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## THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

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RESIDENT ANGELL, of the American Humane Society, has taken steps looking to the establishment of a humane congress of all nations at the World's Fair.

It is said that a Massachusetts politician offered a marble dealer the contract to furnish his cemetery monument provided the dealer would vote the politician's party ticket, and to the credit of the dealer and the trade be it said that the proposition was promptly declined. Though perhaps he would have served his country better to have accepted the offer and made sure that the proper corpse reposed beneath the shaft.

HE location of the soldiers' monument at Cleveland, has at last been settled. Judge Ricks has decided that the commissioners may put it in the Court House Square, setting aside the temporary injunction which interrupted the work of tearing down the Commodore Perry monument, which commemorates that officer's brilliant naval victory on Lake Erie. This is the second removal the latter monument has suffered. N the Indiana soldiers' monument equal prominence has been given to the heroes of the Mexican war and those who died to save the Union. The Indianapolis papers are calling on the commissioners to have some of the dates referring to the former removed, fearing that the veterans who come to the unveiling will take umbrage at seeing the service of 208,000 men put on a par with the little handful of 5,000 who went to Mexico.

HE city of Boston is old enough to know that consistency is a better jewel than culture. Since she is so finicky about the artistic merits of statues to be set up within her walls, she ought to inspect with equal care those that are sent elsewhere. What would our Boston friends say to sending an inferior article of religion to the heathen, though we fear that is often done? Why, any more send elsewhere with her compliments, a statue which is too inartistic to be set up at home? Or is the culture of Boston simply a something for home mutual admiration, and to be talked about in the newspapers?

T. GAUDENS' statue of Diana, which has been so much advertised, now stands upon a pivot on the dome of the Agricultural building at the World's Fair grounds. And she's a beauty. In the language of scripture: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Standing there in all her naked loveliness of burnished gold, she was seen by a hundred thousand people on Dedication day, and we venture to say that not one of them was conscious of the impure thought that Brother Comstock affects. As a matter of fact the boys hung around the semi-nude French ladies, who are doing allegorical service on the MacMonnies barge.

HE burial of Tennyson in Westminster Abbey leaves room for but one more statue under the roof of that sacred fane. There has been some talk of enlarging the Abbey but it has met with opposition from quarters more or less eminent. Rev. Dr. Farrar believes the better solution to be in removing some of the inartistic monuments of otherwise long forgotten nobodies. Many of these were erected a century ago and over, when space was plenty and when money helped amazingly to get oneself "in on the ground floor" of the Abbey as it does now in business enterprises. Doubtless enough of these could be spared to make ample room for all of the de-

serving heroes of this and the next generation, and so far as the present generation is concerned it wouldn't require the removal of a great many either.

T T has been the policy of the MONUMENTAL NEWS to let pass unheeded the occasional pleasantries directed at it by its contemporaries, believing such editorial badinage to be of little interest to its readers. We are constrained however, to notice a recent editorial in an exchange, which would have received our attention last month but for circumstances beyond our control. During the summer there appeared in that part of the Mon-UMENTAL News devoted to expressions from its advertising patrons, an extract from a letter in which the writer stated that "in his opinion the backbone of the then existing strike was broken." This elicited further correspondence in which it appears that the publication referred to was mentioned. This unfortunate circumstance seems to have involved our exchange in an unpleasant controversy, that it seeks to explain away at the expense of the MONUMENTAL NEWS, which it does with an air of assumption, evidently designed to curry favor in certain quarters. The granite manufacturers of New England know the attitude of the MONUMENTAL NEWS and they are endowed with sufficient perspicuity to recognize the object of the paper in question, in magnifying this molehill into such Himalayan proportions.

I F all public parks were guarded as jealously as Central Park, N. Y., the American people would be spared the sight of ugly and inartistic monuments which abound in the public parks of most of our cities. In New York the efforts of a carefully-selected art commission are seconded by an able and watchful art press, and it is next to impossible for a poor piece of work to run this gauntlet. We have in mind especially Garden and Forest, from whose editorial columns we have frequently quoted on the subject of the location of statues in public parks. A recent issue of that paper says: "The danger that Central Park will be overcrowded with statues and other monuments increases from year to year; and, despite the fact that greater care is now taken than was taken even a few years ago to exclude those of an inartistic kind, public sentiment is still not sensitive enough on this point; and as long as public sentiment does not sustain them, the difficulties with which the Park Commissioners have to contend in deciding with regard to suggested monuments must be very great.

"No statue ought to be admitted to a public park unless it satisfies the taste of competent judges, for poor works of this kind do injury alike to the memory of those whom they profess to honor, to the reputation of those who bestow them, to the best interests of the public, and to the beauty of the great pleasure ground itself. Still more. The mere fact that a statue is intrinsically good does not always justify its admission to the park; it must be not only good, but good as an ornament for a park. And, moreover, it must be appropriate to the special site

selected for it; or, to turn this fact the other way, an appropriate site for it must be selected. There are certain situations in a park where no statue or monument would look well, and there are others where a work of one kind would look admirably well, while a work of another kind would injure the effect of its surroundings while not appearing to good advantage itself. The more formally arranged portions of a park are, of course, those where works of sculpture or of architecture, or of the two combined, are most appropriately placed."

## The Camera as a Helper.

Improvements which have been made in the photographic camera within the past few years, both simplifying the process of taking pictures and reducing the price of instruments, have led to its introduction as a helper in many lines of trade. Though now and then we hear of some monument builder who has added one to his outfit, it seems to us that the marble and granite trades generally have been slow to appreciate the benefits that are to be derived from its use. Some of the large marble companies, it is true, employ photographs to make negatives of their best work, prints of which are sent out to the trade. Some of them have thousands of dollars invested in this way, and presumably they find the investment a good one. Perhaps next to an advertisement in the MONUMENTAL NEWS it is the best way to reach their customers. In the same manner the retailer may preserve representations of his work, which he will find both convenient for reference and exhibition. He is sure to secure orders in this way which might otherwise escape him; the profit on one of which might repay the outlay made for the photographic outfit. Only a camera and the plates are necessary—any local photographer will develop the plates and make the prints.

The camera may be put to various other uses, which will suggest themselves. We do not allude to, nor do we approve of, the methods of those who go through cemeteries photographing the work of others. This practice was indulged in to such an extent in Paris that the authorities were asked to prohibit it, which was done; so that a photographer cannot now make a negative of a monument in a Parisian cemetery without first having secured the joint permission of the sculptor, the owner of the monument and the Charge d'Affaires. A similar prohibition is in force at Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

But the purpose of this article was only to hint at the possible benefits which the monument dealer might get from having a camera in his shop, always ready for use. He will do well to investigate the subject for himself.

A unique monument has been erected in a cemetery at Mumford, N. J. It is built entirely of a petrifaction of leaves and twigs, quarried in a neighboring swamp. The shaft is fashioned after Cleopatra's needle and comes to a point 32 feet above the ground.

## New York's Columbus.



monument presented to the city of New York by her Italian citizens was unveiled Oct. 12, with a great demonstration, participated in by all classes. The ordering of the sculpture for this monument was entrusted to the Minister of Public Instruction at Rome. Italy, who gave the commission to Gaetano Russo, of that city. The monument is 77 feet in height. Its terraced pedestal and octagonal corner columns are of the handsome and durable red granite of Baveno, against which the noble figure of the

Genius of Columbus that crowns the second terrace of the pedestal and a magnificent Alpine eagle back of the Genius, both in marble, are seen with great effect. The graceful column is of the same red granite as the pedestal, from which it is separated by a short terrace of Cararra marble. The ornamental capital of the column is of marble and the plain pedestal that is crowned with the marble statue of the great navigator is also of red granite. The bas reliefs below the Genius and at its sides are of bronze; so are the six prows-three on each side the column—that are fac-similes of those of the Admiral's small Spanish fleet and the anchors and central inscription-" A Cristofero Colombo"-forming a commingling of colors and material that is very beautiful. The size of the bas reliefs is ten feet by two. The Genius is ten feet four inches in height; the figure of Columbus is twelve feet nine inches in height. The monument stands at the 8th avenue entrance to Central Park, and is said to be well-located for a striking and harmonious

## The Buyens Columbus.

Opinions quite diverse exist regarding the Boston Columbus, or rather the statue of the discoverer which Boston has erected on the island of Santo Domingo. While it was regarded as inartistic by some Boston critics—so much so that a replica of it was denied a prominent place in that city—a writer in the American Architect has spoken of it in high praise. The original is

erected on the spot where Columbus built the first christian church in the new world. It, therefore, commemorates two events—the establishment of Christianity and the rise of Civilization in the Western Hemisphere. Two fine bas reliefs represent these facts—one on either side of the base. The former is a female figure, says the writer alluded to, representing Mother Church fostering a little Indian child and pointing to a suspended cross in the distance, the emblem of man's salvation. The latter is an ideal figure, perhaps the goddess Ceres, drawn in a chariot by prancing horses; her arms are filled to overflowing with gifts and flowers, she is bringing the gifts of civilization, and Columbus, at the horses heads, is pointing the way for her to follow.

The statue itself is of colossal size and represents Columbus in an attitude of giving thanks to God, and pointing to the site of the first settlement on the globe at his feet. It is both confident and easy in repose. The face has the look of one inspired, while the outstretched arm gives an appearance of movement and grateful gladness to the entire figure. The statue is mounted on a pedestal ten feet higb, which stands on an elevated knoll, the site of the ancient town, about eight miles in from Cape Isabella, overlooking the sea.

## Other Monuments To Our Christopher.

The statue of Columbus, which was made for the Italians of Baltimore, was set up in Druid Hill park, in that city, and unveiled Oct. 12. It is described as a splendid work of art, being one of the best efforts of the Sculptor Cannessa, of Genoa, Italy. Mounted on its base it stands eighteen feet high. The statue proper is six and a half feet in height. It is cut from Italian marble. The sculptor represents Columbus standing in an easy attitude, with his left hand resting on a globe. In his right hand a rolled chart is grasped.

The corner stone for a Columbus monument was laid on the same day at New Haven, Conn., and at New York it was expected to raise the granite pedestal for the Columbus statue presented to that city by the Italians, but it was found that the great wooden scissors which was to be used to raise the stone was defective in one tongue and would need to be strengthened before the tremendous stone, weighing twenty-seven tons, and about 26 feet long, could be entrusted to it. It was raised on the following day, however.

Harrisburg, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, are also to have Columbus monuments, and statues are to be set up at Willimantic, Conn., Lynn, Mass. and Scranton, Pa.

When the Youngstown, Ohio, soldier's monument was erected 20 years ago the bill for hauling it from the cars to the place of erection was not paid. Later the teamster sued, obtained a judgement and sold the shaft, he being the buyer, and has ever since been the owner. Recently three gentlemen paid the claim and have deeded the monument to Youngstown township.

## New York's Columbus Arch.

The New York Columbus arch which was erected as a temporary affair for Columbus day, is to be rebuilt in marble and bronze at a cost of \$350,000, if the money can be raised. It is 120 feet wide and 160 feet high. The main body of the arch is to be of white marble. On the front of each pier will be two columns of pigeon-blood red marble. Between each pair of columns and at the base of each pier will be large marble fountains, the water playing about figures representing Victory and Immortality. The surface of the piers between the columns will be richly decorated in bas relief with gold and mosaic. Above each fountain will be a panel, one representing Columbus at the court of Spain, and the other at the convent of Rabida just before his departure on the voyage which resulted in the discovery of America. In the spaces on either side of the crown of the arch will be colossal reclining figures of Victory in bas relief.

The highly decorative frieze will be of polished red marble and surmounting the projecting keystone will be a bronze American eagle. On the central panel of the attic will be the inscription: "The United States of America, in Memorial Glorious to Christopher Columbus, Discoverer of America." The ornamentation of the attic consists of representations of Columbus's entrance into Madrid. Crowning all is to be a heroic bronze group of twelve figures, with a gigantic representation of the Genius of Discovery heralding to the world the achievements of her children.

## The Battlefield of Sedan.

The spirit which has been exemplified in so marked a degree in America of late years, of erecting monuments to dead heroes upon the battlefield where they fell, seems to be wanting among the French and Germans. Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent, has recently visited the field of Sedan, and writes pathetically of the lack of memorials. "Within ten years after the momentous clash of arms," he writes, "around the hoary defences of Sedan that battlefield has been almost entirely denuded of any visible relic or memento of the struggle that was fought out on its slopes on Sept. 1, 1870. The graves of the fallen had been plowed down and sown over in some cases; in others the remains of the dead combatants had been exhumed and removed into the graveyards of the local villages, where their resting places are unmarked by any memorial. France has erected to the memory of her dead one pathetic and graceful monument, the site of which, on a slope near the great bend of the Meuse, is picturesque, but is too far distant from the heart of the final agony of the fight. Away to the eastward, on the skirt of the restored Bazeilles, is a very conventional monument erected at the joint expense of Germany and France to the memory and, indeed, in a sense, to the preservation, of the Bavarian and French soldiers who fell in the bitter and savage fighting in and about the ill-fated village which shell and the torch laid in ashes. The base of this consists of a great crypt or ossuaire, the centre of which is pierced by a wide passage, on either side of which are vaults with barred fronts, behind which are symmetrically built up ramparts of skulls, in rear of which are piled tangled heaps of miscellaneous bones. The remains of the enemies in life remain still separate as they slowly molder; the German bones are in the caves on one side of the central passage, those on the other are tenanted by the disjecta membra of Frenchmen. There is perhaps, nothing actually ghastly in the spectacle which is presented in the dim twilight of this crypt, but a view

of its exterior may well satisfy most people, although this view of the subject will not meet with the approval of the janitress who keeps the key.

## @FOREIGN MONUMENTAL NOTES. @

A statue is to be erected at Bar-le-Duc, in France, to Ernest Michaux, who is supposed to have invented the velocipede and thereby paved the way for the bicycle.

The monument to Alexander II. in the Kyemlin is nearly done. It has a front of 160 feet. The interior will contain a colossal bronze statue of the emperor in coronarion dress, the right hand extended in blessing.

A handsome monument is to be erected at Cherbourg to the honor of Jean François Millet. It will consist of a marble bust of the great artist supported on a granite pedestal and surrounded by bronze figures.

An Italian marble cutter named Lucia Vescia has issued challenge for a seven-day competition, the task to be the cutting of a bust from a marble block without any measurements whatever. Each contestant is to put \$200 in a pool and the winner is to be designated by a jury of artists.

An obelisk of red granite, seventy-one feet high, with a pedestal of black porphyry said to surpass in beauty both Cleopatra's Needle and the column on the Place de la Concorde, is soon to be taken to Austria from Alexandria where it has been lying in the garden of the Austrian Consulate since 1874. It is to be erected at Trieste.

Fra Paolo or Paolo Sarpi of Venice has the honor of a statue in that city, toward the erection of which Gladstone, Mommsen, and Sir A. H. Layard contributed. Sarpo fought the battle of the clericals of Venice against Pope Paul V., and died in 1623. He is revered as an early champion of freedom of thought and speech.

A statue of Edward Irving has recently been erected at Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland. By most people in these days Edward Irving is recalled as the first teacher, and possibly the first love, of the gifted wife of Thomas Carlyle. He was a superbly eloquent preacher and an original thinker.

A statue of the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, was recently unveiled in the church of Tallya, where he was christened. Kossuth, who is still living, in exile, and over ninety years of age, refused his consent to the presence of his sons at the unveiling ceremonies.

The Austrian Minister of Public Instruction has ordered a statue of "Music," by the Bohemian sculptor T. Myselbech, to be placed in the foyer of the Bohemian National Theatre at Prague. The cost was 10,000 florins,

An obelisk of red granite, seventy-one feet in height, with a pedestal of black porphyry, said to surpass in beauty both Cleopatra's Needle and the column on the Place de la Concorde, is shortly to be brought to Austria from Alexandria where it has been lying in the garden of the Austrian Consulate since 1847. It is to be erected at Trieste, to which town it was long ago bequeathed by the late Austrian Consul, Herr Laurin. The Trieste Town Council has only just made up its mind to vote the necessary funds for the conveyance of the pillar from Egypt and for its erection on the shores of the Adriatic.

The monument of the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, at Gettysburg, was designed, executed and sold by the Smith Granite Co., of Westerly, R. I. This work was wrongly credited, in our October issue, to J. E. Elwell.



GROUP OF SCULPTORS AT WORK ON WORLD'S FAIR STATUARY.

A number of New Hampshire gentlemen have recently completed a monument of solid rock, six feet square by eighteen feet high, on top of Pack Monadnock. It is built entirely of cobble stones and blocks of stone split from the ledges upon which it stands. They will have a large slab inserted in the front of it, with the intials of the builders and the year inscribed thereon.



"INDUSTRY," FOR ADMINISTRATION BLDG., WORLD'S FAIR.
Designed by Carl Bitter.

## The Drake Fountain.

The new Columbus drinking fountain, presented to the city of Chicago by John B. Drake, is being put up on the Court House Square. It is built of coral tinted granite from Baveno, Italy, and is of Gothic design. It occupies a space nineteen feet square, and a chamber under the platform holds three tons of ice. Upon a polished granite pedestal in front of the fountain stand the graceful statue of Columbus, modeled by R. H. Park, of this city. The designing and erection of the fountain was in the hands of the New England Monument Co, of New York.

During a recent thunderstorm the Saratoga monument was struck by lightning, and considerable damage done. This is the fourth message this structure has received from Jupiter Tonans, and congress will be asked not only to repair the damage but to put up some lightning rods against future visits.

The corner-stone for an imposing monument to Gen. Crook, was recently laid at Arlington. Ex-President Hayes presided at the ceremonies. In the same cemetery, a monument is soon to be erected in memory of Gen. Mower, who is buried there. Gen. Crook lies buried at West Point.

Thirty thousand two hundred and six people ascended the Washington monument during the eight busiest days of the G. A. R. encampment. Of this number 5,640 were lifted to the top in the elevator and 24,566 walked up the stairway. There were 9,020 people to make the ascent in a single day.

## Proposed Monuments.

An effort is now being made to raise funds for a soldiers' monument at Danville. Pa.

Warden Davis of Jackson will present the city of Albion, Mich., with two carved granite fountains.

A movement has been started towards the erection of a monument in honor of John Brown, of Ossawatomie.

A committee has been appointed to selicit funds for the soldiers' monument to be erected at New Castle Pa.

The Suabian Benevolent Society has decided to erect a lifesize statue of the great German poet Schiller, in Newport, Ky.

The Oregon City, Ore., Enterprise has started a fund of \$10,000 with \$50 to build a monument to the memory of Dr. McLaughlin.

Mr. George W. Childs has approved of designs for a fine marble fountain, which he will present to Milford, the county seat of Pike county, Pa.

The ladies at Plainfield, Wis., recently gave a successful ball at G. A. R. hall, the proceeds of which are to be used toward starting a monument fund.

The Review, Hennessey, Ok., is agitating a movement for raising funds to build a monument over the grave of Pat Hennessey, which is near that city.

A soldiers' monument association has been formed at Shenandoah, Pa., and funds are being raised for a proposed soldiers' monument to be erected in that town.

The people of Fowler, Mich., irrespective of religion, are contributing money to erect a monument to the memory of Father Oding, a priest, who died there two years ago.

The executive committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association is making an effort to raise sufficient money to erect a monument to Westmoreland county's, Pa., dead soldiers.

The cemetery commissioners at Terre Haute, Ind, have decided to build a receiving vault and chapel at Highland Lawn cemetery. The improvements will cost about \$10,000.

A well known Catholic laymen has presented to Rev. Charles H. Colton the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of two new marble altars in St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, New York.

The Berlin, N. H., Independent is advocating the erection of a suitable monument in memory of the late Colonel Cross, of Lancaster, commander of the Fifth New Hampshire, who fell in action at Gettysburg.

It has been decided to erect a soldiers' monument at New Britain, Conn. Some years ago Cornelius B. Erwin donated \$10,000 for the purpose, conditional upon the town furnishing a similar amount.

New York is agitating the question of erecting a memorial arch to Columbus over Fifth avenue. The proposition was made by the *Morning Journal*, and has been received with much favor by the wealthy men of the city.

The Hummel Hotel property at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be sold in the near future and the funds used to erect a monument to its former owner, Hummel. The property is worth not less than \$20,000. The monument will be an elaborate one.

The pupils of the Presentation Convent at San Francisco, Cal., and their friends will erect a marble monument over the grave of Mother M. Xavier Daly in Holy Cross cemetery. The monument is to be ten feet high and surmounted by a Celtic cross.

Bids for casting the statue in bronze of General George B. McClellan, which is to be erected in Philadelphia, Pa., will soon be invited. The full amount necessary for the work is already secured by the board. The total cost will be a trifle less than \$25,000.

G. W. Leach of Toledo, Ohio, commissioner of the national Emancipation Monument association, is soliciting funds for the erection at Springfield, Ill., the burial place of Abraham Lincoln, a monument to commemorate the abolishing of slavery in the United States, and to be dedicated to the memory of the soldiers of the late war.

An effort is being made at Goshen, Ind., to erect a monument over the grave of Wm. Tuffs, a soldier of the revolutionary war who died Sept 19 1848, at the ripe old age of 108 years. The remains are buried in Bonneyville graveyard, this county. The deceased took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and was present at the throwing over board of the tea at Boston.

The Board of Management of the Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery Company, West Chester, Pa, have decided to erect a large monument to the memory of General Lafayette, in the burial enclosure, to which project one of the members, Mr. John G. Taylor, donated the sum of \$500. The cemetery is a part of the Battle of Brandywine battle grounds, in which struggle Lafayette was severely wounded.

A late citizen of Boston has bequeathed \$28,000 for the purpose of erecting a statue of Gen. Fitz John Porter, at Portsmouth, N. H., his native place.

The widow of the late Patrick Gilmore, of brass band fame, has discouraged the movement for a public monument to her busband, by popular subscription.

The Inter Ocean has erected a handsome blue granite monument at Clinton, Ind., over the grave of a reporter who was killed about a year ago, while on duty.

The statue of Washington, to be erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, in Philadelphia, is now on its way to this country from Berlin. It has been decided to place it in Fairmount Park.

Boston is forever discussing who shall have public statues and where they shall be put. After some \$20,000 had been raised for a statue of John Boyle O'Reilly, an opposition was raised on the ground that "there are a score of other men who are more deserving," and that the Irish poet was in no sense a product of Boston. It is understood that there are only two available sites left, for public statues in Boston, and one of these is being reserved for Jack Sullivan.

A monument to the memory of the late Cyrus W. Field and his wife is to be erected over their graves in the historic burial ground at Stockbridge, Mass., made of a huge block of gray Irish limestone; it will bear but little sculptured work. On one face of the stone will be carved a Latin cross in high relief. This symbol rests at the intersection of two palm branches, also in strong relief, placed crosswise. Immediately below there will be cut the inscription—simply the names and dates, and on the base below the legend, "love is inseparable." The monument is being made in Kilkenny, Ireland, of the famous limestone found in that district. The stone comes from the quarries worked during the Roman occupation of Ireland, and there are many old market crosses standing that are centuries old.



IT is understood that August St. Gaudens has the order for preparing a design for the medals to be awarded to worthy exhibitors at the World's Fair.

A NEWS paragraph informs us that Franklin Simmons has engaged to do the marble statue of General Grant, which the Grand Army is to set up in the Capitol building at Washington, for \$9,000. He was once fortunate enough to have Grant sit to him for a bust, and his model made at that time will probably be now utilized.

AMES E. KELLY, in reply to the strictures made upon his statuette of "Sheridan's Ride" to the effect that the General's pose on the horse, which is represented in motion, was not dignified enough, produced a long letter from the General praising every attitude and pose, and adding that his friends were also pleased and pronounced it lifelike in resemblance. A New York paper is authority for the statement that a large statue from the small model is to be made, upon the order of C. T. Yerkes, and presented to the city of Chicago.

The latest novelty in sculpture to be shown at the World's Fair is a life-size statue of George Washington when at eight years of age, representing him in the act of cutting down the cherry tree. It was made by C. B. Felters of Nanum, Oregon, and the local paper of that art center says it is, "a wonderful piece of work, and shows a perfect conception of the sculptor's art." It is carved from wood—"hewn out of a log," says the same authority, and is to form part of Oregon's exhibit.

M ISS BEVERIDGE, a granddaughter of Ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illionis, has attracted some notice of late, having had several sittings from Ex-President Cleveland, whose bust she is making. She is also at work on a bust of Jim Corbett, the pugilist, who sat to the young sculptress stripped to the waist, yielding his own wishes in the matter to the persuasive eloquence of Miss Beveridge and his wife. She intimates that she also has the promise of a sitting from President Harrison. Miss Beveridge is evidently a tuft-hunter, and an enterprising one.

VER since Mercier's statue of LaFayette was set up in Washington, critics have been dealing harshly with it, and doubts have been expressed whether Mercier was really the sculptor. And now a prominent engineer, who has recently returned from Paris, says, that while there he learned that the sculptor, in common with most Frenchmen, regarding Americans as nothing more than barbarians, intrusted the modeling and other work on the statue to his pupils and practically gave no attention whatever to the subject. This will undoubtedly account for the monstrosities, says a Washington correspondent, denominated two Cupids, which are so out of proportion as to dwarf the principal figure perceptibly and evoke only expressions of disgust from those who are

curious enough to examine this crude and inartistic piece of work.

DEALERS in bogus works of antiquity have been doing a rushing business of late. The other day the Louvre came near being swindled by a smart young man who brought in a magnificent bronze statuette, a specimen of Venetian art of the fifteenth century. The patriotic young gentleman declared that he would let the Loure have it at a sacrifice because he would rather see it there than anywhere else. Nevertheless, if it was not purchased in twenty-four hours he would reluctantly be obliged to sell the statuette to a foreign establishment. So he modestly fixed the price at forty thousand francs. Everybody appeared to be delighted with the beautiful work; but the director of the fine arts was absent, and the money could not be paid to the patriot until he returned. An examination proved that this magnificent ancient piece was just six weeks old. "It is now precisely one year," says the New York Sun commenting upon this circumstance, "since seventeen Egyptian mummies in the old museum of Berlin proved to be the bodies of fellows who a short time ago took their beer in the saloons of the capital of the empire of William II. It is now believed that there is not a museum in the world that has not been imposed upon by fraud of this kind." All of which goes to show that if second-hand things are sometimes as good as new, they may be made as good as old.

A LOIS BUYEN'S statue of Columbus received quite as cool a reception in Boston as the great original himself did in his efforts to get a hearing at the courts of Italy and Portugal. Boston has undergone so much criticism over the statues already erected in her public places, that her Art Commission will doubtless scrutinize every piece of bronze and marble very closely before allowing it to be set up. But Boston will have a Columbus, whether it takes this replica of Buyen's statue or not. Among other suggestions is one for a monument based upon Hunt's great painting "The Discoverer." The Boston Advertiser says of the Buyen's statue, that "the execution is commonplace. The faults of the statue are lack of fine sentiment, of movement or beauty of form. It would seem as if the artist had conceived Columbus as a man of piety, but puts the fact that he achieved something affecting the geography of the world before the spectator as boldly as a schoolboy who points at his globe, just barely missing the labels as infantile artistic efforts.'

Wendell Phillips once let his powers of ridicule loose upon the statuary of Boston, rather too severely some good critics think. But there have been few better art critics than Philips. Ball's "Quincy" he compared to "a dancing master clogged with horse blankets." "It has one merit," he added, "it is better than the 'Franklin.'" The Webster statue he speaks of as "that mass of ugly iron at the State House which cheers us as we climb those endless steps, robbing the effort of half its weariness by resting us with a laugh." Horace Mann is described as having "waked up so suddenly that in his hurry he has brought his bed clothes clinging to his legs and arms." Of the Charles Sumner statue: "If this bronze pyramid on Roylston street be a cask made of staves, why is it set on human legs?" Thus he goes on, though it is not fair to judge the whole by the few sentences quoted. Speaking further of the Sumner statue, Phillips said: "This heavy-molded prize fighter is the marvelous achievement of that wise committee which rejected Miss Whitney's matchless model (as they confessed it to be) of the seated Senator, because no woman could make a statue. Phillips was quite as good a friend of woman as he was of the negro, and the capital he made of the instance cited was no doubt worth a hundred dollars a line to Miss Whitney, and indirectly by encouragement, of benefit to other women sculptors, of whom there are now so many.



Secretary and Treasurer's Office, and Director's Rooms.

Waiting Rooms

ENTRANCE TO CAVE HILL CEMETERY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

That Louisville has one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the United States has long been conceded, says one of the local papers. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that it will always remain a place of beauty. Cave Hill Cemetery Company owns two hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and sixty of which have yet to be graded and prepared for cemetery lots. One-tenth of the proceeds from the sale of lots is paid over monthly to the Cave Hill Investment Company, an institution chartered by the Legislature. It is the duty of this Company to receive and invest the funds until all the ground now owned by the Cave Hill Cemetery Company is sold. After this income from the cemetery company ceases, the investment company is to use its income from the fund invested year after year to protect and take care of the cemetery for all time to come. When the income from the cemetery ceases it is probable that there will be a fund of \$200,000. The yearly income from this fund is to be appropriated as above specified; hence there is every reason to believe that Cave Hill Cemetery will always be a place of beauty.

The population of this city of the dead is over 30,000. It has six miles of macadamized carriage drives, ten miles of sodded alleyways, and between sixteen and twenty thousand square feet of granitoid and asphalt walk. There is one large lake in the cemetery and two or three smaller ones. The large lake is fed by a natural spring. The numerous valleys or natural basins in Cave Hill extend over 10,000 square feet of earth. Within

the last three years the company has made twenty-five catch-basins and four large abutments, requiring one hundred and fifty perches of stone in their construction. In addition to these improvements 6,500 feet of cast iron waterpipe have been laid, and in the fall of 1891 and the spring of 1892 over two hundred and ten lots, averaging over seven hundred square feet each, have been graded and completed. This necessitated the moving of more than 25,000 cubic yards of earth. Over four acres of sod have been used on the new lots and graves.

More than fifteen hundred trees and shrubs of various kinds have been planted within the last two years, and these trees and shrubs include almost every variety adapted to this climate. A commendable feature in connection with this tree planting is the attachment of zinc tags, containing both the common and botanical name of every plant so put out. Nearly three miles of barbed wire fence has recently been put up.

Just beyond the lake is the superintendent's new office. It is one of the most complete and ornate buildings of its kind in the United States. It is built entirely of Bedford stone and is perfectly fireproof. The floors of the circular veranda are of stone, the seats are ofbirch, with mahogany trimmings. The veranda is supported by twelve stone pillars, between which are circular arches, and it is enclosed by an open iron railing. The floors of the waiting rooms and office are of polished oak. The tile fireplaces are of French pink and blue. Above the birch mantel in the ladies' waiting room is a handsome stained glass window. The portcochere, or carriage drive, at the side, has a granitoid pavement, and the whole overlooks the lake. The entire cost of this building was between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars.

There has recently been placed in the tower of the entrance lodge a new clock with a bell weighing 20,000 pounds.

The United States Government owns several acres in Cave Hill-This ground is subject to the same rules and regulations that govern other lots. It is used as a national cemetery.

The total number of Federal soldiers interred isnearly 5,000, and near by are 225 Confederates buried in the lots purchased by private individuals. One of the most beautiful portions of the cemetery is devoted to the soldier dead.

On the summit of one of the hills is the reservation for all city officials and firemen who wish to be buried there. The reservation is 100 feet square. Cave Hill cemetery is carefully kept and the selection of trees and plants has been such that it is at all times attractive to the eye.

Many and decided improvements are now going on under the supervision of Mr. Robert Campbell, the superintendent of the grounds.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE AND WAITING ROOMS, CAVE HILL CEMETERY.

## The Temples of Rameses.

Rather more than three thousand years ago Rameses II. took in hand a mountain at Nubia, and hewed out of the living rock two vast temples. One is never surprised at anything Rameses did. He pervades the entire Nile, and dominates everything. Take all the thirty-four dynasties, and practically, Rameses is first, and the rest nowhere. If you come across anything colossal in the way of building, anything overwhelming in design and successful in execution, you may be quite safe in putting it down to Rameses. He reigned over sixty years, begat one hundred and seventy children, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. And now he lies in his case at the Ghizeh Museum, the haughty old face frowning beneath its glass cover. But of all the great things he did, the temples at Aboo Simbel are the greatest. The larger of the two he dedicated to the god of gods Amen, and secondarily to his own glory; and the smaller to the goddess Hathor and to his wife Nefertari. It is rare to find either in tomb or temple the record of conjugal love, but this smaller temple makes it clear that Rameses had a tender side to him. Half a foot deep on the front of the temple he cut an inscription setting forth that he, "Rameses, the Strong in Truth, made this divine abode for his royal wife Nefertari, whom he loves;" and the queen herself, tenderly responsive, carves in undying words that she, "his royal wife, who loves him, built for him this abode in the mountain of pure waters." The better to study these temples, and to see the engineering work in progress entered upon to save them from impending ruin, I slept two nights, says a writer in Pall Mall Gazette, in the sand in this veritable house of love. Here the four gigantic colossi sat, hands on knees, and gazed across the desert sands.

Three thousand years have told upon the cliffs above the temple. The statues themselves would have defied time, but the native rock has yielded to sun and sand. In the rock itself there is a treacherous vein of clay, and the sand has at last eaten away the clay, and the fissures have gradually widened. A report was furnished to the Irrigation Department at Cairo, setting forth that the great temple was in imminent peril, and that a block of stone weighing two hundred and seventy tons was likely to fall and smash the only one complete statue out of the four. One of the embarrassing facts connected with the present Egyptian administration is that nothing can be done without the consent of half a dozen dominions and powers. Rameses himself would have told off a thousand slaves, and carted away the entire hill-top in a few weeks-he never allowed himself to be encumbered with red tape;-but under existing circumstances Rameses had to wait some months with the big block of stone impending over his head. Then the surveyor sent a still more urgent report, and ultimately Captain Johnson, R. E., and twelve English soldiers were sent up to Aboo Simbel in save Rameses. They found no less than three rocks to a dangerous condition: one measuring thirty four feet by twelve was taken in hand at once and broken up into small pieces; another of twenty-five tons was similarly dealt with; and then the biggest of all, weighing about two hundred and seventy tons, was tackled. No explosives of any kind could be used, as the two northernmost colossi are out of their equilibrium, and the least vibration might topple them over; so five stout iron cables were placed round the big block, and then it was broken up into small pieces and thrown down into the sand. Rameses may now sit in peace and watch the dawn break over the desert for another three thousand years.

## The Baltimore Convention.

The sixth annual convention of American Cemetery Superintendents was held at Baltimore Sept. 27, 28 and 29, and brought together many old members as well as several new ones, a number of whom were accompanied by their ladies.

President J. G. Barker called the convention to order and, after prayer by Rev. W. W. Davis, of Baltimore, read his annual address, from which we make the following extracts:

Gentlemen of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

Another year has passed and gone; its history is written. seems but a few days since we last met, the memory of the fifth annual convention is still fresh in our minds, it was an inspiring occasion, not only the sessions, but the visits to the various ceme teries and parks were occasions of profit as well as pleasure, and certainly we saw in them the push and perseverance characteristic of our western brethere. I should be very glad to speak of these visits separately, but my time and your patience is too limited for

that duty.

We have in these annual visits to different parts of the country an opportunity to see what others are doing, and compare plans and ways of management with each other.

Before this association was organized who would have thought of making each year the visits of the different cemeteries which we have made in attending these annual gatherings, and who of our membership is there, that has joined with us for the purpose of being enlightened in his duties, that has not been rewarded over and over again for the time taken and money expended in so do-

ing?

It has been my privilege to a limited extent to visit some cemeteries since we last met, and it is gratifying to note the favorable comments of those in charge, of the benefits of the association to them. In one instance a cemetery that has been in existence for many years where the old plan of allowing each purchaser to grade his lot to suit himself prevailed, and where no two are graded alke, and where an extended incongruity exists, was seen a section graded and finished on the lawn plan, both modes of finishing are alongside of each other, and I imagine the superintendent will have no difficulty in convincing those who own the old terraced lots as to which way is the most desirable to reconstruct them; these object lessons are the best instructors we have. It is useless to think that a cemetery laid out on the old terraced plan cannot be improved with terraces removed and graceful banks substituted, with grass instead of gravel in the walks, especially where they are liable to wash. It is surprising what agreeable changes a little work of this kind will make.

to planting and ornamentation I can say but little in this connection. The location of our several cemeteries are so far apart it is not easy to advise what to plant, it is a study, and should be a very careful one, this must be adapted to the locality in which we reside. I am convinced this duty with many is terribly neglected. I would suggest that all planting be made as permanent as possible. The hardy plants, of which the varieties are so great, and the delightful evergreens that we now have and that can be used in ornamenting our grounds, give such large resources to draw from that there is no excuse for not having anything that

we can use

I wish further to ask your careful consideration of our relato the undertakers. I feel the importance of this. We have tion to the undertakers. I feel the importance of this. We have to come in contact with them so often and their duties are of such a delicate nature that I feel sure I voice your feelings by saying that we should do all we can to help them. It was the pleasure of the speaker to address the Massachusetts funeral directors at their last annual meeting and enjoy their hospitality; it was also my pleasure to be present at the New England Undertakers' Association meeting the early part of the present month. These courtesies mark an era of progression, and I trust that in future we shall invite the local associations where we may meet to send at least one delegate to our meetings. We need the opinions of others of tion to the undertakers. one delegate to our meetings. We need the opinions of others of our work, for the reason that we do not see ourselves as others see us. I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of expressing ourselves on Sunday funerals. Considerable attention has been given to this subject by the funeral directors. There is a very decided feeling on the part of those whose services are demanded on funeral occasions that the time has fully come when united action on the part of the funeral director and superintendent should be expressed. I know there are cases that demand immeshould be expressed. I know there are cases that demand immediate attention and interment is required at once. I also know that the large majority of funerals could have taken place Satur-

day or Monday. A reform of this nature cannot be effected by funeral directors or the superintendent alone, it must be by united action, and it seems to me this is our chance to speak. I think there would be no trouble in making satisfactory arrangements with the funeral directors, as I know they are as anxious as we to with the funeral directors, as I know they are as anxious as we to have their Sundays at home with their families and friends. I do not believe in unnecessary Sunday labor or large funerals which attract a great crowd of people to the cemetery on the Sabbath day, a large majority of which come through mere idle curiosity. In my last address I called your attention to the importance of cemetery literature. I am glad that we have a paper devoted to our interests and that I hear of its being taken by a good many of the superintendents and others in the leading cemeteries. I also

of the superintendents and others in the leading cemeteries, I also know that there are many who ought to take it that have not subscribed, and I urge it upon you to assist in giving the MODERN CEMETERY a wider distribution. I have heard many expressions of satisfaction at the existence of this monthly visitor. There is this surety about our work, in many of the cemeteries the lot ownthis surety about our work, in many of the cemeteries the lot owners need to be educated as to the improvements that are being made in cemetery affairs and for a comparatively small investment the abolition of fences, hedges, and granite curbings can be secured, and many other reforms accomplished that cannot be done by the superintendent alone. We all know this is an age of advertising, and while cemetery officials have felt themselves exempt from the necessity of such methods, the MODREN CEMETERY has very clearly demonstrated that even our cameteries can be improved by demonstrated that even our cemeteries can be improved by a judicious distribution of printer's ink. Again I urge you to contribute more freely to its columns, give us your experience in short, concise articles. The proof that you can write it is that you can talk it, if you can do one you can the other; I hope you

Our finances are in good condition, a detailed statement of which you will have from the treasurer. Our membership is one hundred and twenty-seven, represented in twenty-three States and Canada, not near what it should be. What will you do to increase

I think we can double it: let us try?

Since our last meeting we have been called upon suddenly to mourn the death of the treasurer and secretary of the association. In the midst of a useful life Bro. Frank Higgins was called from his earthly labors. No one could have taken a deeper interest in his earthly labors. No one could have taken a deeper interest in the association or have worked more heartily for its success. With his family we mourn his loss, and trust He who is the father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow, will be their abiding comfort and support. J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a former member, has also passed away. And so we are reminded that slowly, it may be, but surely we too are passing along and that soon the places that know us now will know us no more forever.

The Secretary and Treasurer's report was read by Acting Secretary F.W. Higgins, and showed the association to be in excellent condition with a membership of 126, no debts and a creditable cash balance.

It was decided to hold morning and evening sessions, leaving the afternoon of each day for visiting cemeteries and parks. The balance of the forenoon was taken up by reading various communications, their disposal, introducing new members and general discussions.

Invitations had been extended by Mr. Hamill in behalf of the committee to visit Mt. Olivet and Loudon Park cemeteries, and accordingly the party was driven in suitable conveyances through various districts of Baltimore to the above cemeteries, where the gentlemen in charge chaperoned their guests on tours of inspection. Many interesting questions pertaining to cemetery work were here discussed in an informal manner and much useful knowledge obtained, thereby making the visits both profitable and entertaining. The crematory located in Loudon Park cemetery formed a very "warm" object of interest (the retort being still warm from an incineration of the day previous); but from general remarks and assertions made it was quite evident that cemetery superintendents are not ready to endorse cremation as the proper mode of disposing of the dead. During the afternoon the party was photographed in several groups, which will serve as souvenirs of the pleasant hours spent at Mt. Olivet and Loudon Park cemeteries.

The evening session opened by the calling of the roll, after which the president announced the usual committees. The first paper read was that of Mr. Hobert, of Minneapolis, on "First Experiences in Cemetery Management," which was warmly applauded. This interesting paper, as well as many of the following ones, will be published in our next issue.

Mr. Diering was called upon to favor the convention with such remarks as he thought might be of benefit, and in response this gentleman gave an interesting talk on his experiences in Woodlawn, New York.

Mr. Parce, of Riverside, Rochester, N. Y., then briefly spoke in a like manner.

Mr. Hamill not having had time to prepare his paper on the "Cemeteries of Baltimore," related verbally in a somewhat humorous strain their history, after which Mr. J. H. Shepard read the paper on "Headstones, or Gravemarks," prepared by Mr. M. A. Farwell, president of Oakwoods cemetery, which brought out an animated discussion on that subject, filling the evening until adjournment.

The morning session of the second day was preceded by prayer, after which the reports of the committees were called for.

The following officers were elected for the coming year, viz.: President, William Salway, Cincinnati, O.; Vice President, T. McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Eurich, Toledo, O.

The committee on place of next meeting reported in favor of Minneapolis, Minn., which was unanimously adopted, the time of meeting to be fixed by the executive committee.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Bro. Frank Higgins, late assistant superintendent of Woodmere cemetery, Detroit, Mich., and also on the death of J. Austin Scott, late president of Forest Hills cemetery, Ann Arbor, Mich.

After appointing the executive committee, A. W. Hobart, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Shepard, Chicago, Ill., and J. M. Boxell, St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Charles Nichols read extracts from his paper on "The Rise and Progress of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents." On motion it was resolved that this very lengthy and able paper be received with many thanks, be placed on file and extracts of same be printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Stone read an interesting paper on "The Care and Maintenance of Public Lots in City Cemeteries," which called forth remarks of approval from all sides.

Following Mr. Geo. H. Scott read his paper on "Sanitary Methods of Burial," in which he condemned all methods with the exception of the plain common earth burial or inhumation.

The morning session was concluded by the reading

of a brief paper on "The Influence of the Superintendent," by Mr. C. D. Phipps.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to visiting Patterson Park and Greenmount cemetery. Conveyances had again been provided for and the party were first driven to the park, where a brief stop was made, and from there by way of the Broadway boulevard and passing the widely known Hopkins Hospital to the cemetery. Here the genial superintendent conducted the visitors through the grounds where, among many thousand silent occupants, Booth, the slaver of our immortal Lincoln, lies in an unmarked grave. The romance connected with the origin of Greenmount is original and interesting and is here given. The former owner of the tract now comprised by this cemetery had an only daughter, who, in the most natural manner, became enamored with a youth; this young man her father did not approve of, and tried in every possible manner to prevent the young people from meeting, and finally employed a nightwatch to shoot unconditionally any man who might venture upon the grounds at night. The daughter upon one occasion stole out of the house one evening to meet her lover, and when returning home was shot dead by the nightwatch, being mistaken for a man. The death of his daughter through his own instrumentality so weighed on the old gentleman's mind that he at once decided to have the whole ground devoted to cemetery purposes.

After enjoying the hospitality of the superintendent by refreshing the inner man, the return trip was made when the shades of night were falling, and the party arrived at the hotel tired, but well pleased with the afternoon visits.

The evening of the second day had been selected for a visit incorpore to the celebrated steel works at Sparrow Point to witness the operations of this great industry, but owing to some mishap the larger mills were not working. It was thought best, therefore, to hold an evening session instead; this was fully attended and a number of ladies lent enchantment by their presence. On behalf of the entertaining committee, Mr. Hamill announced that conveyances would be on hand at 10 o'clock the next forenoon to afford the ladies and gentlemen an opportunity to visit Druid Hill Park, which was accepted with thanks. There still remained the reading of several papers, and these were now called for; the first one being "The Relation of the Funeral Director to the Superintendent," by a prominent funeral director. Extracts of this very lengthy paper were read by Mr. G. M. Painter, the same being ordered to be revised and printed in the proceedings. The paper treating the location, construction and drainage of avenues, by Mr. M. Brazil, was not read, but will be printed in the proceedings. Much regret was expressed that Mr. Brazil could not be present at the meeting.

The newly elected president, Mr. Wm. Salway, was

then called to take the chair by the retiring president and in a few well chosen and suitable remarks addressed the meeting on various pertinent subjects.

According to the programme announced the evening before the entire party were driven to Druid Hill by way of Eutah boulevard and North ave. Of all places visited this place certainly forms the crowning feature; the day was a perfect one, and beautifully winding drives, sheets of clear water, grand old specimens of trees and naturally wooded slopes, and the total absence of gaudy flowerbeds called forth the admiration of one and all. It was to be regretted that only so short a time could be devoted to this visit and after perambulating about, the party returned to the hotel, thoroughly pleased with the morning's visit, as well as with the excellent programme arranged by the executive committee.

The entertainment tendered by the various cemeteries and the sixth annual convention concluded as its predecessors a most enjoyable and profitable one.

## Albert Thorwaldsen.

Albert Thorwaldsen was born in Copenhagen in 1770, he was the son of a poor wood carver; and betrayed from early childhood the soul of an artist. He was in the habit of carrying his father's dinner to the shop, and while the old man was eating the son would, without his father's knowledge, correct his works. At last this was discovered by his father; and the boy was sent to the Royal Art Institute, where he was taught free of charge. At sixteen years of age he was awarded the first prize for beginners, the small silver medal. But so little conscious of his own ability was the young artist, that when the students of the Academy were to contest for the small gold medal, Thorwaldsen sneaked out of the room and made for his home; he thought the contest far past his ability. In the yard he was met by one of his teachers, who induced him to go back and try. In the afternoon he had won the contest. Two years later he was rewarded with the large gold medal of the Institute, after which he was entitled to several years' stipendium for travelling in foreign countries, studying their arts.

He went to Rome. Here he saw the monuments and architectural works of past ages, the treasures in marble, with which Roman warriors had loaded their ships, when they stripped old Hellas of her beauty—and which they preserved for a wondering world. For six years Thorwaldsen did not do much in the way of work. He wrote home: "The snow has melted from my eyes. With every day art is getting dearer to me; but with every day I see how far from perfection I am."

Most of his works during those years he destroyed. At last he finished his "Jason with the golden hide." All Rome was aroused. From every part of Italy they came to see this statue seven and one-half feet in height, and with the beauty of far-away ages called forth again. But nobody seemed able to buy the marble. The stipendium was gone, the artist was compelled to go back to

Denmark. The wagon was outside the house, the swarthy Italian was strapping his trunk to it, when word was sent that a friend of Thonaldsen's who was to go with him, could not go until the next day. The journey was postponed. That very day the English nobleman, Sir Thomas Hope, happened to come to his studio. The statue was sold; Thorwaldsen was saved for the art. He asked \$1,500, but Sir Hope paid him \$1,600.

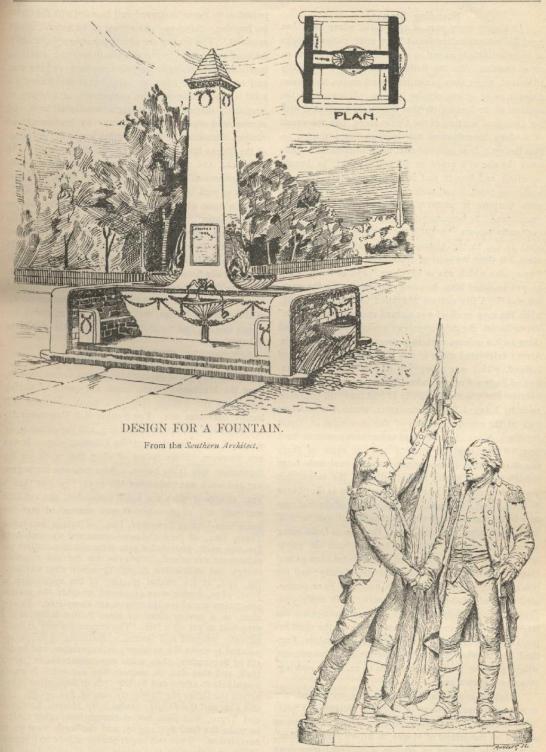
After this he remained in Rome, commencing the wonderful work of his life, incessantly working forth 'till death took the tools from his hands.

From every country they asked for his works. Thirty or forty scholars worked in his studio under his daily supervision. In 1862, after forty years work in Rome, he went home to live the rest of his life in Denmark. Several ships had been carrying home evidences of greatness to the nation that worshipped him. Now a man-of-war was loaded with 62 chests filled with treasures worth more than the gold of a world, and with that he came back. Never has man received a reception greater than this. The whole city of Copenhagen turned out to welcome him. The horses were unhitched from the carriage and through a shouting, laughing, weeping sea of human beings he was carried to the king's palace, where a suite of rooms was ready for him. The following year the building of "Thorwaldsen's Museum" was commenced, a two story building, over the portal of which the Goddess of Liberty stops her four snorting horses. In this building is to be found every work the master

In the yard is his resting place—a simple grave covered with roses and ivy, surrounded by the building as a monument greater than ever mortal got. But greater still is the monument erected in the heart of his nation; the memory of a man, loving and modest of heart, simple in habits, the equal of both king and beggar.

## London Monument.

The London monument was built in 1671-'77 by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the great London fire of 1666. It is placed about 200 feet from the spot where the fire first began in Pudding Lane. The pedestal of the monument is 40 feet high, and the whole structure 202 feet. Until the building of the Washington monument, the London monument was noted as being the loftiest isolated column in the world. It was erected at an estimated cost of £14,500. The staircase leading to the top of the column has 345 steps. There were originally four inscriptions on the monumentthree in Latin and the following in English: "This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by ye treachery and malice of ye popish faction, in ye beginning of September, in ye year of our Lord 1666, in order to ye carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating ye protestant religion and old English liberty, and ye introducing popery and slavery." wholly unfounded, and in 1832 these lines were finally obliterated by order of the Common Council of London.



BARTHOLDI'S "LAFAYETTE AND WASHINGTON" FOR THE CITY OF PARIS.

Standing Stones.

In almost every part of the world where man has fixed his habitation are found large, rude, unhewn blocks of stone artificially raised at some remote period to an erect position. In the British Isles they are especially abundant, where they sometimes stand singly, and sometimes in more or less regular groups. It was long the opinion of archœologists that they were connected with the Druidical worship of the Celtic races, but the result of modern investigation has been to throw doubts on that theory. It is believed that many of these monoliths mark the site of a grave or of a battlefield, as human skeletons and bronze and iron weapons have been, in numerous cases, found underneath them. Another possible purpose is preserved in the Scottish name of "hair-stane," or boundary-stone, by which they are occasionally known. A third use of these monoliths is at least as old as the historical books of the Old Testament, for there we read of Abimelech being made king "by a pillar which was in Shechem," and of Joash, when he was anointed king, standing "by a pillar as the manner was." A like custom prevailed in ancient Britain, when the king or chief was elected at the "Tanist stone" (from Tanist, the heir-apparent among the Celts), and there took a solemn oath to protect and lead his people. A very celebrated stone of this kind was the Lia Fail of Ireland, which was brought to Icolmkill for the coronation of Fergus Erc, and after being removed to Scone, became the coronation stone of Scotland, till conveyed away by Edward I. to Westminster, where it now forms part of the coronation chair of the sovereigns of Great Britain. A peculiar degree of sacredness seems to have invested any contract entered into at some of these stones. At one time a stone with an oval hole large enough to admit a man's head adjoined the monolithic group of Stennis, in Orkney. It was known as the "Stone of Odin," and continued until the middle of the last century to be the scene of the interchange of matrimonial and other vows-he who broke the vow of Odin being accounted infamous. It is said to have been the popular belief that any one who had in childhood been passed through the opening would never die of palsy; and the power of curing rheumatism was ascribed to a perforated stone of Maddorty, in Cornwall. Still more puzzling to archæologists than the single monoliths are the large symmetrical groups of them, of which the most remarkable and imposing is Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, England, and another remarkable description of monument, whose purpose is utterly unknown to us, is the rockingstone or loggan-stone.

Rocking-stones, or loggans, as they are called, are numerous in many places in England, Ireland and Scotland, and nearly every other country. One, situated at a place on the Island of Magee, in Brown's Bay, Ireland, is popularly believed to acquire a rocking, tremulous motion at the approach of sinners and malefactors. These-rocking stones are large masses of rock so finely

poised as to move backward and forward with the slightest impulse. Some of them appear to be natural, others artificial. The former are chiefly granite rocks, in which feldspar and porphyry are abundantly present; and these ingredients becoming rapidly decomposed, and the dust and sand washed away by rains, what was formerly a solid rock soon assumes the appearance of a group of irregularly-shaped pillars having a rhomboidal horizontal section, and separated into portions by horizontal and vertical fissures. As disintegration proceeds, the edges of the blocks forming the pillars are first attacked and disappear, and finally the pillars become piles of two or more spheroidal rocks resting upon each other. If, now, a mass of rock be so situated as to preserve its equilibrium in spite of the gradual diminution of its base or point of support, a rocking-stone is the result. The artificial ones appear to have been formed by cutting away a mass of rock around the center-point of its base. In Greece, rocking-stones occur as funeral monuments, and are generally found on conspicuous places near the sea. Some rocking-stones occur near to the remains of ancient fortifications, which seems to bear out a statement in one of the poems of Ossian, that the bards walked round the stones singing, and made it move as an oracle of the fate

## Bunker Hill Monument.

Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, gave the Mechanics' Association the credit of having completed the Bunker Hill monument. History will hardly bear him out. The Bunker Hill Monument Association was incorporated in 1823, and the corner stone was laid near the close of the following year. It was not, however, till the spring of 1827 that work on the monument was fairly begun. Next year the funds gave out and work was suspended till 1834. In less than a year afterward work was again suspended, and but little was said till 1839, when it was announced that two gentlemen-Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, and Judah Truro, Esq., of New Orleans-promised to contribute \$10,000 each, provided a sum sufficient to complete the monument was raised. But even this did not stimulate energy and enthusiasm enough to secure what was lacking, and, at the annual meeting of the association in June, 1840, doubts were expressed whether the present generation would see the monument completed. Shortly after, in a sewing circle of some Boston ladies, it was proposed to get up a fair. The suggestion was enthusiastically adopted and several committees of ladies appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and by the 5th of September, 1840, a fair was commenced in Quincy Hall, and that day its success was assured. magnificient affair, and by the 15th of September it had netted the ladies the handsome sum of \$30,035.50. To this sum and the \$20,000 pledged by Messrs. Lawrence and Truro, was soon added enough from other sources to make the fund \$55,153.27, and the work went on to completion. Thus this imperishable tribute to freedom, which had its origin in a manly love of patriotism, was carried forward and completed by the love, fervor and devotion of woman.



There are a few delinquent subscribers on our list, will they kindly remit before the end of the year?

A marble deposit has been discovered at Gouverneur, N. Y. It is of a rich blue tint and of good quality.

Carthage, N. Y., has offered the Canton Marble Co. six acres of ground and a good water power, an equivalent of \$10,000, if the company will locate their proposed mills at that point.

Spencee & Coombs, of Great Falls, N. H., recently completed a neatly designed and substantially constructed receiving for the Farmington Cemetery Association, Farmington, N. H.

Chicago jobbers say that business since the strike has been picking up. Dealers who have been holding orders on account of the strike are now getting them in and the indications are for a

A syndicate has purchased a large tract of land in Western North Carolina, which is rich in marble, iron and tale, and have organized a stock company to develop the mineral wealth and build up a manufactuing town.

According to the Spokane, Wash, Spokesman Wm. A. Myrick, of Myrick & Co, monument dealers of that city, has disappeared, leaving debts and forged notes to the amount of nearly \$50,000. At last accounts he had been located but not arrested.

Edward H. Kavanagh has disposed of his marble works in Gloucester, Mass., and contemplates opening a more extensive establishment in Boston. Mr. Kavanagh is an ex-president of the New England Marble Dealers' Association and a popular man in that section.

The Cambria Marble Company has been organized in Hart-ford County, Md, with a capital of \$100,000 to operate a quarry at Cambria. The stone is in large veins and of a rich green, almost equal to verde antique. It is beautiful when polished and is adopted for ornamental purposes.

Several monument firms of Cleveland, O., have preferred charges against the assistant superintendent of one of the local cemeteries, in which they claim that he has used his position to further the interests of another monument concern. The charges are being investigated by the cemetery board.

Mr. C. J. Field who represents the Chicago branch of the Vermont Marble Co., called upon the MONUMENTAL News recently and reported an excellent trade in his territory. Mr. Field says there is a growing sentiment in Iowa in favor of the formation of a dealers association, and he thinks the time is not far distant when excellent as executively excellent. when such an organization will be formed.

The DesMoines Register speaks in flattering terms of a marble bust on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair, executed by a girl only 17 years of age, Miss Nellie Walker, daughter of E A. Walker, the marble dealer at Moulton, Ia. The young girl had never had an hour's training or instruction in the art and did not even know the use of tools when she first began work on the bust.

The Chicago Inter Ocean's monument to its reporter, Leonard Washburne, who was killed in a railroad accident some months ago, was dedicated at Clinton, Ind., during the month. The memorial is simple in design and consists of two hammered bases and a polished die of Barre granite, the whole not exceeding six feet in height. It was furnished by Hoffman & Co., of Chicago

An Italian marble statue of St. Aloysins, designed for the church of that name, in Washington, D. C., executed by Joseph Didusch, of Baltimore, for Hugh Sisson & Son, of that city, is much admired as a work of art. The figure is heroic in size and represents the Saint standing in an easy attitude, holding a crucifix and cluster of Easter lilies to his breast. None of the details of the priestly robes seem to have been omitted.

Several subscribers have written us recently expressing not only their own, but their foremen's pleasure in reading the MONUMENTAL NEWS. Will those of our readers who have foremen or other assistants who would be interested in reading the News,

kindly send us their addresses and we will forward them sample copies without charge. Everyone identified with monumental art should read the MONUMENTAL NEWS.

D. K. Tenny in recommending a granite macadam dressing for Madison, Wisconsin, says: "The top dressing of Chicago's macadam streets is crushed granite with an underlying substructure of limestone. Such streets are splendid, scarcely wear at all, are almost free from dust and are never muddy, it is claimed by those who ought to know that they are ten times more durable than all limestone, and certainly far more satisfactory

Among the visitors to Chicago during dedication week at the World's Fair were, Messrs. Louis Homerick, of Homerick & Lehner, Galena; H. R. Dodge, of Dodge & Baker, Webster City, Ia.; J. A. Lutz, of Blair, Neb.; M. Muldoon, Louisville, Ky.; John B. Slaughter. Goshen, Ind.; E. L. Passmore, Fulton, Ill.; D. Kane, Sturgis, Mich.; M. Baldwin, Ottawa, Ill.; Wm. Lichtenwater, Shelbyville, Ills.; Fred C. Bandel, Crawfordsville, Ind.; B. A. Franklin, LaPorte, Ind.; C. H. Kaylor, Naperville, Ill. Most of these gentlemen reported business as active in their towns. Most of these gentlemen reported business as active in their towns.

Messrs. J. & P. Brunet, of Cote des Neiges, Quebec, have a true appreciation of the value of printer's ink. They recently erected an imposing monument to a prominent citizen and are advertising the fact by the use of a large cut which has appeared in all the leading French papers of Montreal. In design the memorial is of the Gothic order, it is constructed of red, blue and grey granites and under a canopy above the die is a bronze bust of the 31 ft. 6 in. high. It was erected in memory of Senator C. S. Ro-dier. The monument is 9 feet square at the base and

The editorial rooms of the MONUMENTAL News had a very narrow escape from fire during the month of September. While the loss suffered was small, the consequent confusion and the subsequent illness of the editor, (who is still confined to his home) caused the omission of several articles from our October number, for which we owe some of our subscribers and advertisers apology. We will endeavor to make amends this month. granite obelisk in Elmwood cemetery, Detroit, Mich., illustrated in the International Edition for October, it should have been stated, was the work of Cartwright Brothers of that city.

Walter Foster, of Norfolk, Neb., writes to the MONUMENTAL News as follows: "I would like to know when and where the process originated of putting photographs of deceased persons in the monuments that have been erected to their memory, and whether the process is a success? I should be pleased to see the subject discussed through the columns of the MONUMENTAL News by those who have any experience with this class of work! [Patents have been granted on various plans for inserting photographs in monuments, but we do not know that the practice has ever come in monuments, but we do not know that the practice has ever come into general use anywhere. Unless the photographs so inserted can be protected from the hot rays of the sun, they are quite likely to fade. Such a device however, no matter how successful would be inartistic, hence undesirable.-ED ]

Mr. William Laben, of New York, president of the National Marble Workers' Association, was in Chicago last month, and is reported by the Inter Ocean as follows. Speaking of the association's aims he said: "In New York City there are two general associations co-operating with each other—the Marble Employers' and the Marble Employers' organizations. The latter organization is composed of three bodies—the cutters', carvers' and setters', the polishers', and the helpers' organizations.

"The fundamental principles guiding the employes' organization are that they will not cut, set, or handle any marble for any employer who handles the imported manufactured article. We don't object to the marble being received in this country in the rough, but we want the work done here. Neither will we cut, set or handle any marble for any employer where prison labor does the work.

the work.

"The employers' organization will not employ any man who will work for any other employer who handles the imported manufactured, or the prison labor article. The minimum rate of wages for all cutters and setters in New York City is \$3.50 and for car-

for all cutters and setters in New York City is \$3.50 and for carvers, \$4 per day.

Owing to the combination, as I have outlined, of the employers' and employes' associations the trade is so good in New York City that over 40 per cent of the workers make \$4.50 and \$5 per day, and as the trade there only works eight hours a day the result is that nearly 3,000 marble workers are constantly employed, and there is not in New York City to-day an idle marble cutter. We will not work for any one who is not a member of our employers' association, and they will employ no one unless he is a member of the employees' association. We have been in existance seven years, the Employers' Association four years. Since the affiliayears, the Employers' Association four years. Since the affiliation of the two organizations four years ago there has been no general strike among the marble cutters.

"As the President and representative of the Workers' Association, I have been to Europe three times on investigating tours. I returned Aug. 20 from my last trip. The condition of the laboring people in Europe, especially Belgium and England, is truly terrible. In Belgium the marble trade is carried on on the tenement house system. The father does the cutting and setting, the wife does the rough or laboring work and the children do the polishing. They earn by their united work what is equivalent to 60 or 70 cents.

"In London the marble trade has been destroyed. England is partially free trade, Belgium is absolutely so. The work is done so much cheaper in Belgium that the London market is supplied entirely from there. The awful condition I have depicted among the workers of Belgium is what the English have had to contend against, and if we had not our two organizations to keep out this work sent to us, executed by the pauper labor of Europe, we too would be driven from the field and many thousands of men would be idle. This is the only city on the continent where imported pauper and prison-manufactured marble has a foothold. Instead of having the same condition of affairs as we have in New York, you have two or three hundred men employed here at a low rate of wages. If this imported labor and prison stuff were barred out within one year there would be working in Chicago 2,500 marble men. There is nearly as much marble work to be done in Chicago as in all the capitals of Europe combined. The market in this city is about destroyed, and I have come on to see if I cannot bring about the same results as in New York.'

The granite cutters at Concord, N. H. are still out and have declined to have further conferences with the Commercial club of that city, which was trying to bring about a settlement.

## OURILLUSTRATIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

The Gagliani monument in the Campo Santo, Genoa.

The Silssby Family Monument, Forest Hills cemetery, Boston.

Original designs for Granite Cap and Sarcophagus Monuments.

Martin Monument, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., C. E. Taynton & Co., designers.

REGULAR EDITION.

The New York Columbus Statue. Page 421. Entrance to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky. Page 426.

Superintendent's Office and Waiting Room, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky. Page 427.

Design for a Fountain. Page 431.

Bartholdi's "Lafayette and Washington." Page 431.

Statuary at the World's Fair. Page 423.

## 

E. F. Stohlman succeeds the Dunning Marble & Granite Co, Erie, Pa.

M. D. Hammond & Co. recently commenced business at Pawnee City, Neb. 1882. 1892.

POINTS ON GRANITE.

## ROSE SWEDE:

## We have tried

Hard to fill orders promptly during the past year, but there was such an avalanche of orders that we were not equal to it in every case.

We have now, opened a yard at Aberdeen, Scotland, where we store rough stock which we import by the cargo from Sweden, and are now receiving heavy shipments for fall and winter supply.

## This Granite

Recommends itself when finished in first class shape, costs no more than other grades of Swede Granite of similar finish.

Send your orders to headquarters.

## JONES BROTHERS.

Main Office, 53 and 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. Western Office, Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill. Quarry and Works, Barre, Vt. Foreign Office, Aberdeen, Scotland.

# Bradbury Marble Co.,

Wholesalers and Finishers of

## GEORGIA

AND OTHER

# **△MARBLES** ▷

Monumental and Building Marbles, Tiles, &c.



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

Nos. 1211 to 1229 South 2d Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The \$25,000 equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan will be unveiled on the City Hall plaza, Philadelphia, next May in the presence of the entire National Guard.

A statement in the Washington Star that D. G. Kalb, of Illinois, is the only man living who saw the beginning and completion of the Washington monument, has called out a number of refutations—one from a man who helped draw the corner-stone, and another, an octogenarian, who says that he worked on the monument the first day it was started and was there when the work was finished.

There died in Paris last month one of the most curious, and at the same time one of the most commendable types in an artistic industry of that city-Eugene Gonon, the bronze founder, whose labors did much to restore the cire perdu process of casting statues by which he secured most perfect results. He was a veritable artist in his trade, an indefatigable worker and self-sacrificing in the cause of art, surmounting all obstacles in his desire to achieve perfection in his work. The process is a difficult and laborious one and most founders hesitate to employ it, yet Gonon consecrated seven years of his life to the preparation and casting of the famous relief of "Mirabeau," by Dalou, which adorns the Chamber of Deputies, probably the largest work ever cast by the cire perdu process. Other important castings by him are Gerome's "Gladiator," Fremict's "Dogs," and "Fatality," by Christophle. Gonon died poor, having lived of late years upon a modest pension from the French Government, accorded him in return for a manuscript giving recipes and a description of his invention for the casting of bronze.

A large spot of rust on the statue of Liberty in New York harbor was found upon investigation to be due to a faulty drain pipe.

## SCULPTOR,

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 IIXI4 SAMPLE.

13 Second Street,

IRVING. TROY, N. Y.

Cast here for Soldiers' and Sallors' Monument, Manches-ter, N. H., 1877

ESTABLISHED 1868

## NATIONAL FINE ART FOUNDRY

218 E. 25th Street, NEW YORK.



-CASTS-ARTISTS' MODELS

and executes Architects' designs in

STANDARD BRONZE.

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

## Vaults and

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.

M. H. MOSMAN

## Bronze

arrison in Cincinnati. Tombs, Doors and Memoria. s from new designs to order. Correspondence so and estimates furnished. CHICOPEE, MASS.

for Illustrated Haud Book J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., New York, 

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.

# MATTHEWS BROTHERS, Ellettsville Steam Stone Works.

ROUGH and SAWED BUILDING STONE, CAPS, SILLS, COLUUNS, ASHLAR FLAGGING, BASES, &c.

We make a specialty of Monumental Bases, Cemetery Curbing, Vaults or anything connected with the monumental trade. ELLETTSVILLE, IND.

## Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

The New Westerly Granite Co., of Milford, N. H., has been bought out by P. P. Matheson who continues the business under the style of the New Westerly Granite Works. Mr. Matheson, writes that his quarry is in good condition and is turning out some very fine light granite.

We have received from E. T. Barnum, the well-known wire and iron manufacturer, of Detroit, Mich, copies of his new fall catalogues. They embrace a very large variety of modern designs in iron and wire work, many of which will be of interest to the monument trade.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error has caused us to give the wrong street address in the advertisement of Wm. C. Townsend, the widely-known marble and granite importer of Zanesville, O. and New York. Mr. Townsend's spacious New York offices are conveniently located at 138 Fifth Ave., near 19th street, where he or his manager, E. O. Townsend, will be pleased to receive dealers whenever they vi:it the eastern metropolis.

The most extensive manufacturers of rustic monumental work in this country are Messrs. Cross & Rowe, of Bedford, Ind. Mr. F. O. Cross established the branch of the monumental business in Chicago a number of years ago, but soon became convinced of the desirability of being able to give his patrons prompter and more satisfactory service, when he removed to his present quarters at Bedford, Ind. About this time he formed a co-partnership with Mr. T. A. Rowe, of Lynchburg, Va., one of the best known monument dealers in the southeast, and by their united efforts they have in a comparatively short time built up a large trade. The firm are preparing to make a very unique display at the Columbian Exposition next year.

When in the market for Concord granite, dealers will find it to their interest to correspond with John

Swenson of West Concord, N. H. Mr. Swenson's quarry produces a grade of stock that gives general satisfaction and which he is prepared to furnish either in the rough or manufactured.

W. H. PERRY, Concord, N. H., informs the trade that he has issued a new price list which may be had by addressing him, or H. A. Rockwood, 14. Cyclorama Place, Indianapolis, Ind. All former price lists are withdrawn.

Mc Donnell & Sons, of Quincy, Mass., and Barclay Bros., of Barre, Vt., have formed a co-partnership and purchased the quarry of the Dirigo Granite Co., at Barre. The new company will operate under the style of The Barre Granite Co.

P. RIENHALTER & Co., successors of the Westerly Granite Co., Niantic, R. I. and 18 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., are making some extensive repairs at their works at Niantic, R. I. They have placed new steam power, two new engines, polishing machinery, saws, turning lathes, and will soon have an entire new plant. This firm has an extensive trade in England for their rough stock, and are making monthly shipments. They are doing the finest class of finished work, as well as furnish rough stock to the trade.

"QUINCY is as busy as a bee," writes Swingle & Falconer "and everybody is on the jump. We have our sheds full of cutters and improving every hours' time." Granite dealers may find it to their interest to correspond with this enterprising firm.

A. MARNOCK & Co., Quincy, Mass., invite the attention of buyers of foreign granite, to their novel advertisement in this issue of the MONUMENTAL NEWS. While they are manufacturers of Quincy and other New England granites, they are also importers, and solicit an opportunity of quoting prices.

# PETERSBURG GRANITE @ QUARRYING @ CO.

OUR GRANITE

Is of a Bluish Color, Medium Grain, Free from Rust, takes a High Polish, and Hammers very fine. These qualities, together with modern machinery and skilled workmen, enables us to manufacture the finest of Monumental and Building Work. We are also producers of Rough Stock of any size, for the trade. The climate in which our works are located, permits work at all seasons of the year. All orders promptly filled. Estimate on all kinds of Granite Work, furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

Quarries and Works, Petersburg, Virginia. General Offices, 38 Wall Street, New York.

## PETERSBURG GRANITE QUARRYING COMPANY.

# BLUE MOUNTAIN GRANITE WORKS.

GRANITE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ROUGH SOUTH RYEGATE, VT.

OR FINISHED WORK.

We make a specialty of Ryegate Granite in the rough, 50c per cubic foot F. O. B. cars South Ryegate and the same freight rate as Barre Try us for your estimate before buying.

All our work is warranted.

RED SCOTCH York Granife Comp RED SWEDE RED BEACH, QUINCY.

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

67 West 23d Street, NEW YORK CITY.

SCOTCH, SWEDISH, AND AMERICAN GRANITES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

> Clinton Building,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

CARRARA, ITALY.

ROUGH STOCK

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

# OUARRIED FOR THE TRADE.

Dies, Bases, etc., squared up and polished, Slabs one face polished. Designs made with the Air Brush for the trade either from sketches sent or original designs furnished. SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

## FREDERICK & FIE

Quarries and Works,

Established 1839.

QUINCY, MASS.



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, -

The Kansas Way.

We noticed a tombstone man starting out this morning with his grip full of samples and a double barrel shot gun. It is evident he expects to do business in his line even if he has to make it himself. - Kansas Paper.

From our regular correspondent.

## QUINCY, MASS.

"In all my experience I never found business any better than at the present time," said a well known manufacturer last month. "There are no very large jobs on hand, but there are any quantity of small orders on the market and Quincy has had more than her share."

At all the sheds visited it was about the same story, and there is every indication that a good winter will be the result. The quarry owners are on the jump shipping stock and have about all they can do to attend to local orders. Altogether there is a far different condition of things than existed two months ago, and every day helps to straighten out some poor unfortunate who remained idle during the long lockout.

Early in the year the Quincy manufacturers were hopeful of making an exhibit at the world's fair, and there was every reason to believe that they would up to the time of the lockout. The long suspension of business, as the result, made an exhibition of any kind look rather dubious and the scheme had about fallen through. But it has again been revived and the matter has now been taken hold of with renewed interest and the chances are that Quincy's great industry will be represented as it should be at Chicago. Notices were sent out to all of the manufacturers last month by the committee having the matter in charge, asking them to inform the committee as to what they as individuals or firms would do towards contributing for the exhibit, and the answers thus far have been most satisfactory. The space at the fair has been reserved and there is no doubt that it will be

T. F. Mannex, West Quincy, has built a polishing mill in connection with his sheds and is running eight

The Quincy Granite Co. are running their saws night and day and are doing a rushing business.

F. Barnicoat has made an addition to his new sheds at South Quincy. His largely increasing monumental work in connection with his sculpturing made the addition necessary. Among the several figures he has just finished is one of Hope from Freeport granite for the Michigan Granite Co. of Michigan. He is also modelling a sitting figure of Memory and also one in a kneeling position.

S. H. Barnicoat is making a 40-foot addition to his sheds.

Swingle & Falconer are doing a good business at their yards, South Quincy, and are turning out some

neat monuments, many of original design.

Mr. T. H. McDonnell, of the firm of McDonnell & Sons, returned home from a pleasure trip through Europe the last of the month. He had a splendid time and there were very few places on the other side that he did not visit.

Marnock & Co., South Quincy, have got in a good line of foreign granites as well as all grades of New England.

McDonnell & Kelley have enough orders already to keep their men working far into the winter and requests

for estimates are daily coming in.

"Setting up" is usually the part of the retailer's business and seldom comes within the scope of the wholesaler. But Mr. Charles G. Willison has willingly performed that work the past month, since the news was wired on from the Golden Gate that he was a father. The trade extend congratulations and hope that Charlie will never have occasion to experience the difference between "sitting" and "setting up," as far as the new partner in his business is concerned.

The Granite Railway Co. are turning out four large columns of over five tons weight each for the new building of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. This firm is also furnishing the stone for the addition to William H. Vanderbilt's handsome residence, Fifth avenue and 58th street, New York.

# WE ADVERTISE—— TO INCREASE——

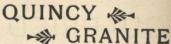
Our business. We have the stock to fill orders and the facilities and reputation of giving a buyer his money's worth. We treat our patrons in a way that makes them our friends. This may catch some one who has not written to us when they have work to place. To these let us remind, not to neglect us as we may do you good. We are quoting special prices on foreign work for Spring delivery.

## SWINGLE & FALCONER,

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN GRANITES.

Head office and works, QUINCY, MASS., Foreign office <sup>25</sup> Thistic St., Aberdeen, Scotland.



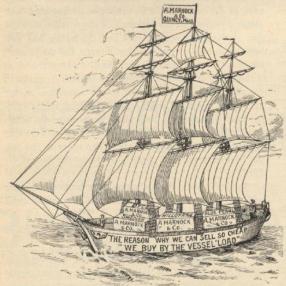


MONUMENTAL WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAM POLISHING WORKS.

QUINCY, MASS.

# ATTENTION DEALERS



We are giving special attention to the importation of

## FOREIGN GRANITES,

and invite correspondence with retail dealers.

Write for sketches and estimates on our Stock monuments, it will be to your interest to get our prices.

We are quoting lowest prices on all

## NEW ENGLAND GRANITES,

as well as on Scotch, Irish and Swedish granite monumental work.

Good Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Shipment.

# A. MARNOCK & CO., SOUTH QUINGY, MASS.

The design for the new Herald building, New York, shows a three-story structure in pure Italian renaissance style. It is modeled upon the Palace of the Counsels at Verona. On three sides there will be deeply recessed arcades behind columns of polished granite. The remainder of the fronts will be of artificial stone richly ornamented and inlaid with marble. Two colossal figures, representing typesetters, will stand on either side of a bell with uplifted maces to strike the hours. The cornice will be surmounted by statues of Minerva at and near the corners and by owls at all other points.







From our regular Correspondent.

BARRE, VT.

I am a little tardy this week and don't know as my missive is entitled to space, I wrote my last one a little too quick to get in the settlement of the labor difficulty but by the time the News was out everybody was so hard at work that any discrepancy with the correspondence was never noticed. I have spent the day among the sheds. Everybody is at work, and at the shed of E. L. Smith & Co. the day is spliced with kerosene lamps on account of the hurry they are in to finish a large job.

The Association sheds in town will all be closed tomorrow out of respect to the memory of Chas. H. Hunton, of C. H. Hunton & Co., who died Sunday of typhoid fever after a long illness. Mr. Hunton was a leading member of the lodge of Free Masons here, and the funeral will be conducted by Granite City Lodge. He was a popular citizen and a practical member of the large association of granite manufacturers, and a man who will be missed in town.

Some little relief was experienced last week Monday evening, by the settlement of the apprentice question, which had threatened, ever since the settlement of the strike, to become a disturbing element. The trouble arose in consequence of the number of apprentices employed by some firms during the summer, particularly young blacksmiths. Some firms it was also claimed had more apprentice cutters than the number of journeyment they employed gave them a right to have, so on Monday evening committees from the Union and the Association met, and after discussion of the question, adopted the tollowing resolution: "We agree to the manufacturers interpretation of the apprentice question, but insist that the agreement be entorced in case of violation since said agreement was signed Sept. 26, 1892.

The manufacturers interpretation of said agreement was that those apprentices that were at work previous to the signing of the new agreement, were not affected by said agreement, but it would only apply to those who might come to work after Sept. 26.

As the new agreement is now understood the manufacturers are now restricted from hiring any more apprentices until they have in their employ sufficient journeymen to conform to said agreement."

A piece of dirty work was the mutilating of three nearly finished stones in the shed of Littlejohn & Milne, one night last week. The work on the stones had been done by non-union men, and pieces were knocked from the corners of all three that rendered all of the work done useless, and spoiled the stones, valued at \$150.

E. L. Smith & Co. are nearly ready to ship one of the largest pieces of work ever done in town, and well worth a visit if one is at all interested in the carving of granite. The job is the vault of D. C. Shepard, of St. Paul, Minn., and is to be shipped the latter part of this week. The stones are all finished with the exception of the two large roof pieces, 28x8x2, which are now standing on edge in the shed and receiving the attention of a gang both night and day, and the ridge piece which is now at the quarry. Mr. Smith has also another large job in course of perfection for Hodges & McCarthy, of St. Louis, which stands 50 feet high when completed, and has some large stones in its makeup. The bottom base is 11 ft. 6 in. square, the second 9 ft. 8 in. sq. and 1½ ft. high, the next 8½ ft. sq. by 1½ ft. high, the fourth 8 ft. 10 in. sq. by 1 ft. 3 in. high, the die 6½ ft. sq. by 4 ft. 2 in. high, the plinth 6 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. high; then a stone 5 ft. 3 in. sq. by 13 in. high, surmounted by a spire 5 feet square at the base and rising 36 feet and 4 inches. It is not polished and is all fine hammered work. The firm are employing now about 65 men and are rushed with work.

C. H. More & Co. have just finished a large shed for the storage of fuel next the track which will probably be used for a polishing shed next season. C. E. Tayntor & Co, are rushing business at their new sheds, and 60 men are swinging hammers there at present. A visit this afternoon failed to disclose either C. E. or his cousin and manager, E. M. Tayntor, at the office, but work was in full blast, the leading piece on the tapis being the Estey family monument, which has been fully described in the News. The new sheds are well worth a visit, being heated by steam, and fitted up in every way for convenience sake.

H. D. Cotton, the architect of the Barre cemetery vault which is to be built this winter, and a former employe of the Chicago *Reporter*, is stopping in town with his wife for a short time.

## An Egyptian Superstition.

The Egyptians believe that human life had its seat in the head. In order that the dead person should not really perish altogether, reproductions of the form, and particularly of the face, of the defunct were provided for the soul to take up a residence in. As many as forty such images have been found in a single tomb, and for the same object rich people had numerous statues made to represent themselves as well as the dear departed.

Owing to the perpetuation of this notion that carved and sculptured figures of human beings are occupied by spirits, it is very difficult to find a statue in Egypt today that has not been more or less detaced and broken by the natives, who imagine that in this manner they can render such spirits powerless to harm them.—Washington Star.

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0	E.	-11	16	81	1000 to	0 1500.
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## Quaint Epitaphs.

Tablets in Middlesex county, Mass., recall men who lived and died like heroes 117 years ago. One of them, that of Fisk's Hill, Lexington, reads, for instance:

At this well, April 19, 1775,
James Hayward, of Acton,
met a British soldier,
who, raising his gun, said:
"You are a dead man."
"And so are you," replied Hayward.
th fired; the soldier was instantly kill

Both fired; the soldier was instantly killed and Hayward mortally wounded. He died on the following day.

While his life was ebbing away, he said to his father:

"Hand me my powder-horn and bullet pouch. I started with one pound of powder and forty balls. You see what is left. I never did such a forencon's work before."

Upon a tombstone in the cemetery connected with St. James's Protestant Episcopal church, Baltimore, Md., at the head of the grave of a man who died October 5, 1775, is the following:

"My pilgrim's race is run apace.
My resting place is here.
This stone was got to keep the spot,
Lest men should dig too near."

This at Wigton, Cumberland, England:

Here lies John Taggart of Honest fame, Of stature small, and a leg lame; Content he was with portion small, Kept a shop at Wigton—that is all.

The following was discovered in an old churchyard in the North of Scotland:

> Here lies the body of Alexander MacPherson, He was a very extraordinary person; He was two yards high in his stocking feet, And kept his accourrements clean and sweet.

He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo
Plump through
The gullet; it went in at his throat,
And came out at the back of his coat.

Epitaph on a woman who sold earthenware for a living:

Beneath this stone lies Catherine Gray, Changed from a busy life to lifeless clay. By earth and clay she got her pelf. And now she's turned to earth herself.

My weeping friends let me advise, Abate your grief and dry your eyes. For what avai's a flood of tears. Who knows within a sum of years In some tall pitcher or broad pan She in her shop may be again.

And how is this for a loving, consumptive husband?

Weep not for me my Charlotte, dear, You no I'm better off For well you know'd my sufferins hear And what a dredful koff.

WM. M. HALL, (In my eighty-second year).

At Pemaquid, Me., upon a crumbling stone, one can still decipher the following, although it dates back to 1627:

Behold, my dad is gone
And left me here to mourn,
But hope in Christ I have
That he and I will save.



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## First Memorial of Captain Cook.

No "colossal bust or column trophied for triumphal show" is needed in Australia to perpetuate the memory of Captain James Cook. In the people's hearts enduring monuments have been raised, and generations yet unborn will treasure his name perhaps more dearly when they contemplate the great nation of which he was the founder. National gratitude, however, expressed itself with a public memorial as early as March 19, 1822, when a philosophical society, formed in Sydney that year, initiated its career by causing an appropriate inscription to be cut on a prominent rock overlooking Botany Bay, where Cook first landed on April 28, 1770, in the Endeavour. The noble bronze statue of the great navigator, by Woolner, which now adorns Hyde Park, Sydney, was unveiled by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson on February 25, 1879, the centenary of his tragic death at Hawaii (Owhyhee) having been commemorated 10 days previously. The foundation block of the handsome granite column which forms the pedestal was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh on March 27, 1869. While the artist was engaged on this work. Captain Watson erected another statue. at his own expense, at Randwick, and it was publicly viewed for the first time on the 146th anniversary of Cook's birth-October 27th, 1874. - Melbourne Standard.

## The Tomb of Mother Goose.

Dr. A. P. Keil, Professor of Native and Modern Languages in Hanover College, during his trip through New England this summer made a point of looking up everything that he could find which was of historical interest. Among other places he visited the graveyard of the old South Church, in Boston, and while there he found an old and battered tombstone with the following legend:

Here lyes ye Bodye of Mary Goose, Wife to Isaac Goose.

Immediately the thought came to the Professor that this might be the tomb



of the original Mother Goose, and his subsequent investigations have proved it to be true. Strange, indeed, does it seem that Bostonians could have allowed to fall into oblivion almost the very resting place of their first poetess, the author of "Mother Goose's melodies,"

## High-Heeled Angels.

On the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes.

The Bath Enterprise recalls a story that a former pastor of the North Congregational Church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question:

voted Universalist with the question:
"Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an
angel with high-heeled shoes on its
foot?"

"Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond,
"I can't say that I ever did, but did you
ever see one without them?"

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## Marble and Granite Workers Supplies.

If our readers do not find the supplies for which they are in need, as advertised in these pages, they will oblige us very much by making known their wards to the MONUMENTAL NEWS, and we will endeavor to furnish the desired information.

A foreign concern is sending to American stonedealers, circulars, descriptive of a composition, said to be very effective in closing seams, joints and other defects in marble and granite. The mastic is made of ground granite and marble mixed with clay, it can be colored to represent any stone, and is said to be very desirable

A two years' study at Gizeh has convinced archæologists that the Egyptian stone workers of 4000 years ago had a surprising acquaintance with what had been considered modern tools. Among the many tools used by the pyramid builders were both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills, like those of to-day, were set with jewels (probably corundum, as the diamond was very scarce), and even lathe tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen that the cutting marks in hard granite give no indication of wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.

## Recent Patents.

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

483,143. Composition of matter for cleaning brown stone, Henry J. Ecker and George F. Ecker, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 5, 1892.

483,565. Artificial Marble, Jorgen G. Maardt, Copenhagen, Denmark Filed Sept. 24, 1890

## What Comes from Advertising.

Undoubtedly the trade will be glad to know that among more recent discoveries on the planet, Mars, were found some of W. H. Perry's Rock Face Crystal Granite Monuments, from his patent designs. This proves beyond question that push, energy and advertising in the MONUMENTAL NEWS will enlarge ones field of business beyond competition. We are not informed who Mr. Perry has traveling on Mars.



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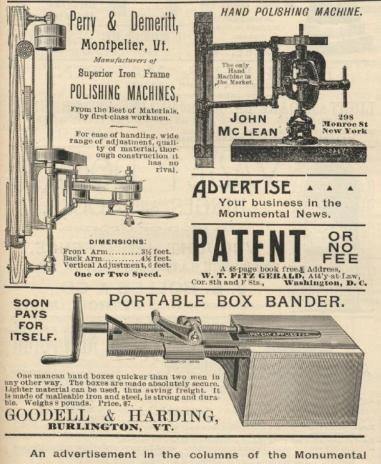
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## Colored Statuary.

The modern archaeological research is exerting great influence upon thought of the present day, that the closer the past is brought to us and the less mysterious its art, literature and religion appear the more sympathetic the present becomes, receives constant illustration. One of the most significant forms of recent influence from the past is found in the remarkable exhibition made by the Department of Classical Art in the Museum of Fine Arts. Illustrating the predominance of color in Greek art, its suggestions will completely revolutionize modern statuary if our sculptors continue to imitate the Greeks and become colorists. For years the unsatisfactory nature of pure white statuary and its failure to adapt itself to the conditions of our modern interiors have had a depressing effect upon the developement of sculpture, but it was produced because it was considered classical and true. The recent archaeological investigations of Dr. Schliemann and others have shown that the Greeks were far form producing white statuary, and that they were even more imbued with delight in color than the moderns, for they decorated the outside of their buildings in elaborate colored patterns and united the art of decorative painting with that of architecture and sculpture. Two striking restorations at the exhibition of the Museum of Fine Arts will undoubtedly create much discussion. Following the evidence of archaeological discoveries, a cast of the familiar head of Hermes has been colored a rich, twany red color, with dark eyes and bronze hair. The head of the Venus de Medici is of a brilliant white and pink, with gilded hair, red lips and blue eyes. The contrast which these two colored pieces of statuary make to the conventional white casts is striking, and cannot fail to startle observers used to the conventional purity of the modern statuary. As our first sculptors imitated the statues from the Greek, as they were unearthed deprived by time of their color, the sculptors of today are already beginning to color their statuary according to the truth of archaeological investigations, and a prophecy of colored pieces of sculpture for the future is founded upon actual art developements. - Buston Herald.

A cyclone in South Carolina recently swept through a cemetery and snapped many shafts and slabs in two, without regard to size, as if they were so many twigs.

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## THE NEW HANDY BINDER.



Will be found a most valuable invention for keeping the numbers of the MONUMENTAL NEWS in good condition. The method of binding allows the pages to lay perfectly flat, whether one or a dozen numbers are in the binder. Any number can be taken out and replaced without disturbing

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## UNITED MERCANTILE AGENCY,

34 School St., Room 49, BOSTON, MASS.

## The Tired Woman's Epitaph.

Here lies a poor woman who always was tired.

Who lived in a house where help was not hired.

Her last words on earth were: " Dear friends. I am going

Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping nor

But everything there is exact to my wishes. For when they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,

But having no voice I'll get clear of the sing-

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never-

I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever. -Detroit Free Press.

## Some Gigantic Statues.

The largest wooden statue in the world is at Tokio, the capital of Japan. It is the statue of a woman, and is dedicated to Hachiman, the goddess of war. It is fiftyfour feet high, and the head contains a room capable of holding comfortably twenty people. The chamber is reached by a winding stairway in the interior of the figure. In one hand the image holds a huge wooden sword, the blade of which is twenty-seven feet long, and in the other hand it holds a ball twelve feet in diameter. In the interior the figure is fitted up with a wonderful anatomical arrangement, intended to represent the different portions of the brain. One of the image's eyes is a window which gives an extended view of the country about. The largest stone image in the world is situated at Banian, India, on the road between Balk and Babil. It is 173 feet in height.

## The Grave of Miles Standish.

The Duxbury committee appointed to take measures to mark the grave of Miles Standish and his daughter and daughter-inlaw has agreed to place natural bowlders upon the graves and to ask the Navy Department for some cannon and shells to place around the lot. The bowlders have been secured, and one weighing about five tons is now in position at the grave of Miles Standish. The bowlder will be marked on its face with the name "Miles Standish" in three-inch block-sunken letters. The bowlder is a magnificent one, evidently one that traveled far with a glacier, as its face is ground flat and even by the friction of the glacial ice. The bowlders marking the graves of Lora and Mary Dingley Standish will have their names cut on them in two-inch letters. These bowlders are not so large as the one at the Captain's grave, and they have been obtained from the Captain's old farm in South Duxbury, having been given to the committee by Horace G. Allen. The cannon and shells will be placed in position around the three graves.

## Business Chances, For Sale, Etc.

Advertisements inserted in this column 10 cents a line each insertion; six words to a line, Copy should be received not later than the 25th.

FOR SALE—An interest in a well estab-lished pink and gray Tennessee marble quarry. Address Marble, 73 Church street, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Marble, Granite and Stone business in a city of 7,000 population, only marble yard in town. Address, Canton Marble Works, Canton, Ill.

FOR SALE-Well-established marble and granite works in a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants. Good reasons for selling. Ad-dress Wm. Crosby, Waterloo, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Marble business and residence in county seat in Northwestern lows, good locality as there is in the Northwest. Reason for selling, poor health. For further particulars address M. J. North, Sibley, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A rare chance to dealers—At a very low rate from a one-half interest down to a \$100 share in an extra dark blue Barre grante quarry of the very best quality of grante. For further information address look Box 113, Barre, Vt.

FOR SALE—South Bend City Monumental Works, South Bend, Ind., doing a business of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year; can be increased to double the amount. A rare chance Reason for selling, our stone business has so increased it demands our whole attention. Only two shops. Population 7,332, according to directory just published. Address Johnson & May, South Bend, Ind.

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.

PARTNER WANTED-In a well established PARTNER WANTED—In a well established marble and grantfe shop. Located in a thriving county seat town of 12,000 population; with small capital to put in the business; one who has the ability to canvass preferred. Address, Excelsior Monumental Works, Hagerstown, Md.

PARTNER WANTED-In dark blue granite quarry in Penn. on RR. or will Andrew Young, 928 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED—In a well established marble and granite shop, located in a thriving county-seattown of 5,000 population, with small capital to put into business. One who has had experience and ability to canvass preferred. A good opening to the right man. Address 'flustler,' care MONUMENTAL NEWS, Chicago, Ill.

STONE LAND FOR SALE—Valuable tract
STONE LAND FOR SALE—Valuable tract
of stone land of Dark Blue Granite. Also
to lease, a quarry of Light Blue Granite,
within one mile of Niantic, R. I. Address,
Gurdon Cook, Niantic, R. I. Box 41.

WANTED—To purchase a good marble business doing from \$6,000 to \$8,000 of work a year, in a good live city of not less than 20,000; mild climate preferred. Will pay one-half cash, balance must be easy terms. Send full particulars to Marble Dealer, 208 Richmond street west, Toronto, Canada.

## Wanted-Situations or Help.

Advertisements inserted under this heading FREE

A GOOD general workman can find employment at top figures with the Muncle Granite and Marble Co., Muncle, Ind.

WANTED-A good granite and marble let-terer. Address, R. F. Myers, Sheldon,

Wanted-Situation by base and marble cutter. Address, John Detroy, Mt. Vernon, III.

WANTED-Six steady marble polishers im-mediately. Address, Peoria Steam Mar-ble Works, Peoria, Ill.

Wanted-To buy cheap monuments, granite or marble. M. V. Mitchell & Son, jobbers, Columbus, O.

Wanted-A good draughtsman on scale work mostly. Cook & Watkins, 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A good salesman for retail marble and granite trade. Grant & Shoudy Bros., Atlantic, Iowa.

WANTED-To know the address of B. B. Hunter, marble cutter, formerly of Newbury, S. C. Jacksonville Marble Co., Jacksonville Marble Co., Jacksonville Marble Co. bury, S. C. J sonville, Fla.

WANTED—A first-class flower carver on monuments, a winter's job for the right man, for particulars address O. L. Viett, Charleston, S. C.

WANTED—A good general workman in marble. Steady work to right man. Must be sober. Address J. J. O'Neil & Son, Meridian, Miss.

WANTED-Letterers and cutters, also a carver. Steady work and prompt pay to good workmen. Address, Gillen & Dono-van, Humboldt, Tenn.

WANTED—A good general workman of experience to take charge of a large retail marble and grantic establishment, excelent opportunity for the right man. H. & S. care MONUMENTAL NewS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man, capable of estimating on any kind of granite work, and acquainted with the business in all its branches, a position with a wholesale house as traveling salesman, or in office work. Address, Granite, Box 538, Montpeller, Vt.

WANTED—General workman, a sober, steady man, one that can letter granite and marble, steady work. Address, Turner, Blumenthal & Turner, Columbus, Wis.

WANTED—Good general workman to take charge of shop and manage business for profit interest. Reference required. Owner otherwise engaged. Add., Box 73, Salem, Ind.

WANTED-Situation by an experienced draftsman, use air brush on any material, first-class references. Address, Watson, care W. W. Dutton & Co., Lima, Ohio.

WANTED - Situation by an experienced marble and granite salesman, wholesale. References furnished Salary moderate. Ad-dress P. F., care of MONUMENTAL NEWS.

WANTEU-At once, a good marble cutter. Steady work for the winter. Also good polisher. Address, stating wages expected, J. W. Lobdell, Saranac, N. Y., Clinton Co.

J. W. Lobdell, Saranac, N. Y., Clinton Co.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man to
take charge of and work in a retail marble shop. Must be in possession of first-class
references. Address, P. O. box 251, Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa.

WANTED—An experienced salesman wishgranite firm, or accept shop foreman, best of
references. Address, W. M. D., 591 Richmond
street, London, Out.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell on liberal commission a new plastic material to sculptors, decorators, modellers, art schools, artist material dealers, etc. Address C. H.
Chavant & Co., composite clay manufacturers, 628. W. Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A man with money and brains

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.

than \$10,000 can address Push, care MonuMENTAL NEWS.

WANTED—A foreman in marbie and grantic department. A man who is competent to take full charge of a monumental
business, one who is a good salesman, and
who can also lay off and cut inscriptions as
well as superintend the business. Must be
strictly temperate and of good character.
Wages will not be a question with the right
man. Address, The Culver Marble and Stone
Co., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Situation in monumental or cut
stone business, represent as a first-class
general man, No.1 carver, drauhtsman, designer and salesman. Thoroughly understands all details in both lines and competent to take charge of business acceptably,
can estimate cost, highest references from
the leading contractors north and east,
steady employment from good parties, please
address, J. W.M., care R.V. Brennan, No. 515,
E 9th street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class poi
sisher and sandstone cutter. Address stating wages, V. M. Cox, Maryville, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—By marble and granite letterer and carver. First class; 33
years' experience. A. W. Bellaw, care of General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.