was executed by Casper Buberle, of New York, who was associated with Valentine in making the Lee statue. The pose is regarded as particularly striking. The manner in which General Hill invariably held the sword when contemplating a movement by his troops, the insignia of his rank on his

coat and sleeves, the stitching on his boots, and in fact every detail has been brought out in an exquisite manner.

Col. H. D. Capers is delivering a lecture in Alabama towns on the subject of "Monuments," for the purpose of raising funds for the memorial to Admiral Semmes.



Leonard W. Volks Statue of Abraham Lincoln for the Rochester, N. Y. Soldiers' Monument.

From our Special Paris Correspondent.

#### The Salon of 1892.

This year the sculpture in general is of a more serious tone; that is, the works are less sensuous and their *motifs* are more based on actualities than symbolical of that great theme which will never fail to tempt the chisel of the French sculptors: the love which pleases. This change is somewhat better suited to the idea of the English-speaking races, who like genuine work such as may be reproduced and used to decorate their own homes without fear of exception being taken by anyone.

Entering, we notice that one end of the "Palace" has been filled up with a massive erection formed of trellis-work to represent an arcade, under which is a raised floor, and upon this more select portion of the great hall all the small and choice sculptures have been congregated with a wonderful improvement in setting off the works, instead of, as in previous years, being installed in the dark bays under the balcony that runs round the interior. The most striking works, by reason of their size, is the equestrian group by J. P. Roulleau representing Jeanne d'Arc, considerably over life size, mounted on a gigantic stallion, which, after a leap over some stakes, is about to land on its forelegs just clearing two soldiers crouching down before the approach of the heroine of Orleans. The horse is a fine piece of work, but the fig-

ure of Jeanne is dwarfed to insignificance; her head alone should have been half as large again. Behind this work is a fragment of the huge monument to the "Glory of the French Republic" by Plynat, ordered for the city of Lyon and which we will speak of again.

Behind that, and at the end of the hall, is the fine bronze by French for the Martin-Millmore monument illustrated on page 141 of the *MONUMENTAL NEWS*. The work is so good that one can only wish that the pose of the young sculptor had been more poetic to harmonize with the supple lines of the figure of Death and to draw forth a sympathy which this firm pose does not warrant.

Turning again to the other end of the Palace, Bartholdi's bronze group, "Lafayette Greeting Washington," towers over the others.

Representations of Jeanne d'Arc appear to be unusually numerous. That one by the noted sculptor Barrias is much praised. It is in marble, the figure standing with wrists manacled as a prisoner, very clean cut and modeling full and free. But as the figure is in full armor one cannot see what to praise in mechanical curves. The small head can be the only indication of artistic skill. This face is somewhat German in its lines and is the only point which gives it to adverse (patriotic) criticism. Joan of Arc is still the savior saint of France as she always will be. Fremiet is to receive the order to execute a costly monument to Jeanne which is to be erected at her birthplace at Doremy (Vosges).

Groups with a labor-sympathetic moral are not scarce. In one, Labor as a smith, commands Poverty, an infirm old man at his feet, to begone! This is by E. Damé. Another pays a tribute to Labor in the form of a monument to be erected in Pere Lachaise, which we will later describe.

Of mausoleum monuments there are a fair number, including one by Mercie, and these also we will refer to in our next.

Animal sculpture is best represented by the celebrated M. Cain, and by Gardet—the latter's work representing a bison attacked by a savage jaguar.

There is an amazing production in colors—a statue of Bellona by Gerome: body of bronze, arms and feet of ivory, emerald eyes, and other parts of a stone that has suited the sculptor's fancy. The open mouth and threatening pose of the woman is as repellant as the incongruous massing of the colors; yet this statue has the place of honor this year where usually we find the eccentric works of Falguierre.

Tinting the marble with colors has been resorted to by two good sculptors. It rather jars on a true sculptor's feelings and gives good work a "dollish" appearance. Such is a group of "Pygmalion and Galatea." But another is such fine work that it will bear notice here.

C. R. K.

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## ◎ ASSOCIATIONS. ◎

The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and New England marble dealers' associations hold their semi-annual meetings in July. Secretary Kelley has prepared an excellent program for the Ohio meeting at Toledo on the 12th; a number of interesting topics for discussion at the Michigan meeting at Jackson have been selected; a three days' outing at Warsaw will afford every opportunity for the Indianians to get together for a good time, and the usual enjoyable summer meeting at Boston may be anticipated. Among the important matters that will come up for discussion at these meetings will be the report of the delegates to the national meeting at Quincy, Mass. These reports will embody recommendations that will demand the most serious consideration of all dealers interested in association work. The meetings should be well attended and it is hoped that many new names will be enrolled as members of the respective associations. The dates of the meetings will be announced next month.

It is a curious coincidence, perhaps, worthy of mention, that, as Fanny Ellsler put the capstone on Bunker Hill Monument with her toes, so Paderewski played the keystone of the Washington Memorial Arch, into its place, with his fingers.

The statue of John P. Hale, which Senator Chandler is to present to the State of New Hampshire, is being executed by Muller of Munich, and is expected to arrive in Concord soon.

The colossal equestrian statue of Marshal Radetzky was unveiled April 25, in Amhoff square, Vienna. The monument stands upon the exact spot where the revolutionists of 1848 hanged Count Latour, the War Minister.

A life-sized statue of the late Geter C. Shidle, district deputy grand master of the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, has been formally presented to the Masonic Fund Society. It is the work of an Italian sculptor.

Referring to the statement that the Iowa monument committee had nowhere found a memorial hall connected with any prominent wars, a correspondent informs us that there is such a hall at Aurora, Ill. It is a stone building, surmounted by a bronze soldier and the entrance guarded by two bronze cannon. It is used as a public library, a receptacle for war relics, and also contains the G. A. R. hall.

A statue of Robert Burns, to cost about \$10,000, is to be erected in one of the public parks by the Caledonian club of Denver.

The pope has subscribed 10,000 francs to a monument to the poet Dante at his birthplace, Ravenna.

A monument to Mozart is under way at Vienna.

A statue of St. Joseph was recently unveiled at St. Joseph's monastery in Baltimore. It was made in Switzerland, is chiseled from white sandstone, and represents the saint holding a stalk of lilies, as he is often represented, presenting flowers to the virgin, though in this case the virgin is not present. The statue is heroic in size and weighs 3,300 pounds.



### The Largest Corinthian Cap in the United States.

The Corinthian capital of the Confederate soldiers' monument on Libby Hill, Richmond, Va., which was placed in position last month is the largest granite capital of the kind in the United States. It is 8-8x8-8x7-10½ and weighs 85,000 pounds. The entire monument, which is a facsimile in design, reduced in size, of Pompey's Pillar, is built of exceedingly large pieces of granite. Five blocks in the lower courses averaged from 40,000 to 60,000 each and the twelve stones in the shaft averaged 30,000 pounds each. The granite was quarried and cut by the Petersburg Granite Quarrying Co., of Petersburg, Va., for Mr. James Netherwood the Richmond contractor.

## ◎ OUR ILLUSTRATIONS ◎

### REGULAR EDITION.

Lincoln statue, Rochester, N. Y., page 220.

Congress Column at Brussels, page 226.

The Kingsley Memorial Chapel, Rome, N. Y., pg. 231.

Design for cemetery chapel, page 231.

Largest Corinthian Cap in the U. S., page 221.

### INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

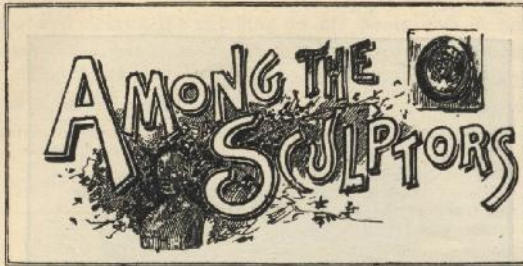
Family monument of General Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A monument in the cemetery at Barcelona, Spain.

Henry W. Grady's marble mausoleum, West View cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

Gettysburg monuments of the 1st, 2d and 8th Cavalry, 11th and 72d Pennsylvania Infantry.

Original design for a granite sarcophagus.



PERCIVAL BALL has recently completed a heroic statue of the late Francis Ormond, founder of Ormond College, Melbourne, Australia.

HEINRICH NATTER, the famous Austrian sculptor, who designed the Zwingli monument at Zurich and the Haydn monument at Vienna, died April 14.

WILSON MACDONALD has offered to duplicate his statue of Gen. Hancock at Harlem, for the citizens of Norristown, Pa., where Hancock lies in an unmarked grave, for \$2,500.

FRANKLIN SIMMONS' marble bust of Gen. Grant is the subject of a bill before Congress, which provides for its purchase for the sum of \$2,000.

A BRONZE bust of Judge Nelson, the Federal District Judge of Minnesota, was recently placed in the United States Court at St. Paul by the bar of that State. It is the work of Jacob Fjelde, a Minneapolis artist.

H. H. ZEARING has recently completed a low-relief portrait of Lincoln, which is spoken of by those who knew the great war president, as exceedingly life-like. It is from a photograph made in 1860 and a life-mask, and is to be cast in bronze.

THE commission for a bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt, to be erected on the campus of Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., has been given to the sculptor Moretti, of New York, who has heretofore done a good deal of work for the Vanderbilt family.

RICHARD BROOKS, the well-known sculptor of South Quincy, Mass., leaves for France early in July to complete his studies under one of the masters. He is at present modelling a bust of a boy, which he will take with him to France to have reproduced in bronze.

J. MASSEY RHIND has nearly completed his model for the statue of Moses for the King drinking fountain at Albany. It shows Moses with outstretched arms summoning the wandering Israelites to drink from the rock which has yielded water in response to the touch of his rod.

OVER the Monroe street entrance to the W. C. T. U. "Temple" is to be placed the seal of that organization in bronze, the work of C. Rohl-Smith. Miss Frances Willard recently sat to Anne Whitney, the Boston sculptress, for a bust to be placed in Willard Hall, in the same building—the gift of Lady Somerset.

HERR KISSLING has received the Commission to execute the monument to William Tell which it is proposed to erect at Altdorf. This sculptor's design represents Tell—with his son at his side—in the costume of an Uri mountaineer, and carrying a crossbow on his shoulder. The pedestal is adorned with four reliefs illustrating the popular Swiss legend.

WE learn from Venice that the Lion of the Piazzetta, which was brought by Domenico Michieli in 1127 from an island in the Grecian Archipelago on his return from one

of his campaigns, has, after many months' labor, been successfully restored by Signor Luigi Vendrasco, and the renovated antiquity will be unveiled to the public on the 25th inst.

A bronze statue of the late Dr. Marion Sims is to be set up in Central Park, New York, made by Ferdinand Miller, at Munich. A New York paper says: "Perhaps the artistic value of the monument may be great; if so, it will be an agreeable surprise, since it is not known that Munich at present contains a sculptor of the first rank."

JOHN WALZ, a South Germany sculptor, has been spending the winter months at Savannah, Ga., recuperating his health and meanwhile making busts of well-to-do citizens. He is the author of a "Rubens" and a "Michael Angelo" in the Telfair Academy, and of the "Birney Zouave" statue in Philadelphia.

PROF. CURTIUS, a famous archaeologist of Berlin, having announced that he had discovered that Greek sculptors made the eyes of women fuller and rounder than those of men, is met by the objection from others, equally eminent, that the rule is by no means invariable, and that as in nature there is no difference between the eyes of men and women, the Greek sculptors who did so represent them were not strict followers of nature.

MRS. GUILD, a New York sculptress, has recently made a bust of the painter Watts, of which the London *Athenaeum* says: "The likeness is excellent, and the intellectual and penetrating expression of the face, the animation and refinement of the eyes and lips, the spirited and characteristic pose of the head, and the frank modelling of the flesh, which is firm and good, though not highly finished, make the work worthy of the subject."

ENGLISH sculptors are said to be disgusted over the failure of the Glasgow enterprise which was to reopen the quarries in the Island of Paros, which are known to have furnished the ancient Greeks with some of their best marbles. The specimens which were brought back by the engineer sent out from Glasgow to investigate the quarries were of a fine rosy color and a beautiful grain. Mr. Stirling Lee and Mr. Onslow Ford were emphatic in giving the marble preference over that of Carrara. But British capitalists have locked up millions in Carrara, and the Paros quarries will have to remain undeveloped until other and less burdened men take them in hand. The marble, it is claimed, would be cheaper than that of Carrara.

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE is now in Paris at work on his statue of Shakspeare for Lincoln Park, Chicago. A Paris correspondent says that he has represented the great poet seated in a chair in his garden with a book in hand and looking out half smiling on the world as if saying "All the world's a stage." The sculptor has used the death-masks and the most authentic portraits in modeling the face, and has had the advice of the most eminent Shakspeare scholars in the matter of costumes and accessories. Medallion portraits of Henry Irving and Edwin Booth will ornament the base. Mr. Partridge has made his Shakspeare historically correct, realistic and human, and in order to keep the effect simple and truthful the statue will be erected in Lincoln Park, not on a high pedestal, but on a low one on a grassy sward. The sculptor has well embodied his idea for the statue in a sonnet, of which the following are a few lines:

"Who models thee must be thine intimate,  
Nor place thee on a grand uplifted base  
Where tired eyes can hardly reach thy face;  
For others this might serve; thou art too great;  
Who sculptsures thee must grasp thy human state,  
Thy wider knowledge of the human trace. . . .  
I saw this Shakspeare on the street; he seemed  
But man, like you and me."

**P**ARKS' heroic statue of Chas. J. Hull, referred to in our last issue, represents the late millionaire in business attire, seated in an arm-chair. It is an easy and lifelike statue well-executed in all its details. The bronze will be exhibited at the World's Fair, after which it is to be set up in Rose Hill cemetery. Mr. Park is also at work on another millionaire—a bust of the late Michael Reese, of California, which is to be placed in the Michael Reese hospital.

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**J**OHANNES GELERT is modeling a heroic group of six figures representing "The Struggle for Work." The idea is borrowed from the custom in vogue at Manchester, Eng., of throwing tickets, as many as the number of hands wanted, into a crowd of unemployed. The group shows the struggle for the possession of tickets, and Mr. Gelert is said to have produced a strong and spirited piece of work. He proposes to exhibit it at the World's Fair.

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**F.** A. SHAW, a Maine artist, who has also a studio in Florence, Italy, is credited with having discovered a new field for the sculptor. He has just completed a work entitled "Christ Walking on the Water," which embodies the discovery, which he terms "translucent sculpture," and of which a Portland paper says: "Ordinary white American marble is so cut that when inserted in a wall, like a window, the light shines through with singular and beautiful effect. The different thicknesses of the marble give different degrees of brightness and shadow. The figure, which is extremely well modeled, takes a tint almost like old ivory, while the waves, distant hills and sky, with loose clouds drifting, are varying shades of brighter and darker gold, in some lights changing to a delicate purple like the mist enfolding distant hills. It is altogether quite extraordinary. The "marble whiteness" gives way to soft color, and the qualities that we have considered as belonging exclusively to painting, such as atmosphere and perspective, are present in a wonderful degree. Mr. Shaw says that his discovery will revolutionize sculpture. Statues or busts or bas-reliefs have been heretofore the only means of expression allowed the sculptor, but he can now produce effects almost like those of the painter, with an added softness of tone. He has designed three large panels for exhibition at the World's Fair, one 18 feet, the others 13 feet high."

## Proposed Monuments.

Batavia, N. Y., veterans talk of erecting a soldiers' monument.

The city of Richmond, Va., will erect a monument to the late Judge Fitzhugh.

Portland, Ore., is raising funds for the erection of a Washington monument.

The Ephraim Weston Post, G. A. R., will erect a soldiers' monument at Antrim, N. H.

An association has been formed at Emporia to build a monument to Senator Plumb.

Tufts College will erect a \$10,000 monument in memory of the late Colonel Gardiner Tufts.

Women of Reading are raising money to erect a monument for the Ringgold Light Artillery.

A monument is to be erected by the Typographical Union of Zanesville, O., to "Land Bill" Allen.

Fifty thousand dollars is the sum asked of Congress for a statue of Admiral David Porter at Washington.

The Sheridan Rifles of Scranton, Pa., are considering the erection of a monument and statue to "Little Phil."

There is talk of raising a monument at Torriss River, N. J., to mark the spot where a battle was fought in 1782.

The \$20,000 necessary for the proposed Stamford soldiers' monument and anniversary celebration is practically raised.

A movement is being agitated at Naples, N. Y., towards the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument.

James Comerford post has obtained permission to erect a soldiers' monument in the court-house park at Mineral Point, Wis.

A monumental structure is to be erected over the tomb of the late John Ericsson, at Fillipstod churchyard, in Sweden.

It is proposed to erect a monument at Jamestown, N. Y., to the memory of the men who drilled the first oil well in that section.

A monument is to be erected at New Haven, Conn., as a memorial of the defense made against the British invaders of the Revolution.

Some of the admirers of the late Alex Mackenzie are anxious to start a fund to erect a monument to his memory in Hamilton, Ont.

The late Dr. Joseph Leidy was so highly esteemed that there is talk of erecting a monument to him on the city hall plaza in Philadelphia.

The Boston city council is considering the advisability of erecting in the Charlestown district a bronze statue of the late Gen. Charles Devens.

Lawton, Mich., citizens, in connection with the local G. A. R. post and Woman's Relief Corps, will erect a \$1,000 soldiers' monument in their village cemetery.

A movement has been started towards a fund for the erection of a suitable monument in the Grand Army square in Redding cemetery, Sacramento, Calif.

The Scandinavians are raising funds for a monument to the 15th Wisconsin Volunteers, at Gettysburg. That was the only Scandinavian regiment in the war.

The Ludington Mich. *Mail* has appointed to itself the task of ascertaining the exact spot upon which Pere Marquette died, in order that a monument may be erected.

The Farragut Post, G. A. R., of Port Townsend, Wash., has commenced raising funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the soldiers of Jefferson county.

Subscriptions are being taken at Saratoga, N. Y., for the purpose of buying and erecting a suitable stone to mark the grave of the murdered unfortunate Harriet Wilson.

There is some promise that a tablet or monument will be erected in memory of the Rev. William Thomson, the first regular minister of the First church, Quincy, Mass.

A bill has been reported to the Senate appropriating \$18,484 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y.

Soldiers' monuments are being talked of at Goshen, Ind., Dexter, Maine, New Britain, Conn., St. Mary's, Ohio, Galesburg, Ill., Charleston, Ill., and Hackensack and Dunkirk, N. Y.

Unity Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Ashtabula has taken the matter wholly in charge of erecting a monument to the unrecognized dead who perished in the Ashtabula bridge railroad disaster Dec. 29, 1876.

The bill for a twenty-five thousand dollar monument to William Henry Harrison has been favorably reported to the House; also that of a like amount for a monument to Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The Plumb Monument Association has been organized at Topeka, Kans., to procure the necessary funds and acquire a site upon which to erect a monument at Emporia to the memory of the late Senator Preston B. Plumb.

The new statue of Horace Greeley bought with the contributions of old soldiers and workmen is not artistic enough, in the estimation of the Park Commissioners, for a place in Central Park, New York, and in all probability it will not be admitted.

The Burns Monument Association, Chicago, Ill., William Gardner chairman, have decided to offer \$200 and \$100 as first and second premiums, respectively, for designs for a monument costing \$12,000. Designs will be accepted from both Scotch and American sculptors.

Isaac V. Brokaw, of New York, has donated \$42,000 for the erection of a memorial building on the new Brokaw Memorial Athletic grounds at Princeton, N. J., in memory of his son Frederick, who was drowned last summer while attempting to rescue a girl at Long Branch.

A bill before Congress provides an appropriation for a monument to Gen. Francis Marion at Columbus, Ga.

The American Surgical Association propose the erection of a monument at Washington to the memory of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, who was eminent in the profession.

The Sons of Martha's Vineyard, Boston, have voted to erect a monument to Leander Butler, first president of the organization.

## World's Fair Notes.

In contemplating the astonishing progress which is being made by the department of construction, and no less the wonderful transformation which has taken place at Jackson Park since the landscape gardeners began the work of beautifying the grounds, we are apt to lose sight of the equally important work being done for the success of the fair in other ways. The fact that forty-five nations and thirty-one provinces and colonies, outside of the United States, have accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, and have made appropriations to that end aggregating about five millions of dollars, is evidence enough that the bureaus for promoting the enterprise have not been idle. It must be remembered that they had a good deal of prejudice to overcome at the outset, and this has impeded their progress in no small degree.

New York, which so long and so industriously held itself in opposition to all means and measures calculated to benefit the Exposition, at last fell into line with the other States, and will itself be fittingly represented among the exhibitors. The New York State building, the plan of which has been approved, will be one of the most commodious and artistic of all. It will measure 97x193 feet, be two stories in height and its covering of staff will be treated to represent marble. It is on the Italian renaissance order, and will cost about \$100,000.

Costa Rica is to make its exhibit, which will be mainly of an archaeological nature, in an Aztec temple, plans for which have been submitted. The building will be a very fine one and will be surrounded by a garden in which there will be a complete collection of palms, ferns, bromillias, schillas and other tropical plants, and it is probable that specimens of the native animals and birds will also be sent.

It is announced that the Pope has directed that specimens of the beautiful mosaic pictures, made at the mosaic works in the Vatican, shall be exhibited at the Exposition, and that at least one picture shall be made expressly for the Fair.

Speaking of mosaics, I am informed that the mosaic floor of the Administration building is to cost \$5,000.

It is estimated that the mineral exhibits at the Exposition will probably aggregate in value several million dollars. It is announced that the gold and silver nuggets to be shown by Colorado alone are worth a quarter of a million dollars. There has been made a splendid collection of native gold specimens, from all the richest mining districts. At the same time a popular and massive display of ores, building stone, commercial clays and other mineral products will be made. Models,

maps and diagrams will be employed to show the progress made in mining. The committees on mines and mining are making a tour of the principal mining States with a view of stimulating interest in the department.

San Miguel county, New Mexico, is planning to place in the Woman's building an emblem typical of the territory. It will be a monument of native stone, upon which is carved in relief the coat of arms of the territory, and the various fruits and grains of the county. Surmounting it will be a bust of the late Miguel A. Otero.

An interesting exhibit is being planned by Prof. Walcott, of the U. S. Geographical Survey. He proposes to illustrate a section of the earth's crust by specimens of the rock strata placed in their proper relative positions, and by collections of the characteristic fossils shown in connection with the formations in which they are found.

The fine art exhibit will be much more extensive than was at first expected. Applications for space are coming in so fast that there is no room to accommodate them. Already the foreign commissioners have asked for 130,000 square feet of space in excess of what can be granted for foreign exhibits. The total available space in the Fine Arts building is considerably less than the aggregate of space applied for. The four great galleries in the nave and transept of this building will be devoted to the collections of sculpture and monumental decoration, as well as the architectural exhibits of all countries, with the exception of those provided for completely in the space allotted.

The continuous rains, which have impeded the progress of work in many ways, have not interfered with the sculptors, who are busily developing the ornamental work for the several buildings. Frequent mention has been made of much of this work in detail. Mr. Waagen, who furnishes the sculptured work for Machinery Hall, is on his figures of "Fire" and "Victory," two of the eight figures which are to ornament the building. "Fire" is a thirteen-foot female figure holding a flaming torch in one hand and lightning in the other. "Victory," a sixteen-foot figure, bears in her outstretched hands a wreath. He has just finished a colossal lion recumbent, from which four castings are to be made, to be grouped around the obelisk in front of Machinery Hall.

The friends of the Fort Greene monument bill have decided not to attempt to pass it at this session of Congress.

New Jersey has eleven handsome monuments on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and each one marks the position of a New Jersey regiment during that fight. These monuments cost a total of \$23,860.

The committee having in charge the decoration of Spurgeon's grave have refused all offers of funds toward erecting a monument in Norwood cemetery. Mr. Spurgeon's wishes will be carried out, and the plain marble slab which marks the grave will bear the inscription, "C. H. Spurgeon—Waiting."

Wisconsin, desiring to avail itself of the privilege which each State has of placing statues of two of its citizens in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, proposed to erect there a statue of Father Marquette, the early explorer. Marquette not having been a citizen special legislation was required giving permission.



### Woking Cemetery, London.

Woking cemetery, or, as it is sometimes called, London Necropolis, was an outgrowth of the movement which a few years ago led to the closing of a number of overcrowded graveyards within the corporate limits of London. The earth in these, according to an official report rendered at the time, "had become so saturated and super-saturated with animal matter that it could no longer be called soil." It was said that within a space of 800 acres, as many as 50,000 bodies were buried each year, which in a generation of thirty years would give a million and a half of decomposing corpses in the surface soil of London.

The "London Necropolis Corporation," under powers conferred by act of Parliament, purchased 2,000 acres at Woking Common. Of this ground 500 acres have been enclosed, properly planted, and put in order for the purposes of a cemetery, furnishing adequate room, it is thought, for the interment of London dead for centuries. The soil is close, dry and gravelly, and eminently fitted in every way for its purpose.

The site is said to be of singular beauty. Placed in the midst of an elevated and extensive plateau in a picturesque section, it presents to the eye on every side one of the grandest and most varied panoramas in England. In the laying out of this ground an equal regard has been had to convenience, completeness of arrangement, and beauty of effect—trees, flowers, plants, and winding walks diversifying the scene, and breaking the sombre monotony of the ordinary grave-ground. Several acres around the chapels and reception rooms are exclusively devoted to ornamental planting. Near the center is a light Gothic edifice of adequate proportions. This is appropriated to funerals wherein the church service is used. In other parts are Chapels-of-Ease, for the accommodation of various religious denominations.

In order to consult the wishes and convenience of particular religious communities and other public bodies, the corporation, in many cases, have made allotments of ground, free of charge, for their especial uses. Amongst these may be mentioned the burial ground appropriated to Roman Catholics, which has been duly consecrated; those allotted to the St. Alban's and other Guilds of the Anglican church, etc. Duly qualified clergymen connected with the London Necropolis perform the burial ceremony when no request to the contrary is made. A portion of the cemetery has been left unconsecrated for the use of those who object to ministerial interference in the burial of the dead.

When the whole of the ground is utilized for the purpose of interment, it will form the largest burial-place in the world. It is calculated that, allowing as a general rule a minimum interval of ten years before re-opening a grave, it will afford provision for the whole of the mortality of the metropolis for all time to come.

The main object of the Corporation was to deal a destructive blow at funeral abuses, which it does by providing for transportation swift and silent, a dry and attractive burial place, and other features which do away with extortion, parade, and the old-fashioned system whose mockery of grief has become a satire. The object is in fact, we suspect, to provide an alternative for cremation which was put forward as a necessary remedy for existing abuses. It is claimed that the coffin used at Woking, which is made of compressed pulp, accomplishes a complete resolution of all animal matter. It is called the "earth to earth coffin" and is described as perishable in the fullest sense under the conditions to which it is subjected by burial.

The space of ground appropriated to each grave is 9x4 feet, which according to government inspectors were the smallest dimensions which ought to be allowed for the grave

of a person over sixteen years of age, their recommendation having become one of the regulations subsequently adopted.

Under the system of funeral reform inaugurated by the Necropolis Corporation, funeral processions are entirely dispensed with, and the mourners, instead of meeting at the residence of the deceased, assemble at the company's private railroad station.

The following items of undertaking charges (which are the maximum), taken from the company's published price list, may be of interest:

A funeral car or hearse and four, and three mourning coaches or broughams and pairs, elm shell lined with superfine swansdown and satin, stout lead coffin, English oak case French polished or covered with superfine cloth, massive brass fittings, engraved plate of inscription. Or patent "Earth to Earth" coffin covered with crimson or black velvets. Superintendent and eight assistants, £35.

One headstone, 5 feet in length, 2 feet wide, and 3 inches thick, and one footstone, 2 feet in length, 1 foot 3 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, with one inscription not exceeding 80 letters, fixed complete, and painted if required, £3.

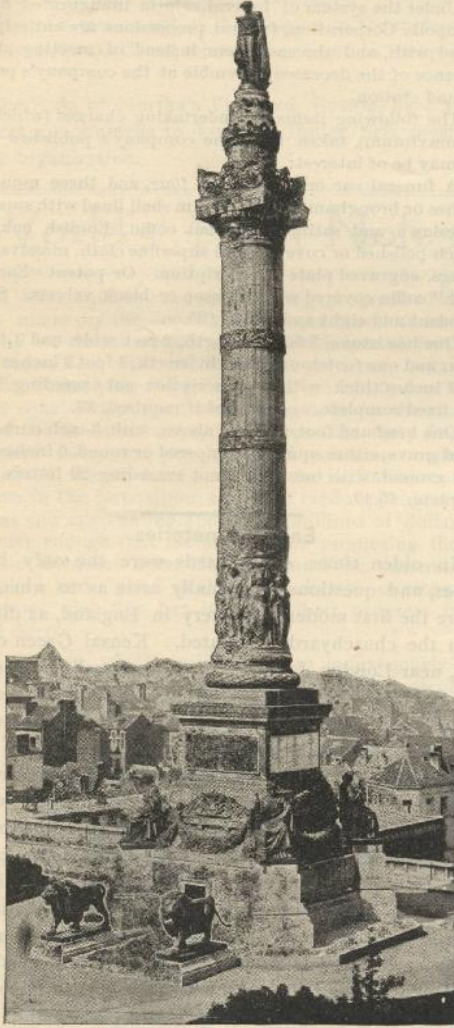
One head-and-foot stone as above, with 3-inch curb-stone round grave, either square, chamfered or round, 6 inches high from ground, with inscription not exceeding 80 letters, fixed complete, £5.10.

### Early Cemeteries.

In olden times churchyards were the only burial places, and questions continually arise as to when and where the first modern cemetery in England, as distinct from the churchyard, originated. Kensal Green cemetery, near London, founded in 1832, usually introduces the chapter in cemetery histories. In France, Pere La Chase was started in 1804. Mount Auburn, Boston, in 1831, was the first in America, followed by Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, in 1836. These are famous because they were grand efforts, seconded by wealthy people, whose deeds usually attract. But possibly the beginning of this great movement, though more modest, should be credited to Edward Rose, a merchant of London, who died in 1653. He bought a large tract of land in the vicinity of Barnes, a village near London, where the poor might have free burial, and in his will provided that he should be buried among these poor, leaving a sum of money the interest of which was to perpetually plant and care for roses on his grave. So far as we know, to Edward Rose of London, the modern cemetery should be credited.—*Meehans' Monthly.*

A Minnesota man has just had made a monument which is to be erected over his grave when he shall have died. It is a marble shaft 5 feet in height, each face being 12 inches in width. The entire surface of this is covered with letters not more than a quarter of an inch in height. This is his epitaph and it contains 8,000 letters. It consists of his animadversions upon secret societies, intemperance and church fairs. Evidently fearing that malicious hands may deface the awful warnings which he has had inscribed on his tombstone, he has placed in a conspicuous place these words: "God will curse you if you deface any of the lettering on this monument."

## The Monuments of Brussels.



THE CONGRESS COLUMN.

Erected on the most elevated spot in Brussels, this monument is an excellent point of survey. Its purpose was to commemorate the establishment of the Belgian constitution in 1833 and the twenty-seven articles of which are inscribed on the die, together with a list of the senators who elaborated them. The style is Doric. Flanking the four corners are allegorical figures of the liberties: Religion, by Simonis; Society, by Fraikin, and Education and the Press, by Geefs. Around the base of the column is chiseled in bas-relief the figures of nine women, indicating the Belgian provinces, and, to the center of the group, a man's figure, representing the *genie* of Belgium. This sculpture is somewhat discussed, as the cutting away of the material at the foot of the pillar gives it an unstable appearance which might have

been obviated by the sculptor, Simonis, or by the architect, Poelaert, by giving less swell to the body of the column. It is said to be inquieting, and quite enough to condemn one of the most remarkable of Simonis' works. Inside there are 196 steps leading to the entablement, around which is a gilded balustrade of bronze, and above, the column is crowned by a bronze statue of Leopold I., by Geefs. At the entrance to the staircase on the pavement are two standing lions by Simonis, the unusual pose representing guardians ever alert to guard that which the monument signifies. Candidly, these lions have the most "box-of-childrens'-toys" appearance. We know that terrifically ugly production, the "lion of Belfort," by that excellent sculptor, Bartholdi, and the impossibly magnificent animals of Landseer on Trafalgar Square, but it is quite evident that naturalistic artists like Cain, Fremiet and his former pupil, Paul Wayland Bartlett, are too rare, or else these monstrous absurdities would not be so largely prevalent in Europe. This monument was inaugurated in 1856. C. R. K.

## Famous Onyx Stone.

Some time last month the dispatches told of the fact that an effort would be made to exhibit at the World's Fair the famous onyx stone found in one of the old mines on Onyx Mountains in Mexico. The concessions granted by the government to the party of American capitalists included all mineral land in the mountain, and this stone, which has been left where it was found several years ago, is now the property of the syndicate. They have made arrangements for shipping it to Chicago some time this fall. The stone is oblong in shape, being 7x5x3 feet in dimensions and is very beautiful. It is carved with hieroglyphics and is undoubtedly a memorial or sacrificial stone, for the workmanship indicates that it was done by the best artists of the time when it was quarried out. On the top is a man in bas relief, surrounded by scroll work and hieroglyphics, and at the feet of this figure lie several figures of nude children. The figure of the man is life size and the face is most exquisitely carved, while at the upper right corner is the figure of a blazing sun. The man has a child in one hand, while he holds a knife in the other and he looks toward the sun.

Only two of the sides are finished. These are decorated with scroll work in the shape of vines, which twine around columns carved in relief in the onyx. The veining of the stone is of four colors and runs in layers horizontally, so that the top carving is in the nature of cameo work, while the sides are crossed with veining. At the upper end is an elevated place, while just above it are depressions, as if made to fit the head and neck of a person lying on the stone, while the figure of a man is in such a position that the victim would be compelled to lie on the curved surface, and consequently is supposed by some to be a memorial stone.—*Durango (Mex.) Special.*

### \*Suggestions on the Care of Country Cemeteries.

We all appreciate the beauty of a broad lawn, its undulating surface covered with nature's carpet of green grass, and fine trees and clumps of shrubbery scattered here and there; and we should all think its beauty was spoiled if it was fenced off into little yards, like the cattle-pens at a country fair, or built up into little square beds, each perfectly level, with narrow ditches between them.

It is the aim in all the most beautiful modern cemeteries to give the effect of such a broad lawn or park as much as possible; and to do this, first, don't enclose your lot with fence, hedge, or curb-stone. If the corners are marked with stone posts, *level with the ground*, so that the lawn mower will run over them, there will never be any mistake as to the boundary. In all the finest cemeteries, fences and hedges are not now allowed, and the old ones are being removed as fast as possible. It is stated in a recent number of *The Modern Cemetery* that "one hundred and sixty arbor-vitæ hedges were removed from private lots in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, last year." One of the regulations of Riverside cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, is as follows: "No lot or parcel of land shall be defined by any so-called fence, railing, coping, hedge, embankment, or ditch;" and one of the rules for the government of cemeteries that are recommended by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents is that "No coping nor any kind of enclosure will be permitted. The boundaries of lots will be marked by corner stones, which will be set by the cemetery, at the expense of the lot owners. Corner stones must not project above the ground."

Andrew J. Downing, that distinguished pioneer in landscape gardening in America, wrote, forty years ago, of iron fences, as follows: "Beautiful and interesting as our rural cemeteries now are,—more beautiful and interesting than anything of the same kind abroad,—we cannot pass by one feature in all, marked by the most violent bad taste; we mean the *hideous ironmongery* which they all more or less display. Fantastic gimcracks in iron might be pardonable as adornments of the balustrade of a circus, but how reasonable beings can tolerate them as enclosures to the quiet grave of a family, and in such scenes of sylvan beauty, is mountains high above our comprehension."

Since this was written the interest in our garden cemeteries has greatly increased, and the ideas advanced by Mr. Downing had been accepted and developed until it has led, in all our best cemeteries, to the abolishing of *all* enclosures to individual lots, whether of hedge, iron, or stone, and the almost universal adoption of the simple and beautiful landscape-lawn plan in laying out the grounds.

Second, don't build up your lot above the natural

surface of the ground, and if it is on a gentle slope, *don't try to make it level*: the natural slope is prettier as well as cheaper. Even if the slope declines from the avenue or path slightly, it looks better than if built up into step-like terraces. The monument can be placed near the front, and the graves towards the rear of the lot; and if the slope *rises* gently from the avenue it is always much prettier than a level lot. In that case, the monument can be placed in the centre or towards the back of the lot, and the graves more to the front.

Third, don't make your lot a barren spot, like seashore or desert among the verdure, by covering it with sand or pebbles. Let the dust of our loved ones rest with nature's own most restful color over them.

Fourth, don't gravel any paths except those that will be travelled so much as to wear the grass away; and also, leave them level with the lots on each side to make a part of the lawn-like surface. The velvet turf is better under foot than the crunching gravel for most of the paths in a rural cemetery. Weidenman says: "Gravel walks of any description crossing or traversing a section, serving as access to lots from drives or principal paths, should be abandoned."

E. A. Long, in his chapter on rural cemeteries, writes: "Dispensing with gravel or other walks throughout the cemetery, having in their stead grass walks only, excepting some main walks and drives, is much preferable to cutting up the ground with the former." And another writer says: "There is no walk so popular with pedestrians as nature's green carpet when kept neatly cut, as it has to be in any well-kept lawn."

Fifth, don't put corner stones in your lot unless they are *really* in the corners and level with the surface of the ground; there is certainly no beauty in them. The cemetery *should* set the corner stones before the lot is sold.

A visit to some of the best-laid-out modern cemeteries, like Forest Hills, the Newton cemetery, or the beautiful little burial-place at North Easton, where the slopes are not leveled, and the natural beauty of hill and valley, rock and tree, has been preserved, will show how satisfactory the result can be when such treatment of a cemetery has been carried out. (The superintendent of Woodlawn cemetery, Toledo, writes as follows in *The Modern Cemetery*:—)

"The predominating feature of an ideal cemetery will be extensive and wide-spreading lawns; nothing can show so clearly the size, peaceful repose, and unity of a cemetery as the wide expanse of beautiful and sweeping greenswards, framed by groups of graceful and vigorous trees and flowering shrubs. Nothing can be compared with its simplicity and grandeur, not even the trees themselves, nor the most gorgeous flowers that beam in summer's air. As we have banished the stone copings, iron enclosures, and the sombre evergreen hedges, so let us banish all that tends to mar this simplicity and grandeur."

\* From a pamphlet published by a Massachusetts cemetery superintendent whose name is not made public.

#### Art at the Altar.

Grace Episcopal Cathedral at San Francisco has recently been presented with an elaborate marble altar from the establishment of Andreoni in Rome. Rising from the floor of the chancel, in which it is placed, is a platform 12 feet x 5-4 x 6 inches, and weighing 7,000 pounds. On this rests the altar, over the molded base of which there are three panels in front, framed with four twisted columns of Bardillis dove-colored marble, which stand out on independent pedestals and appear to support the top platform. The panels are relieved with pilasters, tapering into Gothic arches. In the large central panel is a handsome cross of colored marble resting on a white background. The shelf is 8 feet x 3-3, above which is the sub-altar, which is ornamented with graceful and artistic carving.

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A beautiful Gothic cross, glittering with remarkable jewels and the largest of its kind in America has been placed on the altar of All Angels Church, N. Y. The cross is made of brass heavily plated with gold, enriched with gold filigree work and inlays of innumerable precious stones. The cross is a little more than four feet in height. In its centre is set a rare Spanish topaz of dazzling brilliancy, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, one of the largest in existence. In addition to this central jewel, there are thirty-three others scarcely less noticeable in point of size, consisting of topazes of various shades, and contrasting effectively with large Brazilian amethysts, of a deep purple hue, and garnets of glowing crimson. These jewels are set in the base, standard and arms of the cross, and each of the larger stones is surrounded by a circle of minor gems.

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St. Mary's church, at Philadelphia, is to be enriched by a copy of Bernini's statue of the "Pieta," a nearly life-size representation of Christ after being taken from the cross, with the Virgin bending over the inanimate body. The original is in Rome and is regarded as one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the Holy City.

\* \* \*

A beautiful tablet was recently unveiled in the church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, to a young lady who had given liberally to the church and charities. The tablet is of brass and bronze, and was designed and executed by the Gorham Manufacturing Co. The brass plate bearing the inscription is forty-six inches in length and twenty-five inches in width, and is engraved in red and black letters. Around the plate is a border in bronze, with delicate Passion flowers in full relief. At each corner is a head, the four representing the Evangelists. The tablet is Romanesque in style, and in the arch is a delicately wrought cross enameled in red, light gray, blue and white, all curiously blending with each other.

Money is being raised at Washington, N. J., for a monument to General McAllister.

#### The Wisconsin Monolith.

Very similar in shape, though much larger than three monoliths shown on another page, will be the shaft sent from Ashland, Wisconsin, to the World's Fair. In fact, the claim is made that it will be the largest if not the heaviest stone ever set up. It will be 107 feet long and 9 feet 2 inches in thickness at its base. The largest monolith of antiquity, of which there is any record, the Lateran at Rome, is 106 feet in height and 9 feet at its base, while the New York obelisk, the removal of which from Alexandria made the fame of Commander Goringe, is only 69 feet high exclusive of its pedestal. That moved from Alexandria to London, the mate of the New York monolith, is 68 feet high, and that taken from the same city to Paris, is 75 feet high.

Henry Buestrin, of Milwaukee, has been awarded the contract of erecting this stupendous shaft on the World's Fair grounds. Frederick A. Prentice, who has done much to develop the building stone deposits of the Lake Superior region, will present the stone to the State. The State presents it to the exposition company on condition that it be allowed to remain standing after the fair, and they and the Park Commissioners have accepted these terms.

Mr. Prentice will cut the stone out of his Wilson Island quarry. He has already located the stone and measured and laid out the work for stripping it. The stone from which he proposes to take out the monolith is said to be a beautiful, fine-grained, cherry-red sandstone, hard from centuries of exposure to air and sun.

The method of transportation for the big stone has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be done by water, after one of the methods employed to transport the Egyptian monoliths to New York, London and Paris. The item of cost here will not be small. It will be remembered that it cost \$70,000 to remove and erect the London obelisk, \$103,732 to put the New York monolith in place, and \$500,000 to transport and erect the Paris shaft. Commander Goringe's method of handling the New York monolith was very ingenious. After trunnioning the stone and trussing it with steel rope, so that its weight would be evenly supported, he erected steel towers over the pedestal, and carried the monolith over them in a horizontal position by means of a long temporary trestle. When the trunnions had been fitted into the sockets prepared for them, the blocking under the base of the stone was removed and the obelisk swung into an upright position over its pedestal. Hydraulic jacks were used to support the stone until the towers were removed and it was then lowered into place. Its weight was 443,000 pounds exclusive of the pedestal, which weighed fifty tons. The Ashland monolith will weigh 730,000 pounds.

The walls of the National Library Building in process of erection in Washington are about half up. It will cost over \$6,000,000. There are thirty-three arches on the four sides of the building, and it is proposed to ornament the keystone of these arches with representative heads of the thirty-three races of mankind. A number of these have been finished and put in place and are very effective. Over the arches at the main entrance will be the types of the higher order, and the very lowest types will be at the back of the building. The granite work is from the Concord quarries of the New England Granite Co., and will engage the services of several hundred men for three or four years.

**Burials in Westminster Abbey.**

The Royal Commission which was appointed last year to investigate the subject, reported that by making use of every available spot in Westminster Abbey, there was yet room for ninety or ninety-five more burials within its sacred walls. At the rate at which interments were formerly made here, this remaining space would soon be filled up. The ancient record books show that in ten years (1681-1690) one hundred burials had taken place, but in the corresponding ten-year period there were only thirty-one, and the decrease in available space has since been marked by a corresponding decrease in the number of burials.

The first burial in the Abbey was that of Edward the Confessor, who built the earlier church with the special object of serving as a tomb for himself. The king was buried near the altar, and close by his grave on Christmas Day, 1066, William the Conqueror was crowned, and on the selfsame spot every king or queen who has since reigned in England has received the rite of coronation. At first only members of the royal family were buried at Westminster, and when Richard the Second ordered the interment, within the chapel of the Confessor, of John of Waltham, his trusty minister, a thrill of horror ran through the kingdom.

The ground thus broken, the Abbey gradually became the place of sepulture for eminent men, other than royal personages, until now the bones of men of letters, statesmen, soldiers, philanthropists, etc., to a great number are there reposed. The nucleus for the well-known Poets' Corner was established by the burial of Spenser in the sixteenth century.

A curious discovery was recently made by workmen who were digging, in the cloister garden, for foundations to an engine room. A lot of human bones were found buried in the sand lying east and west, with no sign of a coffin. This evidence gave basis to the belief that interments were made there six hundred years ago, and that the uncoffined bones were those of nameless subjects of Edward I. The Abbey records do not go back of 1600 with any completeness. Since that time 1,175 persons have been buried in the Abbey and 1,811 in the precincts. In later years it has required exceptional merit to entitle one to burial under the roof. In the last 28 years the burials have averaged about one a year.

It is a curious circumstance that the scarcer ground for burial grows in Westminster Abbey the price of interment decreases. In the receiver's office there is a musty book setting forth the funeral fees in 1717. From this it is found that "a gent buried in the body of ye church" must needs have paid on his account a sum of £10, being fabric fee. Other fixed charges were:

	£	s.	d.
A Kt in the Body of ye Church.....	13	06	8
Within any of ye Chappells.....	20	00	0
A Baron.....	26	00	0
An Earl.....	30	00	0
A Marquis.....	35	00	0
A Duke.....	40	00	0

A Bp.....	30	00	0
An Archbp.....	40	00	0
All within the Tombs.....	20	00	0

A Ld by courtesy same as a Baron.

In addition there were fees to officers, the dean taking £2 12s., the prebends half a sovereign each, the sub-dean 13s. 4d., and the minister officiating a sovereign. The chantor and choir appropriated £8 3s. 4d. The receiver and the registrar had 10s. apiece, whilst the vergers "left it to you."

All above the rank of knight had to pay mourning-fees in accordance with the following ordinance:

	£	s.	d.
To the Dean, 10 yds. of cloth for a gown, cassoock and hood, at 20s. a yd.....	10	00	0
His 4 servants, 4 yds. each, at 10s. a yd.....	8	00	0
The Sub-dean, 5 yds. for a gown and hood, at 20s.....	5	00	0
The Sub-dean's man, 3 yds., at 10s.....	1	10	0
The Chantor, 5 yds., at 20s. for a gown and hood.....	5	00	0
The Vergers, 4 yds. each, at 10s.....	4	00	0
The Porter, 4 yds., at 10s.....	2	00	0
The 12 Almsmen, in lieu of mourning.....	4	16	0

Finally, there was £5 for the use of Jerusalem Chamber, a sum the dean pocketed. In all, a funeral in Westminster Abbey was not to be done under a minimum of 100 guineas, and ran up to £150. Persons buried in leaden coffins paid a fee of £6, if interred in the Abbey, and half that sum if buried in the cloisters. There was a £5 fine for burying in linen.

In 1829 these fees were revised, but not largely reduced. It would still cost a duke £150 to be buried in the Abbey, while a commoner could be disposed of for £80.

The conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission was that at the western end of the nave there is probably room for forty-five coffins; twenty more might be laid in the concrete which supports the wall at the northwest corner, and possibly a dozen more coffins might be added to the "mixed parties" in the larger vaults not yet full. That, taking the average of persons deemed eligible for admission to the Abbey in recent times, would provide for all the just needs of the next hundred years.

Of the various projects submitted for supplying adjuncts to the Abbey that might be used as charnel-houses, the commissioners recommended the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old refectory, lying immediately south of the great cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. But there is no likelihood of this being carried into effect.

The first Buddhist cremation in this country took place at Los Angeles, Cal., April 30th, when the body of Byron Adonis, one of the most advanced adepts of the Circle of Theosophists, was incinerated at the crematory in Rosedale cemetery with the ceremonies attending a Buddhist funeral. Fires had been maintained in the furnace forty-eight hours, and it was heated to 1,800 degrees. It took two hours for the remains to consume entirely. The ashes were then gathered up and taken into the open fields and scattered to the four winds, so that no man should know where they had gone.

### "Modern Cremation."

We have been much interested in a pamphlet with the above title, issued by Mr. Halford L. Mills, an English cremator, and proprietor of the Reformed Funerals Company, London. It was under Mr. Mills' supervision that the body of R. Whelan Boyle, editor of the London *Daily Chronicle* was reduced to ashes and the "remains" incinerated. The account of the funeral of its cremated editor, which the *Chronicle* published at the time, disposes of one sentimental objection to cremation, which undertakers and cemetery associations are apt to raise. The account is too long to be copied here, but it tells how the remains were first cremated at Woking, as the deceased had directed, and then speaks at length of a memorial service which was conducted at Highgate cemetery, when the ashes, enclosed in an urn or casket were deposited in the vaults. "A mourning brougham conveyed the chief mourners and urn containing the ashes of the deceased to the cemetery from his late residence. At the entrance of the chapel in the cemetery the cortege was met by the chaplain and the urn was carried into the chapel, and thence to the catacombs by two assistants. The church of England burial service was used, the only variation being the substitution of 'ashes' for 'body' in the committal sentences, and there being no casting of earth upon the urn, which was enclosed in a polished wooden case or cabinet," a plate on which bore the inscription. Wreaths of flowers were deposited around the urn.

Cremation, therefore, as practiced in England, is not a substitute for burial but a prelude to it. The rate of progress in the adoption of cremation has shown a marked increase since the decisions of the court have cleared away the legal uncertainties which surrounded the question, though it is stated that in many cases where it was the desire of the deceased to have their bodies cremated, the sentiment of surviving relatives has stepped in to prevent. Of the motives which serve to induce the adoption of cremation, Mr. Mills dwells especially upon the lack of sanitary provision, in ordinary burial, in cemeteries. The fear of the possibility of being buried alive—that most horrible of possibilities—also influences many. The objection that cremation is apt to hide murder by poison is provided against by the regulations of the Cremation Society, which has adopted a rigid post-mortem examination in all doubtful cases.

The minimum cost of cremation, as there practiced, is put at £15, the undertaker's charges being £4, the cost of journey £5, and the charges of the Cremation Society £6. It is claimed that the cost is largely on the side of economy, not only in England, but also in Italy, Germany and France, where the reform has gained a better foothold.

The process is well known but may be briefly referred to. The two objects kept in view are, first, to maintain all possible privacy and reverent respect for the dead, and second, such an application of heat as shall leave as a product only the uncharred and unadulterated bones, a refined sublimate. The body is enveloped in a woolen shroud, and is then laid on a frame-work of iron, beneath which is a tray for the reception of the ashes. The intense heat causes almost instantaneous decomposition, all organic matter is destroyed and complete combustion is effected in about an hour. Then the resulting ashes are removed from the tray and placed in an urn. There is nothing offensive to any of the senses in the process. The ashes obtained are about 3½ per cent of the body and are bulky in proportion to their weight. The bronze urns which may be seen in the British Museum, show that the ancients did not obtain a smaller residuum than is now obtained. The receptacle for the ashes varies in value and elaborateness according to the means or tastes of the relatives. In some cases the cremated ashes have been buried in the coffin which had been used for the body. They are usually,

however, placed in urns of antique pattern, which are enclosed in caskets of which there are numerous shapes, varying in cost.

A London newspaper some time since published an interview with Mr. Mills. He was asked, "Whom have we to thank for the revival of the ancient practice of cremation?" and replied: "Largely the Italians; but in England the credit belongs to Sir Henry Thompson and the Cremation Society of which he is president. That society was formed in 1874, with the object of disseminating information on the subject. In 1878 the society purchased a site at St. John's, Woking, and there erected a crematorium. The architecture of the buildings is English thirteenth-century Gothic. The central hall or chapel is 48 feet by 24 feet 6 inches, and here, shut off from the furnace, religious services are conducted. There is a columbarium where urns may be stored, and there are convenient waiting rooms. The grounds are altogether about an acre in extent, and at the entrance is a porter's lodge, prettily designed. The crematorium is altogether a remarkably elegant block of buildings, harmonizing with the quiet country scenery around it. The Cremation Society is not a business organization in any sense, but a learned society which has devoted its funds to a practical exemplification of the principles it preaches."

Among the notable persons who early "gave their bodies to be burned" at this crematorium are the names of well-known titled dignitaries, authors, members of parliament and military men.

In an antique autograph album, the following verses were found upon a page where an Egyptian obelisk ornamented the margin. The author's name (Mather D. Kimball) was inscribed on the monolith:

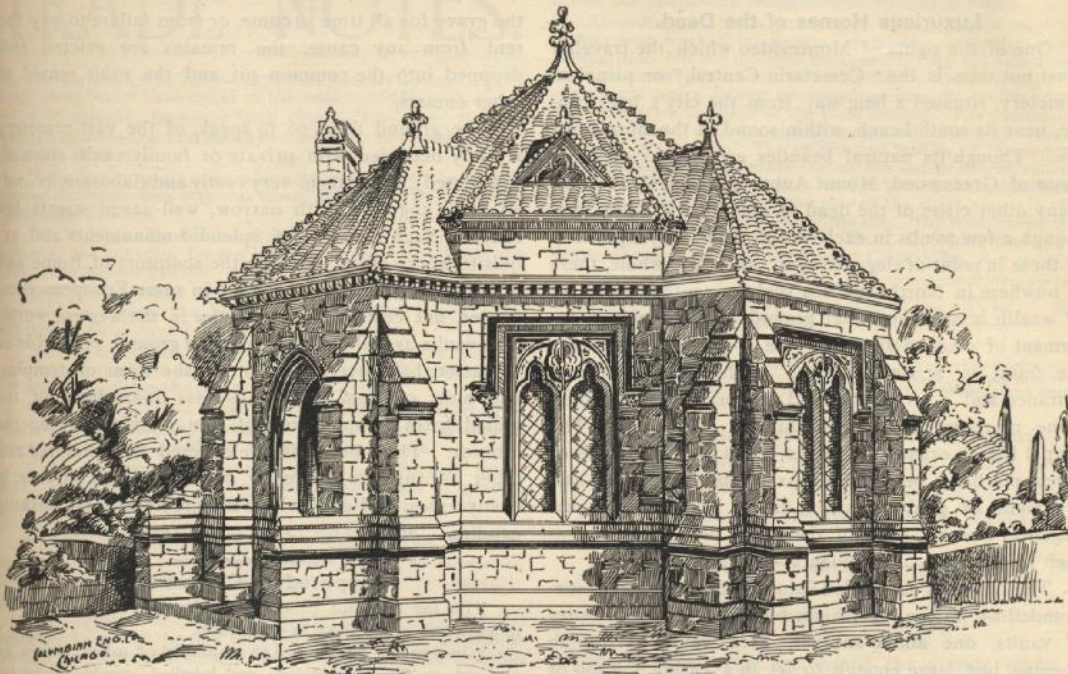
In this volume quaint and musty,  
Clasped with lock of iron rusty,  
Ask me not to scribble just a  
Modest autograph.

For I covet fame grandific,  
Hence the column monolithic  
With its lines of hieroglyphic,—  
'Tis my cenotaph.

Thus did many an old Egyptian,  
Hire a glyphic superscription  
Graved on shaft of this description  
As an epitaph;  
That each after generation,  
Making literal translation,  
Might peruse his self laudation  
In each paragraph.

Oh! for cheek so monumental,  
That, like ancient oriental,  
We our past deeds detrimental  
Might suppress.  
Half he told was truth, and half he  
Made a sort of epi-taffy  
Written down in cryptography  
Hard to guess.

A monument to John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, is to be erected at Knoxville. It will be a marble shaft 30 feet 7 inches high on a marble base 7 feet square, Tennessee marble being used. Upon the shaft will be carved a sword in a scabbard, and in an inverted position an ax, with the handle extending up, will meet the sword. A wreath of ivy will be carved upon these, and hanging near will be a scroll with the inscription.

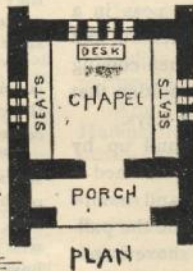
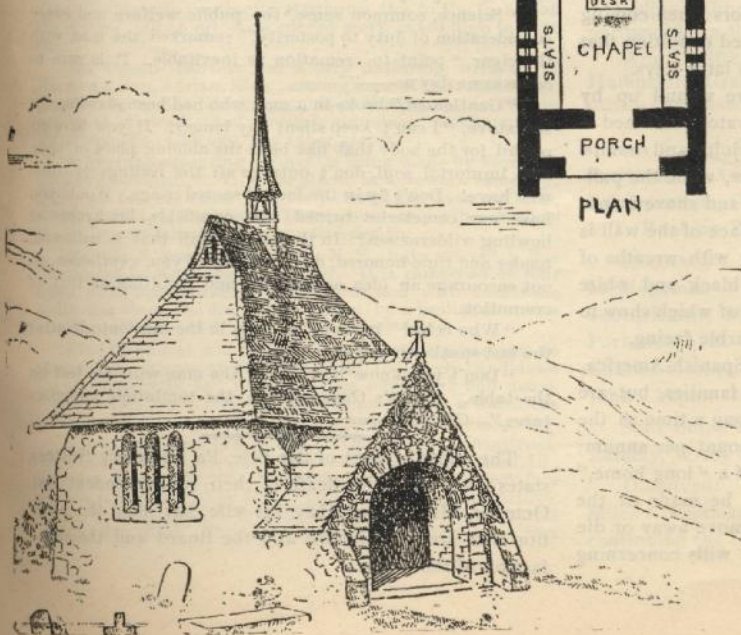


DESIGN FOR KINGSLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ROME, N. Y.

**The Kingsley Memorial Chapel.**

Dr. J. W. P. Kingsley of Rome, N. Y. proposes erecting the above illustrated chapel as a memorial to his son. It will occupy an appropriate site near the entrance to the Rome cemetery and will be presented to the ceme-

tery association for the use of lot owners. The walls are to be of granite and the roof of corrugated Spanish tile. Handsome stained glass windows will light the interior which is to be finely finished in marble and hardwood. Beers & Kissinger of New York are the architects.



**A Cemetery Chapel at Moderate Cost.**

The *Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, of London, published the accompanying sketch, in which the author has endeavored to design something picturesque and suited to the nature of the surroundings, but at the same time capable of being constructed of the simplest materials, so as to keep down the cost. No dressed stonework would be required, it being suggested that the walls should be built of local rubble with large squared stones at angles, windows, etc. The window frames could be either wood or iron. Should no bell be required, the turret on the ridge might be omitted.

How many people there are in our time who are very anxious that after their death they shall be buried with their feet toward the east, and not at all anxious that during their whole life they should face in the right direction so that they shall come up in the resurrection of the just whichever way they are buried.—  
TALMAGE.

#### Luxurious Homes of the Dead.

One of the sights of Montevideo which the traveller must not miss is the "Cemetario Central," or principal cemetery, situated a long way from the city's busy centre, near its south beach, within sound of the murmuring sea. Though its natural beauties are not so great as those of Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Spring Grove, and many other cities of the dead in the United States, and though a few tombs in each of the latter may equal any of these in point of elegance, yet, taken as a whole, there is nowhere in North America such an aggregate display of wealth in any one burial ground—such luxurious interment of dust to dust—as here. This is by all odds the finest in South America. It has a monumental entrance and a very costly and elaborate chapel, which alone represent the expenditure of \$1,000,000. The chapel has an ornamental dome, floors and inner walls of purest marble, a beautiful alabaster altar, candelabra and ornaments of gold and silver, and a basement of equal elegance wherein some of the more illustrious dead—such as bishops and presidents—are interred.

The cemetery is divided into three sections and surrounded by walls 25 feet high, being a continuous series of vaults, one above another, each vault having an opening just large enough to let in a casket. Each of the innumerable little niches is fronted by a marble tablet bearing in letters of black or gold the names of those whose mortal remains were deposited inside. So precisely alike are all of them, save the slight difference in lettering, that if it be true spooks walk abroad at "the witching hour when graveyards yawn," it must be as perplexing for each to find his especial niche again as for the occupants of those endless rows of red brick houses with marble steps, alike as so many peas in a pod, that characterize certain streets in Philadelphia and New York, to distinguish their own doors when coming late from club or caucus in the befuddled condition that sometimes confuses shoe-buttoners with latch-keys.

To reach the upper cells, coffins are wound up by means of a portable stepladder and elevator combined—a creaking apparatus that swings and jolts and bumps the cadaver about in a shocking manner, while the pallbearers skip up the ladder to receive it and shove it into the narrow receptacle. The whole surface of the wall is garlanded with fresh flowers and hung with wreaths of immortelles and decorations made of black and white beads and long streamers of ribbon, all of which show to the best advantage against the white marble facing.

But, alas! As everywhere else in Spanish-America, the vaults are not owned absolutely by families, but are rented for a term of years, or for as long a time as the friends continue to pay a stipulated amount per annum; so that the helpless dead are not sure of a "long home," however much display of wealth may be made at the time of interment. In case the family move away or die without having left provision in their wills concerning

the grave for all time to come, or from failure to pay the rent from any cause, the remains are evicted and dropped into the common pit and the vault rented to other comers.

The ground floor, so to speak, of the vast cemetery is fully occupied with private or family vaults (owned, not rented), all of them very costly and elaborate, crowded close together, with narrow, well-paved streets between. Such an array of splendid monuments and exquisite works of art, done by the sculptors of Rome and Milan, may perhaps be equalled in some European cemeteries, but certainly nowhere else in the western world. The vaults are all built up from the ground, of marble or alabaster, bake-oven shape or in the form of temples, and most of them have plate-glass doors back of the gilded gates of open-wrought iron, plainly showing the interior. The inner walls are covered with pictures and other adornments, profusely decorated with flowers in costly vases, and everywhere are crucifixes and burning candles.—*Montevideo Letter to Pittsburg Dispatch.*

#### Opposed to Cremation.

"So far as I am concerned," observed the man in the mackintosh, "I believe in cremation."

"Just as lief be reduced to a handful of ashes, put in an urn, set on the mantelpiece and labelled, would you?" inquired the man with his feet on the table.

"Certainly; what difference would it make to me? When I am done with my body I'm done with it. The sooner it is reduced to its original elements the better. Think of the horrible—"

"But consider what is due to the living," interrupted the man in the slouch hat. "If you are indifferent to what becomes of your wornout hulk it may be your friends are not."

"My friends are mostly persons of sense. I don't think they would be opposed to any disposition I might choose to make of my own effects, and certainly I have a right to consider my body my own."

"Science, common sense, the public welfare and every consideration of duty to posterity," remarked the man with the cigar, "point to cremation as inevitable. It is sure to come some day as—"

"Gentlemen," broke in a man who had been standing by the stove, "I can't keep silent any longer! If you have no regard for the body that has been the abiding place of your own immortal soul, don't outrage all the feelings of those who have! Don't fly in the face of sacred usage. Would you have our cemeteries turned into cornfields, brickyards or howling wildernesses? In the name of all that is hallowed, tender and time-honored, do not, I beg of you, gentlemen, do not encourage an idea as horrible and revolting as that of cremation."

"Who is he?" inquired the man in the mackintosh, after the last speaker had gone out.

"Don't you know him?" said the man with his feet on the table. "That's Garlinghouse, the tombstone manufacturer."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The annual report of the Erie, Pa. cemetery trustees states that since the death of their superintendent last October, Mrs. Henry Hay, his wife, has filled the position with credit to herself and the Board and the satisfaction of the public.



## TRADE NOTES.

The Rutland, Vt., *Herald* says that marble dealers report business as better than usual at this season of the year.

J. D. Sleeper, formerly with Charles Clements, Boston, will sell granite and marble on commission. His headquarters will be at Boston.

From local papers everywhere we glean that the month preceding Decoration Day was one of unusual activity among monument dealers.

The Muldoon Monument Co., Louisville, Ky., have been awarded the contract for a soldiers' monument at Michigan City, Ind., to cost \$10,000.

The Denver Onyx & Marble Manufacturing Co. has a contract to supply the Hotel Brown, of that place, with \$25,000 worth of onyx for wainscoting purposes.

Richter & Doland, of Springfield, Ill., have the contract for a large granite monument to be erected at Clinton. They are still at work on the court house at Decatur.

The Fredonia *Censor* says that the \$1,000 monument to be erected to the memory of the late T. S. Moss, of Brocton, is being made at the Archibald works in that village.

Trade has been good with E. P. Hull, of Fort Atkinson, Wis. He has recently set up two full carloads of granite work at two different points and a half-carload at another point.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Marble Co. has on hand contracts for 16 monuments, one of them, to cost \$1,000, to be erected at Key West to the memory of a Cuban general who recently died there.

The Lewiston, Me., Monumental Works are to furnish the inscribed tablet on the new city hall at that place. It will be of fine Tennessee marble and measure 3x4 feet and 2 inches in thickness.

The MONUMENTAL NEWS is always a welcome visitor at my place of business, it is certainly worth the money to any dealer. No first-class dealer should be without it.—Fred C. Bandel, Crawfordsville, Ind.

E. B. Koch, of Middletown, N. Y., has the contract for the monument to be erected in memory of Rysdik's famous horse—Hambletonian. The memorial will be in the form of a Barre granite shaft 27 feet in height.

The Newnan Marble and Granite Co., of Newnan, Ga., has been reorganized and under its new management starts out with prospects of a successful season. T. H. Wildman succeeds G. G. McNamara as superintendent.

A large contract for granite carving on the Canada Life Building at Toronto, Ont., was recently let to Scotland parties. The Toronto contractor attributes this to the fact that the cutters' bill of prices on carved work is too high in that city.

The Toledo *American* has a very flattering write-up of Harrison & Son, Adrian, Mich., among some of their most notable work being the Hackley vault at Muskegon, the Palmer vaults at Detroit, and several prominent monuments at Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, and other places.

A figure representing "Hope" is being made by Forson & Ross, of Newburgh, N. Y., to be placed in a Newark cemetery. It is seven feet high and with its pedestal and base will rise, when completed, to 18 feet. The monument portion consists of eight pieces forming an attractive design.

Stanton & Son, of Kingston, N. Y., have erected a fine monument in Kaatsbaan cemetery. It is composed of four bases, a die, four ornamented columns and with handsome pediments above the die. It is topped by a beautiful statue of "Sympathy," which was imported from Italy.

Fred C. Bandel and Sydney Speed, formerly partners in the marble business at Crawfordsville, Ind., were candidates for the mayoralty last month on the republican and democratic tickets respectively. The campaign was a warm one and resulted in Mr. Bandel's election by a handsome majority.

The Quincy Granite & Marble Co. Quincy, Ill., is constructing an elegant mausoleum for banker Heaton, at Bushnell, Ill., at a cost of about \$6,000. The design provides for a rock-face granite front relieved by highly polished columns; an artistic bronze door; the vestibule wainscoted and ceiled with marble and the floor tiled. The crypts are provided with a new idea

in vault construction which makes them absolutely dry at all times, the ventilation being secured by hollow walls.

According to the Clarksville, Tenn., papers no little feeling was worked up in the community over the recent competition for the soldiers' monument. As the monument was to cost several thousand dollars there were a number of competitors and a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the committee in favor of the local dealers. The committee, however, decided to adopt the design submitted by Geo. H. Mitchell, of Chicago. The monument will be of Barre granite surmounted by a bronze statue, the entire height reaches about 40 feet and rests upon a base 9x13 feet. Life size figures in granite will stand on either side of the shaft where it rises from an ornamental cap above the die. The monument is to cost \$7,500. It was designed by Mr. C. G. Blake, who represented the successful competitor at Clarksville.

### NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Such of our subscribers as have a list of the monument dealers throughout the country will find it to their interest to make corrections in same as they appear in these columns. Items regarding firm changes and similar information are solicited from any of our readers.

Rudolph Moldenhauer, Dunkirk, N. Y., assigned.

Riverside Stone Co., incorporated at Helena, Mont.

Wm. Henry Breen, Boston, Mass., out of business.

L. W. William has removed from Ft. Recovery to Ansonia, Ohio.

Dwyer & Lilley, of Danville, Ill., write that they "have quit business."

Will Sherlock will engage in the marble business at Marshalltown, Ia.

W. H. Fulmer has purchased the marble works of Aaron Frey at Easton, Pa.

T. B. Dewees has purchased the marble yard of Geo. Kendall at Phoenixville, Pa.

T. J. Fitzgerald & Co. have established in the monument trade at Dunkirk, N. Y.

B. F. Reinhard has established at Bethlehem, Pa., the "Nisky Marble & Granite Works."

O. F. Smith, who was recently burned out at Helena, Mont., has his shops running again.

Joseph H. Gernert has retired from the firm of Parke, Gernert & Foley, Louisville, Ky.

Irving Tibbetts and O. E. Page have formed a co-partnership in the marble business at Bath, Me.

Wm. Godfrey, Jr., has taken the management of the Hampshire Granite Co.'s business at Ware, Mass., recently purchased of Patrick McMahon's widow.

New firms: S. Rickenbuck at Reading, Pa.; Sheehan & Davis at Amesbury, Mass.; E. L. McElvey & Co., Lawrenceville, Ga.; N. Crofts, Oakland, Iowa; J. Forbes & T. Roak at E. Barre, Vt.

Deceased: Albert Henderson, LaFayette, Ind.; D. McMenamin, Washington, D. C.; L. Farnsworth, Ft. Scott, Kans.; M. Gable, Marietta, Pa.; Silas Philbrick, Portsmouth, N. H.; Wm. Taylor, Beebe Plains, Quebec; Charles Haines, of Gooch & Haines, Biddeford, Me., John Chapin, Greenfield, Mass.

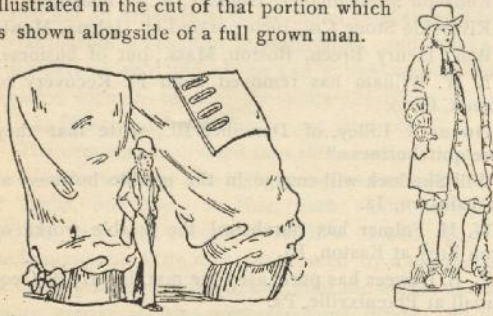
Sold out: I. A. Nowood, St. Peter, Minn.; J. L. Barclay, Jersey Shore, Pa., to E. K. Feister & Son.

Dissolved: Bass & Norton, of Webster, N. Y.; Miles & Rudman, Ravenswood, W. Va., E. L. Rudman continuing the business.

# BRONZE

The William Tell myth is to be perpetuated in bronze, for which funds are being raised in Switzerland.

The 37-foot bronze statue of William Penn, which is to cap the tower of Philadelphia's new city hall will be finished this summer. Some figures will help to an appreciation of its colossal dimensions. It will weigh 25 tons. The big Quaker hat will be 12 feet in circumference and weigh 800 pounds. The nose is 15 inches in length. The left hand weighs 200 pounds. The measurement from hips to knees is 9 feet, but this is better illustrated in the cut of that portion which is shown alongside of a full grown man.



The MONUMENTAL NEWS is certainly a valuable journal for those in the monumental business. I inclose subscription to International Edition.—Geo. DeBeaumont, Abilene, Kansas.

The British Museum has become possessed of a bronze bust to which a curious history attaches. About fifteen years ago, in the sale at an old house, a white-washed cast over a door was sold for a song. Subsequent examination, however, showed it to be metal, when it was immediately resold at a profit, and afterwards found its way to a shop in Brighton. It then became the property of a Brightonian at an increased price, and was shown at the Exhibition of Works of Art at Lewes. The bust, which was hitherto thought to be a portrait of Sir Thomas Moore, was then sent up to the metropolis, and chanced to elicit the attention of the Society of Antiquaries, and by those competent to judge was then said to be a likeness of Henry VII. On comparing the bust with that monarch's effigy in the chapel at Westminster, it was found that the surmise was correct, and it is thought the work may be by Torrigiano as a preliminary study for his monument of the monarch. Finally, the bust has been purchased for the British Museum at a cost, it is said, of something like 150 guineas.

Cast here for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Manchester, N. H., 1877.



ESTABLISHED 1868.

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Several statues and reliefs, by well-known sculptors with suitable designs for soldiers' monuments, are offered to the Monumental trade. No catalogue.

MAURICE J. POWER.

## BRONZE AND BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR  
Vaults and Tombs.

Doors and Gates a Specialty.

DESIGNS & ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

### SPADONE & CABARET,

675 Hudson Street, (Herring Bldg.)

Junction of 14th St. and 9th Ave.

NEW YORK.



GEN. U. S. GRANT,  
Galena, Ill.

## M. H. MOSMAN, PROPRIETOR Chicopee Bronze Works

Has executed in best Statuary Bronze many of the most important Public Statues in this country among which may be mentioned T. Starr King in San Francisco and the Colossal Equestrian Statues of Gen. Grant in Chicago and Gen. Harrison in Cincinnati. Tombs, Doors and Memorial Tablets from new designs to order. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished. CHICOPEE, MASS.

Send for Catalogue of  
IRON CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES,  
VAULT GATES, RAILINGS, PIPE,  
BARS, GATES, ETC., FOR CEME-  
TERY ENCLOSURES.

Foundry: The North American Iron Works,  
40 and 42 Walton Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ALWAYS MENTION  
The Monumental News

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

*From our regular Correspondent.*

### QUINCY, MASS.

The worst fears were realized. May 1st the quarrymen went out on a demand for higher wages and May 4th the strike was formally ordered on. No efforts were made by the manufacturers to fill the strikers' places, and everything went peacefully with the cutters, blacksmiths and polishers until May 14, when the Quincy manufacturers issued the following notice:

Whereas, this association, under date of Sept. 1, 1891, passed a resolution and sent a copy of the same to the Granite Cutters' Union of Quincy to the effect that no strike should be instituted, or a settlement forced of any trouble between employer and employe without first bringing the same to the attention of the joint executive committee, as previously requested, providing in the same that in case of a failure to do so, the manufacturers' committee should order a suspension of the work in any or all yards, to remain closed until opened by a vote of this association; and

Whereas, the Granite Cutters' Union in reply submitted a proposition that a district committee be appointed by each association to make settlements of any difficulties, which proposition was accepted and agreed to by this association, under date of Sept. 15, '91; and

Whereas, these agreements have been violated in a number of yards, in instances where men have been stopped working by the action of the delegate of organized labor, and such men have stated to their employers that they were themselves willing, but would be fined by their union if they continued to work; and

Whereas, in a number of yards men have refused to cut stone which has been quarried since the strike of the quarrymen in Quincy, for the reason, so given, that their union had voted not to cut any so-called "scab" stock, and blacksmiths have refused to sharpen tools for same; and

Whereas, the action of the quarrymen is a great injury to our business, and has deprived the quarry owners of quarrying their usual amount of stock, and by the concerted action on the part of the cutters and blacksmiths, and their refusal to work upon even the stone our members are able to quarry, the manufacturers cannot continue their business but a few days longer, some having now been obliged to let nearly all their men go.

The executive committee, after investigation, and by the power and authority vested in them by the votes above referred to, hereby declare that the agreements have been disregarded and broken.

Therefore, and in conformity with the votes of the New England Association, you are hereby ordered to close your yards and shops to all organized labor on the morning of the 16th inst., the same to remain closed to such labor until reopened by a vote of this association.

The cutters deny that they have broken the bill in any respect and claim that the manufacturers used this only as an excuse to shut down work. By locking them out, the manufacturers, they claimed, had broken faith with them and inasmuch as they had not been given a three months' notice of a change, it was the manufacturers and not the men who were at fault. Lengthy resolutions condemning the action of the manufacturers were adopted at a meeting of the cutters on May 16th. About 2,200 men are idle here and the circulation of \$30,000 weekly is stopped.

But few men are at work, these being apprentices and lumpers, and as a result but little work is being handled.

This is not a local fight this time, however. All the members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England have taken the same stand and their sheds have been closed to organized labor since May 16th.

The lockout or suspension of work by the manufacturers of New England was brought about through the strike of the quarrymen in nearly all the large granite centers. It was evident that in a short while many of the yards would be obliged to shut down for want of stock and it was thought better to have a general closing up in hopes of bringing the matter to a speedier settlement. Such was the unanimous opinion of the executive committee of the New England Association and such was the sense of the resolution passed at the Quincy House, Boston, on May 4th.

The principal point at issue at the present time is the Jan. 1st and May 1st clauses in the bill, the manufacturers holding to the former, the men to the latter. Both seem determined in the stand they have taken.

It is these yearly disturbances right in the busiest part of the season that the manufacturers object to, while on the other hand

the workmen hold out to May 1st, knowing that labor is more appreciated then and a demand for a raise more likely to be granted.

It has been stated on good authority that the manufacturers would be willing to sign a long term bill, say for four or five years, with the May 1st clause, and in this way settle business on a permanent basis for a definite time. This will meet with objection from the labor unions, it is learned, for they are determined to bring out the eight hour movement inside of two years at least. But whatever way the trouble will be settled everybody hopes it will be fixed up soon, for it is simply "killing" business in this city.

\* \* \*

Mr. James Thompson, of the firm of John Thompson & Sons, has been on the sick list during May. The grip "struck in" just before the strike and it was only last week that Mr. Thompson was able to get about. He was not only missed in the consultations of the granite manufacturers, but his absence at the meetings of Quincy's city council, of which he is president, was a severe loss.

John Moyle, of the firm of Oswald & Moyle, South Quincy, met with a horrible death on Saturday, May 12th. He was superintending the loading of some stone onto a car when the derrick fell under the weight of a large base. The irons running from the boom to the mast struck, throwing him beneath the falling boom which crushed out his life. Mr. Oswald and an apprentice were also slightly injured. Moyle was an honest and earnest worker in the business and his death will be a severe loss to his partner. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

Mr. Charles Willison, known to the trade as "Charlie," has taken a residence at Quincy since the purchasing of the International Granite Co. by his brother, E. C. Willison, of Boston. He will superintend the business here. For a hustling all-round granite man there are few his equals, and as an entertainer there is none better.

The busiest men in Quincy connected with the granite business are Foster & Richards, the designers. Lockout or strikes don't seem to affect them, for they have lots of orders ahead. They have fitted up a pretty little office in the center of the city and the interior decorations are novel and striking. They are experts with the airbrush and do handsome work on silk.

Swingle & Falconer are busy getting off orders for Scotch and Swede granites, which they are making specialties of during the New England granite troubles. They have a competent agent on the other side, and taking their equipment as a whole, the young firm is in an excellent position to strike the trade at present.

Beattie & Brooks, South Quincy, have dissolved. Mr. Beattie will continue the business and Mr. Brooks will go to Paris.

The statue of Rouget de Lisle, who wrote the Marseillaise Hymn, was unveiled in Paris on the hundredth anniversary of that event, April 24.

A statue of Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee is to be placed in the new State capitol building at Denver, Colo. It was mainly due to Senator Chaffee's efforts that Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876 and became the "Centennial State."

April 24, 1778, the sloop-of-war Ranger, commanded by Commodore John Paul Jones, engaged in conflict with his Britannic majesty's ship Drake, and the result was a victory for the American rover. The Ranger was the first vessel to fly the stars and stripes in English waters. These statements are made in the preamble of a bill which provides for the erection at Washington of a statue of the late Commodore John Paul Jones. The statue is to be located at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, facing the Navy Department, and is to be similar in its general design to the Lafayette statue. The appropriation is \$50,000.

*From our regular Correspondent.*

### BARRE, VT.

Business has been quiet here for the past two weeks in common with every other place in New England, where the change in the time of dating the bill of prices is still a bone of contention. No union men have been working in the sheds in the village since the strike was ordered, May 8, and the manufacturers, many of whom are practical workmen, aided by their apprentices, have been the sole tenants of the sheds. A diversity of opinions exists regarding the length of time which will be taken to straighten out the difficulty, and in point of fact no man knows anything about it; some of the manufacturers who have been giving time and attention to the matter state that they believe it will be a long hard struggle and one bitterly to be regretted. All sorts of rumors have been afloat regarding a break or a weakening in the ranks of the New England Manufacturers' Association, but they are absolutely groundless as far as Barre manufacturers are concerned and no such defection is reported from outside.

It is currently reported that a co-operative company is to be formed by some of the cutters. They are said to have leased the quarry and sheds of Wm. Carnes at East Barre. Mr. Carnes is not a member of the manufacturers' association, and it is not at all improbable that such a company may soon commence operations unless the trouble is soon ended.

A tour among the dealers reveals the fact that a little work is going on and it is expected that after the meeting of the New England Association next week at Boston, some action will be taken so that non-union men may be employed and protection guaranteed them.

The Vermont Granite Co. shipped a large job to Rockford, Ill., the first of the month, that weighed 22 tons and will stand 20 feet high when placed. Alex Bruce, superintendent of the company, has seized the opportunity to take a much-needed vacation and is taking it "among the heather" on the banks of "Bonny Doon."

The president of the Des Moines Marble and Mantel Co. was in town last month and left contracts aggregating several thousand dollars, mostly with C. H. More & Co.

D. R. Sortwell, president of the M. & W. R. R., purchased a few weeks ago the house and lot belonging to L. F. Aldrich, of the First National Bank, paying therefor \$15,000. It is reported that Mr. Sortwell is to erect a granite block on the spot, but it is hardly probable that anything will be done in the building line in Barre the coming season, although such a building would benefit business much in the place.

C. E. Tayntor, of New York city, arrived in town last week and in conversation with your correspondent stated that he heard that the people in Barre were all resting, and as he hadn't done anything of that kind for years he thought it would be a good time to come up. In reality Mr. Tayntor is pushing work on his new sheds at the Y, just below the village. The sheds are up and nearly ready for occupancy, the main one being 204 feet in length and 36 feet wide, another one 50 feet long; with a blacksmith shop, in one end of which will be the office for the present, 70 feet in length. The engine house is to be 40x50 and the large boiler is already here. Mr. Tayntor proposes to erect another steel derrick similar to the large one at his quarry for use at the sheds.

Cole & Marciasi are still at work on statuary contracts. They have shipped three granite statues of soldiers to different parts of the country during the past month and have two jobs on hand which are slowly assuming shape, one for John Merkel & Son, of Peoria, Ill., is to be cut from Sunapee stone.

The merchants, pastors and many of the business men of the town met last week and formed a village improvement society. The first work of any such society in a place like Barre should be to erect a large and substantial granite monument to the dead soldiers of the town.

A little more than a year ago the MONUMENTAL NEWS illustrated a handsome monument that had recently been erected in Mountain View cemetery, San Francisco by C. H. Hunton & Bro. Since that time this company's trade has been increasing in that locality and they have on hand now three contracts aggregating \$27,000 to be erected there. One is a duplicate of the famous Lightbody monument in Greenwood cemetery, which they are



TOWNSEND'S No. 205 1/2

## W. C. TOWNSEND,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

RED SWEDE,  
EMERALD PEARL,  
▲ ▲ SCOTCH

# Granites

Quincy. Barre. Concord. Chester.

Address all communications to

## W. C. TOWNSEND,

138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK,

OR ZANESVILLE, O.

furnishing for Leland Stanford's brother. The others are a mausoleum 16-10x17-4 on the ground and a Scripian tomb with base 10-8x6-4 and 9 feet in height.

E. L. Smith & Co. are waiting for cars on which to ship a large family monument to St. Louis. This is a large job and cars of extra capacity are needed for the shipment. The entire job weighs over 100 tons and is divided as follows: Bottom base 24 tons, two other bases 15 tons each, spire 50 tons. The monument is cut for the Lodgman family of that city and is a fine piece of work.

**Nature's Monument at Washington.**

Among the many monuments to Washington is one which every visitor to the Cape Verde Islands will remember as one of the most colossal and marvelous freaks of natural sculpture in existence. Along the further side of the harbor of San Vicente (the principal town) rises a bold ridge of dark gray volcanic rocks, the crest of which form an exact likeness of our immortal George, seeming as if lying face upwards, as if in a peaceful sleep. The hero's large, bold features, the backward wave of the hair, his massive shoulders, and even the frill of the shirt-front are all reproduced on a gigantic scale with wonderful exactness. This strange monument, sharply outlined against the deep blue of the tropical sky, is one of the first objects that meets one's eye in approaching the island. Its gigantic proportions, with the boundless ocean for a background, forms a portrait wonderfully true to nature and overpowering in its magnificence.

**R. A. CURTIS,**

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Statuary, American and Scotch

**▲ GRANITE. ▲**

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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

PRICES LOW.

14 Cyclorama Place. **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**



**Monumental ▲ Photographs**

For The Trade.

We have negatives of the most artistic monuments in the principal American cemeteries.

**OUR PHOTOGRAPHS**

Are used by the leading Granite dealers of the country.

SEND 75 CENTS FOR 11X14 SAMPLE.

**IRVING, TROY, N. Y.**

**CHEAP AND GOOD!**

**OUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRANITE MONUMENTS**

The Monuments in our collection range in price from \$100.00 to \$400.00 and show a variety of designs and styles such as now prevail, being all selected by an expert in monumental designing. They have been graded and classified in Portfolios of TEN each, according to their price, as follows:

Portfolio A, showing Monuments costing \$ 100 to \$300.	" B, " " " 300 to 500.
" C, " " " 500 to 700.	" D, " " " 700 to 1000.
" E, " " " 1000 to 1500.	" F, " " " 1500 to 2000.
" G, " " " 2000 to 3000.	" H, " " " 3000 to 4000.

These are 5x8 inches mounted on 6x12 cardboard, and have a fine appearance. In each case the price, size of base, height, and material are given. Single numbers, portfolios, or the entire collection can be furnished at once. Their classification in portfolios above, enables the dealer to send for a number when a sale is in prospect with the certainty of finding something in the collection to suit his customer, and you can get from us scale drawings of any monument shown, when you sell it, which does away with any guessing about sizes and saves much trouble. Portfolios as above with ten photographs, or one photo from each of the portfolios mailed for \$1.00. Sample photographs, 15 cents each. The entire collection sent for \$7.50.

The Granite Monument Design Co., 127 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio

Allegheny, Pa., April 16, 1892.

Gentlemen,—We have received Portfolio "C" of your collection of line prints this morning and are much pleased with them. We enclose you our check for \$1.50 for which please send us the balance of your collection and oblige. Kunkel & Jordan.

**A Good Design IS HALF THE BATTLE.**

Artistic Perspectives Executed in WATER COLOR and with the AIR BRUSH.

**F. H. VENN JR.**  
MONUMENTAL DRAFTSMAN,

245 State Street, Room 65, CHICAGO.

**FIRST CLASS**

Monumental Draughting on Silk, Satin or Paper,

At Reasonable Prices.

**E. H. GIBSON,** 808 N. CHURCH ST., ROCKFORD, ILL.

A. E. FOSTER.

W. A. RICHARDS.

**FOSTER & RICHARDS, MONUMENTAL DESIGNERS,**

And Draughtsmen.

DESIGNS ON SILK A SPECIALTY.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

QUINCY, MASS.

# NOT AFFECTED!

**THE MOIR GRANITE CO.**  
BEEBE PLAIN, VT.

Can furnish the best patterns of rough stock of any quarries in the East and in any quantity.

We have works in Canada and Vermont and are prepared to do any amount of finished work.

**MOIR GRANITE CO.**  
BEEBE PLAIN, VT.

**M. S. DART, WESTERN MANAGER.**  
916 16TH STREET,  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

Ewen & Co., of Westery, R. I., write regretting the strike, saying that they "never had as many orders on hand as at present."

When you want Dark Barre granite that will please you write to Milne & Wyllie, Barre, Vt. There is no darker or better granite on Millstone Hill than they are now producing and their quarry is in excellent condition. They furnish either rough stock or finished work.

Notwithstanding the strike at Barre and Quincy our Chester granite is being obtained throughout the present difficulty. Three hundred men are employed in these works and are working day and night. The Chester granite is darker than the darkest Barre. Write W. C. Townsend, Zanesville, O., or New York, for prices.

The Moir Granite Co., of Beebe Plain, Vt., desire to inform the trade that their quarries and works are not affected by the strike. They have a large amount of rough stock on hand and solicit correspondence from the trade in reference to both it and finished work. M. S. Dart, 916 16th street, Detroit, has charge of the western business and will furnish estimates and further information on application.

The new and improved lifting jacks made by C. T. Maynard & Co., of Fairhaven, Vt., embody the experience of many years of the best skilled mechanics. The gears and pinions are made of the finest steel, all bushings of brass and copper; the rack or lifting bar of hammered steel. The wood used is of the best white and red oak, which is much less liable to rot or become spalty than maple or any other hard wood. The face plates are of rolled steel and not an ounce of cast iron is used in their construction. In their rapidity, power,

convenience and durability, the manufacturers claim they are not excelled by any jack made. Maynard & Co. also manufacture general stone working machinery and will be pleased to furnish the trade with estimates on anything in their line.

The Granite Monument Design Co., of Cleveland, O., whose advertisement appears in this number of the MONUMENTAL NEWS, have a scheme that will interest most retail granite dealers. Read their advertisement and send to them for a sample portfolio. Kunkel & Jordan, of Allegheny City, Pa., say they are much pleased with the collection purchased by them.

Dealers and others in need of granite cutters' tools will find it to their interest to consult E. C. Willison's advertisement on the back cover of this journal.

The patrons of the Berlin Granite Co. will be glad to know that the company is not affected by the existing troubles in New England. The quarries and works are situated at West Berlin, where about 75 men are employed. They are at present engaged upon the soldiers' monument for Bath, N. Y., and a mausoleum for Cincinnati with several other building contracts in view.

Among our new advertisements this month will be found that of the Rutland Granite Co., of Rutland, Vt. This company operate a quarry at Cuttingsville, 10 miles from Rutland, where they are producing granite of a medium shade free of iron and mica. The granite was discovered about a year ago, since which time the quarry has been developed a finishing shop built and both equipped with the best modern machinery. The granite "cuts and polishes remarkably well, lettering, tracing and bush-hammering contrasts nicely with polished surfaces, and in every respect it is a clean, bright, lustrous granite, and its durability unquestionable." A trial order

is solicited. See their advertisement on another page.

The demand for rock-faced monumental work continues to increase. W. H. Perry, of Concord, N. H., who makes a specialty of it, writes that his trade has grown to such an extent this season that he is planning for additions to his plant. He threatens to enjoin manufacturers and others from using his patent designs which have become so popular in the west.

Messrs. McNeil Brothers, builders, of Boston, Mass., have become interested with Mr. F. J. Fuller in the Ponemah Granite Quarrying Co., of Amherst Station, N. H. Active operations were commenced in April and the quarry is said to be in excellent condition for furnishing rough stock. The difficulties under which the company labored last year have been entirely overcome and it is now the intention of the proprietors to carry out the plans laid out a year or so ago. As the season advances they will get their finishing shops in shape, but for the present will confine themselves to furnishing rough stock and sawed and polished slabs. Ponemah granite is well and favorably known to the trade. The Quincy manufacturers have used considerable of the stone and speak very highly of it. In color and texture Ponemah resembles Westerly. It is quarried a short distance from the Milford quarries where the granite has been called the new Westerly, but it is the intention of this company to sell their granite on its own merits, which they are confident will not fail of appreciation in the trade. F. J. Fuller, Amherst Station, N. H., invites correspondence with the trade.

BARRE, Vt. May 26, 1892.

To the Monumental News:

The April number of the MONUMENTAL NEWS contained an item to the effect that the business of the John O'Rourke Granite Co., of Plainfield, Vt., had been sold to Hooker & Martin, of Plainfield, Vt., and further that Hooker & Martin are the successors of the John O'Rourke Granite Co.

The above statements are erroneous. The John O'Rourke Granite Co., of Plainfield, Vt., is still in the hands of a receiver and unsettled.

A great many customers were led to believe from the article that the John O'Rourke Granite Co., of Barre, Vt., had passed out of existence, which is not so, as the John O'Rourke Granite Co. is still doing a rushing business at Barre, Vt.

JOHN O'ROURKE GRANITE CO., BARRE, VERMONT.

**Notice.**

H. F. Thebault is no longer in our employ. Dealers and customers are cautioned against accepting any orders or cashing any drafts given or drawn upon us, unless upon receipt of written order from us.

COOK & WATKINS, Boston, Mass.

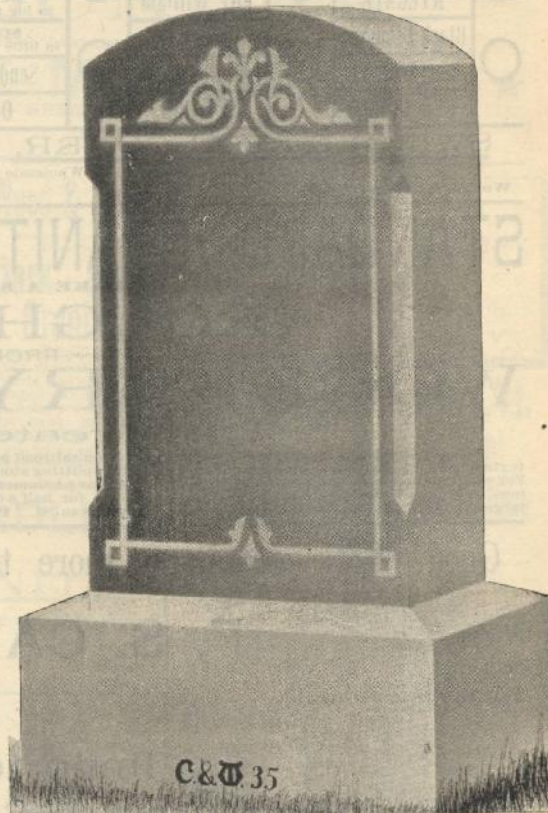
**Addison Black Granite Quarry Land For Sale.**

(Also called Black Diamond.)

Four hundred acres of unimproved Quarry land, well timbered, and fronting on the beautiful Pleasant River Bay, good harbor for vessels, and best shipping facilities by water, will be sold entire or in two separate lots. Address for particulars,

JOHN L. DALOT,  
Addison Point, MAINE.

We have received from E. C. Willison, Boston, Mass., a set of handsomely illustrated lithograph designs of granite monuments. The set comprises seven sheets 11x14 inches, illustrating in a most attractive manner some very saleable designs of cap and sarcophagi monuments in Red Swede, Scotch, Quincy and other granite.



COOK & WATKINS' DESIGN No. 35.

Price in *BEST DARK QUINCY* First class work guaranteed. F. O. B. at Quarries, \$35.00. Price includes design of headstone and one copy of our *NONPAREIL DESIGN BOOK*.

**COOK & WATKINS,**  
120 Boylston Street, BOSTON, MASS.

**ADAMS & BACON** Make a Specialty of

BLOCK, SAWED AND FINISHED  
**BRANDON ITALIAN**  
AND **FLORENTINE BLUE.**

ALSO  
SAWED AND FINISHED  
**RUTLAND MARBLE**

Prompt Shipment. Correspondence Answered Promptly.  
Post-Office address, **MIDDLEBURY, VT.**

**Note the Array of American and Foreign Granites We Handle.**

QUINCY	RED BEACH	SCOTCH Red or Gray.	SWEDE in large lots.	There are many dealers throughout the United States and Canada that have not asked our prices on Swede, Scotch or German Granite and until they do we are not responsible for their paying more for their foreign Granite than we would probably ask them for goods finished complete on board cars at Boston or N. Y. We can only ask you to try us.
BARRE	OAK HILL	SCOTCH in all shapes and sizes.	SWEDE in small lots.	
CONCORD	Bay of Fundy	SCOTCH to your order.	SWEDE in single monum'ts	
WESTERLY	MILLSTONE POINT	SCOTCH oblong or square.	SWEDE in Headstones.	
RYEGATE	Fitz William	SCOTCH in big monuments.	SWEDE in Columns.	
Black Diamond	PONEMAH	SCOTCH in little monuments.	SWEDE Granite in any form	
New Westerly	GROTON	Send us an	the trade may desire.	
RED QUINCY	SUNAPEE	Order.		

**SWINGLE & FALGONER, QUINCY, MASS.**

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all American and Foreign Granites.  
Works, QUINCY, MASS. Foreign Office, 25 Thistle St., Aberdeen, Scotland.

**STANDARD GRANITE COMPANY QUARRIES**  
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF  
**ROUGH STOCK**  
FROM THEIR  
**WOODBURY QUARRY.**  
The Greatest on Earth.

Stone of any dimensions that can be transported on railroad put on cars at short notice. Light Grey even and uniform in color and texture, cuts up sharp, takes a good polish, an elegant splitting stone, enabling US to get out very close patterns, and saves YOU the freight. For small plain work it cannot BE BEAT. For large heavy hammered or rock-faced work it BEATS THEM ALL, (we have been in the business, so know what we are talking about) and we sell it for half a dollar a cubic foot up to fifty feet. Write us for prices on big stone, or large random lots. We cut and polish anything that is wanted. F. O. address, **WOODBURY, VT.** Telegraph, **HARDWICK, VT.**

Good Work costs no more than Poor. Why not have it?

**F. S. CARY & CO.,**

For the trade only.

99 Main St., Zanesville, O.,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers  
Granite Marble & Statuary.

Send your Tracings and get Prices that will surprise you.



**JAMES N. WHITE,**

—Dealer in All Kinds of—

★ DARK AND LIGHT ★

**QUINCY GRANITE**

For Monumental and Building Work.

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Eastern Granite.

Works:—WEST QUINCY, - - MASS.



Wm. Cole.

Onorato Marciasi.

**COLE & MARCIASI,**

Successors to

**ROBINS & CO.**

Fine Granite Monumental Work.

Statuary and Drapery a Specialty.

Estimates given on all kinds of Cemetery work.

BARRE, VT.

Always mention The Monumental News when writing to our Advertisers.



**ATTENTION DEALERS!**

With the unsurpassed facilities at our command for handling *large work*, we are in position to execute contracts for Monumental Work of any character *as promptly and as satisfactorily* as any concern in Barre and we respectfully solicit an opportunity of furnishing estimates.

**BARCLAY BROS.,**

Manufacturers and Steam Polishers, **BARRE, VT.**

**PARK & DUNBAR,**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

★ **BARRE GRANITE MONUMENTS.** ★

CARVED WORK A SPECIALTY.

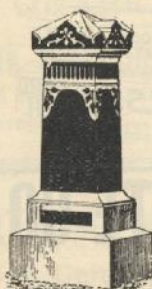
JOHN PARK,  
WM. DUNBAR,

**BARRE, VT.**

**The Crown Granite Works**

Are prepared to furnish the trade with  
**MONUMENTS.**  
Tablets and General Cemetery Work, from their celebrated **Champion and Tear Drop** (Black) or **South Thomaston** (Grey) **Granites**. Special attention given to squaring up Dies, &c., &c. Samples 75c each. Office and Works, **South Thomaston, Me.**  
**WM. BIRSS, Manager.**

Always mention **THE MONUMENTAL NEWS** when writing to advertisers. It costs you nothing and will do us good.



**Wood & Troup,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**Dark Barre Granite.**

Make a Specialty of Fine Granite Monuments, Carved Work, Drapery and General Cemetery work, from the best **BARRE GRANITE.**  
**BARRE, VT.**

**E. C. FRENCH,**  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
**MONUMENTAL \* WORK**  
OF ALL KINDS  
From the best  
Light and Dark Barre Granite.  
LOCK BOX 60. **BARRE, VT.**



**MELCHER & HADLEY,**

Manufacturers of

**BARRE GRANITE**

Monuments, and Cemetery Work.

Estimates on Application.

**BARRE, VT.**



**HENDERSON & DICKIE,**  
Mfrs. & Dealers in

**BARRE GRANITE MONUMENTS,**

TABLETS  
And General Cemetery Work.

Drapery and Carving done in an artistic manner.

**BARRE, VT.**

LIGHT AND DARK



**Barre Granite**  
MONUMENTS  
AND CEMETERY WORK.



**JOHN A. CONNOR,**

Manufacturer and Dealer.

Write for Estimates. **BARRE, VT.**

**JOHN O'ROURKE, Barre, Vt.**

Proprietor of the  
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ALWAYS MENTION THE MONUMENTAL NEWS WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

The scheme for the erection in Berlin of a national monument to Emperor William I. has been growing steadily until it has attained proportions which rather daunt the committee in charge of the movement, and even the Emperor, who is not afraid of the bigness of the enterprise, but does not know where to get the money to pay for it. The latest plan meditates the destruction of many houses near the palace, besides those on the Schloss Freiheit, the removal of the so-called Red Palace, and also of the Academy of Architecture, the work of the famous Schinkel. One suggestion is that the western arm of the Spree shall be bridged over or filled up, while another is that it shall be enlarged into a lake to emphasize the fact that the palace stands on an island.

A Three Rivers genius has applied for a patent for a grave digging machine. He has tested it in digging the graves of several of his friends and there have been no complaints.

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Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

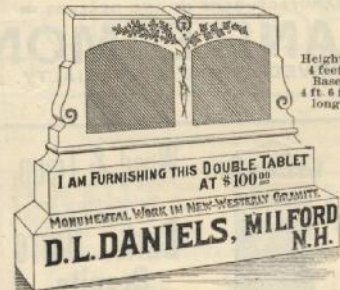
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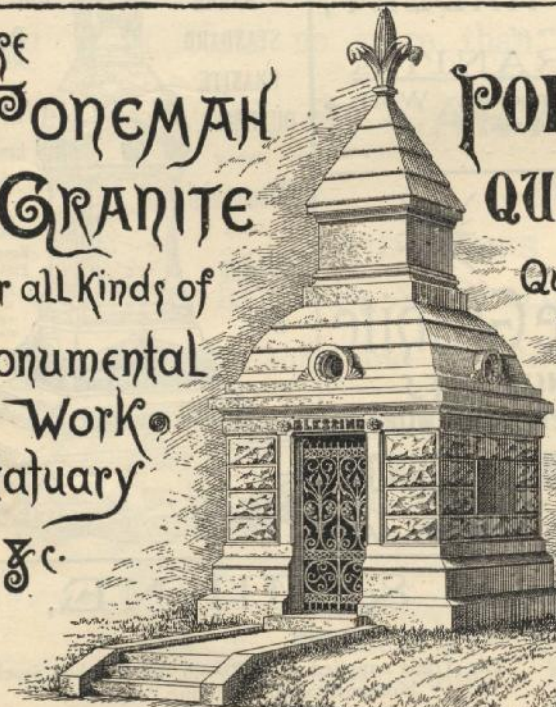
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In variety of subject and popular treatment the contents of the June *Cosmopolitan* furnish an attractive standard. The magazine is leading a movement for the solution of the problem of Aerial Navigation, and Hiram S. Maxim, the great inventor and foremost authority on the subject, gives the result of some recent experiments under the title "The Aeroplane." Murat Halstead has an interesting article on "Our National Political Conventions" in the same number.

Every good housekeeper will appreciate *Good Housekeeping*, an excellent monthly magazine that husbands as well as wives will be interested in. If you have not seen it send 20 cents to Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass., for a sample copy.

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Manufacturer of  
**MONUMENTS, STATUARY**  
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Best stock and workmanship guaranteed  
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From Light and Dark **QUINCY GRANITE** and all kinds of New England Granites  
The trade supplied with rough stock. Estimates on application.  
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**QUINCY GRANITE.** —I am prepared to give estimates on all classes of Monumental Work in Quincy Granite, and to fill orders for same in Dark and Medium stock from the best Quarries in Quincy. I can give prompt shipments, first-class work, and fair prices.  
Dealers requiring work shipped at short notice will find it to their interest to get my figures and save time. Send your tracings and get prompt replies.  
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CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TRADE SOLICITED.  
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PORTRAIT AND IDEAL FIGURES.  
We have a number of models of Soldier and other Statues and are prepared to do good work at reasonable prices. Can furnish references when desired  
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Dealers in all kinds of  
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WORKS:  
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Manufacturers of  
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**J. H. BISHOP & CO.**  
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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.  
LOCK BOX 4. WEST QUINCY, MASS.



### Marble & Granite Workers' Supplies.

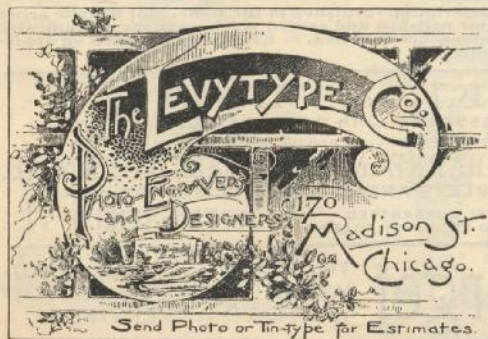
Circular diamond saws for cutting hard stone are said to be much in use in France. These machines, it is affirmed, can cut large blocks from 20 to 50 times more rapidly than other methods, while the cut faces of the stone are smooth and highly polished as they leave the saw, and the sawn blocks are merchantable without requiring further treatment.

To keep machinery from rusting.—Take 1 oz. of camphor, dissolve it in 1 lb. of melted lard; remove the scum and mix as much fine black lead as will give it iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with the mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with soft linen cloth. It is stated that this mixture will keep machinery clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

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No general, fixed rules will apply. It cannot be taught from a book. Only experienced persons should make the attempt, and the process depends upon the character of the work. Hardening is caused by suddenly abstracting the heat, and the quicker this is done the harder the steel. The two great evils to be avoided are burning in the fire and "clinking" in the water, both of which are caused by overheating the steel. At the utmost only a low red heat, is required, and the lower the heat that effects the object, the better for the steel. The heating may be done in a coal or charcoal fire, or in a furnace, or in hot lead, according to the character of the work. Large steel articles are liable to crack if taken out of the water before they are thoroughly cold. Plain water with the chill off, say at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, will generally give sufficient hardness; but brinich liquids and chemical mixtures, the ingredients of which are kept secret, are often used. Oil sometimes best suits the purpose, and cotton-seed oil specially prepared is very useful. After hardening, steel is very brittle and unfit for use until tempered; this is done by carefully reheating slightly, until the right temper is obtained.—*Ex.*



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Gentlemen,—Reluctantly you persuaded me to change my six gaugs with the Hawley Pump. You no doubt know I had used sand from my own bank, at no cost to myself; it was mostly on that account I hesitated to go to the expense of reconstructing my mill for steel. Since the 10th of March I have sawed with your material, and I am pleased to say the results are more than you led me to expect. We are sawing more than double what we did with sand, the sawed surface is excellent, and I am convinced that the saw blades will last twice as long as before. Im converted to Crushed Steel.  
Yours very truly, W. E. MILLER, Vice President.



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Recommended by the trade as having no equal for setting monuments.

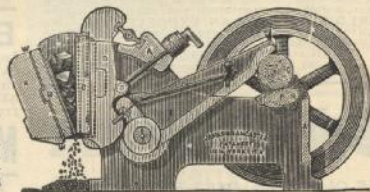
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Instantly adjustable to yield any desired uniform grades of product. Half the power only required, and is less liable to breakage, and less in first cost, and also in subsequent wear and tear, and less weight than any rival's breakers. For crushing rock, for macadamizing and concreting purposes, and also for reducing ores, these breakers are especially efficient.

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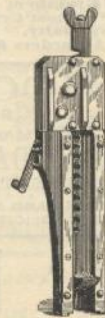
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DOUBLE AND TRIPLE GEARED.

All inside works are of cast steel, all boxes and bushings of brass and copper, center bar of hammered steel, machine cut gears, face plates of rolled steel, all jacks are white oak wood stock thoroughly seasoned, not an ounce of cast iron used in their construction. We manufacture four sizes ranging from 2 to 10 and 15 tons. Write for catalogue and price-list. We also manufacture Marble and Slate Mill Machinery, Derricks, Hoisting Powers, Dump Cars, Block Cars and general stone working machinery.

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**Superior Iron Frame**  
**POLISHING MACHINES,**  
 From the Best of Materials,  
 by first-class workmen.

For ease of handling, wide range of adjustment, quality of material, thorough construction it has no rival.

**DIMENSIONS:**  
 Front Arm..... 3 1/2 feet.  
 Back Arm..... 4 1/2 feet.  
 Vertical Adjustment, 6 feet.  
**One or Two Speed.**

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This machine is made of iron through out, and substantially built. It has an arrangement for raising and lowering arms by power, and is warranted to save half an hour a day. Agent for Column Cutting Machines, Polishing Leathes, Gear Lifting Jacks, etc. I do Column Cutting work for the trade.

Pat. Jan. 28, 189

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 PUMPS ANY KIND OF LIQUID.  
 Does not clog, freeze or get out of order. Always ready. All brass. Every Pump Guaranteed. 10 sizes. Capacity 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour. Prices \$7 and upwards. For full information write to  
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He was an old merchant who devotes much time to his advertising.

"John," said his wife, "what do you want put on your tombstone?"

"Oh," he answered, "it isn't important what the text is so long as it gets good space and is well displayed."

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**FOR SALE**—Business location of Alfred E. Windsor & Co., Granite and Marble dealers, West End Ave., Alleghany, Pa. Tools, office furniture, valuable designs, etc., for little cash with time and security and lease of stand for ten years with moderate rent. Low offer to desirable party. Easy terms. Wish to sell before May 1st to wind up the business. Address firm for information.

**FOR SALE**—Marble, granite and brownstone yard in front of two large cemeteries in Philadelphia. No opposition. Address W. E. C., 932 North 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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**WANTED**—A good marble and granite letterer. Address W. & P. Bidstrup, Carrollton, Mo.

**WANTED**—A first-class rustic carver in Bedford stone or marble. Long engagement and good wages for a steady man. Address Peoria Steam Marble Wks., Peoria, Ill.

**WANTED**—Situation by polisher, 12 years' experience and understands all of the branches of the business. Can give references if desired. Address Geo. Fox, Oskaloosa, Ia.

**WANTED**—A good granite cutter for finishing. None but steady men need apply, permanent job to right party. Apply, stating salary expected, to ALEX FRASER, Mansfield, Ohio.

**WANTED**—To buy cheap monuments, granite or marble. M. V. Mitchell & Son, jobbers, Columbus, O.

**WANTED** first-class monumental draughtsman, one who can use air-brush. State salary. J. F. Townsend, Columbus, Ohio.

**WANTED**—A first-class granite and marble letterer; good job and good wages for a sober man. Address R. F. Myers, Sheldon, Ill.

**WANTED**—First-class draftsman; must use air-brush. References required. State salary. W. C. Townsend, 138 Fifth ave., New York City.

**WANTED**—One or two general workmen; steady to the right man. Address Geo. De Beaumont, Abilene, Kans.

**WANTED**—Situation by stone, base and marble cutter; sober and steady. Desires permanent position. Address F. F. Stahl, 221 E. State street, Rockford, Ill.

**WANTED**—A good salesman for retail trade. Recommendation required. Newman Marble Co., Newnan, Ga.

**WANTED**—Steady employment by a granite monumental cutter on the ordinary run of monumental work. Will work for reasonable wages for steady work, in Pennsylvania preferred. Address Ed Hunter, 808 N. H ave., Washington, D. C.

**WANTED**—A man with money and brains can secure an interest in one of the best granite quarries in the country; all opened up in good shape, water power, stone sheds, and plenty of business the year round. A chance for a live, active man with not less than \$10,000 can address Push, care MONUMENTAL NEWS.

**WANTED**—A partner, one who is a first-class workman and can give good references. No money needed to start with by a good rustler. A fine territory and well established business in a city of 4,500. For further information address R. M. Simmons, Maryville, Mo.

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**WANTED**—Permanent situation by a general workman, good references. Elmer J. Cushman, Clay City, Ind.

**WANTED**—Situation by a party having followed the trade a lifetime, a first-class carver and designer, used to monumental work in general. Address Experience, care of the MONUMENTAL NEWS.

**WANTED**—A No. 1 traveling salesman, also a good general workman, one who is capable of taking charge of the shop. References required. Address J. M. Tinney, Kirwin, Kans.

**WANTED**—A good general workman, who can work from designs and letter granite. Steady work the year around. No drinking man. Apply to Sheehy & Book Marble Works, LaSalle, Ill.

**WANTED**—good base cutter at once. Address John Merkle & Sons, 214 Bridge street, Peoria, Ill.

**WANTED**—By Eastern wholesale manufacturer energetic traveling man to sell granite in N. Y. and Pa. State salary and experience. Address Western, care of the MONUMENTAL NEWS.

**WANTED**—By Eastern wholesale granite house active, reliable man to travel the Western States; experienced man known to the trade preferred. State salary and experience. Address Western, care of the MONUMENTAL NEWS.

**WANTED**—A good marble cutter and granite letterer. Steady employment the year round for a steady, sober and good workman. Good wages. Address H. A. Mason, 50 and 52 W. State street, Columbus, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Situation by young man with about three years' experience in Granite Co.'s office. Understands building and monumental work. First-class references. Address R. Fothergill, Aylmer, Ont.

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Tablets, Fencing, Buttresses, etc. Drapery & Carved Work a Specialty.

Improved Machinery for handling work of any size. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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**EMSLIE & KELMAN**

Dealers in

**Barre Granite Monuments,**

Tablets, Headstones, Coping, Etc., Etc.

Draping and Carving a Specialty.

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