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RANITE cutters at Aberdeen, Scotland, have contributed \$500 to the relief of granite cutters of New England who are affected by the existing troubles.

PROTECTIVE ordinance for the benefit of the merchants of Crawfordsville, Ind., was recently adopted by the council of that city. The following section is of interest to monument dealers and their agents:

"Any person who shall peddle, sell or solicit orders for my grante or marble monuments or headstones to be erected in any cemetery shall first obtain from the Mayor a license so ado, which license shall be \$10 a day or fraction of a day. This section shall, however, not apply to resident dealers. Any one violating the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$50 or less than \$10."

THE sixth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held in the city of Baltimore, Md., on September 27. This association, which has as its object the advancement of the interests and the elevation of the character of the cemeteries of America, is engaged in a work in which all mankind is interested, and it is gratifying to note the increasing interest manifested in the association by cemetery officials throughout the country. The meetings are always largely attended by superintendents and other micals from the principal cemeteries and the Baltimore meeting promises to be no exception. An interesting programme has been prepared, which appears in another column.

HROUGH the instrumentality of Senator Chandler, a heroic broaze statue of John P. Hale has recently been set up at Concord. N. H. The statue is said to be a well-executed piece of work and to faithfully represent the old Granite State patriot. But the thing which the dispatches make the most flourish over is the fact that it was modeled and cast at Munich, leaving us to infer its vast superiority on that account. We feel that this is a good opportunity to be bold enough and truthful enough to say that American sculptors and American founders are turning out as good, if not better work every year than the present artists and founders of Munich are capable of. It was a good opportunity, too, for Senator Chandler to be bold enough to put into practice some of the protection theories which he has so long and valiantly championed; but, as Kipling says, "that is another story," and suggests some thoughts quite at variance with the patriotic sentiments which the Senator caused to be inscribed upon the monument of his illustrious predecessor.

T is estimated that the New England granite troubles have cost the workingmen nearly \$3,000,000, while the loss to the manufacturers and the damage done the granite industry at large would easily carry the figures further into the millions. During the past month many of the quarrymen returned to work and it was confidently expected that at the conference between the manufacturers and granite cutters, held in Boston on the 19th, an adjustment would be reached, but the result was otherwise and the outlook is as discouraging as ever. The propositions submitted by the cutters at this meeting differed but little from those previously offered and were rejected by the manufacturers, who in turn offered a proposition, in which they agreed to date agreements from February 1st instead of January 1st and work on the bill of prices of 1891, with no discrimination to be made between union and non-union men, which proposition was rejected by the cutters' committee. The aggregate number of men now in the employ of the members of the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association is said to be about 5,000. Individual contracts have been signed with most of these men and as the number is gradually increasing by defections from the union and otherwise, the manufacturers have expressed their satisfaction at the present situation and will decline further conference with the granite cutters' union. An eastern paper states that there are murmurings of dissatisfaction among the branches of the union at the actions of the national committee, and the probability of a change in its make-up is looked upon as a favorable indication that some definite action will soon be taken that will bring about a settlement of the differences

HERE seems a prospect that the Mary Washington Monument Association will carry to a successful end the project for a monument to the mother of Washington. This project dates back over a century for its inception, but it is none the less worthy on account of its age. There is a Virginia tradition that Washington himself would have seen a fitting stone erected over his mother's grave had he not been assured that a grateful people would undertake it as a labor of love. The state of Virginia, indeed, did make an appropriation of \$1,000 towards it, over a hundred years ago, and in the early years of the present century Congress was asked for an appropriation, which the House twice voted, though the Senate did not concur. Then the people of Fredericksburg, Va., where Mary Washington was buried, tried to raise a fund, whereupon Silas Burress, of New York, came forward and offered to assume the expense. The cornerstone was laid by President Jackson in 1833, and the base of the monument was finished. At that point Mr. Burress failed in business and shortly after died, and the shaft was never raised.

During the war, in the battles around Fredericksburg, the pedestal was chipped and fractured by flying bullets and shells. A letter to the editor hereof, from



secretary of the Mary Washington Monument Association, states that the mortification which the unfinished

monument The Mary Washington Monument. was to the women of Fredericksburg, and the ineffectual appeals which were made to Congress to complete the work, led to the formation of the association named, in November, 1889. Since that time by appeals and personal efforts they have acquired title to an unfinished monument, and by gifts from private individuals to five acres of ground surrounding it. No definite sum has been fixed upon as necessary to complete the work contemplated, but it is thought that it cannot be done for less than \$25,000, of which the association has about two-thirds in money and pledges. Several designs for the monument have been submitted, but no action has been taken as yet with regard thereto. We hope when the time comes for adopting a design that the claims of women sculptors and architects will be considered. It would be singularly appropriate if this monument to the mother of the "Father of his country" should not only be erected but designed and executed by women.

It would seem as if this project was one not only de-

serving of aid from Congress, but which if properly presented might secure it. It is one in which both north and south are equally interested. Perhaps the very fact that there is no opportunity for a political "pull" in it stands in its way.

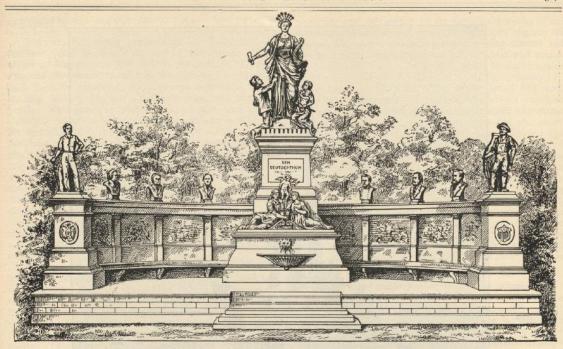
We would suggest that if what is left of the base and pedestal be sawed or crushed into small pieces and offered for sale at the World's Fair next year, as relics accompanied by certificates of their genuineness and a statement of the Association's purposes, the amount required to complete the fund could be easily raised.

A Future for Architectural Sculpture.

A woman of some prominence recently wrote to one of the lady managers of the World's Fair, saying that she had already engaged quarters near the fair grounds and that she intended to spend eight hours a day at the Exposition every day during the time it was open to the public, her object being self-education. That woman evidently knows the value of object-lessons as a means of education, and furthermore appreciates the fact that the Columbian Exposition will afford the greatest collection of object-lessons the world has ever seen. Though her case may be an exceptional one in the breadth of its purpose, yet it can not be doubted that the World's Fair will be visited by vast numbers from all trades and professions for the purpose of studying the exhibits which relate especially to their own lines of work. Herein lies the great value of any exposition, and those who fail to take advantage of the educating influences thus offered may as well drop out of the procession.

We shall look for some visible results from this schooling in the products of American architecture. Taking the buildings erected in Chicago during the past few years as examples, and viewing them from the exterior, one is not inclined to credit the architects with any marked advance toward the beautiful in their art. It would seem as if the new methods of construction and the craze for palatial interior decoration had absorbed their attention to the neglect of exteriors. There are some notable exceptions, but the majority of the new structures are so severe in their simplicity that the newspaper press has not inaptly styled them as of the "cracker-box school of architecture." They meet the eye at every turn-brick and stone piled up to the height of from ten to sixteen stories, and with only a few conventional flub-dubs of terra cotta to relieve the rectangular monotony. Substantial, fire-proof, marvelous in their appointments, and dazzling, almost, as to their beautiful interiors, they nevertheless exhibit a plainness of exterior that suggests at once a gingerly economy and an ignorance of the value of artistic decorations. Probably the architect is least of all to blame for this, - the man who invests his money in that kind of property no doubt dictates in a measure the proportion to be expended on ornamentation.

All the principal buildings at the World's Fair have



FIRST PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE GERMAN MONUMENT AT MILWAUKEE.

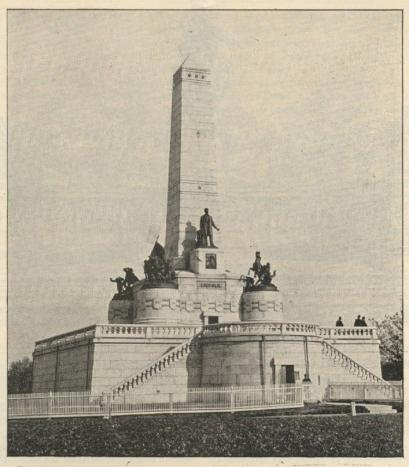
been designed by architects of national reputation. The designs contemplated a most lavish use of exterior sculptural decorations. The production of these was committed to a corps of sculptors of high rank, some of them of world-wide reputation, with Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the leading American in this branch of art, as one of the supervising committee.

From this combination of talent, with ample means at their command, and with all the stimulus which the magnitude of the occasion would naturally engender, we have a right to expect some strikingly beautiful results. And our expectations will be more than realized. Now it cannot be possible that the beautiful object-lessons which all this architectural sculpture will day by day present to visitors at the fair shall end with the dismantling of the buildings after October, 1893. On the contrary, we believe that the taste there created will lead the people to demand more and better ornament, make the capitalist more willing to furnish it, and the architects and designers more capable of producing it. It will in short bring the art of the sculptor back to a longneglected field and give us its refining influence other wheres than in the park, the art gallery and the ceme-Let us have it; and let us see if our American architects and sculptors can not cut loose from hackneved conventionalities and combine to give us a school that shall be distinctively American and deserving of something more dignified in the way of appellation than "cracker-box."

A blooming Caladium esculentum or elephant's ear in the Springfield, Mass. cemetery is attracting considerable attention as a floral curiosity.

The German Monument at Milwaukee.

The idea sought to be embodied in the monument to be erected by the German-Americans at Milwaukee, is the social, political, scientific and artistic development of the Germans in America. Three prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$200, were offered to sculptors for models that would most satisfactorily incorporate these ideas in a monument to cost not more than \$25,000. The competition was decided last month in favor of Mr. Alois Loeher, sculptor, formerly of New York but now of Milwaukee, whose successful design is illustrated on this page. The plan is a hemi-cycle. From the center rises a finely molded pedestal on which are two groups of statuary and a fountain. The crowning group represents Columbia with her "horn of plenty" taking a family of emigrants under her protection. Beneath this is a group in which a sturdy mechanic and a German damsel are plighting their troth. Cupid forms one of the group. At either side of this pedestal are plainer pedestals that are connected by a semi-circular wall. The front is decorated with a series of bas-relief panels illustrating the part taken by Germans in the development of this country. On this wall are portrait busts of Generals Stewber, De-Kalb, Muehlenberg, Siegel, Carl Schurz and Roebling, the designer of the Brooklyn bridge. A German farmer with scythe in hand and a Turner with his fencing foil occupy the side pedestals. Granite, sandstone and bronze will be used in the construction of this monument, which when completed will be more characteristic of German art than any memorial in the country. Niehaus & Bergman, of New York, and R. Schmidt, of San Francisco, were awarded second and third prizes respectively.



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT

The Lincoln Monument.

*HIRTY-THREE years ago on the ninth of this month ground was broken in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill., for the imposing monument to the Great Emancipator, which we illustrate on this page. It was erected under the auspices of the National Lincoln Monument Association and dedicated with most impressive ceremonies October 15, 1874. The monument was designed by Larkin G. Mead Jr., one of the foremost of American sculptors, who spent the greater part of his life in Italy, where he modelled and superintended the casting of the statuary for the monument. Within three years from the time the association made its first call for contributions enough funds had been received to commence operations on the monument and at its completion \$234 920.90 had been expended. Of this amount the granite and underground stonework cost \$136,550 and the bronze statuary \$70,000, the balance of the fund being used for printing, superintendence, etc. The monument occupies a commanding site in the center of a sixacre plat of ground donated by the city of Springfield for the purpose. The base is seventy-two and a half feet square and rises to a height of nearly sixteen feet. Under it is a memorial hall and catacombs in which are the remains of five members of the Lincoln family. The top of the base is terraced and forms a promenade around the pedestals that support the groups of statuary and the shaft. Three groups, which are heroic in size, typify the four branches of the service. They were presented by the cities of Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and cost \$13,700 each. The exterior of the monument is built entirely of hammered Quincy granite. The shaft is built up in courses and rises to a height of nearly one hundred feet. The monument has thousands of visitors annually who are charged a nominal admission fee. Mr. John Carroll Power, the venerable custodian of the monument, who has interested thousands of visitors by his graphic description of the monument, has written an interesting volume in which he relates the scenes incident to the attempt to steal the body of Lincoln in 1876.

●FOREIGN MONUMENTAL NOTES, ●

A unique and costly mausoleum has been built for the late John Bullough on one of his estates in the island of Rhum, Scotland. This mausoleum, says the Funeral Director, is formed in the cliffs by the sea-shore, at a favorite resort of the deceased nobleman, and is entirely hidden by the rock, excepting the entranceporch. This porch is formed of red ashlar, and has an elaborate cast-iron gate. The interior is formed of marble and alabaster; the plinth is of grand antique marble; the dado is of Spanish jasper; the dado mould of Greek green marble; the columns are of Spanish jasper, and the bases of cream-colored statuary, the caps being of white alabaster; the pilasters to niches are of emperor's red, and the remainder of the work, such as panels, cornices and wall spaces, is of alabaster. The floor is of mosaic, specially designed, of a cruciform treatment, with classic border. In the center is a shield, containing the monogram "A.O." The panels round are filled in with subjects, with the passion-flower as ornamentation be-tween the shafts of the cross.

The base of the cross in the porch has spring flowers indicative of the Resurrection, whilst purity, love and suffering are symbolized by the others. The panels round the walls are filled with glass and lustre mosaic; the panel over the sarcophagus represents an angel seated beside a tomb, with the trumpet, awaiting the Divine instruction to give the signal call of the Resurrection morn. This is very rich in color. Above, at the spring of the arch, is a passage from Tennyson's "In Memori-

am."

"So many worlds, so much to do, So little done, such things to be, How know I what has need of thee For thou wert strong as thou wert true."

Above this is another panel of suitable ornamental treatment, with a shield containing the initial B.

The sides and circular top of the recess over the sarcophagus have a rich ornamental panelled treatment in mosaic, the styles, etc., on the top being of teak-wood. Over the two side-recesses are panels in mosaic of symbolic treatment, the centres being respectively a shield for monogram and an unstrung harp. The porch windows, entrance door panels, and top lights are executed in stained glass.

The Empress of Austria lately ordered that 50,000 rose trees should be planted around the statue of Heine, to be erected on her property at Corfu on a rock over

2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Two things greatly facilitate the multiplication of statues in a State: inherent artistic feeling and a local condition of leisure such as becomes evident in well established cities. Add to this the love of ostentation and effect, and the prodigality of statues in Paris is explained. The latest project is for one to the illustrious French astronomer Arago. It will be built at the corner of the Boulevard Arago and the Taubourg St. Jaques. The sta'ue, of bronze, will be 10 feet high and mounted on a monumental base 13 feet high.

A monument was recently unveiled at Stirling, Scotland, in honor of William Murdock, the civil engineer

who invented gas lighting.

The Mendelssohn Monument.

It is strange that Leipzig, rich in monumental sculpture, should not have had until this year a monument to her great musical master, Mendelssohn. One has recently been unveiled there, however. It consists of a stone pedestal, surmounted by a bronze statue of the musician, and decorated by six subsidiary works of art. Mendelssohn is standing with his right foot slightly advanced, his ungraceful modern garb being almost hidden by a cloak draped over his left shoulder and around his body and limbs. In his left hand he holds against his breast a half rolled manuscript, his right resting on a music stand at his side. The music stand has many suggestive ornaments. His face which well expresses the noble and lovable qualities which made him attractive, is turned toward the Gewandhaus, his old resort. In front of the pedestal is a seated female figure representing the muse, holding in her left arm a seven-stringed lyre. At the right, the shaft bears a large bronze medallion, which with a group of two cherubs under it, depicts worldly music, and at the left a similar medallion and group, sacred music. In the former a poetic suggestion of "Midsummer's Night's Dream" is given by bees, butterflies and flowers; the latter contains simply an organ. The cherubs in both cases are represented as singing with all their might. The whole monument, which is by the sculptor, Werner Stein, is attracting the attention of connoisseurs and is regarded as a great work of art.

Monumental Fountain at Barcelona.



The great fountain in the park at Barcelona is one of the most notable examples in Europe of modern monumental art applied to public adornment. Our illustration will convey a general idea of the magnificent structure. Two grand flights of marble stairs on either side conduct to the principal cascade of the monument, from the cool shade of which under the falling torrent, a

pretty panoramic view is obtained of the botangrounds and also of the little lake and islands at the foot. The water simply swarms with gold-fish, so numerous in fact as to change part of its surface into literally moving golden colors. Terraces branch off from here into different directions, leading on to other parts of Barcelona's beau-tiful national park. After viewing closely the statuary and sculpture, with which the facade of the fountain is profusely ornamented, the important aquarium at the rear is next worthy of note. A spacious marble hallway conducts to it and great granite pillars support the stonework overhead; indeed the monument is a vast edifice representative of Iberia's wealth in stone.

From the main terrace, two flights of stairs give access to the top of the monument, where an abnormallysized group of gilt-stone horses has been placed. The basement of the monument is a maze of artificial rockwork. Here there is an ornamental fountain, always running with the purest mountain water.



RICHARD BROOKS, of Quincy, Mass, has been commissioned to make a bust of Col. Gardner Tufts, which is to stand in the State House at Boston.

M ISS KUHNE BEVERIDGE of San Francisco has modeled a sprinter which she purposes exhibiting at the World's Fair. Her best known work is a bust of Joseph Jefferson which is to be cast in bronze.

M. R. GEORGE WADE, the English sculptor, who was awarded the Sir John A. Macdonald monument for Hamilton, Ont., has been commissioned by the Prince of Wales to make a bust of the late Duke of Clarence.

HUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, Daniel C. French and Chas. P. Atwood, of Chicago, are to act as the jury of artists to pass judgment on the designs submitted in competition for the "War" and "Peace" groups for the Indiana soldiers' monument. The competition closes early this month. A number of foreign artists have sent sketches.

F the late Lord Sherbrooke, formerly Sir Robert Lowe, the Sculptor Pellegrini, of London, modeled a red terra cotta statuette standing on a match box in allusion to the defeat of a proposal to tax lucifer matches. The statuette, says the Athenaum, is now very rare. "The likeness was first-rate and the modeling as exact as it was spirited. The wits said that the only mistake was in representing the Chancellor of the Exchequer with his hands in his pockets when he was fonder of putting his hands in the pockets of others."

OUGLAS TILDEN the deaf and dumb California sculptor who has had his studio in Paris for several years has completed a group which he intends exhibiting at the Columbian exposition. The subject is a struggle between two Indians and a she bear (grizzly), whose cubs the Indians are trying to make off with. A Parisian critic says of the group: "It is broad in treatment and daring in execution without exaggeration. The figure modeling of the two Indians is of high power, strong and harmonious at the same time. He has succeeded in showing not the mutilation of the two Indians by a ferocious brute, but a fine realization of a struggle for mastery and life which thrills with interest."

REWSTER'S colossal statue of "Indiana" for the State soldiers' monument at Indianapolis is now nearing completion at the American Bronze Co.'s foundry in this city. This great figure, owing to its weight and the unusual height to which it is to be raised, will be put up in sections. The capital of the monument on which it is to stand is 243 feet from the ground and the statue with its bronze pedestal is 38 feet in height. The weight of the statue itself was thought to be sufficient to insure permanency, but as additional security, a system of anchoring has been devised that

will hold the beautiful figure secure against all the winds that Indianapolis will ever experience. This will be accomplished by steel rods attached to the bronze pedestal of the statue and extending into the stonework of the shaft for at least 14 feet.

Ninteresting group of statuary representing Literature, Science and Art, has been designed for the Indianapolis public library by Richard W. Bock, of Chicago. Laterature is represented as a female figure holding a book in one hand and a pencil in the other, near by is a bust of Longfellow. A youthful figure represents Science; he is standing on the steps of fame, holding the torch of enlightenment in one hand and the palm, the reward of great achievements, in the other. An owl and a globe, attributes of Science, are appropriate accessories in the rear of the figure. Art is represented by a female figure in the act of designing upon a drawing board, a torso by Michael Angelo and other attributes are by her side. The central figure of the group will be 12 feet in height and will stand upon a pedestal sixteen feet six inches long by three feet nine inches wide. It is to be cast in bronze by the American Bronze Co., Chicago.

* *

ROHL-SMITH has a pleasant studio up on the thir-G - teenth floor of the Woman's Temple, for which building he has been making some decorations. He is now engaged on a historical group which will typify early Chicago. It represents a scene from the Fort Dearborn massacre, and when completed is to be erected at Eighteenth street where the massacre took place. There are six figures in the group, comprising Indians and the massacred family, and though yet in an unfinished state, it already pictures the horrors of that terrible ordeal with savage spirit. We will give a more minute description of it when finished. It is nine feet in height and is to stand on a granite pedestal ten feet high, Bronze tablets on the four panels of the pedestal will portray the scenes of preparation and departure from Fort Dearborn, and the death of Capt. Wells, together with a historical note which will be inscribed partly on the granite and in part on the bronze. The sculptor has had as models for his Indians in this group two distinguished Sioux gentlemen from Fort Sheridan, "Short Bear" and "Kicking Bull." The statue is to cost \$30,000 and will be presented to the city of Chicago by Geo. M. Pullman. It is to be cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co., and the granite work is to be furnished by the Hallowell Granite Co. A bust of Mrs. Carse, by the same sculptor, which is to be placed in Willard Hall, has been finished-that is, he has sent his model to Italy where it is to be cut from marble. Mr. Rohl-Smith has some fine examples of portraiture in his studio, among others a life-like bust of Henry Watterson. He ranks among his master-pieces a nearly lifesize group of Bacchus and Ariadne, a bronze from which will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

A granite tablet was dedicated at Danver's Center, Mass., in July to commemorate the courage of forty men and women who testified in behalf of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged for witchcraft in 1692.

A monument is being erected in the Kremlin at Moscow to the memory of the Czar Alexander II. The monument is to be about 130x160 feet, built in the style of the Kremlin. In the interior will be placed a colossal statue of the Emperor in green bronze upon a pedestal of granite. He is portrayed in the costume worn at his coronation, holding a scepter in his left hand, and the right extended toward the people.

Proposed Monuments.

Funds are being raised for a proposed soldiers' monument at Port Carbon, N. Y.

Citizens of Scranton, Pa., are talking of erecting a monument to the late Col. J. A. Price.

A fund has been started at New London, Conn., for a proposed soldiers' monument to be erected at that place.

The people of Pendleton, Ind., will erect a monument at that place over the grave of Thomas M. Pendleton, who founded the town in 1830.

The Horner Monument Association of Oxford, N. C., have raised \$300 towards the \$1,000 needed for the proposed monument to James H. Horner.

Subscriptions are being raised by the friends of the late Hon. Wm. T. Graves, of Danville, Va., towards a monument to be erected to his memory.

The ladies of the People's tabernacle at Denver, Colo., are raising a fund for the erection of a monument to the Rev. Charles Uzzell, the founder of the tabernacle.

It has been suggested that an Ashby Monument Association be organized for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to Gen. Turner Ashby at Harrisonburg, Va.

The question is being raised at Allentown, Pa., as to the desirability of erecting a memorial hall in place of the proposed soldiers' monument, for which purpose funds are being raised.

Thurlow Weed Post 400, G. A. R., are taking active interest in the proposed soldiers' and sailors' monument to be erected in Greenbush, N. Y., and decisive action will soon be taken in regard to the matter.

Mrs. O. C. Bonner, of Paris, Texas, has issued an address to Dallas ladies in behalf of an organization to raise funds for the erection of a monument to volun' er firemen on the capital grounds at Austin.

There is a movement on foot in Jamaica, N. Y., to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of the men of that place who were killed during the war. District Attorney Fleming is chairman of the committee.

The survivors of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, which took part in the battle of Antietam, will erect a monument near the Tunker Church woods, Md. The regiment lost over 300 men in this battle.

Nearly one-half of the \$125,000 proposed to be raised as a fund for the erection of a monument to commemorate emancipation and honor the soldiers and sailors of the negro race, has been already secured.

The commissioners of Mower county, Minn., have appropriated \$500 towards a monument in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. The memorial will be located at Winona, Minn., on the public square.

The Centennial Committee of Patterson, N. J., at its last meeting recently held, voted to use the surplus fund as a nucleus for a sum of \$10,000 or \$12,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton in the grounds surrounding the new city hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Borhek, of Bethlehem, Pa., will erect a \$30,000 chapel on the grounds of the new Moravian Theological Seminary, in that place. It will be called the Helen Stadiger Memorial Church. The

gift is in remembrance of the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Borhek, who died a year ago.

The survivors of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers are talking of erecting a bronze equestrian statue on one of the piazas surrounding the new City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., in memory of their late commander, Major General John F. Hartranft. Conrad Schwoerer is secretary of the monument committee.

A monument is soon to be erected to the memory of Captain Vitus Behring on Behring's Island where the Russian navigator was wrecked and died after a number of successful voyages in which he discovered the strait and sea which bear his name. The exact location of Behring's grave was not known until last year, when some of the crew of the Russian schooner Aleut while ashore on the island stumbled upon the pile of stones that marked the spot.

A Monumental Freak.

Gurdon Cady, a well-known dancing master in Connecticut, in contemplation of his latter end has caused a monument to be placed in the Danville cemetery lot where he will one day R. I. P. It is a straight shaft of white marble, twelve feet high, on the four sides of which he has caused to be sculptured the sentiments which predominate his bosom. On one side is the handsome figure of a high-born and "registered" Jersey cow, and beneath it is the inscription: "Rosie, my first Jersey cow." In part above and part below are the words, "Record: 2 lbs. and 15 ounces of butter from one day's milk."

On the face of the shaft is a fine carved violin, with the legend: "All Ready, Mr. Cady!" which typifies Mr. Cady's life-long vocation. The words, "All Ready," are not meant to imply, however, that he is ready for immortality just yet. They are merely the familiar form of expression with which he has started the dances going in a hundred and one different ballrooms in the past half century. Near the "All Ready" sentence is the inscription: "At Rest." On the third side is the name "Mary J. Lee"—a relative and friend—with the carved comment: "She was kind to dumb animals." On the fourth side is the family inscription.

Mr. Cady personally directed the hand of the marble artist who cut this singular monument, and provided him with his working models: "and now," said he, after he had completed his description of it, "it just fills the bill. Wouldn't have it altered in a single iota. It expresses my sentiments, and just bear in mind that it's your Uncle Gurdon's idea of what a family monument of the Cady, family should be exclusively; you understand, exclusively."

The Columbus statue to be presented to the city of New York by the Italian citizens of that city will be admitted free of duty as a work of art. It is the work of Gaetana Russo, one of Italy's most eminent sculptors, and was sent to New York on one of the royal naval transports. The monument will be completed during the month.



Return to the Antique.

The striking similarity in the designs of medium cost marble and granite monuments that are to be found in our cemeteries to-day is creating a monotony that all art loving people deplore. Individuality in the class of monuments referred to has long since been a thing of the past, and monument designers by an almost constant repetition of their work virtually admit their inability to produce anything out of the beaten path. This condition of affairs will naturally create a distaste for monuments even among the purchasers of low cost work, and it is certainly adding to the patrons of architects from among the wealthier classes who are willing to pay well for their monuments but are not content to copy their neighbor's memorials, be it headstone or monument.

Cemetery officials in many cities where there is a desire to preserve the artistic appearance of the grounds are gradually becoming averse to the erection of monuments, largely owing to the great similarity of designs, and in one cemetery, at least, near Boston, the lot owners are provided with designs suggested by the trustees and especially drawn for them by a competent architect.

Mr. W. T. Hallett, architect, of Stamford, Conn., sends the MONUMENTAL NEWS the two sketches shown on this page, which suggest a return to the old English style with its ecclesiastical effect. The quaintness and originality of the antique styles of monumental art would not fail of appreciation in our modern cemeteries and a return to it is by no means undesirable.

Wonderful Temples at Baalbec.

The temples of Baalbec, Syria, stood upon an artificial platform raised about thirty feet above the level of the surrounding plain. In many respects the foundation reminds one of Solomon's Temple, and this and other facts have led some to ascribe the work to David. Even to this day the ruins are grand in their immensity. At one place in the foundation, at a height of some twenty feet, there are three stones, each of which is 63 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 13 feet thick. How such immense stones were quarried, transported and put in place is one of the mysteries which engineers have not as yet solved. On top of this gigantic raised platform of masonry stood the Temples of Baalbec, three in number-the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of Jupiter, and the Great Circular Temple. The first was 290 feet long, 160 wide, and was surrounded by Corinthian columns 75 feet high and 7 feet 3 inches each in diameter at the base. The stones which capped these columns, and reached from one to the other, were each 15 feet square. These stones were fastened together by wrought iron clamps, each a foot in thickness. Six of these columns are still standing. The Temple of Jupiter stood, or, one might truthfully say, stands (for it is one of the most perfect of all ancient ruins), on a platform of its own, some ten feet lower than that of the Temple of the Sun. It is a most magnificent and imposing structure, its outside dimensions being 230x120 feet. - St. Louis Republic.



CEMETERY NOTES.

A portion of the old city cemetery at San Francisco has been condemned for coast defense purposes, for which the United States government is to pay the city \$75,000.

The Frankfort, Ky., Cemetery Co. has resolved to discontinue Sunday funerals. No permits will hereafter be granted for burials on Sunday, or later than three o'clock on Saturday.

The following obituary notice appeared recently in the Stewartsville, Mo., Times: "Dead—Compromise, the finest and most favorably known jack in northwest Missouri, died on the farm of W. A. Wylie, July 21, at the good old age of nineteen years. His familiar voice that woke his master from the sweet slumbers of the early morning will reverberate no more as a reminder of his pleasant features."

What is said to be the oldest burying ground in the State of New York is near Southampton, Long Island. It was laid out and used in 1640 by an English settlement and thirty-two of the old tombstones are still visible. The townspeople take a justifiable pride in the antiquity of their graveyard and have recently won a law suit against a claimant for the property who was a descendant of the original settlers of the village.

The Troost Avenue Cemetery Co., of Kansas City, Mo., purpose making their new cemetery, Forest Hill, one of the finest west of the Mississippi. The tract of land purchased comprises 320 acres of high and rolling land, one-half of which has been platted. A receiving vault is now being constructed that will accommodate 150 bodies, and plans have been accepted for a hand-some chapel and conservatory. The cemetery is three miles from the city on one of the principal drives.

The federal court recently rendered a decision which will be of some interest to all towns and cities which try to divert the original use of property, especially cemetery property. Youngstown, O., has been for some time making other uses of some land which had been deeded to that city for cemetery purposes only. By the decision above referred to this city has lost all title thereto, the property reverting back to the heirs of the original owner.

At a recent meeting of the Funeral Reform Association in London, Eng., the Bishop of Wakefield said: "The view of death held by many was contrary to the Christian faith, and this wrong view was accentuated by prevailing funeral customs. He regretted the singular absence of good taste in the north of England, which led to artificial wreaths under glass cases being placed on graves, and even pickle bottles, each with its 'mourning card.' Such 'memorials of the dead' he thought deplorable. He also deprecated the use of the tall, oblong tombstone, and urged the adoption of much smaller stones of Christian design."

La Crosse, Wis., takes just pride in the beauty and neatness of its "God's acre"—Oak Grove cemetery of that place. A recent number of the Republican and Leader dilates at some length on the pleasant surroundings which seems to make the sleep of those who are resting there a foretaste of the joys to which when dying they hoped soon to enter. The murmur of waters, the waving of ferns and swaying of branches—all making a delightful picture and pleasant refrain to the senses of the visitor. The artistic arrangement of the flowers, shrubbery and plants is especially a subject for admiration. Nothing seems left undone to make this one of the brightest and most beautiful cemeteries in the Northwest.

Superintendent Higgins of Woodmere cemetery, Detroit, Mich., has recently completed a new section which is to be conducted strictly on the lawn plan. There will be no grave mounds and consequently no foot stones, the head marks will be quite low and only one monument allowed on each lot. The section is one of the choicest in the cemetery. Tents are now used in Woodmere in inclement weather or when graves are trimmed. For the latter purpose a fly tent 18x18 feet is used, the protection afforded the evergreen trimming allows of its being used a number of times. In rainy weather a tent 24x30 is used for which a charge of \$3 is usually made.

The sixth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 27th and 28th. This is the first meeting to be held in a southern city and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance from the cemeteries in that section that have not already become identified with the association. The headquarters of the association will be at the Carrollton House. Acting Secretary Higgins announces the following papers to be read during the convention:

- 1. The Rise and Progress of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, by Charles Nichols, Newark, N. J.
- 2. The Location, Construction and Drainage of Avenues, by M. P. Brazill, St. Louis, Mo.
- 3. The Care and Maintenance of Public Lots in City Cemeteries, by William Stone, Lynn, Mass.
- 4. The Life and Labors of John J. Smith, Projector of West Laurel Hill-Cemetery, by G. M. Painter, Philadelphia.
- 5. The Cemeteries of Baltimore, by C. W. Hamill, Baltimore.
- 6. Headstones, or Grave Marks, by M. A. Farwell, Chicago.
- First Experiences in Cemetery Management by A. W. Hobert, Minneapolis.
- 8. Sanitary Methods of Burial, by Geo. H. Scott, Chicago.
- The Superintendent's Influence, by C. D. Phipps, Franklin, Pa.
- 10. The relation of the Funeral Director to the Superintendent, by a prominent funeral director.

The Michigan Convention.

The semi-annual meeting of the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers Association was held at Jackson on August 3rd and brought together about thirty representatives of the retail and wholesale trade. President Truesdell of Port Huron and Secretary Harris of Lansing acted in their official capacities. Applications for membership were received from G. F. C. Wilson, Greenville, G. M. Ruggles, Hillsdale, R. B. Gibbs, Perry, T. I. Edwards, Dowagiac, J. DeCourcey, Eaton Rapids, Davidson Marble Co., Chicago, Albertson Marble Co., Worcester, Mass., Swingle & Falconer, Quincy, Mass. and Moir Granite Co., Beebe Plain, Vt. The applicants were all duly elected to membership in the Association. After a brief morning session the meeting adjourned to accept the invitation of Mr. C. W. Hills to visit the Michigan State prison. The entire party availed themselves of the opportunity and filled two large conveyances kindly provided by Mr. Hills to transport them to the prison.

At the afternoon session Mr. Philo Truesdell made a verbal report as delegate to the conference held at Quincy, Mass., by the National Marble and Granite Dealers Association. He gave a resume of the workings of the various Eastern associations, explained the confidential list, and advocated the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws recommended by that meeting.

The convention then listened to the reading of the Constitution and By-Laws as recommended by the National Association and voted in favor of its adoption

It having been decided at the Quincy meeting that a continuance of the National Marble and Granite Dealers' Association depended upon the adoption of this constitution by two-thirds of the associations represented, it was resolved at that time that each local or state association favoring such continuance should make a formal application for membership. The president and secretary were instructed to make such application.

A committee appointed to give expression to the feelings of the association in reference to the existing granite difficulties, offered the following resolution, which was adopted and ordered sent to the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association and the National Granite Cutters' Union:

Resolved, That the Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers' Association in convention assembled, expresses its sincere regret in view of the present difficulty existing between the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association and the National Granite Cutters' Union, which is paralyzing the granite trade, and hopes for a speedy settlement of the differences involved, even though mutual concessions may have to be made.

Mr. Chas. Schmidt, of Grand Rapids, read an interesting paper on Foundations. In it he took occasion to condemn the actions of unscrupulous dealers who defraud both the living and the dead by putting in shallow foundations incapable of supporting for any length of time the superstructure placed upon it. As a relief from

such dishonest methods he recommended the adoption by all country cemetery commissioners, of the rule governing foundations in city cemeteries; that is, that every cemetery build its own foundations at the expense of the lot owner, and where, for obvious reasons, this could not be adopted, he thought cemeteries should have rules specifying the size of and materials to be used in every foundation. "This would do away with one advantage that a fraudulent dealer has over an honest one."

M. C. Barney, of Flint, Mich., made an extemporaneous address on "Agents." Dealers, he said, can not
be too careful in the selection of their agents. No dealer
should allow his agents to decry the works of a competitor by magnifying trifling defects, nor should any agent
attempt to make a person dissatisfied after a contract
had been placed with a competitor. By sending out
honest agents; having all agreements plainly specified in
the contract, and then filling the contract strictly in accordance therewith, dealers will insure immunity from
most of the trouble that arises from employing agents.

Mr. C. W. Hills, of Jackson, Mich., read the following paper on "Organization:"

Organization.

I shall endeavor in this brief article simply to consider organization in its practical bearings upon the business interests that we here represent, as this is the question that we all in some way are asking and seeking for solution. This is a period of associations in the multitude of interests all about us. The wage worker seeks better wages and shorter hours, and through united effort places himself in a position where he not only asks, but demands, and emphasizes that demand with the strong force of organized power. It is a fact that in the granite industry back of the manufacturer, with its thousands of skilled workers, exists one of the best perfected organizations in the country. It makes itself felt in periodical demands and occasional strikes, when the former is not acceded to, and a struggle ensues such as is now on between the manufacturers' association and the granite cutters' union, in which the outcome may be a test of relative strength. Back of us, skilled labor has usually made its own terms, while the dealers have been engaged in hostility to each other, treating competitors as though they were common enemies to be dealt with as such. What we need is to come in closer touch with each other, to broaden our sympathies, and learn that each in his own way is struggling for a a common object and would like to do the right thing if concerted action could be arrived at. One reason perhaps for this condition is in the fact of our isolation from each other, in the nature of our business, and in the past with little association, only when we cross swords, and a quite common belief that in each case of competition it is necessary to win, even though the profit is sacrificed.

This is like entering into a lawsuit when you lose though you win, and thus ruin a legitimate opportunity for one to profit by the sale. This is a sort of guerrilla warfare that is preying upon our trade and our forces need to be organized and disciplined for effective work in a common interest.

It will be asked, How will organization remedy these evils? No doubt this is a knotty problem and not to be solved easily, even through an attempt at associated work. Yet as the aggregate intelligence of a number of people is superior to an individual, we may hope for some better condition to come from united effort, when done in an earnest spirit. It

becomes educational, whereby an eclectic process, in which the best and most advanced methods of its members, should be drawn upon for the common good.

We are proud of the magnificent result of progress, in a general way, that comes to this age, but it is not the creation alone of this generation but is the accumulated labor of the ages that are past. Each in its turn has contributed to the result. So we build on this accumulated experience of the past, adding our thought and effort to it. So, in associated work, we benefit from others' thought and labors, that should be helpful to us, if we do not act as unwisely as to shut out the light. In the interchange of thought and purpose towards integrity of dealing with each other, and a higher aim in our pursuit, we will gain a moral support to uphold us in our business practice. It will tend to give us a broader horizon, so the larger thought of the common good shall not be entirely overshadowed by that all-consuming, selfish aim.

Our profession has gained much in the last decade towards giving it character, for art, and towards a better commercial recognition; still it is simply the dawn of a better day, if the real spirit of progress shall be breathed into it.

The slow-going horse car, with its narrow guage track, is being supplanted by the electric power with its broader guage road, which, like a thousand other things, indicate that narrow limits and slow movements have no place in the swift-going current of this age. We need to institute a broader guage and hitch to our car the power of the best associated thought, tempered with fraternal sympathy, and better possibilities will be achieved. Then our organization, by co-operating with the wholesale dealer, can subserve our mutual interests by the latter recognizing only such as do a legitimate business in a regular way. Too many adventurers with neither capital, integrity or brains, have found their way to our ranks, doing much injury to the trade, and are an injustice to the honest dealer. Organizations will not do our individual work; this will still remain and demand the best we can give to it, and the measure of success will always be relatively in ratio to what we put into it, and the application of the principles that underlie success.

I don't know that I have given even a hint of anything practical that may be the outcome of this effort. But what I have been trying to say is, that I think we have evils to be corrected, and faintly suggest the possible helpfulness from this source to that end. That we want better mutual relations, more harmony, less distrust of each other, a truer regard for the common good, and a more progressive spirit, is evident, and to bring this about is the aim of this association. Its usefulness will depend upon the general support of those it seeks to benefit and the earnest work of its members. Those that have enrolled themselves in the work will work and hope for success, feeling assured that the effort is in the right direction, whatever may be the result.

"Bases for Monuments" was the subject assigned Mr. Alex. Matheson, of Grand Rapids, for a paper, but in lieu thereof he made a few timely remarks on the subject. He recommended the use of Bedford and Ellettsville oolitic stone, but in setting it the stone should not be allowed to come in contact with the moist cement, as discoloration would surely follow. As a means to obviate this, he advised putting a layer of quick-lime over the cement. He considered most of the bottom bases put under monuments entirely too thick. This scheme of using a cheaper material to give a monument height at the sacrifice of proportion should be discountenanced

by honest dealers. Two lime or sandstone bases, 5 and 10 inches thick respectively, would be preferable, even at greater cost, to one base of the same or greater thickness.

David Scott, of Pontiac, had been assigned the subject of "White Bronze," but as he did not respond a communication was read on the same subject from a New York bronze founder.

A paper on "Trade Journals" was read by R. J. Haight, of the MONUMENTAL NEWS.

Kalamazoo was chosen as the place of holding the next regular meeting of the association on the second Wednesday in January, 1893, and Port Huron was selected for the summer meeting. The invitation extended by President Truesdell to hold the next summer meeting at Port Huron was of such a tempting nature that the association thought best to decide the matter at once and thus give the hospitable president plenty of time for preparation.

The grievance committee appointed to investigate the case of Barney vs. Besch reported an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

The committee appointed at the Grand Rapids meeting to formulate a contract for general adoption was given further time. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Alex Matheson, No. 40 South Division street, Grand Rapids, requests members and dealers generally to send him three copies of contracts they use, to assist the committee in their work.

A committee consisting of C. W. Hills, Jackson, C. J. Ambrosius with C. H. More & Co. of Chicago, and R. J. Haight of Monumental News was appointed to consider the feasibility of holding a congress of dealers, sculptors and others identified with monumental interests, at Chicago, during the World's Fair of 1893, and to confer with committees of a similar character that may be appointed by other associations.

 The evening session was devoted largely to informal talks on various subjects for the good of the cause.

The National constitution was adopted with but little discussion. The chances are now favorable that that association will continue to exist.

Michigan has taken the initiative in regard to holding a congress of monumental dealers during the World's Fair. It is hoped that other associations and dealers generally will cooperate in this movement.

Not the least encouraging feature was the number of applications for membership received. Nine new members were admitted.

It is regretted that all of the papers on the programme were not read. This was an interesting feature of the meeting and the advanced position taken on the various subjects discussed gave evidence that the standard is being elevated and that there is a desire to do away with the old-time methods of "getting there at any cost."

The New England Dealers' Meeting.

The summer meeting of the Marble Dealers' Association of New England and the Provinces is one of pleasure rather than business, and hence with the exception of recording the names of the committee of arrangements for the Boston meeting in January, Secretary Brennan can fill out the record of the meeting at Salem Willows on the 27th of July last with the word pleasure with a large P. It was a jolly crowd that boarded the little steamer Philadelphia, at Boston that morning for a delightful sail along the North shore. In the party were President William G. Garmon, of Manchester; Secretary and Treasurer James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H ; Mr. John P. Murphy, Lewiston; Mr. John E. Staples, and Mr. Wm. L. Sampson, of York Village, Me.; M. S. Philbrick, Portsmouth; Mr. Solon B. Sargent, Tilton; Mr. R. P. Stevens, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mr. R. C. Bowers, Montpelier, Vt.; Mr. Samuel Penniston, Beebe Plain; Mr. Murdock J. Smith, Boston; Mr. Morse, Rutland, Vt.; Mr. James F. Brown, Shirley Village, Mass.; Mr. Robert Clark, Plymouth; Mr. John H. Cronin, Maltapan; Mr. Orville W. Crosby, Orleans; Mr. R. A. Evans, Mr. Hartwell, Fitchburg; Mr. Carleton, Lynn; Mr. Seward W. Jones, Boston; Mr. Kavanagh, Gloucester; Mr. John Kelley, Weymouth; Mr. James Kelley, Attleboro; Mr. Albert C. Kinney, Milford; Mr. Freeman P. Knowlton, Chelsea; Mr. John R. Love, Webster, Me.; Mr. Michael D. Morrill, Southbridge; Mr. David A. Rogers, Clinton; Mr. John F. Slater, Hopkinton; Mr. John D. Allan, Boston; Mr. William A. Somers, Dorchester; Mr. William C. Taylor, Boston; Mr. Philander Allen, Dedham; Mr. Everett Torrey, Boston; Mr. Wall, Worcester; Deacon Oliver M. Wentworth, Mr. John B. Whalen, Natick; Mr. Stephen F. Richmond, Washington, R. I.; Mr. Patrick R. Condon, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Stephen Maslen, Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Thomas C. Smith, of New Britain, Conn.

Dinner was served at one of the hotels, after which the party gathered on the lawn where they were photographed by Foster & Richards the monumental designers of Quincy, snap shots were also taken of the jolly party on the boat re-

[The photographs reached the MONUMENTAL NEWS too late or they would have been illustrated.

* The Stone Age.

Man, in the primitive state sought shelter from the inclemency of the weather in caves and holes in the ground, and sustained himself by hunting and fishing, and later on, when the human race began to increase, and civilization turned its attention to other sources for maintenance, took to herding of flocks and roamed from place to place for pasture for their flocks; with this came the building of tents. Next came the commercial period, and with it the growth of towns and cities. The tent period is remembered by the pioneers of our city. Next came the buildings of wood, this material, being more easily gotten and cheaper than stone was, being used for a long time-in fact to the present

That stone should be used for building no doubt arose from two causes—a desire in the human mind to perpetuate the age in which they lived, and the fear of conflagrations. The former is evidenced from the desire of the people who lived after the flood to build themselves a tower that might reach to heaven, preserve themselves a name, and also to save themselves from any future floods. There being no architects in those days,

of course the undertaking was a failure.

The temples for religious worship seem first to have given building of stone an impetus, and to have sown the

seed in the art of building, and to have laid the foundation of the science of building called architecture. earliest records of such buildings are the pyramids of Egypt, the buildings of Greece and Rome, the building of King Solomon's temple, and later on the cathedrals of The great pyramids of Egypt, Herodotus tells Europe. us, was built by Cheops, king of Egypt, about 1900 years B. C. He says 100,000 men were employed twenty years in building it. The second was built by Cephrean, his brother, and the third by Mycesrinus, the son of Cheops; the height of the first pyramid is supposed to be 456 feet, and each side of the base 763 feet.

Buildings of this description are not confined to Egypt. They are found in the East Indies, Babylon and Mexico. The temple of Belus at Babylon is of pyramid shape and has a perimeter at base of 762 yards. The next in size to those of Egypt, now existing, are those of Mexico. About eight leagues northeast from the city of Mexico a great pyramid is found. It has a base of 1,440 feet, and the area of the base is therefore upwards of 47 1/2 acres of land. A colossal stone statue covered with gold stood on its summit, but the soldiers of Cortez carried off the gold and the statue was broken.

The East Indian, Babylonian and Mexican pyramids were built for religious purposes partly and partly for burial places, but there is no trace or evidence to show that the Egyptian pyramids were built for any purpose but preserving the dead and perpetuating the names of

those who built them.

Of the temples of Greece may be mentioned the Parthenon, in Athens, measuring 100 by 228 feet, and Jupiter Olympus, 95 by 230 feet, being built about 435 B. C.; and of Rome, the Pantheon, the main element of which was a cylindrical structure surmounted by a dome, measuring 139 feet in diameter; the temple of Ephesus, 220 by 425 feet, and later on the Church of St. Peter's in Rome, measuring 966 by 226 feet; St. Paul's of London, 180 by 500, and La Madaline in Paris, 138 by 328 feet. And here may be mentioned King Solomon's Temple, the foundation of which was laid 1012 B. C., and was completed in seven and one-half years. During this time 183,660 persons were employed on the workof these 30,000 were Jews, serving by rotation 10,000 monthly, and of Caananites 153,000, of whom 70,000 were laborers and 80,000 hewers of wood and stone, and 3,600 overseers. To save the labor of carriage, the parts were all prepared at a distance from the site of the building, and when they were brought together the structure was raised without the sound of hammer or trowel. axes or tools of iron. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries cover a great era in the erection of stone buildings; and the rise and growth of Gothic architecture, also of modern freemasonry

In our own time, we may be said to be drifting steadily into a revival of the "stone age," as may be seen in the city of San Francisco. It is not yet 50 years since granite was shipped from China to this city for building purposes, yet here were the Peurin and Rockport quarries lying in death-like repose for ages, while to-day the monthly pay-roll of men employed in these quarries goes into the thousands of dollars. There are also inexhaustible beds of sand-stone within a few miles of the city of San Jose of a rich yellow color and much used in trimmings with pressed brick, giving a very pleasing effect. There is also a beautiful gray sandstone found near Niles, and much used in our city. Besides beds of granite and sandstone there is abundance of marble found in different parts of the State.

^{*}A paper read before the Society of Architects, San Francisco, Cal., by J. Gash.

Before referring to the ingredients of which granite, sandstone and marble are composed, it may be interesting to speak of the points of chief interest in quarries.

First, they show us the mineral crusts of the earth, sands converted into sandstone, muds into limestone or slate, and materials of which we know very little into

They show us the peculiar changes in position by which these materials, once at the bottom of deep water, have been placed in the order in which we now find them, or in other words, they illustrate the nature of

forces that have lifted the earth's crust.

They show us very often in a perfectly distinct manner that the original accumulation, now stone, was a succession of shelly beds or an alternation of shelly and impalpable mud or a heap of sand followed by mud and shells. They enable us to measure in a rough and approximate way, the relative time required for the original deposit. They inform us of the change that has taken place in the arrangement of the animal and vegetable world, since the hard rock was deposited as soft mud. As to the material the different stones are made of, it is a study in itself, and a paper written on any one of them would indeed be interesting reading by one of our chapter on some future evening.

The construction of granite is peculiar; according to the definition of geologists, it is a mass of crystal embedded in a crystalline shape. The crystals are of two kinds, the mass being a third kind of mineral. The oblong flesh-colored crystals in common granite are called Feldspar; the little, bright, flaky crystals are mica, and the mass in which they occur, often white or gray, is called quartz. Often the flaky crystals are not here, but in their stead are dark green crystals, so abundant as to color the mass; the granite is then called syenite. There are many other varieties, and the minerals are very differently arranged in different places. Geologists give different names to each different variety, but it is not necessary to trouble ourselves with these names here.

Next to granite we have mentioned sandstone. There are few parts of the world where sands do not appear in some form or other, and a few words about them may

perhaps be interesting and amusing.

Sandstones are generally made up of particles either of fine sand or very small rolled pebbles, these particles being in some way or other cemented together; certainly in some rocks there is no foreign substance cementing them, and they simply adhere by close contact, which is possible, or are fastened by a silicious paste. More usually the grains are cemented by something like mortar obtained naturally by the action of water containing lime and iron.

The color of sandstone varies chiefly according to the quantity of iron and marl they contain. All varieties of yellow and red are met with, and frequently the best and hardest kinds are of pure white and pale gray. A beautiful yellow sandstone, perhaps the very best on this continent, is to be found on the quarry owned and managed by Mr. Thomas Flynn, a few miles south of San Jose.

Many quarries of marble have been discovered in our State, the best, perhaps, being the Inyo marble, a sort of dolomite, being a mixture of carbonate of lime and magnesia and promising to be a good building stone, although the marble used in the British House of Parliament shows evidence of early decay, and over which there is much discussion at present.



Marble Statue of Miss Annie Marshall.

The possibilities of Italian marble in the hands of a skillful sculptor are admirably shown in the statue illustrated above. It is a very lifelike reproduction of Miss Annie Marshall, of Centralia, Ill., who died at the age of 12. All of the details of the figure and its accessories, even to the texture of the dress have been wrought out in the pure white marble with the utmost accuracy. This artistic piece of sculpture attracted much attention while on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. Richter & Doland, of Springfield, Ill., who were commissioned to execute it for Dr. W. Scott Marshall, of Centralia, Ill.

It has been decided that St. Gaudens' figure of Diana that has excited so much interest since being placed on the Madison Square Garden in New York, is to be brought to Chicago. The beautiful Diana with her drawn bow and scanty drapery stands eighteen feet in height. The figure was purchased by the World's Fair Directors and will adorn the Agricultural building.



Foster & Richards, of Quincy, have completed a fine design for a soldiers' monument.

T. C. Rinear a marble dealer of Warsaw, Mo., mysteriously disappeared from his home in July and is still missing.

W. H. Perry, of Concord, N. H., has instituted suits in the United States circuit court against two monument concerns for infringing on his rock-faced designs.

A statue of Columbus to be dedicated at Scranton, Pa., on the 12th of October, is being cut in granite at Frank Carlucci's yard in that city. The monument will be erected by the Italians of Lackawanna County.

C. W. Hills, of Jackson, Mich., has contracts for soldiers' monuments to be erected at Three Rivers and Lawton, Mich. The former is a well proportioned shaft that will stand about thirty-five feet in height surmounted by an ideal statue of a soldier.

The striking granite cutters in Brooklyn, who during the month of July refused to cut stone that had been quarried by non-union quarrymen, have returned to work and, in the words of our informant, "are willing to work all the stone that comes along."

The P. N. Peterson Granite Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Sullivan, Jones Bros., F. M. Boardman and Jacob Fjelde, of Minneapolis, Minn., have submitted designs for the proposed soldiers' monument at Minneapolis. The designs are now on exhibition and a selection will likely be made during the month.

Mr. Fred. C. Bandel of Crawfordsville, Ind., whose election to the mayoralty of that city was announced in The Monumental News one month ago, has sent us a copy of the protective ordinance recently adopted by the city council of Crawfordsville. That portion of the ordinance of interest to the monument trade is published among our editorials. Mr. Bandel writes that he has had a fair trade this season.

Robert Stuart, of Stuart & Bittel, Marysville, Ks., who spent several days in Chicago last month, says the outlook for fall trade in Kansas could not be more promising. The wheat crop just harvested is the finest ever known in the State. Mr. Stuart was formerly in trade at Ripon and other Wisconsin towns and has returned after a ten years' absence to visit old-time acquaintances.

James W. Harris, one of the most highly respected citizens of Chillicothe, O., died there on July 31st, at the age of 74. Mr. Harris learned the marble trade early in life and established shops at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Athens, O., prior to locating at Chillicothe, where he has been in the trade for thirteen years.

Two bachelor twins aged seventy-five years and well-to-do in this worlds goods, placed a contract with J. H. Harrison & Son of Adrian, Mich., last month for a mausoleum. The structure is to be plain but massive and in place of the usual catacombs will be provided with two granite surcophagi, in which their bodies are to be placed when their earthly career is ended. The family name, Jennison is to be placed over the entrance and the initial letter of their given names will be the only semblance to an inscription, this will be placed on their respective sarcophagi. The work will cost \$15,000.



THE above cut represents a monument now erected at the works of A. G. Whitcomb near Woodlawn cemetery, Everett, Mass., and is an excellent example of the work produced at this establishment. Unfortunately it is larger than the ordinary customer desires to order and would probably never have been built had it not been begun by a former owner of this place and completed by Mr. Whitcomb to avoid loss of parts under way when he took possession. He now desires to dispose of the monument and will do so at a great sacrifice. The materials of which it is composed are: Bottom base, Rockport granite, the wash being polished; above this base until the columns are reached is Italian marble; columns are Red Beach granite, all polished, the remainder of the monument being Italian marble. The total height is 29 feet. Under the canopy a statue or urn could be placed, adding

greatly to the beauty of the whole structure. The material and workmanship throughout is of a superior kind. Mr. Whitcomb would be pleased to correspond with dealers desiring further information. His address is No. 85 Elm street, Everett, Mass.

The Tomb of Richelieu.

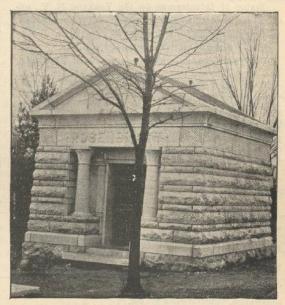
Good Form for August prints some extracts from a journal made by Frances E. Willard, during her stay in Paris some years ago, from which we clip the following:

"Mingled with this stirring talk of politics was the exhibition of the last tomb that I shall see in Europe, of all the long and moldy line, beside which I have dutifully stood, from that of Napoleon at the Invalides to that of the Dairyman's daughter on the Isle of Wight. And this tomb of Richelieu is worthy of comparison with the noblest of them. Take, as indicative of its numerous surprising points, the running commentary of the old custodian, to which we listened not without interest and instruction, though we had much ado to keep from laughing as he went on: 'Madame, here is the tomb of Richelieu, one of the finest in all Europe, of an excellence in design and elegance in execution altogether exceptional. You may have traveled fast and far yell seen nothing better worthy your examination. The Cardinal is represented on his deathbed, attended by the angel of Religion; at his feet behold France, which weeps; these two statues represent his two nieces, the Duchess of So-and-So and Princess of This-and-That; the figure of the Cardinal, of Religion and the two little angels are all carved in one piece; that of France and the sarcophagus form another piece. It was all, as you read on the side, invented and sculptured by Gerardon in 1694. You will notice how deeply cut are the lines of the drapery; in what high relief are the arms, wrists and many of the accessories; you will notice the exquisite workmanship of the cherubs and their expression, tears falling from their eyes, and their little brows contracted. France also has tears of surprising skill in her eyes and on her cheeks; one of the cherubs supports the Cardinal's coat of arms, his sword as Duke, his hat as Cardinal. Just put your hand up the sleeve of Religion's garment; see what astonishing relief and how polished the inside of the sleeve even, and the arm, though unseen; yet look at the light shining through this bit of drapery, to such thinness is it wrought. Notice also the Cardinal's lace sleeves, touched with what minute strokes; and don't fail to observe the effect of death imparted by the sculptor to the Cardinal's finger-ends, and how the finger of Religion seems to press against the yielding flesh of his arm in this last moment.'

Advertising a Necessity.

"The only business man who can afford to dispense with advertising is the man who has no business to engage in business," says C. H. Dean, president and manager of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis. "I have made advertising a study for years, and the more I look into the question, the more I am convinced that it is an absolute necessity. If I had enough money to retire from business, I might oppose the expenditure of large sums in advertising mediums, but so long as I have to depend upon a commercial pursuit for my income, I must depend upon advertising to influence, if not bring me business directly. It is only a question of the best mediums. A great many men start out to advertise with a flurry and blare of trumpets, or, to use

a Western expression, with a 'whoop and hurrah,' and then because they do not get immediate results in the way of cash, they say that advertising does not pay. Now, any experienced advertiser knows full well that many of the benefits of advertising are not visible. They may come in a thousand ways that we never count upon. I use trade papers extensively, and I do not expect that every man who reads our advertisement will write to tell me of the fact, nor do I expect that when he even writes, after reading the advertisement, that he will always mention that he saw it. If the dealers, however, would more frequently mention where they see the advertisement that influenced them in writing to a business firm it would prove of great value to the advertiser as well as to the legitimate trade paper.— Exchange.



The Rosenblatt Mausoleum.

Probably the most noteworthy example of mortuary art to be found in any of the cemeteries of St. Louis, Mo., is the mausoleum recently completed in Mt. Sinai cemetery for one of the wealthiest Hebrew families of the city. The design is by Grable & Weber, architects and as will be seen by our illustration is Egyptian in its treatment.

The principal dimensions are, length 21 feet, width 16 feet, height to apex of roof 18 feet. With the exception of the roof, which is copper, Kennesaw Georgia marble was used throughout with most satisfactory results. The walls are rock face finish and the cut surfaces fine axed. This material presents a most pleasing effect when treated in this manner.

The interior walls and ceiling are of polished slabs. There are ten thoroughly ventilated compartments, four on each side of a hall that extends through the center of the building, and two at the rear. A bronze grill in the rear wall and a bronze door at the entrance are pieces of artistic work.

The contract for the erection of the mausoleum was given to R. H. Follenius of St. Louis, who sublet the execution of the marble work to the Bradbury Marble Co., of that city. The cost was \$8,000.00.

OURILLUSTRATIONS

The German Monument, Milwaukee, page 341. Monumental Fountain, Barcelona, page 343. The Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill., page 342. Rosenblatt Mausoleum, St. Louis, Mo., page 353. Marble Statue of Miss Annie Marshall, page 351. Bronze Statue of John Watts, page 355.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

The George L. Lorrillard mausoleum, Georgia marble, erected in Woodlawn cemetery, New York.

Statue of Infantryman on the Yonkers, N. Y., soldiers' and sailors' monument, modelled by Lorado Taft.

Original design for a granite cap monument.

The Wisconsin Gettysburg monuments.

The Henri Regnault monument in Paris. By Chapu.

9 NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC. 8

Deceased: Wm. J. Bevan of Bevan & Hannah, Baltimore, Md.; Ed. Wilkinson, Barre, Vt.; J. W. Harris, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Daniel M. Mannex, Portland, Me.

New firms: H. J. Bertoli, Montpelier, Vt.; Thos. Bess, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Bloomfield & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Cox & Keane, Newtonville, Mass.; F. P. Deck, Myerstown, Pa.; Fraser & Broadfoot, Montpelier, Vt.

C. F. Doud, Dover. N. H., retired.
R. S. Fox. Seattle, Wash., out of business.

W. & A. F. Grono, Litchfield, Minn., dissolved.
L. C. Lochran, Fergus Falls, Minn., out of business.
Co-operative Granite Co., Quincy, Mass., has sold out. Parry & Lloyd succeed Glass & Parry, at Montpelier, Vt., York & Good succeed York & Bittenbender, at Belvidere, N. J.

Geo. W. Case, Macon, Ga., has sold out to Hillard &

Brewer.

Tregambo & Lord succeed Wm. H. Norcross, at Hallowell, Me.

The property of G. R. Fultz, Wellington, Kan., has been damaged by fire.

Empire Granite Co., Barre, Vt., have filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock \$75,000.

Jno. H. Knapp succeeds Ashman & Glasgow Co., at

Osgood, Ind.

Cy Bradshaw has bought the interest of A. N. Ford in the marble business at Unionville, Mo., and the firm will hereafter be Crockett & Bradshaw.

A Novel Exhibit for the World's Fair:

An interesting exhibit is to come from the Black Hills, S. D., which will display in novel form the minerals found in the Hills. The exhibit when arranged will be in the form of a two story and a half cottage. The framework of the structure is already built, and is in the style of the Renaissance, with towers and numerous gables. It is impossible to decide on all details, of course, until all the material has been collected, but the following plan will be carried into effect as near as possible: The foundation will be made of pure white limestone headed with a layer of Buffalo Gap "calico" stone. The first story will be veneered with pink quartz. Above that the handsomest rocks obtainable will be used—copper, mica, schist, needle, spar, garnet, etc. The lower part of the tower will be made of rubies and the upper part with some sparkling substance. The windows and shingles are to be of mica and the steps of marble. The cottage will no doubt prove an attractive feature of the State exhibit.

OINTS ON GRANITE.

Let Us

Reason Together.

Our business is to give you a good article, when you send us an order, and charge you a fair price for the same.

Our Aim

and desire is to have you

Try Our House,

and be convinced of the merits of our claim.

We Cannot Afford,

to quote cheap prices and furnish the work accordingly.

First Class Work

will build up a trade and reputation alike for the retail dealer and manufacturer.

JONES BROTHERS.

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

Bradbury Marble Co.,

Wholesalers and Finishers of

GEORGIA

AND OTHER

MARBIESD

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.



Mr. George E. Bissell has been very successful in his statue of the eminent New York philanthropist, John Watts, which was recently cast at the Henry Bonnard Bronze Foundry in New York. A local critic says it is probably his very best statue. The curly wig and the heavily ermined gown afforded an opportunity for artistic massing not to be had in the modern garb, with which most sculptors have to deal nowadays in

their portrait statues. The statue, which is to stand upon a black granite pedestal in the Trinity church

& R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., New York

cemetery on Broadway, is erected by Major Gen. John Watts de Peyster in honor of his distinguished ancester, whose last philanthropic act was to found the Leake and Watts orphan home in New York.

SCULPTOR,

Monumental - Photographs For The Trade.

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

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS

Are used by the leading Granite dealers of the country.
SEND 75 CENTS FOR IIXI4 SAMPLE.

IRVING, 13 Second Street, TROY, N. Y.



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 soldlers' monuments, are offered to the Monumental trade. No catalogue.

MAURICE J. POWER.



Send for Catalogue of

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

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

BRONZE AND BRASS WORK

Vaults and Jombs.

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.

Chicopee Bronze

QUARRY NOTES.

The intense heat of July cracked the stone in a quarry at Kankauna, Wis., for a distance of seventyfive feet. The opening is from four to twelve inches in width.

What is claimed to be the only sheet quarry of black granite yet known was discovered recently at Coombs Neck, Me. The grain of the stone is fine and it is free from iron. The quarry will be worked by J. E. Morton & Co.

The lately reorganized Manchester Marble Co., at Manchester, Vt., have been making some very satisfactory tests. Red, pink and blue marble has been struck by the core drill, at a depth of over one hundred feet. The stone is said to hold its color and grow sounder as the depth increases.

Nico is the name of an explosive which was recently subjected to a number of tests at quarries near Melbourne, Australia. It is intended for use for mining purposes, to supersede powder and the various nitroglycerine compounds. In the experiments the large quantity of rock loosened by moderate charges of the explosive clearly demonstrated its power.

Herculite is the invention of a Frenchman, and, owing to its qualities of slow combustion and safety, is claimed to be superior as an explosive to nitro-glycerine. It is a yellowish gray powder, and is composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several other ingredients. Experiments conducted in a quarry showed that a shot could not be fired by sparks, flame, or detonation, a special igniter being required. It is said to be possessed of tremendous power, while its cost is only about 6 cents a pound.

Probably the oldest marble quarry in the United States is the Huntington quarry near Bennington, Vt. It was originally owned by a man named Huntington who came in possession of the property more than eighty years ago. About seventy years ago a shop was opened in Buffalo, N. Y., for working this marble, which is said to be the first Vermont marble shipped west of Troy, N. Y. Since Mr. Huntington's death, fifty years since, the quarry has remained unworked, but a few months ago a company was organized of Troy capitalists and the present owner of the land, Mr. W. E. Hawks, who are making preparations to commence work.

Addison Black Granite Quarry Land For Sale.

(Also called Black Diamond.)

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

JOHN L. DALOT,
Addison Point, MAINE.

COOK & WATKINS' NONPAREIL DESIGN BOOK

HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE
COLLECTION OF DESIGNS,
EVER PUBLISHED,

BY OVER

100 LETTERS FROM PROMINENT DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PRICE \$1.00

We will credit price of Designs on first order received from parties ordering the book.

COOK & WATKINS,

120 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

GRANITE WORKS, SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.

Our Granite

Is proving better as we get deeper into our quarries.

It is recommended for buildings, Vaults, Bases, Coping, Posts and Rock-faced work, we are making the latter a specialty. For rough stock there is none better. A trial order will receive prompt attention.

MOIR GRANITE CO.

BEEBE PLAIN, VT.

M. S. DART, WESTERN MANAGER, 916 16TH STREET, DETROIT, MICH RED SCOTCH, RED SWEDE, RED BEACH. NEW YORK GRANITE COMPANY, WESTERLY GRANITES.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALERS.

MONUMENTAL WORK. BUILDING 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.

J. F. TOWNSEND.

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

Clinton Building,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

CARRARA, ITALY.

From our own Correspondent.

QUINCY, MASS.

"I've got through predicting," said a well-known granite manufacturer last month when asked as to what would be the outcome of the present trouble. "The prospect is worse now than it ever was and the less you say about it the better." His words briefly outline the situation not only in Quincy but throughout New England.

Conferences between the manufacturers and men have brought forth no good results; in fact each meeting seems to have widened the breach between them. The last one was held in the rooms of the Master Builders, 166 Devonshire Street, Boston, Aug. 19, and was called at the request of the Granite Workers' Union. Irrespective of the two committees which met on that day the feeling was general among both manufacturers and cutters that something ought to be done towards bringing about a settlement and great was the disappointment when after five hours' discussion the conference dissolved without coming to any understanding.

The first proposition was submitted by the committee and was as follows:

That it is agreed between the Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Outters' National Union that all bills of prices expire on March 1, 1895, and that any grievance that may arise between any of the branches shall be referred to three members of each of the executive committees of the association, and if they cannot arrive at any agreement, then they may call in any judge they may agree on, and their decision shall be final.

This was rejected by the manufacturers, and the cutters brought in another which met a like fate:

That it is agreed between the Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters' National Union that bills of prices shall continue for a period of three years from date of this agreement and should either party desire a change, they shall give at least three months' notice before such changes are expected or asked to go into operation; any changes desired if not satisfactory to both parties, shall be laid before a local board of conciliation of three from each party interested, and if it cannot be settled by them it be referred to three members of each of the executive committees of the associations; and if they cannot arrive at an agreement then they may each select a disinterested person and the two selected to request the judge of the Supreme Court of the State where the difficulty arises to select the third, and their decision shall be final. Pending such arbitration the Granite Cutters' National Union agrees that the members shall not strike or suspend work, and the Granite Manufacturers' Association agrees that its members shall not lock out their workmen or suspend business, thus avolding any possible conflict on any question whatever.

The manufacturers then offered a proposition waiving the much objected to Jan. 1st clause and putting in Feb. 1st instead.

That the Manufacturers' Association sign bills with the Stonecutters' National Union for a term of years to terminate Feb. 1, 1895.

The stonecutters to return to work under the old bills of 1891 in all localities, and that any slight changes in the bills to be agreed upon by the local association and union.

ROUGH STOCK SEND FOR PRICE LIST. QUARRIED 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 & FIELD,

Quarries and Works,

Established 1839.

QUINCY, MASS.

R. A. CURTIS,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Statuary, American and Scotch

GRANITE

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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

PRICES LOW.

14 Cyclorama INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Should either party desire a change at the expiration of the bill, four months' notice to be given by either party previous to Feb. I

The existing bills to continue from year to year, notice to be given as heretofore provided.

The number of apprentices to be employed shall be discretionary with the employers

No discrimination is to be made between union and non-union

The board of arbitration to consist of three from each executive committee to be an appeal board to settle any differences that may arise under the existing bills. In case no decision is arrived at, they to select some seventh man who is be a judge and their decision to be

This proposition is to be made with the understanding that the same is to be accepted by the Stonecutters' National Union committee on or before Aug. 25, 1892.

Should the above proposition not be accepted on or before that date, then these propositions are withdrawn, and the manufacturers decline any further conference.

This was rejected by the cutters and so far as learned has not been acted upon by the union since that time.

There are those who say that if all the delegates from the cutters' union went with full power as did the one from this city the manufacturers' proposition would have been accepted.

Business is quieter if anything, than in July, and many of the firms have discharged some of their quarrymen owing to a lack of orders for rough stock. It is indeed a sad state of affairs and the granite business here has received a blow from which it will take a long time to recover.

At the annual meeting of the Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association the following officers were elected: President, Thomas F. Burke; vice-president, John L. Miller, secretary, Fred. L. Badger; treasurer, Marshall P. Wright; executive committee, the above officers and James H. Elcock, John Lavers, William Burke, E. F. Carr and Alexander Marnock.

From our regular Correspondent.

BARRE, VT.

A tour of the main sheds yesterday failed to reveal anything of interest to the trade except the fact that there are a great many more men at work than when I wrote my last letter. C. E. Tayntor has inserted a couple of advertisements in the local papers for 50 men, stonecutters, and announces that he will open his new sheds and make individual contracts with his employes after August 29. Mr. Tayntor states that the labor difficulty has given him an excellent opportunity for erecting his new sheds. "I have now contracts on hand calling for 75 carloads of stone and brought down ten carloads yesterday. My work is all arranged with a conditional clause. I see no reason now why I cannot secure all the help I want in a short time after the opening of the shed. I have some promised and more that I am very confident will come at once." It seems to be a fact, about which not much has as yet been said, but is, however, generally understood, that the labor trouble is speedily settling itself. More men have gone to work during the past week than during the entire period of the strike and workmen of different beliefs from those in favor of the strike discuss the question openly upon the streets, still it will take some time for business to get back to its former condition. Along in July, as I wrote, a stock company was organized to make an exhibit of Barre granite at the World's Fair. The idea was to have a company in which every granite manufacturer would be a stockholder in preference to having the exhibit conducted by the Barre Manufacturers' Association as first contemplated, with the idea that the necessary amount, \$10,000, could be raised easier in that way than by a subscription paper. The shares were placed at \$10 each and a committee appointed to secure names to the list of stockholders. At the last meeting not much

CHEAP AND GOOD! Portfolio A, show

These are 5x8 inches mounted on 9x12 cardboard and auce. In each case the price, size of base, height, and Single numbers, portfolios, or the entire collection can Their classification in portfolios above, enables the deal ber when a sale is in prospect with the certainty of find collection to suit his customer, and you can get from any monument shown, when you sell it, which does aw about sizes and saves much trouble. Portfolios as a graphs, or one photo from each of the portfolios mail photographs, 15 cents each. The entire collection sent The Granite Monument Design Co. 127 Superior St., Clevaland, Ohio



QUINCY « - GRANITE

MONUMENTAL WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAM POLISHING WORKS.

QUINCY, MASS.

The owner of 40 acres of granite land lying nearer to Chicago than any of the granite quarries now being worked desires to sell, lease or operate same. The land produces THREE VARIETIES OF GRANITE. A gray similar to Barre, excellent for

monumental purposes; a dark brown and a pink red admirably adapted for building purposes. Chemists have pronounced it free from iron and experts consider it of a very superior quality. It is a good cutting stone, polishes nicely and works much easier than other western granites. The property is on one of the principal railroads running into Chicago, it lies in the outskirts of a village, has an excellent water-power within 300 feet and has a river frontage of a half mile. This is positively one of the most promising granite properties in the west. Correspondence solicited with anyone desirous of becoming interested in it. Address, "WESTERN GRANITE," care MONUMENTAL NEWS, 245 State St. Chicago.

A Westerly granite monument twelve feet in height was recently erected by Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., at the grave of his old war horse Pink, who died last winter at the age of 31.

progress was reported and it was voted to lay the matter of securing stockholders on the table for the present, where the matter now rests. It seems probable that nothing will be done in the matter before spring.

Business is still booming up at East Barre and houses are being rushed to keep pace with the mills and sheds being put up. The railroad got into town last week and a depot is now being finished for the convenience of the public, and a shipment of stone will soon be made which will mark an epoch in the history of East Barre. George Lamson, of Wells & Lamson, is rushing business on his dam and sheds down the river, and in his anxiety to see business flourish took a hand himself the other day and

cut a large gash in his left foot with an axe.

Whitcomb Brothers, the largest firm of machinists in town, stated yesterday that they were behind on their orders for derricks, polishing mills, etc., and were running overtime at that, which would seem to indicate an early return to business on the part of some firms. Ward & Douglas offer one of their quarries for sale this week in the local papers, at the moderate price of \$15,000. Mr. Ward is at present over in New Hampshire where he is doing a large job of building for which he contracted some time since. The warning contained in the last number of the MONUMENTAL NEWS regarding care on the part of the retail dealers as to who they placed their orders with was exemplified recently by the return by a western dealer of twenty small monuments which he had ordered from one of the firms of recent growth and whose stock was too poor to be accepted. The firm called The Co-operative Granite Co., who have erected large sheds, are reported on the authority of a gentleman of unquestioned veracity to have expressed their intention of joining the association at the earliest possible moment.

LATER BY WIRE.—Barclay Brothers have signed an agreement with the granite cutters' union terminating

March 1st.

GRANITE DEALERS, ATTENTION!

Two large connecting offices at Barre, Vt., to rent. Centrally located, in new brick block up one flight, 10 rods from Post office, next door to Savings Bank, opposite from National Bank. Best location in Barre. Address, L. M. AVERILL, Barre, Vt.

The Albany Telegram has caused a granite slab to be erected at the grave of its favorite dog "Colonel." On the face of the slab is a metal frame inclosing a photograph of the dog and below is the following inscription: "The Telegram St. Bernard Mascot, died June 2, 1892, aged six years."

A statue of Justice which was placed on the dome of the City Hall, New York, in 1812, and which was struck by lightning and blown down, and otherwise maltreated by the elements, much to its disfigurement, is to be brought to Chicago and exhibited at the World's Fair as a curiosity. Its demoralized condition suggests the Venus de Milo, and the two goddesses might shake hands in sympathy over each other's tribulations—metaphorically, of course, both being armless.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison is soon to be erected at Cincinnati, the work of Louis T. Rebisso. He is portrayed as a young soldier of the war of 1812, mounted—if the photographs do the statue justice—upon a very peaceful looking animal. The statue is 14 feet high and will rest upon a granite pedestal of equal height. It is to be unveiled next year sometime, and is to be dedicated by the distinguished grandson of the illustrious hero of Tippecanoe.





COLE & MARCIASI,

Successors to

ROBINS & CO.

Fine Granite Monumental Work.

Statuary and Drapery a Specialty,

Estimates given on all kinds of Cemetery work.

BARRE, VT.



EMSLIE & KELMAN

Dealers i

Barre Granite Monuments,
Tablets, Headstones, Coping,
Etc., Etc.

Draping and Carving a Specialty.

BARRE, VT.



World's Fair Offices.

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

THE MONUMENTAL NEWS, 245 State St. Chicago.

EE. C. WILLISON,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

IMPORTED & AMERICAN GRANITES.

I have the most complete stock of finished Monuments, etc., to be found in the U.S. Send stamps for STOCK SHEET. Headquarters for new and original Designs.

160 Boylston St., Boston. American Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. 74 Union Street, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Works, South Quincy, Mass. Montpelier, Vt.

Trade News Among Our Advertisers.

IF you have never used crushed steel read R. Gill & Son's letter in the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Co. on another page. Or what is better still, send for their book of testimonials; it will interest you.

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S. W. FERGUSON has taken the road again for W. H. Perry. A largely increased business requires the almost constant attention of H. A. Rockwood at his Indianapolis office, which will account for his friends in the retail trade not seeing him so frequently as heretofore.

W. A. RICE, of Montpelier, Vt., has purchased the property at Woodbury, Vt., formerly known as the Buck Lake Quarry No 1, including some thirty acres. The product of this quarry is quite well known to the trade. There are several grades, one of which is said to closely resemble Barre. Mr. Rice has commenced operations at his quarry and contemplates making an exhibit of the granite at the World's Fair.

New advertisements in this issue: W. A. Rice, Granite, Montpelier, Vt. G Turini, Sculptor, Dongan Hills, N. Y. The Millstone Granite Co., Niantic, Conn. Goodell & Harding, Box Bander, Burlington, Vt. White Mountain Granite Co., North Conway, N. H.

A SAMPLE of the blackest granite that we have yet seen was recently received from the Crown Granite Co., of South Thomaston, Me. It is justly called the "Champion Black Granite" and has the additional feature of having a good contrast between the cut and polished surfaces. The company furnish samples at 75 cents each.

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Jones Brothers, of Boston, have taken to giving the readers of The Monumental News some "Pointers on Granite." No. 2 of their series appears in this issue. The retail trade may expect some wholesome advice on the subject and it will be to their interest to hearken to these monthly talks. If years of experience in building up a successful business, count for anything in the way of qualifying a concern for giving its customers good advice, surely Jones Brothers are well qualified.

Frederick & Field of Quincy, Mass., solicit correspond-

ence with retail dealers who contemplate entering competitions for soldiers' monuments. This old and favorably known firm has made a specialty of soldiers' monuments for a number of years and few concerns have had a more extended experience in this class of work than they. Messrs. Frederick & Field may point with pride to scores of monuments on the famous battlefield of Gettysburg and public monuments in many of the cities and towns of New England as evidences of their ability in this direction.

WE learn that the business of the Stanstead Granite Co., of Stanstead Junction, P. Q., and Beebe Plain, Vt., having increased so rapidly during the last few years they have been under the necessity of greatly increasing their staff of workmen, besides erecting more extensive sheds on both sides of the line, well equipped with traveling derricks and other appliances for the handling of all classes of work. They have also added to their firm as a partner, Mr. John O'Rourke, of Barre, Vt., who is well known to the trade. Mr. O'Rourke will have the management of the manufacturing department, and this will be a guarantee that first-class workmanship and prompt shipping may be relied upon. This firm's granite consists of three varieties-light, medium and dark, the last being an exceptionally fine stone.

Ir has always been a source of great annoyance to shippers of merchandise, and especially of stone, to have the boxes broken open in handling and often serious damage done to the contents. A band of hoop-iron or wire has been the recognized safeguard, but the difficulty of getting them on recognized safeguard, out the difficulty of getting them on tight has been such as nearly to prohibit their use. Messrs. Goodell & Harding, of Burlington, Vt., have now perfected a very practical and efficient implement known as the Portable Box Bander. One man can use it with perfect ease and can give any desired strain to the band, holding the strain until it is made secure, while the strain is so great on hoop-iron that common wire nails will readily drive through it without any holes being made with a punch or otherwise.

E. T. Barnum, Detroit, Mich., the well-known Art Wire and Iron Works are busy in all their departments. They have secured the contract for all the iron guards for the new Fort Brady, at Sault Ste, Marie, also have just shipped a large antique brass railing to J. M. Sealts Grocer Co., Lima, Ohio. All the brass fixtures for the City National Bank, Cairo, Ill. All the iron and brass work for the State Normal Business College, Lincoln, Neb. The iron stairs for the new court house Greenville, Miss. Sidewalk lights for the new Barr building, Port Huron, Mich., and many other contracts for bank railing, stair railing and architectural iron work. Also have secured the contract for covering the windows of the new Episcopal church at Duluth, Minn., with wire window guards. This is one of the largest churches in the Northwest and requires about 40,000 square feet of wire work. quires about 40,000 square feet of wire work.

A "New-Process" Memorial.

An ingenious Parisian has invented a process by which the ashes of a cremated person may be preserved in the shape of a solid memorial of any desired shape, as a bas-relief, bust or other article. A suitable mould having been taken and prepared by any of the well-known methods, of the features of a deceased person, according to the view desired (bust, profile,&c.), the ashes of the deceased, after cremation, are pulverized and suitably incorporated with plaster of Paris, silicate of potash, or suitable cementing medium, and given the proper form by the mould so prepared. When suitably hardened the features may be colored with pigments if desired, or electro-plated with gold, silver or other suitable material, producing a portrait which may be framed or encased in any suitable manner, and provided -by engraving, chiselling, or otherwise -with an epitaph or other legend relating to the deceased.

It is duly explained in his circular that he thus provides for the human sentiment of veneration, or desire to preserve the remains of our deceased friends; that his process is without objection on sanitary grounds; that "ancestral portraits" are thus preserved for all time, and that he has patented his process in order to protect it from degraded uses until public sentiment shall have come to favor its adoption.

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JOHN SWENSON, West Concord, N. H.

≥! Correspondence. 15-

Editor Monumental News:

Allow me a small space to correct an article written by O. F. Swain, of Concord, N. H., appearing in Aug. No. of Reporter: 1st. H. A. Rockwood never penned the article in Stone, referred to, or ever saw it. 2d; That H. A. Rockwood, western manager for W. H. Perry's granite trade, has been for a year in Indianapolis, with an office at 14 Cyclorama Place. 3d. That Mr. Perry employs about 90 men, as Mr. Swain well knows, If not he has ample time and opportunity to know, instead of 30 or 40 as he states. Either the gentleman above referred to, as Secretary of the Concord Granite Manufacturers Association, does not keep himself well posted, or wants to mislead the trade. Mr. Perry's reasons for with-drawing from the Associations (instead of being expelled, as

drawing from the Associations (instead of being expelled, as the Secretary puts it) are given in the following and we leave the retail trade to judge for themselves as to the justice of the whole matter:

"The lock-out ordered May 14, allowed the New England Granite Co., at Concord, N. H., to continue for two weeks, and put themselves in shape to stand the strike for sixty or ninety days without interfering with their contract.

This may have been just to the American manufacturers of monumental work, like myself, with eight or ten thousand dollars worth of work on hand, and our trade demanding it every day, to be shut down at once for an indefinite length of time.

every day, to be shut down at once for an indefinite length of time.

It may be just for one part of the Manufactures' Association, who happen to be importers, to vote a lock-out on the balance who are compelled to sit idly by and see the country flooded with foreign granite to the detriment of home production. But, upon-due consideration, I concluded I was in the business for Perry, and in justice to my trade, I withdrew from the Association and have made satisfactory settlement with my men.

I am in sympathy with the Association, but I want a little sympathy in return.

W. H. Perry.

Editor Monumental News.

There appeared in your paper for July, an article purporting to be from Mr. H. A. Rockwood, saying that Mr. Wm. H. Perry of Concord, N. H., had made an agreement with his men for two years and that the backbone of the strike in the granite business here in Concord was broken. The above was a very misleading statement.

men for two years and that the backbone of the strike in the granite business here in Concord was broken. The above was a very misleading statement.

The facts are these, at the beginning of the trouble, Mr. Perry was a member of the Granite Manufacturers Association of New England, consequently when the trouble came, May 14, 1892, Mr. Perry done as the rest did, and locked his shops. We then formed a local association and Mr. Perry joined that June 16, 1893, and was at that time as strong a man as we had in the Association. On June 18 he told his foreman in the quarry to get what men he could and open the quarry June 20. Early in the morning of June 20 he sent for the committee of the cutters and made his famous agreement with them, being at the time a member of the Granite Manufacturers Association of New England and also of the Local Association, thus playing the part of a traitor to his associates in business. He gave as a reason for his action that the New England Association had granted to a rival firm privileges which were detrimental to his (Mr. Perry's) interest, in allowing them to run their works and get in shape to stand the trouble. to stand the trouble

to stand the trouble. The firm referred to was the New England Granite Works, who had a contract to furnish the granite for the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., and were under heavy bonds for its completion. Their contract is such that if they stop work from any cause except a strike of the cutters the Government could step in and take the work, complete job and thus ruin the company, but if the men struck the Government could not trouble them. Therefore the New England company granted them leave to run their works, and they did so, knowing that the men would strike June 1st, (which they did) and the works are idle or practically so at present, and have been so since June 1st. Mr. Perry was June 1st, (which they did) and the works are lated by so at present, and have been so since June 1st. Mr. Perry was availed from both associations.

O. F. Swain, Sec'y.

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Chips from Various Quarries.

A scheme is now being developed in Scotland by which a high grade of brick is being made from chipped granite and clay. The experiments are said to have been successful.

An Indiana stone quarry company is having a life-size figure of an elephant chiseled out of a solid block of stone. It will be 11 feet high and weigh 30 tons. It will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Chinese know something of quarrying large stone. In a bridge connecting two small towns on the opposite shores of a lagoon some of the blocks of gray granite are forty feet long and five feet square.

The capitol at Topeka, Kansas, built of Kansas stone at an expense of \$1,250,000, is said to be in danger of falling down from the use of poor material. The stone was not properly tested and it is proving unfit for such large buildings.

A Columbus, O., marble dealer vouches for this story, says the Dispatch. An old man, seventy-six years of age, whose wife was confined to her bed seriously ill, came to him and purchased a four thousand dollar monument. The old man had no family, so he purchased only enough ground to set up the monument and lay away himself and wife. Within nine months after the costly stone was erected the old man had celebrated his golden wedding, buried his wife and married a young woman twenty-five years of age from a neighboring town. The last the monument man heard from his patron the latter had two children and was trying to negotiate for additional ground to his burial lot.



The Fine Arts building at the World's Fair will have a mosaic floor, the contract for which has been let at \$16,989.

The largest heathen temple, which is also probably the largest building in the world, is in Seringham, India. It is a square and covers an exact mile. The walls are 25 feet high and four or five feet thick, and in the center of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square, you come to another with a tower as high, and with four more towers. Within that square there is another, and within that again another-and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by 1,000 pillars, each cut out of a single block of



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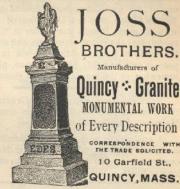
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Recent Patents.

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:

479,617. Separator for crushed cement, etc., Joseph R. Berthelet, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Nov. 30, 1888.

479,699. Cementing machine, Henry W. Brett, Boston, Mass. Filed April 23, 1892.

480,234. Manufacture of asphaltum, Jesse A. Dubbs, Allegheny, assignor of one half to James H. White, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed July 10, 1891.

Trade-marks.—21,554. Monuments, architectural trimmings, and various cut stone, William H. Perry, Concord, N. H. Filed April 30, 1892. Essential feature is the representation of rock-faced work on monumental designs in "Crystal Granite."

480,490. Elevator for stone-crushers, Ira P. Cribb, Canandaigua, N. Y., assignor to the Robinson Rea Manu facturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., and Theodore A. Blake, New Haven, Conn. Filed Nov. 9, 1891.

480,591. Composition of matter for the manufacture of artificial stone, Joseph E. Keseling and Charles Fuchs, Jr. New York, N. Y., assignors to the Pyrolith Company of New Jersey. Filed April 30, 1892.

Trade-marks.—21,579. Artificial stone and its compositions, Pyrolith Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. V. Filed July 16, 1892. Essential feature is the word "Pyrolith."

The commission for the Hans Christian Anderson statue, which the Danes of Chicago propose to set up in one of the parks, was with eminent propriety given to Johann Gelert, who is a Dane himself and was familiar with the great Danish story-teller at Copenhagen. His model for the statue represents the author seated upon the stump of a tree, holding a book in his hand. The pose is easy and life-like. A swan, placed at his feet somewhat to the rear, symbolizes Scandinavian poetry.

Rebisso's equestrian statue of General William Henry Harrison for Cincinnati has been completed at W. H. Mosman's foundry, Chicopee, Mass.

A colossal bust of General Winfield Scott Hancock modelled by Wilson McDonald for New York was recently cast by the Ames Co. It is one of the largest bronze busts in this country.



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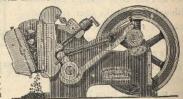


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Castellina marble of which parlor statuary is made is not marble at all, but boiled alabaster.

The executive committee of the Granite Cutters' National Union in a circular calls upon the locked-out men to stand firm, and appeals to those at work to contribute for the support of the locked-out members and their dependent families.

The largest artificial stone in the world, it is said, forms the base of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's island, New York harbor. It was made from broken trap rock, sand and American cement. Five hundred carloads of sand and over 20,000 barrels of cement were used in its manufacture.

A city paved with marble! It sounds strangely enough, yet in the heart of poverty-stricken Ireland there is just such a city, says the Dublin Independent. Kilkenny, one of the Irish parliamentary boroughs, is not only paved with the costly stone, but many of its houses are built with the same material. Half a mile outside the town are the famous black marble quarries, which turn out the choicest marble in the British Isles. From time immemorial the civic authorities have been accustomed to buy this stone, undressed, to pave and build with. The old Norman walls of Kilkenny were of marble throughout, as is the cathedral of St. Carnice to-day.

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Five more granite workers, including a sharpener, returned to work, last week, for New England Association firms here. These and the three others who went to work the week before were loyal to their union for the ten weeks they were out of work; but seeing no hope of a settlement in the near future, and strike pay failing to come in, they saw no other way but to return. When a worthy Italian, and a good workman, with no other trade than stone-cutting, with no knowledge of English, and who has a wife and children and father and mother, one or both in Italy, dependent on him for support, and goes to work like a man for this purpose, we envy no man who would say an unkind word to or of him. And whatever others elsewhere may say, one thing is sureall who have thus far gone to work here will have the good will and encouragement of practically all the citizens of the place.-Montpelier Argus.

The projected facade of Bonsecours church, at Montreal, facing the St. Lawrence river, shows a monument 150 feet in height which is to be crowned with a colossal bronze statue of the Virgin, 30 feet in height. On either side of the principal part of the monument are two stone side of the principal part of the monument are two stone turrets surmounted by bronze angels 10 feet in height. At the feet of the Virgin eight other angels, to be cast in white metal, support the globe on which she stands. The figures of Faith, Hope and Charity are also to be in white metal. The monument is to be erected in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal. Steps are to lead to the summit of the monument. Electric lights are to be disposed so as to illuminate it by night, and a most unique effect will be produced by an aureole of electric lamps about the head of the principal figure.



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QUINCY, MASS.

Business Chances, For Sale, Etc.

Advertisements inserted in this column to 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 established pink and gray Tennessee marble quarry. Address Marble, 73 Church street, Knoxville, Tenn.

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

FOR SALE—Marble business and residence in county seat in Northwestern lows, good locality as there is in the Northwester 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 Barregrante quarry of the very best quality of granite. For further information address Lock Box 119, Barre, Vt.

FOR SALE—An established marble business In one of the best sections of Illinois; city of 17,000 inhabitants; only two shops, this the leading one; has good reputation and trade; stock light and good. Terms easy; part cash or will exchange for western land. Reasons for selling want to retire from business. Correspondence solicited. Address Walker & Co., 808 1st street, LaSalle, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced man to run polishing machine and engine in monumental yard. Can operate either or both. First-class references. Address, Ed. Collins, Belvidere, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By marble and granite letterer and cutter. One capable of taking charge of shop and can also fila position as salesman. Address J. Voss, 41 Bosworth ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED-By a first class granite and marble cutter, carver and letterer, as foreman or to take charge of shop with a first class responsible firm. Has had 16 years experience in the monumental line. Address, P. A. Beiter, 63 to 69 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED—In a well established marble and granite 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.

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

PARTNER WANTED—In dark blue granite quarry in Penn. on RR. or will rent. ANDREW YOUNG, 928 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

STONE LAND FOR SALE—Valuable track 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-Situations or Help.

Advertisements inserted under this heading FREE

WANTED-General workmen. Address, A. K. Luckie, Mexico, Mo.

WANTED-A good general workman. Address J. H. Burgan, Higginsville, Mo.

WANTED-Marble cutters. Davidson & Sons, foot North Market street, Chicago.

WANTED-A good base cutter and marble polisher. Address, J. H. Seeley, Lewistown, Mo.

WANTED-Two good granite letterers. Address, The Culver Marble & Stone Co., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED-Base cutter and polisher. Address Henry Scheele, Jr., 712 8th street, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANTED-General workman. Steady work and good wages. Address A. Biack & Son, Hastings, Mich.

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

WANTED-Five or six letterers, carvers and cutters. Address, The Taylorville Marble & Granite Works, Taylorville, Ill.

WANTED—Situation by a granite letterer, tracer and general cutter. Address D. R. Clark, Lock Box 329, Fall River, Mass.

WANTED—A good, steady marble letterer and cutter. None but steady, reliable man wanted. Address, L. N. Tenney, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

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

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

WANTED—A first class polisher and a base cutter at once. Steady work for steady, sober men. Address, Godden & Ballard, Emmetsburg, la.

WANTED-A good general workman, cutter and letterer. A steady position to the right man. Address, Woods & McNeeley ros., Marshalltown, Ia.

WANTED—A good salesman for the retail marble business. Permanent employment to the right party. Address, Newnan Marble Works, Newnan, Ga.

WANTED—Position by a first class marble and granite polisher. Can also cut bases. Address Frank Schoeffel, 1994/5 Sylvan street, cor. Magnolia, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Good general workman, one able to letter on marble and granite. Permanent position to right man. Address, D. Moreau, Grand Rapids, Mich. WANTED-A good general workman on marble, or one who can cut marble and sandstone; must be good man. Steady work. Address Wm. Batson, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

WANTED—Good marble and granite letterer, one who can do general work about shop preferred. Steady wook. Address, Stocker & Slaughter, Ravenna, Ohio.

WANTED—A first-class general workman. Must be sober and steady. Good pay every Saturday, and a steady job all the year round, to the right man. J. B. Slaughter, Goshen, Ind.

WANTED—Position, by a young man, in monumental dealer's office. A good draughtsman, can use air brush. References if required. Address, X. Y. Z., care of Monumental News.

WANTED-A good general workman in marble. One capable of doing all kinds of work. Steady man can have steady work; \$25 to te \$5 per day. Address J. M. Hurlbut & Co., Alexandria, Minn.

WANTED—Good general workman who can letter gramite, wait on customers at office and take charge of things generally. Must be honest and sober. Address, Guild & Wallwork, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—One first-class granite cutter to work at contract work. Can make his own wages, and steady work the year round. Must be positively reliable. References needed. Address, M. H. Master, Shenandoah, Pa.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell on liberal commission a new plastic material to seulptors, decorators, modellers, art schools, artist material dealers, etc. Address C. H. Chavant & Co., composite clay manufacturers, 62 S. W. Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.

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, chance for a live, active man with not less than \$10.000 can address Push, care MONUMENTAL NEWS.

WANTED—An experienced marble and granite letterer; must be a hustler. First-class wages. Steady employment for right party. Union hours and wages The Michigan Granite Co., Adrian, Mich.

WANTED—A good general workman, one who can take charge of shop when enployer is away. Mu t be sober and steady. Wages \$2.50 per day. Steady work and prompt pay to right man, Address, T. H. Eigin, Russeliville, Ark.

WANTED—A good morble and granite letterer, also a good marble worker with \$100 or \$'500 capital, for a pariner. A large business and a good chance for the right men. Must have good references. Address, M. J. Robinson, Boscobel, Wis.

WANTED—A first class traveling salesman in the marble and granit, business. Must be experienced, temperate and a good hustler. Good rig and designs, and a first class position to the right man. Address, P. J. Burns & Co., Noble Block, Vincennes, Ind.