

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

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ARCHITECTURE,

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IN THE WEST.

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L. MULLER, Jr., Manager.

R. C. McLEAN, Managing Editor.

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Architects and Builders throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly items of new buildings.

UNLIKE many journalistic infants, THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER makes its advent unheralded. The idea of its publication, however, was not suddenly conceived nor hastily matured. A careful canvass convinced its projectors that a periodical devoted to the interests of Western architects, builders, house decorators and those engaged in kindred arts, would be cordially welcomed and receive substantial support.

We shall spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those in whose interests we publish and to make our journal attractive in typographical appearance. If those interested, professionally or incidentally, in the planning, building or decorating of homes, or commercial or public structures, find this journal entertaining and a help to them, the aim of its projectors will be attained.

IN our next issue we will commence a series of papers entitled, "History of Chicago Architecture." These will be compiled from reliable information carefully gathered, or from the pens of architects who have been intimately associated with the building interests of Chicago from her earliest history to the present time, the whole intended to be a practical dissertation upon Chicago architecture from her first habitation.

We shall also commence with our next number the pub-

lication of a valuable course of lectures on architecture, by W. L. B. Jenney, architect, of this city. These lectures are now being delivered by Prof. Jenney before the students of the Chicago University.

LETTERS containing the latest building news and gossip from St. Louis, St. Paul, Detroit, Cincinnati and other points will be a leading feature of this journal, and correspondence is requested from architects and builders throughout the country. Matters of news and valuable facts will be promptly published and proper credit given.

MANY criticisms are made upon the mode of construction followed by our architects in the erection of "French Flats," or, as they are more elegantly termed, apartment houses, the claim being that they are not like the French original. The architects of the present day, particularly those of Chicago, are men of practical ideas, and are eclectic in their treatment of all architectural work. They recognize that while the general wants of the people for comfortable homes are the same, that the conditions of living are different, and they construct the house to suit the occupant. Of course, any departure from a tried method is more or less experimental, but an intelligent selection of the best features of an old system joined with the demand for something different and better, cannot be very far from an improvement in its results. It is plain to every practical housekeeper that while a true French Flat or a Queen Anne house would be beautiful or practical in theory, there are not many Americans who would enjoy living in either in preference to a house built upon improved methods, with "all the modern conveniences." In buildings, as in a great many other things, it may be well to model after, but not to copy the past.

ARCHITECTS who have been doing a great deal of flat and apartment-house building the past few years say that the demand is increasing, but that as a matter of speculation property-owners could not better invest their money than by building what are termed cheap dwelling houses. Houses costing from \$3,000 to \$8,000 could be rented as fast as built, at a distance of two or three miles from the center of business, and a very fair interest on their money permanently secured. This would refer particularly to the West Side, on the line of Van Buren street, east of Ashland avenue, and also east of Western avenue, and on the western section of the 12th ward, where some of the best residence property is lying vacant. It is certainly true that the supply of cheap and comfortable homes for the middle class of people is not beginning to meet the demand, and Chicago enterprise should remedy the matter by building such houses, being assured of a safe and permanent rental, and a good percentage on the investment.

A STATEMENT lately appeared in the Chicago Tribune that Mr. James Brooks, the owner of the lot corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, would erect a six or seven story building on the 100 feet south of the portion 90x131 feet, leased to a company similar to the National Safety Deposit Company. There are two errors in this: first, the name of the gentleman is not James, but Sheppard Brooks, a wealthy Bostonian, and secondly, he has no intention of building this summer.

DURING the past year, the hardwood business of Chicago maintained a volume somewhat in excess of previous years, its aggregate reaching, from the best obtainable data, not far from 300,000,000 feet. This is a splendid showing, and places Chicago in the front rank of the hardwood markets.

THE series of holocausts of late, all over the world, seem to have inspired an unlimitable supply of suggestions *à la prevention*; but the demand of the hour is action. The most wonderful production in the "mind's eye," the most brilliant conception, the most realistic dream, count for nothing, except as they contribute to action. When some vast hotel or other building, is suddenly wrapped in flames and crumbles to the earth, and imagination rings in our ears the despairing shrieks and heart-rending cries of a hundred hapless victims; then the whole world wakes up to the fact that something ought to be done, and on every side we hear the same old songs; "Cannot something be done?" "Is there no balm in Gilead?" "Must this series of horrible tragedies go on forever?" "Where are the architects and builders?" "What are they doing? Can't they invent something—advance some ideas?"

Yes, they can and do. There are billions of their bright ideas floating round loose, waiting for somebody to put clothes enough on them to keep them from freezing. There are fire-escapes, and there are architects and builders waiting anxiously for the words, "Put them on my buildings." For what is the owner waiting? "Well—he is waiting to decide." "Haste makes waste;" besides, he's got a patent iron-clad, copper-bottomed compact with King Fire to let his buildings alone. Others' may burn up or down, his won't. While he is deciding, the newspapers get through shouting, and he decides to wait until the next horror. Let us have a little *sensible* legislation on the subject. If an owner will not place fire-escapes on his buildings, put them on for him and send him the bill. It is not the adequate means we lack, but the enforcement of their use.

ORNAMENTAL plaster is a favorite decorative material for almost all classes of interiors. By the popular method, and that which insures the best results and greatest permanency, the design is first sketched, then copied entire from the sketch upon a block of prepared plaster, and carved in relief. The carving of the entire drawing upon one block is to insure geometrical accuracy. The carving is then cut into sections, from which the plaster is molded. To prevent cracking of the ornamentation after it is placed, from the springing or shrinkage of the timbers of the wall or ceiling, the plaster cast is laid upon open meshed canvas, which secures sufficient expansion or contraction for the plaster surface. Besides the skillful drawing of the design the work of the carver of the mold is of equal importance, and is seconded by the skillful manipulation of the plaster cast.

THE art of making Vasa Murrhina, the famous glass work of Egyptian or Tyrian origin, which was lost for 2,000 years, has at last been discovered, and this glass is now being made and introduced as centers for decoration and for panels, tiles, etc. In the restoration of this lost art we have a decorating material, which from its adaptability and beauty will be much sought for. This revival, which commenced at Murana, has spread to this country, and we understand that a factory for the manufacture of this glass is to be started in Chicago.

TERRA cotta lumber is a newly invented material for building purposes. It is a kind of brick so soft that it can be sawed and worked with edge tools as readily as wood, and nails can be driven into it and will hold as well as in wood. The makers claim that it has a tenacity and resistance to strains greater than oak timber. It is manufactured from a species of clay very abundant in New Jersey and elsewhere. It is as cheap as brick, and has many advantages as a fire-proof building material.

A Reform in Suburban Dwellings.

BY W. L. B. JENNEY, ARCHITECT.

THERE are certain great principles governing all true styles of architecture that ever existed or that can exist and that are independent of time, fashion and nationality.

1. *Convenience of arrangement*, including proper sanitary conditions, the satisfying of every need of the members of the family, pleasing prospects from the rooms most in use during the day and cool exposure for summer sleeping-rooms, verandas sheltered from the sun, and much else that readily suggests itself to everyone.

Then the servants apartments should be looked after; they should be able to do their work as easily as possible without annoyance to others.

No arrangement for the health, convenience or pleasure of the occupants should be sacrificed to any ideas of symmetry or external effect. Symmetry, as usually understood, forms no part of domestic architecture. It belongs to the monuments and great public edifices, where great dignity and grandeur is required.

Read Pliny's letter to his friend Gallus, describing his Laurentine villa. He speaks of the enjoyment he takes in the different rooms—the delightful views, the quiet retirement of his study, and the loveliness of his dining-room, stretching out even into the waters of the Mediterranean, the foundations touched by the waves.

It is evident that the plan was carefully studied, that each room should serve its purpose in the best possible way, and that no sacrifice was made to any other consideration.

2. *That architectural effect should be the simple result of structure and the practical necessities of the work.*

One of the best definitions of architecture is that it is ornamental and ornamented construction; that is, the construction should be of itself so arranged as to be ornamental; that is, the proportions should be pleasing, the openings and solids so disposed as to enhance the effect, and that each part should clearly indicate its purpose, and that the said purpose should be a useful one.

If further decoration is required, then the construction should be ornamented—that is, accented, as for example, working chamfers on the corners of posts, and cutting in design the edge of verge boards, etc. This is the opposite to constructed or applied ornament, which characterizes such debased and transitional styles as the new Queen Anne and colonial and many other forms of the classic renaissance and always indicates a low state of the arts.

3. The third principal is *that the material shall be used to the best advantage according to its character.* The meaning of this is obvious. Use wood as posts or lintels, remembering that it is composed of fibers that easily separate, though each is in itself strong, and that when cut across the grain wood is weak. When twisted work is required use iron, or brass when not too expensive. Be honest above all things, and never counterfeit one material by another. A single lie will ruin a whole structure.

In the entrance-way of the British Museum there is a piece of woodwork painted and sanded in imitation of granite that throws a network of doubts over all the truly fine stonework surrounding.

The fourth rule is that there should be a *universal fitness* of all things pertaining to the dwelling, for the thoughtful visitor will judge the occupants by the house they have built and by the choice and arrangement of the furniture and decorations. What may be fitting in a city mansion may be sadly out of place in a country or suburban house. The woodwork of the interior should be very well constructed and finely finished, but very simple in design.

The doors and casings are not the place for carving and heavy mouldings—such work only causes labor without giving a satisfactory return. Carving should be reserved almost entirely for the furniture and mantels, where it can be seen and appreciated. The furniture should always be superior to the woodwork of the room it occupies.

The fifth rule is that whatever is undertaken, however simple it may be, should be completed in a thorough, substantial manner, as architects say in their specifications; but it depends very much upon the contractor whether this is done or not. An architect is considerably at the mercy of a bad workman and, therefore, should never employ one under any circumstances.

Only a few years ago there were great hopes of a true national style. The American architects had joined the English in their endeavor to modify the early English gothic so as to adapt it to modern requirements, and well were they succeeding; it almost seemed as if the American architects were taking the lead, and that we should have a truly American style, suited to our climate, building materials, habits—but the fanciful transitional mixture of classic and gothic, known as Queen Anne, was allowed to become a passing fashion, and for a time to stop the rapid progress that we were making toward a style of our own. This Queen Anne and the colonial as well violate the best principles of architecture and cannot long hold the place they now have, and a return to the direct road toward the better things of a few years ago is already foreseen. It has become the fashion just now to know something. The public at large are reading and thinking, and good has already resulted therefrom.

Interior Decoration.

ITS DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA.

LOUIS J. MILLET.

THE Philadelphia Centennial illustrated once again the impetus, which all exhibits of the sort give to the development of new ideas. So true it is that the collecting of old ideas will produce new thoughts; and through the agency of the Centennial the study of interior decorations, in which so little interest was taken but a few years ago, has been greatly advanced.

Interior decoration is a phase of the plastic arts, which blends the qualities of architecture, painting and sculpture, and, although it submits, or rather should submit to the supremacy of architecture, it claims the very authorship of the two sister arts, painting and sculpture. These two sister arts in the days of Pericles, under the guidance of their parent Architecture, were embodied by Decoration, and the artists' efforts were never applied to any greater object than to decorate a temple or a dwelling.

At that time the excellency of a work of art did not depend solely on the value of the work alone, but also, and perhaps more especially, on its adaptability to the spot it was to occupy and its harmony to the surroundings; for it was then rightly believed that "fitness is the soul of art." Unfortunately, since then the two sisters have quarreled with their parent and with one another, and we see painters and sculptors producing works that are meant to adapt themselves to no particular spot, and consequently adapt themselves perfectly to none. Works of art are scattered about an apartment with no relation of line, and placed merely against such walls as are best suited in size to receive them and make them conspicuous. Even architects have wandered in their expression of the beautiful and have remembered form and not tradition.

In the fogs and dampness of London, within a few years, there have been thoughtlessly built exact reproductions of Greek temples, every proportion, profile and line of which, was originally studied with due regard to the deep blue sky under which they were erected; to the surroundings and to the powerful sun, which lent its color and gave its deep shadows to the carefully studied details.

There is no doubt, however, that since 1876 a revival of art has occurred; and although all fine arts walk hand in hand toward progress or decline, still we think this revival most noticeable in the application of art to the decoration of interiors—probably on account of the sudden interest which

the people have given the subject. Decoration of our day is not, and cannot be, on account of the complicated lives we lead, an art of perfect quiet and harmony, such as the ancients practiced. But it may become an art of strong effects, and although it is still slightly barbaric in its modes of execution and wild in its tendencies toward unlimited originality, it has the great redeeming feature of being a new effort, with no guide beyond the artist's taste and reason; with the widest of scopes as compared with the groove into which it had run, and without a tradition back of it. It may for these reasons be productive of a new chapter of art, and may some day, without copying the forms preferred by the ancients, recognize the excellency of their laws, without which no art can flourish.

The Hammond Library.

THERE is now nearing completion in Chicago a building which, when finished, will be a model for not only those devoted to similar purposes, but for all public structures. This is the Hammond Library, the gift of Col. Hammond to the Chicago Theological Seminary, and will contain the library of that institution. It consists of two stories and basement, and fronts upon Ashland avenue, opposite Union Park, immediately joining the Carpenter Hall and Seminary.

The front, which is composed of stone and pressed brick, with terra-cotta ornamentation, is neat and well designed. The structure, as a whole, is of the most substantial character, and the interior absolutely fire-proof. The floors, which are supported upon iron columns inclosed in porous terra-cotta, are framed on twelve-inch iron girders and eight-inch iron beams four feet eight inches from centers. The space between the beams is filled in with hollow tile arches covered on top with three inches of concrete. The roof trusses are of iron, eight feet centers, and these in every part, including principals, struts and ties, are completely covered with porous terra-cotta. The roof trusses support the iron purlins, space sixteen inches from centers, and between these are laid porous terra-cotta tiles, upon which a layer of cement is spread, bringing all to an even surface. The roof covering, which is slate, is laid upon the cement surface and secured by nailing through into the terra-cotta. A lantern of iron with side lights of heavy hammered plate-glass surmounts the roof and lights the interior.

The interior partitions are composed of brick and of hollow tiles. The stairways are of iron perfectly inclosed and protected by hollow tiling and terra-cotta. All the window openings are provided with rolling steel shutters, and all the doorways are fitted with iron doors.

The basement, which has a floor of concrete, is used for unpacking and general storage purposes, and contains the heating apparatus of the building. The first story, which is fifteen feet high, contains the reading-rooms and reference library. The second story measures twenty-three feet to the slope of the roof, and about forty feet to the lantern. Besides being lighted from the lantern in the roof this room has large plate-glass windows at either end, and will be used as the main library hall. Both floors will be fitted up with suitable finishings in hardwoods.

The smoke-pipe of the heating apparatus, which is made of sixteen-inch socketed sewer-pipe, runs through the center of a large ventilating shaft placed in one end of the building, which secures ample ventilation to all the rooms. A hand freight elevator connects the basement with the main library floor. The shaft is of brick, and the doors at each story are protected by counter-balance iron doors. The library is connected at each story with Carpenter Hall, and these openings are closed by double iron doors.

The Hammond Library represents what can be done in fire-proof construction under the superintendence of capable architects, and may be taken as a standard wherever a building for the accommodation of valuable libraries or the storage of public records is erected. D. Addler & Co. are the architects.

MR. GEO. H. EDBROOKE, the well known architect, is now in Paris. In a letter received here January 1 he gives a graphic account of the escape of himself and wife from the "City of Brussels." He will return home about the first of March.

The Calumet Club Building.

AS the future home of the Calumet Club of Chicago is now ready for the decorator and furnisher, a perspective view, from a drawing by the architects, Messrs. Burnham and Root, and a description of the main architectural features is presented in this issue.

The walls cover a corner lot, 82x130 feet, and are of plain and moulded Chicago pressed brick, the latter brick being in original designs especially made for this building. A meagre use of terra-cotta adds to the decoration of the walls. All the bearing walls are of brick. The roof is of slate, high, isolated in style, but with none of the features of the Mansard. The plan of the interior is very commodious. The entrance hall is about 22x50 feet. The three large rooms to the left of the main hall, which form the card room, library and dining room, are each 35x78 feet. The billiard room and café, which are to the right of the main entrance, are together 38x78, and the dimensions of the assembly room, directly above these, are the same. Connecting these large rooms are the small card rooms and dining rooms. Between the second and third stories is the entresol story, which is included in the height of the assembly room and large card room. The club bed rooms occupy the east half of the third and fourth stories. The stairways, which are not included in the dimensions of the main hall, are arranged in a wide center with two side flights, with a large straight landing, upon which are wide groups of windows decorated with stained glass, including cathedral, opalescent and jeweled glass. There is an elegant passenger elevator, besides one for freight, connecting with each floor.

It is the intention to give to this club house an interior decoration and furnishing in keeping with the wealth its owners represent. Stained glass will be largely used, representing the best English antique and American opalescent stained glass, and the frescoping is in the hands of one of our best artists.

The building is situated on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. It will cost \$150,000, not including the cost of lot or furniture. The latter, it is estimated, will figure about \$25,000 additional.

Stone.

THE recent movement in cities where wooden block pavements have proved unsatisfactory has brought the subject of stone suitable for paving into prominence. Medina stone is a dark red sandstone, closely allied to the sandstone of the Lake Superior region, which has become so extensively used for building purposes. It is the hardest stone known in this country that will not polish; and though hard in texture it splits into any shape with facility and smoothness. It is supposed to underlie most of the northern continent of America. In the Lake Superior region it occupies a stratum too low for successful quarrying. It underlies the limestone that forms a ridge through Western Canada and the Niagara escarpment, and appears in the excavation made for the Great Western railroad, where it passes under the Welland canal. It reaches the surface for a distance of about forty miles along the Erie canal in the neighborhood of Lockport, Albion, Medina and other towns in New York, and here it is most extensively quarried. As a paving-stone it has been used in eastern cities for two decades, and its permanent nature, coupled with its gritty and unpolishable surface, has proved it a valuable stone for this purpose. As a building material it is also extensively used, but has not so handsome an exterior as many of the softer sandstones, its permanent character being its chief virtue.

At Burlington, Vermont, a substantial roadway is secured by a judicious use of the refuse of a quarry of very hard red sandstone. The larger pieces are laid first, and covered with stone which has been passed through a crusher. This is rolled even, and then covered with a layer of finely crushed material, which being rolled makes a solid and permanent surface. The center of the street also serves as a drain, water passing freely between the large stones. This system is best adapted to localities where the grade is considerable, as standing water under the street would possibly be injurious to the surface stone.

Art Objects.

THAT we are rapidly developing into an art-loving people goes without saying. On all sides evidence is accumulating of this fact. It can be seen in the importation of pictures of the very highest grade, and the largely increasing attendance at art sales and annual exhibitions. It can be seen in the growing knowledge of many arts and their accessories, with which we were unfamiliar a few years ago. It can be seen in dress and in furniture and house decoration until it would seem that the ingenuity of man had been taxed to its utmost to produce new and effective designs to please the eye.

It is but a few years ago that the haircloth and rep-covered furniture were considered quite in keeping with most people of wealth. Gradually satin coverings took their place; carpets had to be in keeping, and the acme of house adornment was to be able to have a satin-finished paper on the wall. Ceiling decoration was confined to a few shades prepared by that man of genius, the "kalsominer."

The times have veritably changed, and to-day household decoration is as great a study and as high an art as the most finished work of a Deaz, Corot or Meissonier.

The writer recently paid a visit to the art rooms of Sypher & Co., 1253 Michigan avenue, and was agreeably surprised to find such a superb collection of art objects on exhibition. On entering the hall an old Venetian settle attracts attention, the borders of which are beautifully carved, with panels inlaid with ivory of rare design. It is a production of the seventeenth century. Opposite stands a Dutch musical clock about ten feet high, with carved case. The dial is silver and bronze, showing the calendar changes of the moon, and chimes every half hour.

The parlors are filled with Louis XVI cabinets, secretaries, sofas and chairs, rare porcelains, bronzes and enamels. The dining-room is very attractive, being furnished with old mahogany side-boards, side-tables, and carved dining-table with polished surface like a mirror, which perhaps once occupied a place in some of the old southern mansions of Virginia.

A bed-room set of Louis XVI style is particularly attractive. The wood is old mahogany of a rich color, inlaid with brass. There is also to be seen a rare and curious bedstead and bureau, with inlaid woods (representing birds and flowers) of beautiful design and workmanship, made in Holland over a century ago. The rarest and best piece in the collection is a carved Florentine cabinet or side-board, which is a marvel of beauty and artistic workmanship. The entire collection is a compliment to the artistic tastes of our people.

The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Omaha, now nearing completion, will not be dedicated at Easter as was intended. One of the chief features of this cathedral are the windows. Three of these are memorial windows (each measuring 12 by 25 feet) in memory of Bishops Kemper, Patteson and Selwin. The chancel windows (thirteen in number) are illustrative of Christ and the twelve Apostles. There are also other memorial windows in the nave. The Chicago artists, McCully & Miles, who executed the work, still have several of these windows on exhibition, and they compare favorably with the best work of stained-glass artists of Europe or America. A large part of the planning and management of this cathedral is in the hands of Bishop the Right Reverend Robert H. Clarkson, D.D. When it is finished it will be an architectural credit not only to that diocese, but the whole West.

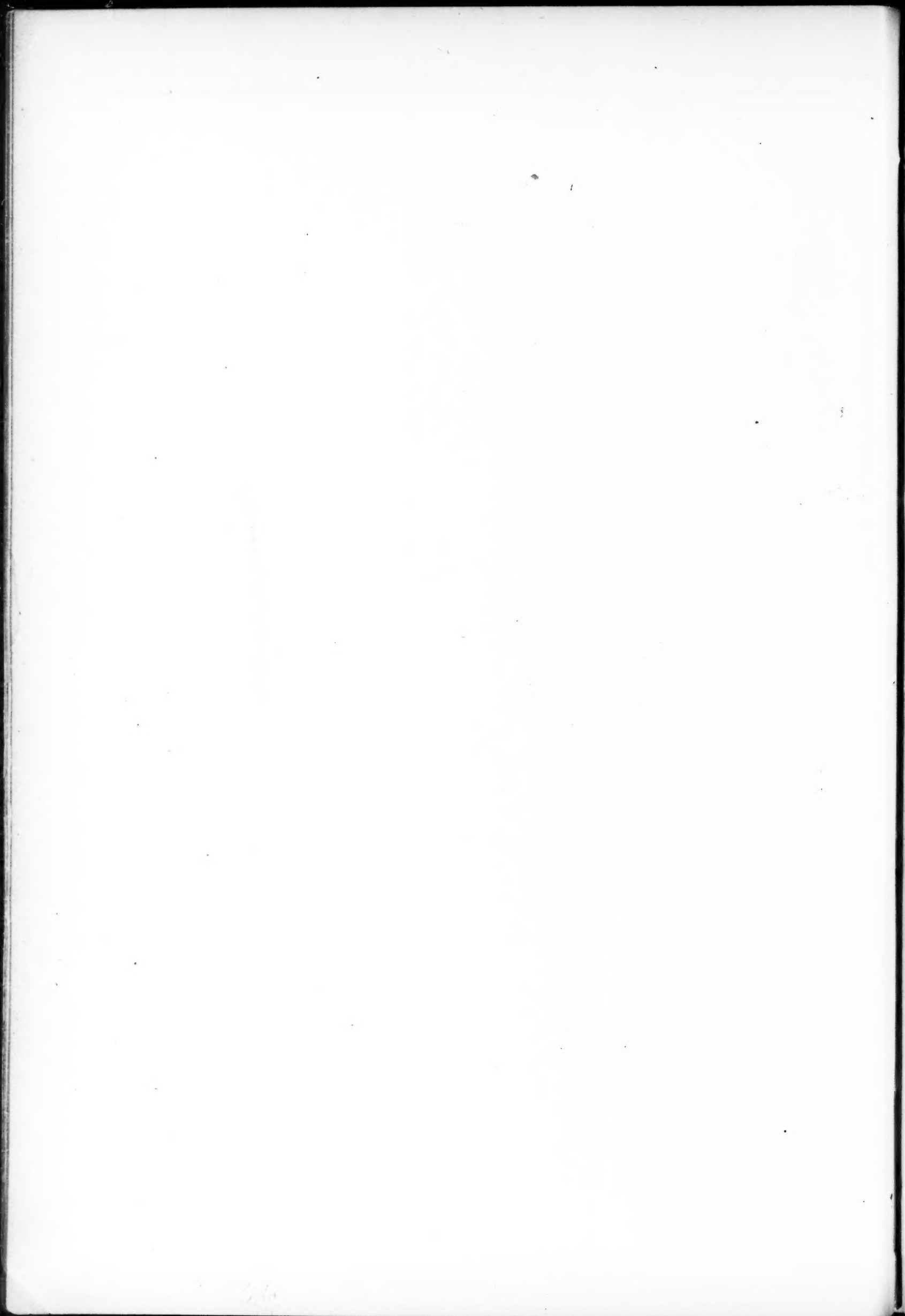
A sample window in opalescent stained glass has just been executed by Kinsella & Haywood. The effect of shading in the opalescent is beautifully finished by that latest novelty in stained glass, the "jewel." The window is on exhibition for a short time at Jansen, McClurg & Co's, and is well worth a visit, as it expresses the many possibilities for artistic and beautiful effects by this glass.

The granite work on the Board of Trade building is set in lime mortar. Experience has shown that cement will discolor granite, and in time will penetrate through the stones several feet in thickness. Lime mortar well made is fully as tenacious as cement and does not injure even the finest white granite.

The Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, is about to build a magnificent structure for their own use on Nassau street, between Liberty and Cedar streets, New York. The frontage will be about 200 feet by about 120 feet deep. The first story will be of Hallowell white granite and the remainder of Bedford limestone. It will be eight stories high. Charles W. Clinton is the architect.



THE NEW CALUMET CLUB HOUSE.



Tapestries.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is the owner of four pieces of Gobelin tapestries, belonging originally to a set of eleven, illustrative of scenes in the life of "Alexander the Great," made by Leyniers, whose factory was situated at Brussels, early in the seventeenth century, and was the most renowned at that period, many of the famous workers from the Gobelins in France being among his employees.

Two other pieces of this set, or "hanging," are also owned in this country—one by Mr. Kountze, the New York art connoisseur, and the other by his brother, Mr. Herman Kountze, a banker at Omaha. The other five pieces are in the collection of the Garde Meuble in Paris.

The four owned by General Sheridan were presented to him while he was in Europe by an enthusiastic admirer and friend of the gallant "Little Phil." They were recently loaned to the Art Institute for public exhibition, and have hung on the gallery walls for the past three weeks, where they will remain until the 12th of March. These woven pictures are remarkable for the breadth and comprehensiveness of the designs, purity and fidelity of execution and the beauty and clearness of the colors, which latter have retained their brilliancy for over two centuries, although their age and the recent cleaning they have undergone have taken some of the original softness from them. The position in which they are placed is also very trying. A strong light streaming in from the skylights directly above is very effective in revealing the ravages time has made upon them. This might be mitigated by stretching a crimson cloth across the lights, which would give a softer light as well as a warm tone to the shadows which play upon them.

As mentioned above, the tapestries are hung on the walls of the gallery, which is situated on the right-hand side of the main stairway on the second floor. Three pieces, two of the larger and the small one, are hung on the west-side wall, and the other on the right-hand side as you go out, of the south wall. This one represents Alexander killing a lion. The inscription on a shield at the top—ALEXANDER INCENTEMLE ONEM UNICO VULNERE INTERFICIT—translated, tells us that Alexander killed this enraged lion with one thrust of his sword. In this piece four figures are shown and the forepart of Alexander's horse. One of his warriors is behind a tree, the other two are standing near the horse. Evidently they consider Alexander fully a match for the wild king of the forest, for there is no suggestion of lending him a helping hand in their actions. The soldier behind the tree appears rather frightened than otherwise. The next piece to this, on the left-hand side of the west wall, is a battle scene, and shows the great Thracian on his war charger in the midst of his warriors urging them on to the conflict. This scene is very spirited. In the background are the walls of a city before which the armies are fighting. Alexander is in the foreground forming his reserve corps into line, waving his sword, etc. This is the one General Sheridan most admires. The piece next to this, which is the smallest one of the four, is the most vivid in color, the blue water of the river being especially fine and noticeable for the faithful manner in which it is treated. In this scene, the inscription tells us that Alexander being overcome by the sweat and dust, and half dead from the wounds which he had received in the battle, plunged into the waters of the river "Cydnus" or "Cydnus," to purge himself, and his strength being exhausted from the effect of his wounds, would have drowned but for the timely assistance of attendants, who put out in a boat and rescued him. In the last piece Alexander is represented, not, as has been erroneously stated in every description published, returning victorious from battle and receiving the gifts and congratulations of his friends, but according to the inscription at the top, he is just about to depart for battle. The inscription, literally rendered, says that Alexander, having heard of victories over his friends in various parts, arms himself with the help of his retainers, but, nevertheless, notwithstanding his haste to depart, takes time to pray to the gods for success.

All of the scenes are framed in a rich border, composed of designs of flowers, fruits and implements of war, with little cherubs or Cupids playing in each angle. The colors used in all the scenes and the borders are blues, yellows, greens, reds, whites and browns. The blending of these colors is very fine, and reveals a master hand, and are especially noticeable for the happy effect they give to each other. Nothing about any of the pieces impresses the observer as glaring or overdone, but all is one continued harmony, which we may imagine will last forever. One could look at them for hours, and go away and then come back and spend hours more, every minute of which would disclose some new beauty which had before escaped the eye.

To the generous owner too many thanks cannot be accorded for the pleasure he has given to the thousands who will view them and have not only their senses delighted, but will receive and retain lasting impressions stimulating them to a cultivation of all that is pure and lovely and beautiful.

NEW STYLES IN TAPESTRIES.*

Among the latest importations are elegant new silken fabrics to take the place of certain styles of lace curtains. The goods are too expensive, however, to come into general use at once, the prices ranging from forty to one hundred dollars and upward per pair.

*For this information we are indebted to G. W. Haskins, tapestry decorator.

The tendency is to return to solid colors. Quite a number of new fabrics are being introduced to supplant those which have been the fashion.

Sash-curtains will be more popular than ever, and, when made of Madras cloth or of silks in the soft ecru tints shown for this purpose, are very effective, and improve the fronts of many otherwise cheerless looking exteriors.

Tinsels in gold, silver and copper continue to be extensively used, not only in the medium and low grades, but in the most expensive tapestries imported. They are also being adopted by some of the lace-curtain workers, and have been used for some time with good effect in the woven laces made on the Jacquard looms.

Large, bold, scattered designs will be found to make the most effective hangings for most places.

CURTAIN-LOOPS.

The brass chains which are to be found in almost endless variety should not be used indiscriminately. They are appropriate for holding back very heavy portieres in hotels, theaters, club-houses, etc., but should be used very sparingly in private residences.

Art Notes.

THE exhibition of the Art League will open, February 26, in the large gallery of the Art Institute.

MR. CRAWFORD, a Glasgow merchant, is about to present the City of London with a statue of Burns, at a cost of \$15,000.

MR. R. H. STODDARD is about to publish a memorial entitled "Sanford R. Gifford: A Glance at His Art-Life in Letters."

THE Japanese reception of the Art Guild was held at the guild rooms on the 27th ult., and was in all respects a most brilliant and enjoyable affair.

EDWARD V. VALENTINE, the Richmond sculptor, is working at an heroic statue of John C. Breckenridge, for Lexington, Ky., and a bust of Hayne, of South Carolina.

THE loan collection of paintings still remains in the gallery of the Art Institute, where they may be seen by the public for the small admittance fee of twenty-five cents.

SALVATI has made a fine mosaic portrait of President Garfield, which he will present to this country to be placed side by side with that of Lincoln, which he also gave years ago.

A PROMISING young artist is Frederick Merk, of this city. He has just completed a statuette, "The Doctor," something in the style of Rogers' groups, but consisting of a single figure, "The Doctor."

DETROIT is to have an Art Loan Exhibition. A meeting was held in response to a call January 29, and a guarantee fund of \$15,000 was called for, and fifteen gentlemen agreed to subscribe \$1,000 each.

AT Thurber's gallery is to be seen G. E. Colby's latest wood interior. He calls it a "Summer Morning," and it is replete with all the dreamy muteness and poetry that generally characterize this artist's work.

OVER \$500,000 worth of pictures from the private collection of George I. Seney were transferred to the Art Association rooms, on Montague street, Brooklyn, for the Loan Exhibition for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms Nursery.

MR. WYATT EATON has just finished a large crayon portrait of Mme. Modjeska, which is a most beautiful work. He has also recently painted a portrait of Bishop Potter, and has been commissioned to paint President Garfield for the Union League Club in New York.

WHEN a painter is elected to the Royal Academy he gives to the organization a picture which represents him. As the rule has existed since the times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the collection is now very large. It is in the top of Burlington House, and a London paper asks that it be placed where the public can have access to it.

THE great block of marble, twelve feet in height, having arrived at Berlin from Carrara, Professor Schaper will speedily commence the Victoria statue for the Hall of Glory. This statue, with its wings, will measure fifteen feet in height, and be flanked by two figures in a sitting posture, each ten feet high, representing one the "Germania," the other the "Wacht am Rhein."

THE Fortnightly Club, composed of many of the wealthiest and most cultivated ladies of Chicago, is now in the tenth year of its existence. It is devoted to a high order of intellectual research and study. The room of the club is in the new Art Institute building and is a marvel of artistic arrangement and good taste. The colors of Raphael are the key to the decoration of the room.

MR. G. C. MUNZIG, the painter, writing to the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, says: "The artistic atmosphere of Boston is not what it should be. It is narrow, ungenial, full of cliques and jealousies. The criticism in some cases is ignorant and partisan, and the surfeit of art-twaddle talked in and out of print is almost as discouraging as an absolute silence on the subject would be. Until the present day the efforts which have been made are individual rather than united. We have as yet no American school."

CINCINNATI LETTER.

Special correspondence.

CINCINNATI, February 15, 1883.

Editor of The Inland Architect and Builder:

One week ago Cincinnati was ycleped the "Paris of America" to-day it is truly the Venice of America. I think I can safely predict a boom in building when the waters subside. Thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed and nearly every block of buildings in the "bottoms," will need more or less repairs. "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good"; so, while the poor are suffering now, and the laboring men thrown out of employment in consequence of the great flood, the principal sufferers are the pockets of wealthy capitalists, which same pockets will be a trifle lighter to the benefit of the laborer when his services are needed in repairing and rebuilding.

Many new dwellings will be put up here during the coming season, principally in Corryville, Clifton and Walnut Hills, our beautiful suburbs. Our architects are all busy and most of our builders and contractors are finishing up buildings in various parts of the city.

The new custom house is not finished yet. It will probably be ready for the plasterers by this time 1883, but then "Uncle Sam" is good natured. A building association here, called the United Building association, got on the war-path last week and called a meeting. The object of the meeting was to oppose the recommendation of the tax commission to compel the officers of building associations to list the shares of the individual members for taxation. It was agreed to call a meeting for Sunday the 18th inst., and invite every association in the city to be present and take steps to agitate and concentrate the opposition to the proposed measure of the Tax Commission.

Adam J. Bast has a great quantity of work on hand, principally for elegant dwellings.

J. W. McLaughlin is preparing a number of plans for new dwellings and business blocks. Mr. McLaughlin is the architect of the Art Museum and also drew the plans for the Queen City Club house, corner of Seventh and Elm streets, which is one of the most beautiful structures in the city.

Samuel Hannaford is one of our leading architects, and samples of his skill can be seen in a number of elegant buildings now in process of erection.

The Emery brothers are still building. They have erected more business blocks, hotels, private dwellings, French flats, etc., than any other two men in the United States, all within the last five years.

The Emery hotel, with its beautiful arcade, is one of the most notable structures in Cincinnati.

An exhibition of a patent fire-escape was given at the Grand Hotel on the 9th inst. The invention proved to be very simple. A canvas bag, large enough to hold three persons, was suspended from a crane fastened to the window frame, and the sack raised or lowered at will, the rope passing through a series of pulleys so arranged that the friction is on rubber. On this account, very little power is required to overcome the resistance. From one hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty pounds can be lowered by a power equivalent to eight pounds. The device is the invention of Frazer & Culver, of Rushville, Ind.

We have enjoyed a fine exhibition of painting here during the past two weeks, at Closson's gallery on Fourth street. They are the work of several young Cincinnati artists, who have lately returned from Europe. Some of the subjects exhibited are very fine, notably, "After the Rain" and "On the Lagoons," by Joseph Decamp, and "The Riva Schiavoni," by Theodore Wendel. J. H. Twachtman's Pappendrecht is also wonderfully poetic. In fact all the works display a careful attention in drawing and detail, perfect knowledge of colors and harmonious relations between the artist and his subject.

The following building permits were issued since the 27th of January:

A. Gunnison, to build addition to five-story brick, Nos. 5, 7 and 11 East Fifth.....	\$ 2,500
L. Keller, two-story brick west side of Riddle, near Bank.....	1,600
A. Marsch, two-story frame, east side of Chatham, near Locust.....	1,900
C. Bassenhorst, three-story brick, east side of Spring, between Woodward and Liberty.....	5,000
L. Beck, three-story brick, west side of Elm, between Elder and Green.....	4,500
H. Quenzel, two-story brick, east side of Marshall avenue, between Molitor and Burnet avenues.....	2,500
John Crotty, three-story frame, No. 24 Eastern avenue.....	1,500
Louis Stix & Co., seven-story brick, south side of Union street, between Race and Elm streets.....	20,000

F. Vitt, addition to three-story brick, Nos. 3 and 5 Fifteenth street.....	200
L. Rover, four-story stone front, east side of Elm, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.....	5,000
John Ruskin, addition to two-story frame, west side of State avenue, between Eighth and Gest streets.....	350
Henry Van Matre, alter and repair two-story brick, northwest corner George and Plum.....	300
C. Pandler, three-story brick, No. 91 York street.....	4,000
Mrs. Demsey, one-story frame, southwest corner of Harrison and State avenues.....	200
G. B. Oloff, two-and-a-half-story frame, east side of Molitor, near Marshall avenue.....	1,900
Cincinnati Sulky Buggy Company, to tear down retaining wall, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 East Canal street.....	75
Mrs. Owens, to repair two-story frame, northeast corner of Court and Baymiller streets.....	600
Henry Schoenfelt, two-and-a-half-story brick, No. 260 Hopkins street.....	1,500
Blemon & Overbeck, two-and-a-half-story brick, south side of Jefferson street, near Calhoun.....	3,500
Mr. L'Hommedieu, to repair five-story brick, No. 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.....	1,200
J. H. Bunning, three-story brick, west side of Baymiller street, between Ninth and Richmond.....	3,500

C. M. A.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Special correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, February 15, 1883.

Editor of The Inland Architect and Builder:

St. Louis greets the Inland Architect and Builder and please send us a copy, or several hundred copies will suit us better, as soon as you issue. Personally, I feel a lively interest in your enterprise, and anxiously await the appearance of the first number.

In your letter to me, you ask: "What kind of a reception will the craft at St. Louis accord it?"

In reply I will say, there is room for it here, and we will make it welcome, provided it contains but one-half the news you promise. Give us a place in the paper and we will do our part toward its support.

Building operations have not been so very lively of late, but the coming season promises to be one of unusual activity. The following items will give you some idea of our situation.

ITEMS.

An appropriate building for the Historical Society is a much mooted scheme just now, and there is every reason to believe it will be brought to a successful issue. A number of meetings have been held and vigorous plans projected and discussed. The one adopted provides for the formation of a corporation, to be known as the Historical Library and Museum company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, in shares of \$50 each. Some of the stock has already been subscribed. I am not in a position to state the amount, but it will require \$60,000 to erect the building.

"It never rains but it pours." It is now proposed that in addition to the Historical Society building, we have an exposition building and music hall.

A new bridge is to be erected across the Mississippi at or near the Chain of Rocks in the northern part of the city, by a new company. Incorporators. John L. Ferguson and James Gibson, of St. Louis county; Joseph P. Card, Amos Hoffer, W. Llewellyn Hickman, Jacob Bittner and George S. Case of this city, and Holland B. Evans of St. Charles county. The contracts as yet have not been let. The estimated cost is about \$4,000,000. I am not sure, but I think Mr. Amos Hoffer is the president of the corporation.

At a joint meeting of the school board, teachers and ways and means committee, on the 6th inst., it was unanimously decided to rebuild the Franklin schoolhouse.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, the well known architect finished the plans for the new St. Louis University on the 5th inst. The church and college buildings, with ground attached, are to cover two blocks situated on Grand, between Baker and Lindell avenues. The ground has a frontage of 460 feet and a depth of 360. Both the church and college building will be the Gothic style, in vogue between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in England. The college will be four stories high, the outer walls of stone and the front handsomely ornamented. The roof will be diversified with turrets and angles. The front will also be terraced. Cloisters will closely connect the church and college, making them for all practical uses one building. The cost will probably reach \$500,000, and when completed will be one of the handsomest and costliest educational buildings in the United States.

A large quantity of the granite trimmings designed for the Cincinnati Museum were recently finished at Knob Lick quarries, in Madison county, and shipped to that city.

The Ironton Manufacturing Company will put \$8,000 worth of improvements in their mill during the coming spring.

A boom in building is reported from Mexico, Mo. Ex-Governor Hardin is erecting a magnificent business block on the corner of Jefferson and Promenade streets; architecture the most modern; cost, \$10,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Sixty-six permits for new brick buildings were issued during the month of January, to cost \$72,885. Permits for additions to old bricks to cost \$8,240; nine new frames, to cost \$5,210; three iron-clad structures, to cost \$10,000; five brick tenements, to cost \$8,600; twenty-nine brick dwellings, to cost \$87,500; sixteen frame dwellings, to cost \$13,000, and six stables, to cost \$1,125. The total number of permits issued was eighty-eight; total estimated cost of property to be erected, 208,865.

LUMBER.

Figures are published representing the lumber at St. Louis for 1882, which show as follows: Total receipts by rail and water, 513,408,370 feet; total shipments, 400,000,000 feet; stock on hand, January 1, 113,000,000 feet; total receipts of hardwoods, 141,000,000 feet. The river receipts were, in detail, as follows: White pine, 162,682,830 feet; yellow pine, 512,740 feet; ash, 3,334,748 feet; white wood, 11,841,915 feet; walnut, 2,039,680 feet; oak, 1,903,457 feet; cotton wood, 2,530,000 feet; total, 184,848,370 feet. Also, 56,835,209 shingles, 35,247,014 lath, 1,451,248 pickets, and 4,231,763 feet of logs. The items of total hard wood receipts are given as follows: Yellow pine, 65,000,000 feet; oak, 25,000,000 feet; ash, 5,000,000 feet; poplar, 25,000,000 feet; walnut, 5,000,000 feet; cotton wood, 3,000,000 feet; gum, 3,000,000 feet.

Fence boards advanced fifty cents per thousand feet on the 9th inst. Lumber dealers anticipate a boom as soon as fine weather begins. Receipts and shipments this month are light.

Five car-loads of pine bridge timber were sent West by the Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Company on the 9th inst.

The Eau Claire Lumber Company shipped ten car-loads of white pine lumber North on the 10th inst.

A new planing mill is to be erected at an early date at Sixteenth street and Cass avenue.

The Schnelle & Querl Lumber company received four car-loads—40,000 feet—of Michigan pine lumber at their switch, Second and Angelica streets, on the 10th inst.

Phil. Schultz of the General Planing Mill, received three car-loads—30,000 feet—of yellow pine lumber on the 10th inst.

E. L.

ST. PAUL LETTER.

Special correspondence.

ST. PAUL, February 15, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

Notwithstanding the very severe cold and the unusual amount of snow we are experiencing this winter, conditions which a few years ago would have been deemed sufficient to utterly prevent all building operations, a number of new buildings have been commenced and the foundations actually put in. The coming spring promises to be an unusually busy one for the craft. Just as soon as the weather will permit, work will be commenced with energy under the stress of necessity, and with the full appreciation that the work already marked out for the season will strain every faculty.

The West hotel at Minneapolis, as already indicated in dispatches from Chicago, where the awards were made, is to be under cover by the 1st of December next and is to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, 1884. When completed it will undoubtedly be one of the finest hotel buildings in this country. It is to be seven stories high, 190x170 feet on the ground, and built of red brick and Joliet marble. The principal contracts now awarded are to Agnew & Cox and E. R. Brainerd & Co. The original estimate of the cost was \$500,000, but it is thought now that the superstructure will cost more than \$800,000. This is exclusive of the furniture and decorations, and a round million will hardly cover the entire outlay to be made. Mr. Buffington is the architect.

Alterations are soon to be made in the Academy of Music building to provide an acceptable space for a private law library, donated by Mr. Thomas Lowry.

Capitalists interested in the new National German-American bank recently purchased the valuable business property at the northeast corner of Robert and Fourth streets, 100x100 feet. Messrs. Mann & Willins intend to put up a \$150,000 structure on the corner.

Messrs. Pabody & Whitaker have let the contract for building a block of seven brick tenement houses at the corner of Third avenue south and Eighth street, which are to be supplied with all modern conveniences. The plans were drawn by Mr. Haley, and the work will be done by contractor Delaney. The cost will be \$25,000.

A block is to be built by Dr. Emery at the corner of Chicago avenue and Fifteenth street. Estimated cost, \$45,000.

Nettie Connelley is to build a large four-story brick house on Second street, early in the coming season, from plans drawn by Hon. W. H. Grimshaw.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway people are building extensive warehouses on property on Western avenue.

Charles W. Johnson contemplates erecting a commission house the coming season.

James Chalmers is to build on Highland avenue, Oak Lake Addition, as soon as the weather will permit.

J. K. Wilson has drawn plans for an extension to the Chute block on the east side.

Bart Cooper was recently awarded the contract for the building of the Fifth Presbyterian church, and the work will be pushed to an early completion.

Ten new houses, all of them to cost over \$2,000, will be built in Oak Lake this season.

The extension to the Barton block, adjoining the Academy of Music, is now nearly completed. It is run up to four stories, and presents an imposing appearance.

The repairs of the Hurlburt block are nearly completed. Plant & Whitney are the architects in charge.

The opera house at Minneapolis is nearly finished, but, as it is to be opened largely by home talent, assisted by Gerster, Litta and other professionals, the preparations will delay the opening until some time in April.

The excavations for the new opera-house to be built for Commodore Davidson are made. McElpatrick & Son, of St. Louis, are the architects.

In closing I cannot but commend the enterprise you are about to inaugurate, and wish you "God-speed." We will try to help you on a little bit up this way.

ST. PAUL.

DETROIT LETTER.

Special correspondence.

DETROIT, February 14, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

Your letter to me containing a request for a letter detailing what the architects and builders are doing in Detroit was received with surprise and gratification. I say gratification because I was very much pleased indeed to learn you were about to publish a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of western architects and builders. It is a thing we have long needed, and I think I can safely promise you a fair support from the craft here in Detroit. You will issue your paper at a very opportune moment, so far as our city is concerned, as the building operations here during the present year will be more extensive than for many years past. Most of our architects are overrun with work, and our builders have a large number of contracts on hand, and are only waiting until the weather moderates to begin operations. The following schedule of one architect's operations was recently published in the Free Press:

Warehouse for Union Chairworks, Congress street, west.....	\$18,000
Factory for National Iron and Wire Works, Congress street.....	10,000
Double brick dwelling for August Goebel, Columbia street east.....	7,000
Double brick dwelling for Chas. Baxter, on Willis avenue east.....	7,000
Double brick dwelling for Mr. Worthington, Montcalm street east.....	6,000
Brick house for Philip Roos, Willis avenue, near Second.....	5,500
Brick house for Seth Smith, Fourth avenue, near Baggs street.....	3,500
Three wooden dwellings for B. Hayes, corner of Willis and Second street.....	7,500
One wooden dwelling for Thomas Kelly, Fifteenth street.....	7,000
One block of stores for E. J. Mills, of Howell, to be built in Fowlerville.....	3,500
One block for publishing office of the Pioneer, in Vassar, for Mr. Trotter.....	3,000
Frame dwelling for E. J. Tanner, of Otter Lake.....	2,500

Total for January.....\$75,000

The architect is Mr. A. C. Varney, one of the leading architects of this city.

On Woodland avenue, which is one of the prettiest streets in the world, many new private dwellings have just been completed, or are in process of construction. Some of them are very handsome—perfect palaces in fact, most of them being constructed after the French villa styles, red pressed brick being generally used, with trimmings of red sandstone, various colored marbles, tiling, etc.

NOTES.

Architect Anderson furnished the plan for the alterations in the City Hall. The plan provides for an elevator to be placed in the corner office on the lower corridor, and to run to the fourth floor. The estimated cost will be \$6,000.

Another new block is to be erected on Jefferson street, between Griswold street and Woodward avenue. James Burns and John Owen are the owners of the property, and have decided to erect a handsome business block five stories high. The tenants at Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Jefferson street have been notified to remove. Messrs. Smith & Brown are preparing the plans.

A new front to the Jackson school building on Larned street will be erected next summer. Arrangements are being made for the erection of the new passenger depot of the Michigan Central railroad. Work will be begun about March 1. The contractors for the carpenter and mason work are already engaged.

The Detroit Tower Company are known all over this country for the excellence of their work. Two of their towers erected at Denver, Colorado, stood the test of the severe storm on the 29th of January, which is said to have been one of the most destructive cyclones that ever passed over Colorado. The amount of damage done to surrounding property was over \$200,000.

A fire escape invention tested at the Griswold House, February 2, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, was apparently very effective.

The Board of Public Works, in their annual estimates, incorporated the sum of \$20,000 for the improvement of the boulevard. Alderman Gies is making an effort to have the royalty on pavements paid by property-owners on St. Aubin avenue, between Mullett street and Gratiot avenue, refunded.

J. R. Myers, of West Branch, recently sold about 1,000,000 feet of pine, on section seven, to Folsom & Arnold, of Bay City. Price \$2,300.

The citizens of Standish propose to build a town hall. Six hundred dollars will be raised for the purpose by taxation.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following are some of the building permits lately issued. They are all I could secure for this number of your paper, but I hope to send you a complete list for your next issue:

F. J. Barbier, frame dwelling, No. 400 Michigan avenue.....	\$ 100
Lyman Riggs, frame dwelling, No. 164 Locust street.....	2,700
Also, frame dwelling, Milwaukee avenue.....	500
Lorence Bolorowicz, frame dwelling, No. 449 Prospect street.....	300
John Kleinknecht, frame dwelling, No. 347 Croghan street.....	1,300
A. H. Adams, brick dwelling, No. 205 East Larned street.....	5,000
Everson & Christiansen, frame barn, Myrtle street.....	250
Wm. H. & C. F. Gibson, two frame dwellings, Nos. 939 and 941 Fifteenth street.....	1,000
Also, three frame dwellings, Selden avenue.....	1,500
Also, four frame dwellings, Frank street.....	2,000
B. Shield, addition to frame dwelling, No. 234 Calhoun street.....	370
Also, frame addition to brick dwelling, corner of Baker and Twentieth streets.....	200
Charles Gill, addition to frame dwelling No. 119 Jay street.....	100
Henry Maybury, repairs to frame dwellings, Nos. 123 and 129 Eighth street.....	600
William Tait, repairs to frame tenement building, Nos. 132-6 Jones street.....	1,000
Nick Turnelli, addition to frame dwelling, No. 83 Sherman street.....	200
Jacob Reuter, two frame dwellings, Nos. 113 and 115 Kentucky street.....	1,000
Martin Eguick, frame dwelling, Georgia street.....	300
Martin Kopedloski, frame dwelling, Superior street.....	400
Chas. A. Allen, frame dwelling, No. 344 Seldon avenue.....	700
George W. Maltz & Co., frame dwelling, No. 475 Baker street.....	900
Laehlin Currie, frame barn, No. 33 Pitcher street.....	130
John Ruppelt, two frame dwellings, Nos. 234 and 236 Humbolt avenue.....	1,400
J. Gozieniowski, frame dwelling, No. 127 Leland street.....	300
R. Rochoverh, frame dwelling, No. 117 Leland street.....	300
John Winkelmier, frame dwelling, No. 424 Thirteenth street.....	400
James Bartlett, frame dwelling, 115 Myrtle street.....	800
H. S. Peoples, frame dwelling, No. 533 Twenty-third street.....	1,150
Also, seven frame dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Buchanan streets.....	5,000
Fred Bouswer, frame dwelling, No. 463 Myrtle street.....	1,000
Joseph Christian, frame dwelling, No. 716 Fourth avenue.....	300
J. H. Hooper, frame dwelling, Third street.....	1,800
Robinson Bros. & Co., frame planing mill, Twenty-fourth street.....	5,000
Heck Bros., frame dwelling, Sherman street.....	2,000
Wm. Schulte, two frame dwellings, Nos. 41 and 43 Wilkins street.....	1,075
A. Beaton, frame dwelling, No. 261 Crawford street.....	2,000
Fred Ursprung, repairs to frame dwelling, No. 92 Sherman street.....	300
Fred Sheer, addition to frame dwelling, No. 651 St. Aubin avenue.....	350
John C. Pfeiffer, addition to frame dwelling, No. 55 Bronson street.....	200
Total.....	\$44,525

BUILDER.

Lumber.

SECRETARY HOTCHKISS, of the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, in his review for 1882 says: "While I was enabled to speak of the season of 1881 in my summing up of the work of the lumber dealers of Chicago for that year as the most lucrative and energetic of any which had preceded it since the inception of the lumber business in this city about the year 1834, it is with pleasure at this time that I may point to the business of the season of 1882 as one far surpassing even that of its predeces-

sor, at least in its volume of receipts and shipments, if not in its lucrative character. Opening with a stock on hand January 1 of 560,416,842 feet of lumber and 260,006,494 shingles, the receipts of the entire season to December 31 aggregated 2,116,345,150 feet of lumber and 1,040,818,750 shingles, making a total of resources for the season of 2,676,761,992 feet of lumber and 1,301,725,244 shingles, being an increase in the year's resources of 272,282,319 feet of lumber and 247,928,244 shingles. Of this immense supply the tables of reported dispositions show that there was disposed of through the medium of shipments and city sales 1,974,543,655 feet of lumber and 909,758,144 shingles, or as shown by the tables collated from the monthly reports of stock on hand, 2,001,000,000 lumber, and 905,000,000 shingles. The yards of Chicago dealing in pine lumber embrace one hundred and six reporting stocks, including four at South Chicago, while the hardwood business embraces twenty-eight yards, of which six carry little or no stock, and form but a slight factor in the collating of the monthly reports. Of the receipts of the year, dockage was paid on 300,000,000 feet of lumber, 584,000,000 shingles, 27,000,000 lath, and 83,000 posts, stopping at the Franklin street cargo market for sale, while probably a fair estimate of the cargo sales by commission dealers "to arrive," consequently not stopping at the docks controlled by the exchange, would swell the actual market to 500,000,000 feet of lumber, 700,000,000 shingles, 35,000,000 lath, and 2,000,000 posts and ties. The Chicago lumber stocks on January 1, 1883, amounted to 665,013,520 feet, an increase of 64,444,892 feet over the supply of December 1, 1882.

NOTES.

C. M. SLADE, of Montrose, Genesee county, Mich., is shipping basswood lumber to Connecticut.

The failure of the well-known lumber firm of Ferry & Bro., at Grand Haven, Mich., was not unanticipated.

A prominent lumberman of Cadillac, Mich., says that the lumber trade cleared almost \$325,000 last year in that city.

It is rumored that a certain Muskegon lumberman during the year 1882 cleared exactly \$300,000 out of his lumber business.

A new lumber company, called the Pinconning Manufacturing Company, capital \$50,000, has been formed at Bay City, Mich.

A new lumber and shingle mill is soon to be erected near Roscommon, on a branch of the Au Sable river, by a party from Lake Point, Nawaygo county.

The Western shingle product for 1882 is estimated by the *Northwestern Lumberman* at 4,094,277,658 pieces, against 3,546,006,817 in 1881, and 2,972,912,160 in 1880.

JOHN TORRENT, of Muskegon, has sold \$20,000 of his stock in the Torrent & Arms Lumber Company to E. C. Mizner and Ray W. Jones, each of them having a \$10,000 interest.

Or the White River log crop at least forty per cent of the intended cut is now banked or piled on logging railroads for delivery to the water very early in the spring.

The Saginaw lumbermen are thoroughly aroused at the blow threatened against their interests by putting lumber on the free list, and are making a strong kick against the movement.

FOURTEEN miles north of Charlotte is situated the only hardwood lumber camp in that section of Michigan. Teams are hauling from it at the rate of 50,000 feet per day to a single mill.

LUMBERING is being carried on very extensively in Otsego county, Mich., this winter, but the deep snow in the woods, which is now three and one-half feet deep, is proving a serious hindrance to successful operations.

The pine land suit between A. J. Fair, of Detroit, and John Whyte, of Ridgeway, Ont., in the United States Court, has been settled, Mr. Whyte making a reduction of \$15,750 on his claim. Fair loses about \$7,000 but will resume business on a sound footing.

COMPETENT judges place the cut of the Duluth, Minn., mills next season at 141,000,000 feet, and a correspondingly larger increase in the manufacture of lath and shingles. Comparing the log cut and the capacity of the mills it looks as though more mills were needed immediately.

The firm of A. H. Petrie & Co., lumber dealers of Muskegon, has been dissolved, Mr. A. H. Gilman selling his interest in the pine lands and stock but still retaining his interest in the saw mill at North Muskegon. The firm—A. H. Petrie and Wm. McMillan—will be known as heretofore.

It is reported that the Michigan Central railroad has purchased of T. H. McGraw the Saginay Bay and Northwestern logging railroad for a consideration of \$139,000. The road is thirty-six miles long, and extends from the shores of the bay into the heart of some of the best pine in northern Michigan.

The lumber dealers of Chicago and Michigan City are protesting against alleged discriminations in freight charges by the railroads in favor of eastern and upper Michigan. They claim to be losing heavily in trade in consequence of the present tariff. The railroads are considering the complaint.

The Duluth lumber exchange held its annual meeting last month. The following officers were elected: President, T. A. Barber; vice president, George Green; secretary, A. C. Arveson; treasurer, H. M. Peyton; executive committee, George Green, D. G. Cutter, J. W. Norton, D. A. Duncan and E. C. Bradley.

THERE is, as there was at this time last year, a considerable divergence between the views of buyers and sellers in regard to the probable price of lumber to be cut. As seasoned stock was never known to drop in price in the winter, and there will be no new stock for several months, the probabilities are the intricacies of this question will be settled as heretofore by time and circumstances, and it is not worth while to bother about the bridge until the river is reached.

THERE are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forests in North Carolina, comprising pine, chestnut, oak, maple, beech and hickory timber in their finest growth. It is estimated that in ten years the timber alone in North Carolina will exceed in value the present total valuation of all the property in the state, including land. The state grows nineteen varieties of oak and its pine forests are of the heaviest. The building of new railroads will rapidly open this region to the northern and eastern lumber markets.

THE demand for southern pine for Northern consumption and export is rapidly increasing, and the country must not make the mistake which it made first in regard to the pine supply of Pennsylvania and Michigan, and which the Californians are now making in regard to their redwood, and conclude that because the southern states contain vast quantities of pine, the supply will last forever. No forest is inexhaustible if nothing is done to protect or perpetuate it. The recklessness which marked the management of forest property in the North has not been wanting in the South. The southern pine forest, as it stands to-day, is mature throughout and ready for the axe.

THE report of the census department shows some very interesting figures regarding the lumber industries of the United States. The number of establishments for the entire country is 25,705, having an aggregate capital of \$181,186,122, and employing 148,000 hands. During the census year the value of lumber used by these mills was \$139,836,869 and the value of the product after being sawed was \$233,369,529. Over \$31,000,000 was paid out in wages. According to the value of the products, Michigan ranked first with \$52,449,928; Pennsylvania second, with \$22,457,359; Wisconsin third, with \$17,652,347; New York fourth, with \$14,336,910; Indiana fifth, \$14,260,830; Ohio sixth, \$13,864,460; Maine seventh, \$7,933,868, and Minnesota eighth, \$7,366,038.

THE state mineralogist of California estimates the quantity of lumber cut each year in California and shipped eastward at 70,000,000 feet. Cord wood is sent in about an equal quantity. The heaviest drafts on the mountain timber have been for Nevada use. The Comstock lode alone required 1,000,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding this cutting, the replenishing goes on, and no fears are felt for a lack. The Truckee basin and the region around Lake Tahoe have been resorted to most for timber of any regions of the state; but they represent, it is said, but a small fraction of the timber-bearing surface of the mountains, say 20,000 acres out of a total of several million acres east of the main summit of the Sierra Nevada range. Estimates claim that there is timber enough on the eastern slope of the mountains, between Hope valley and Beckwith pass, to supply Utah and Nevada for half a century, not taking into the account the reproduction that is in progress.

THE southern pine belt, running through nine states, is believed to have contained, at the end of the census year, not less than 25,000,000,000 feet of merchantable pine, or enough to last, at the rate of consumption of that year, some 250 years. The value of this great body of timber is enormous and must have an important influence in developing the material prosperity of the South. The study of the actual condition of our forests indicates important commercial changes which may be expected to grow out of the changing conditions of the lumber trade. New Orleans seems destined at no distant day to become one of the greatest lumber distributing and manufacturing centers of the world. Its position with reference to vast forests, its commercial importance and the ease with which logs may reach it by river and lake, point to this conclusion. A great deal of northern capital has been invested during the last few months in southern pine fields and the number of persons seeking such investments is increasing. The best informed northern lumbermen realize at last that the time has come when they must seek new fields for their operations or abandon the business entirely. These men are getting ready to move their mills, capital and energy into the South and their attention is naturally directed to the Gulf States.

Architectural and Building Notes.

THE new church in Pullman was opened for services on the 28th of January.

ERECTION of buildings at night by means of the electric light is becoming quite a common thing all over the country.

THE contract for two mail elevators for the St. Louis custom house was on Friday, January 26, awarded to W. E. Hale & Co., of Chicago, for \$3,500.

A PERMIT was issued to the North Division Railway Company January 26, to erect a three-story office building, 54 x 125 feet, at the corner of Clark and Division streets, to cost \$25,000.

A CO-OPERATIVE apartment house is to be erected some time during the coming spring at the southwest corner of Superior and Rush streets. The plans are now being drawn by Cobb & Frost.

THE Master Plumbers' Association held another meeting on the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. A. P. Créque, of New York, read an interesting paper on a new circulation range boiler.

ARCHITECT EAGAN has submitted to the Committee on Buildings a set of plans for the improvement of the ventilation of the jail and criminal court building. With few exceptions the plans contemplate the restoration of the original system.

RECENT excavations show the ground to be frozen to the depth of eighteen inches and the few builders who refuse to wait for warm weather are breaking ground at the extra expense of the difference between thirty and fifty-five cents per foot.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate the erection of a handsome and convenient depot on a tract of land on Anthony avenue near Commercial, South Chicago, which they acquired by purchase during the past month. The price paid for the ground was \$15,000, and the buildings will be proportionately expensive.

ARCHITECT B. W. S. CLARK, of McCormick block, has prepared plans for a block of stores and a warehouse on State street, near Sixteenth, for Allen Bros., to cost about \$60,000. Work on the structures will be begun in the spring. The same architect has also prepared plans for an \$8,000 residence for Mr. T. Williams at Oak Park, and a block of stores and flats on West Jackson street to cost \$20,000.

THE Calumet Iron and Steel Company are rebuilding the nail department of their works at Cummings, which was recently destroyed by fire, and expect to have the nail-mill rebuilt within two months so that work can be resumed. The nail-mill is to be a frame and the nail-house of brick. And it is claimed the mill will be the most complete in the United States when finished. It will cost about \$200,000.

THE fire underwriters and the council committee on fire and water held a joint conference on the 16th inst. The meeting was held to consider a petition emanating from the insurance fraternity, relative to limiting the height of buildings. After some deliberation upon the matter the following resolution was passed: *Resolved*, That the corporation council be requested to draft an ordinance to prohibit the erection of buildings in Chicago to any greater height than eighty-five feet, unless such buildings shall be constructed wholly of fire-proof material, and then to be used only for office purposes.

THE use of terra-cotta as an ornamental finish to a pressed brick wall is, we are glad to see, becoming general. Before the great fire very little was manufactured in Chicago, and that of an inferior quality, but since that time, while the improvement has been slow, the work of introducing it seems to have been slower. But now that its value is generally accepted too much praise can hardly be awarded to Me srs. True & Brunkhorst, who have worked patiently and persistently for years in its manufacture. Their organization of the Northwestern Terra-Cotta Company and the adding to their other works a large three-story factory, completed and equipped with a large amount of special machinery, is certainly an indication of the success which has at last crowned their efforts.

THE tenement-house inspectors looked over forty-one houses, one hundred and forty-two factories, forty-five stores, and four miscellaneous buildings last month, and served eighteen notices and abated nineteen nuisances. No. 549 South Clark street, a three-story basement brick, owned by Emelo De Steffano, is occupied as a rag shop, a saloon and a shoe store; and four families of sixteen persons live on the first floor, three of thirty-one on the second, and one of fourteen on the third. The fifteen rooms are used by sixty-one persons, and a wood-shed in the rear by two families who have eight lodgers. All the families take lodgers. The walls are dirty, the plumbing bad, and most of the rooms are unventilated. Nos. 561 and 563 South Clark street, a two-story brick, owned by the same party, contains two saloons and twelve families of eighty-three persons, who live in twenty-two rooms. The Italians in this instance, as in the other, take lodgers, which accounts for the large number of persons there. The walls are dirty, the pipes leaky, and the rooms overcrowded. Buildings are to be put up in the rear next summer.

Personal Gossip.

THE coming season promises to be unusually brisk in building circles.

COBB & FROST are busy with a number of plans for large business blocks and dwellings.

NEW styles in terra-cotta and Pompeian red are used for halls, libraries and dining-rooms.

A COMBINATION of electric blue and shell pink in wall-papers is used for parlors and chambers.

P. B. WIGHT, Esq., has gone east upon an extended business trip. He will be gone a month.

NEARLY every roof in the country will need more or less repairing after the snow is all gone.

THE new Calumet Club House is to have costly hangings throughout the whole interior, furnished by Haskins.

A SET of designs for the Plankinton residence by Almini for a drawing-room carpet has been sent to Europe to be manufactured entire.

Our roofers anticipate a harvest when the beautiful snow is fairly melted. Indications are they will not be disappointed.

A. H. LORD, 339 Wabash avenue, is finishing several Iowa marble mantels, all of which are unique and beautiful in design, etc.

S. A. MAXWELL makes a specialty of combining hand-painting with paper decorating, thus breaking the monotony of exclusive paper hanging.

D. F. CRILLY and C. H. Blair, of Crilly & Blair, contractors, are sojourning at Los Angeles, Cal., on a pleasure trip. They will return about March 1.

The character of the work going into the Mitchell residence at Milwaukee is shown by two grates supplied by Albert A. Riley, of this city, at a cost of \$700.

C. L. PAGE, 333 Wabash avenue, makes a very fine display of imported tiles. This gentleman also furnished some of the tiles for the Calumet Club building.

R. PHILIP GORMULLY, the well-known manufacturer of galvanized iron cornices and general house trimmings, is very busy making estimates and getting out work for the coming season.

M. B. BUSHNELL, the well-known theater builder, called at the INLAND office on Tuesday, and reports the prospect for theater and opera-house building to be exceedingly good for the coming season.

The Powell Roofing Company have a large number of contracts on hand already. They received orders from the country during the past two weeks which alone will keep them busy for the next three months.

MR. J. DUNFEE, of J. Dunfee & Co., is east on business. The wood carpet made by this firm is in demand all over the country. They recently shipped large orders to Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and are shipping an order this week to Washington city.

MR. A. FEIDLER, the decorator of the Nickerson House, is very busily occupied in superintending the decoration of other dwellings, which will present new surprises and developments of his cultured taste when completed and thrown open for "society's" inspection.

HENRY DIBBLEE, 226 Wabash avenue, is making some very ornamental (wrought iron) gates, renaissance style, for the general offices of the C. B. & Q. railroad. The wall tiling for the Calumet Club House was furnished by him, being specially imported from Maw & Co., Shropshire, Eng.

THE Anderson Brick Company, 157 La Salle street, furnished all the plain and ornamental pressed brick for the Calumet Club building. This brick is one of the prettiest as well as one of the most durable bricks manufactured. This company have been running all winter to enable them to fill their orders. They are making extra preparations and getting out many new designs for the decoration of interiors for the coming season.

THE sash, door and blind manufacturers of the Northwest met recently in club-room No. 2 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The state of trade was discussed, and it was stated that the prospects were exceedingly good for the future. The matter of a revision of the price-lists was referred to a special committee, who will report to a meeting to be held at the same place on the 22d inst. at 2 p.m. They will report in favor of an increase in prices.

Our architects are all busy. Some of the plans they are preparing call for buildings of greater magnitude than any constructed for some time. Burling & Whitehouse have a great quantity of work on hand. Among their plans are one for a large seven-story apartment house 90 by 90 on the North Side, and one of three stories 35 by 111, also on the North Side. Among their plans for heavy buildings are one for a four-story warehouse 140 by 150; also one of seven stories 60 by 120, to be occupied as a store. This firm are the architects of the First National Bank building, and are also superintending the alterations on the old First National Bank building.

SOME of the most noticeable work about the Nickerson mansion are the bronze trimmings of the doors, windows, etc. With the exception of part of the first floor, these were all furnished by Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, No. 108 E. Randolph street. Mrs. Nickerson selected some of the trimmings, but left most of that work to the good taste of the firm. The hangers for the large, heavy sliding-doors were originally ordered from New York and put in, but proved inadequate to the heavy weight to be sustained, and were taken off and new substituted, which are made expressly by this firm for heavy work. Mrs. Nickerson has expressed herself as very well pleased with all the work.

THE work of decoration has reached a standard of excellence never before attained in Chicago. The development of this art is apparent in some of the more elegant business establishments as well as in the residences of many of the wealthy and refined. A fine specimen of decorative art is that seen at Dale's new drug palace, in the Central Music Hall building, the work of Mr. J. McDermott, of this city. The ceiling is a beautiful piece of work, being finished in panels of pale blue interspersed with fern-leaves in gold. These panels are broken at the sides and ends with triangles of black velvet edged with gold, in which are eight new and original designs in hand-painted work. An elegant English frieze in gold similarly treated forms a striking feature. The new tropical designs and the combinations of colors here introduced, and studied with a view to harmonizing with electric light, produce a beautiful effect under its strong, bright rays.

New Patents.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PATENTS WERE ISSUED DURING THIS MONTH TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Baumann, F., Chicago, Ill., pipe coupling.
Bergessen, Bendix G., Chicago, Ill., lady's work-table.
Coppock, Irwin, Barclay, Kan., weather strip.
Mears, Chicago, Ill., wood-cutting machine.
Gates, Philetus, assignor to Gates & Scoville.
Iron Works, Chicago, Ill., stone-breaking machine.
Graham, John, Chicago, Ill., water faucet.
McVay, Jas. H., South Chicago, Ill., window screen.
Perkins, Willis J., Grand Rapids, Mich., shingle-sawing machine.
Riley, Philip, Sr., assignor of one-half to P. Disbrow, Marion, Ia., fence-post.

Trimming and Shavings.

PAPER veneers are to be made in a factory at Sandwich, Mass. The queen of England owns considerable real estate in the city of New York.

A VERY good artificial stone is made by mixing slaked lime and sand together.

JOHN J. ASTOR has just paid \$1,000,000 for the Guaranty building, on Broadway, New York.

THE Aurora Building and Loan Association has a membership of ninety, and it is increasing.

THE library building to be built by H. W. Sage and presented to West Bay City, Michigan, will be three stories high and cost \$20,000.

A NEW building now in process of construction in New York has a cellar which will alone cost, below the first floor beams, about \$430,000.

To raise a number to any power desired, multiply the logarithm of the number by the exponent of that power and the product will be the logarithm of the power required.

THE inspector of the Bureau of Buildings in New York has directed examiners to visit the hotels as quickly as possible and report concerning the safety of the buildings.

MR. DEPAUW and his extensive glass works find in Senators Vorhees and Harrison firm and active friends, and the probabilities are that his "infant industry" will be profitably protected.

A WELL known carpenter and builder of St. Louis is one of the heirs to \$33,000,000 now held in trust for the heirs by the German government. When the division is made each heir will receive about \$75,000.

LAST year was bad on fire insurance companies. They paid out over \$50,000,000. If the burning keeps on during the whole of 1883 as it has done during the last three weeks, they will lose three times that much.

THE Racine Journal prints a list of buildings erected in that city in 1882, the estimated value of which is \$1,000,000. The prospect is that even a larger sum will be expended for new buildings during the present year.

REAL estate rules very high in the City of Mexico. A building on the Cinco de Mayo street that was sold a few months since for \$40,000 has just fetched \$85,000. It will be used for a permanent bazaar of French manufactures.

WORKS of art purchased in Europe for the Cincinnati art museum at a cost of \$20,000 have been received at their destination and are exciting the enthusiasm of the natives who have thus far been favored with a view of them.

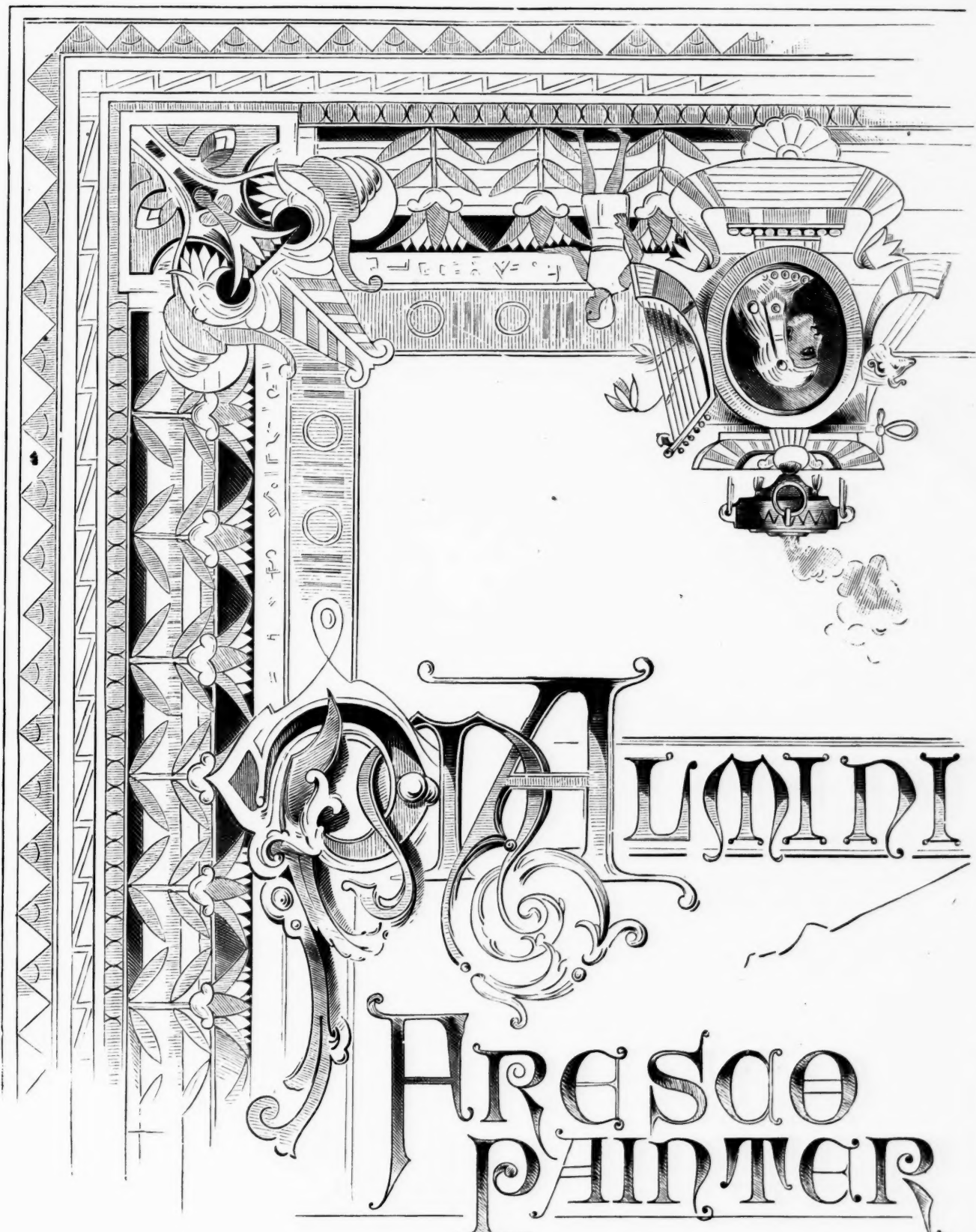
THE latest wrinkle of fashionable architecture is a sitting-room exclusively for the daughters of the family. It is thought to foster a love for domestic life and furnishes a retreat where solitude can be found for study, music and painting.

A CITIZEN of Des Moines has secured an injunction against a municipal loan of \$70,000 with which to pay for the new city buildings, on the ground that the city debt of \$700,000 already exceeds the constitutional limit of five per cent on the taxable property.

THE latest addition to the British Museum is Nebuchadnezzar's door-step, careful examination of which shows certain marks of wear which indicate that Neb's daughter had a young man. Human nature doesn't change much, though years roll on.—*Boston Post*.

ACCORDING to a recent return, there are 1,457 theatres in Europe. Italy heads the list, 348, next comes France with 337, Germany 194, Spain 160, Great Britain 150, Austria and Hungary 132, Russia 44, Belgium 34, Holland 22, Switzerland 20, Sweden and Norway 18, Portugal 16, Denmark 10, and Greece 4 each.

THE most notable piece of furniture in General Grant's house in New York is a carved oaken cabinet in the library on the first floor, which contains a variety of presents received by the illustrious soldier during the last twenty years. One of its shelves is laden with gold-headed canes, suitably inscribed; another with little caskets inclosing the freedom of several European cities; a third with curious meerschaum pipes and other knickknacks. So liable has the general been to give a guest some souvenir from his collection that Mrs. Grant recently locked the cabinet and hid the key.



MAUMIN
ARESCO
PAINTER

243 WABASH AVE.
 CHICAGO.

Building Permits.

The following is a complete list of new buildings for which permits have been granted since February 1st:

Feb. 1.	Mrs. Mary Sullivan, one-story brick cottage, 20x24, Eavett, near Polk street.....	700
	F. C. Heath, three-story brick flats, 27x60x40, 2808 S. Park avenue.....	7,000
	Aug. Hernowski, one-story brick cottage, 20x36, 80 Hastings street.....	1,000
Feb. 3.	Chas. Bopp, three-story and basement brick store and flat, 24x70x46 30 Indiana street.....	9,000
Feb. 6.	J. P. Enyert, one-story brick addition, 18x16, 805 Lake street.....	400
Feb. 8.	Mrs. B. Naughton, three-story brick dwelling, 125x60x41, Loomis and Congress streets.....	32,000
Feb. 9.	M. L. Langrauss, one-story brick cottage, 20x18, 1063 Oakley street.....	1,000
	G. Hafner, three-story brick flats, 22x60x44, 220 N. Wells street.....	4,500
	J. Hofner, two-story brick flats, 21x40x25, 10 O'Brien street.....	2,400
Feb. 10.	Schille & Cossmann, four-story and basement brick store, 40x90, Matten and Clinton streets.....	17,000
	James Youldan, two-story and basement brick flats, 22x10x32, 150 Cornelia street.....	2,500
	Geo. Hensen, three-story brick store and dwelling, 21x50x32, 1462 Lake street.....	2,500
	Geo. Patter, one-story brick cottage, 22x10, Park avenue near North avenue.....	1,000
	W. D. Kerfoot & Co., agents, ten one-story brick cottages, 20x50x24, Rice near Robery street.....	18,000
Feb. 12.	John Hess, one-story brick cottage, 20x44, 781 17th street.....	1,000
	Catharine Dowling, two-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 25x40x31, 414 Taylor street.....	4,500
	John Jehnert, one-story brick cottage, 20x34, 698 Chicago avenue.....	1,000
	Theodore Kaiser, two-story brick dwelling, 22x50, 3012 Emerald street.....	3,600
	Ricke & Hibbard, three-story and basement brick stores and flats, 110x60x50, Larrabee and Center streets.....	25,000
	F. D. Reynolds, four two-story brick dwellings, 66x48x30, 3814-3819 Johnson Place.....	9,000
Feb. 13.	Oliver Tremain, two-story and basement brick flats and shed, 22x44x30, 247 Loomis street.....	200
	S. Pokorny, one-story brick addition, 20x8, 717 18th street.....	200
	Henry Delaney, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 24x50x29, 2819 Cottage Grove avenue.....	5,000
	John Gerson, two-story, basement and attic dwelling, 22x30x40, 564 N. Ashland avenue.....	7,000
Feb. 15.	Jno. Duszg, one-story brick cottage, 20x50, 720 Allport street.....	1,600
	F. Brockosky, one-story brick cottage, 20x40, 28 Zion Place.....	1,000
	W. Halleck, one-story brick cottage, 21x42, Walnut street near Parker.....	1,700
	L. D. Dickerson, one-story brick cottage, 20x40, 330 Hermitage avenue.....	1,000
	Streeter & Tucker, two-story brick flats, 22x58x30, 89 Laflin street.....	4,600
Feb. 16.	M. W. Eilers, one-story brick cottage, 22x42, 13th street near Leavitt.....	1,500
	M. Franzik, three-story and basement brick stores and flats, 24x 70x48, 176 W. 12th street.....	6,700
	J. W. Norak, three-story brick flats, 22x62, 151 Bunker street.....	5,200
	J. P. Vaughan, one-story brick cottage, 21x32, 2653 Wentworth street.....	600
Feb. 17.	C. R. O'Connell, frame dwelling, 40x50, 91-93 Gurley street.....	1,500
	Mr. Genzler, — story and basement brick dwelling, 20x45, 9 Kramer street.....	1,500
	F. A. Hibbard, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 21x51x32, 28 Egan avenue.....	5,000
	R. W. Dunham, three two-story and basement brick dwellings, 60x54x32, 3905-3909 Lake avenue.....	15,000
	O. D. Wetherall, six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 125x54x32, 2537-2543 Prairie avenue.....	30,000
	Excelsior Stone Company, one-story, basement and attic, brick boiler-room, 20x26, N. Halsted and Division streets.....	200
	D. O'Connell, one-story brick addition, 23x10, 3454 Halsted street.....	700
	M. McDermott, one-story brick addition, 22x8, 2903 Halsted street.....	700
	F. C. Volek, one-story brick barn, 20x26, 145 Dearborn avenue.....	600
Feb. 19.	Henry Valk, two-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 26x75x36, Robey and Twenty-second streets.....	5,000
	R. Roberts, one-story brick cottage, 22x27x13, Wilcox avenue.....	500
	Kleinke & Heinrich, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 24x50x31, 18 N. Ashland avenue.....	7,000
	M. Buckley, two-story and basement brick livery stable, 48x36x30, 132 Twenty-ninth street.....	12,000
	M. J. Doyle, one-story brick cottage, 20x50, 19 Margret street.....	1,200
Feb. 20.	J. A. Sackley, two-story brick dwelling, 21x40x30, 310 Walnut street.....	3,000
	M. Linton, one-story brick cottage, 20x32, Park avenue near California.....	700

Mr. J. B. Sullivan, of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., is at New Orleans frescoing the new cotton exchange.

Mr. J. J. Lockwood, the Chicago agent, is taking some large orders for brick of the St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company's make.

SERGEANT JOHN CRAMER, of the Lake street force, is erecting a store and dwelling at a cost of \$3,500. The plans and contract are in the hands of T. C. Goudie, the West Side building contractor.

W. L. B. Jenney, the architect, who has been delivering a free course of lectures at the Chicago University, will deliver the last of the series on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. This will be a summing of the whole course. About sixty views will be used in illustration.

ELECTRIC light is becoming more popular every day, and the indications are that it will before long be supplied by underground wires if the city council will only give the permission to lay them. The Western Edison Company consider it only a question of time to reach this result.

THE use of pressed brick as a solid and also a pleasing front to buildings, both private residences and public structures, is becoming quite general. The Philadelphia brick, with its deep red color and soft sandy surface, has been a favorite, but years of service have shown that the sandy surface is susceptible to dirt. A candidate for popular favor comes from St. Louis, where the clay is harder, and while it gives to the brick the desired color, a rich red, it also becomes hard and smooth. The product of the St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, as used in the First National Bank building and Montauk block of Chicago, is so well moulded and even in shade as to give to the face of the buildings a desirable uniformity of color.

Current Publications.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN ALL COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. By JAMES FERGUSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects, etc. In two volumes. S. E. Cassen, Boston, T. Y. Crowell & Co., N. Y., pp. 1,300. Price \$14.

This comprehensive history of both ancient and modern architecture is now for the first time republished in this country and supplies a want hitherto existing in architectural literature. It not only treats of the various styles of architecture and the structures which have been built in conformity with them, but also gives a great deal of sound and healthy criticism of the principles which underlie the different schools of art and the results produced. There are over 1,000 illustrations, which add greatly to the value and attractiveness of the work. The American publishers deserve the highest praise for the service they have rendered to the architects and those interested in architecture by the republication of this excellent work at so reasonable a price, and it should meet with a ready sale.

MODERN HOUSE CARPENTER'S COMPANION AND BUILDERS' GUIDE, being a handbook for workmen, etc., and a manual of reference for contractors and builders. By W. A. SYLVESTER, Boston. A. Williams & Co., 1882.

As this book contains an amount of valuable and interesting information it will recommend itself to carpenters and builders, and also by the brevity and practical character of its contents.

SEWER GAS AND ITS DANGERS; with an exposition of common defects in house drainage and practical information relating to their remedy. By GEORGE PRESTON BROWN. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1881. Price \$1.25.

This little book has already proved itself a valuable monitor and guide in the detection and alleviation of those evils so prevalent among us entailed by defects in the drainage and sanitary construction of houses. The author is the well known editor of the *Sanitary News*. It is issued in excellent form by the publishers.

PERIODICALS.

The new sporting paper, of which Mr. T. Z. Cowles, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, is the principal editor, will be before the sporting world in about two weeks.

The *American Architect and Building News* of February 10 is, as usual, highly literary in its character. The third paper from the pen of M. G. Van Rensselaer, which is written from notes taken during a hasty trip from Bayreuth to Ratisbon, concludes a series which have been instructive and interesting.

The *Builder and Woodworker* for February is a very handsome number, and contains eight full-page illustrations, besides a number of smaller cuts. "The Dining-Room," the third paper of a series on simple ways and means for decorating the home, by Edward Dewson, architect, is an article of real literary merit, besides being full of practical suggestions.

The *Furnisher*, a new quarterly issued by E. E. Bast, is a journal devoted to the interest identical with its title. It contains fresh matter upon decorative subjects and is intended to fill the field long vacant in Chicago—that of an art journal. The first number contains, among other articles, a biographical sketch of Phillips Worneman, the painter, and also illustrates one of his paintings. The paper deserves a hearty support from the artist and furnishing world, which it seeks to benefit and of which it will strive to be a worthy exponent.

THE new self-acting water-closet, introduced by Thos. Kelly & Bros., is a great improvement upon old methods. When the seat is occupied, a valve opens and the water flows into an iron tank directly above. When the pressure is removed the water comes down with considerable force, doing effective work, and it does not get out of order.

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