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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER has a larger circulation in the West than any building journal in the country. Advertising rates are very reasonable, and will be made known on application. We take pleasure in directing attention to the high character of our advertisements.

Index to advertisements in this number will be found on page xvi.

ALREADY more than two hundred architects have responded to our circular calling a convention of members of the profession, particularly of the West and South, to meet in Chicago November 12, and we are pleased and gratified that the number includes some of the most honorable and best known names in the profession. The project of forming a western association of architects is heartily endorsed, without an exception, by the writers, and a large majority state that their attendance may be counted upon. These ready responses and enthusiastic endorsements show how great has been the need of a movement of this kind in the West, and coming, as they do, from our farthest northern, southern and western boundaries, the widespread extent of the movement is indicated. The city of Chicago is now in admirable condition for inspection by architects, for there are large buildings in all stages of completion, and a more interesting city to the profession can hardly be found. The circular issued to architects has been mailed as accurately as possible, with the intention of reaching all architects, south and west, and any who have not received one will gratify us by making the fact known. A general invitation is extended to the entire profession, whether they receive the invitation circulars or not, the fact of fraternity being sufficient to insure a hearty welcome. We trust that those who have not yet responded to our circular will do so at their earliest opportunity.

ARCHITECTURAL drawings, it is suggested by Architect Henry Lord Gay, would form an interesting and valuable exhibition during the Chicago Convention of Architects, in November. To this end he has issued a circular offering to furnish free of cost to exhibitors ample exhibit space; to

thoroughly advertise the exhibit, and throw it open free to the public. Drawings to be sent not later than October 25; exhibition to open one week previous to the convention and continue two weeks, and to include all classes of architectural drawings, the hanging to be in charge of a committee of five. Architect Gay will be glad to send a circular of full particulars to any who have failed to receive one. The proposed exhibit will be of unquestioned benefit to architects, besides giving the public a better appreciation of the work of the profession, and the progress architecture has made in America, and we hope and expect there will be a large representation of the architectural talent of the country.

THE Chicago Custom-house and Postoffice has for several years been the cause of periodical agitation in government and civil circles, the agitation occurring through the daily press simultaneously with each new crack in the walls. Like the "crack o' doom" each sound has reverberated through the country and created a little more stir and comment than the New York earthquake. Some have believed every ghost story that has been circulated, and even the most conservative citizen and the inquiring engineer and architect have said "what does it mean?" The time having come for a statement, we present the facts, with such deductions as may seem allowable, in advance of the government engineer's report. The latest crack is the most serious. The walls of the elevator shaft, which also form the support of girders upon which the floor beams of the main hall rest, cracked some time ago, but suddenly began to crush. The building superintendent at once supported the girders with jack-screws, and ordered iron pilasters of sufficient strength to hold them, which were soon placed and found a success. If prompt action had not been taken, the fall of this portion of the main floor would have probably followed, though this particular crack did not extend above. A walk through the basement shows solid 32-inch brick walls cracked through, stones a yard square crushed, and some resting on the side of their joints with the stone below so that light is seen through. Through the building almost every division wall which joins the outside walls is more or less cracked—the widest aperture being at the top, and decreasing in width in the stories below. A walk around the exterior shows the same state of things, the numerous joints in the stones being parted, beside large stones breaking. Investigation shows that the walls in every case spread outward, and a plumb line shows an outward deflection of upwards of seven inches in some of the walls, and by adding together the total width of the exterior cracks this is not surprising.

NO one doubts that the causes which have led to this state of things lies in the foundation. The entire area of the building site is covered with a seven-foot layer of concrete. Upon the outer edge of this the heavy walls are placed. Where a settlement has occurred the outer edge of this concrete bed has been forced down, and, breaking off from the main body at irregular distances, the concrete has acted as a lever and forced the walls outward. This outward movement is aided by exceedingly heavy cornices and pilasters that are outside the line of the foundations. Some of these cracks can be charged to the material. Those in the joints may be owing to the inferior quality of the cement used, and in the stone because of its softness, but this feature is hardly worthy

of mention. It has been intimated that the weight of piers and walls was not properly balanced, but we are dealing with facts, and this is but a surmise. The remedy is the main subject for discussion at present. What the government engineer, Mr. Lowe, who lately inspected the building, may officially report we do not attempt to conjecture, and, with all due respect for that gentleman as an engineer, we do not think that a mere inspection, without a knowledge of the soil to be dealt with, and experience in Chicago foundations, will be especially valuable, but, whatever is done, the superintendent will be sure to do to the best advantage possible. The remedy that might be suggested as the sure one would be to tear the building down, put in proper foundations, and use the material in building again, covering the entire block even with the street—for the structure is even now too small for the different purposes it is used for, and a new building for law courts and custom purposes will have to be built at no distant day. It is useless to talk of this remedy, however, and, if an appropriation of \$100,000 can be secured, much can be done to make the building secure. This can only be done by reinforcing the foundations, and by a system of iron rods running either way entirely through the building at every floor and bolted outside the walls. This would not add to the beauty of the exterior, but would prevent further spreading, and a building that cost \$4,600,000 would be certainly worth saving for the sum mentioned. At all events something must immediately be done—not so much because a positive disaster is threatened as that the settlements are still going on, and the longer repairs are delayed the nearer the condition of the building will come to where rebuilding will be compulsory.

THE recent decision of Acting Secretary Coon, not to approve the plans of any of the new buildings authorized by congress which contemplate the erection of a structure at a cost exceeding the limit fixed by law, has created a commotion in several cities where new buildings have been authorized. The practice in the past has been for congressmen to secure an appropriation, say of \$100,000, for a building, and then have the supervising architect prepare plans of a building to cost \$300,000 or \$400,000. At the ensuing session of congress the congressmen would secure an additional appropriation on the plea that the building could not be finished for the amount first fixed upon by congress. In this way public buildings have been made to cost three or four times as much as congress intended in the first place. This decision abolishes the custom, and requires the original plan of the new buildings to be made, so that the cost of completing them will not exceed the limit fixed by congress, and will be a valuable move in the direction of securing for the public buildings that in honesty of construction will rank with those for private parties. When an appropriation is made and plans are drawn to accord with the sum designated, the different parts of the building can be planned to suit, and though the ultimate cost may be less than of a building constructed piecemeal and squeezed through by a series of appropriations, the ultimate result will be more satisfactory and the building more symmetrical. As we have before stated, it is time the public work of this country should be relieved of its peculiar inaccurate quality, for there is no real reason why a custom-house, built by the government, should cost more than the allotted appropriation, or be less substantially built than a building erected for a private party. In fact the buildings of the government should always be models of design and construction rather than, as has been too often the case, a reproach to the building profession.

PLUMBERS, in their relations with wholesale dealers in plumbing materials, are, we think, entitled to the same protection that the wholesaler in other departments of business accords to the retailer. They should not be placed at the disadvantage of having to compete in prices with wholesale dealers in bidding on work. Among the Master Plumbers' Associations we have observed the constant desire to elevate the craft in every possible way from the disrepute in which it has been held through the poor work and exorbitant charges of incompetent and dishonest members. This desire we see again expressed in their request that manufacturers and dealers in plumbing materials shall sell to only such plumbers as have a certificate from the association to which they belong. This would result in weeding out the "botches" and disreputables, as only competent plumbers of good repute are allowed a certificate by the associations, and all others would be compelled to give up the business through inability to obtain materials. If proposition No. IV of the resolutions of the Master Plumbers' Association: "That any plumber who waives his discount in favor of his customer shall have his certificate revoked," was supplemented by a demand that the present large discounts should continue, it would show the intent to reap big profits. In view of the fact, however, that the manufacturers and wholesale dealers could, and, no doubt, would revise their prices and discounts so that at list prices the plumbers would make but a fair legitimate profit, this proposition becomes but the expressed wish to prevent ruinous cuts in prices. In construing these resolutions, we think that the master plumbers are entitled to be regarded as worthy members of a worthy craft, as their efforts in recent years to purify and uplift their calling have shown them to be. The resolutions, we admit, may be construed to favor extortion, but we are confident those who approved them did not intend this, and we look for a new set of propositions that shall not be open to this criticism and to which the manufacturers and dealers can agree.

ENTERING upon the fall season, after an unusually active spring and summer, we find the architects are the only ones who have been favored with a brief respite from labor, and they in most cases could have found plenty to do had not the question of health necessitated rest. The continuance of improvement both in business and residence property is assured. The capitalist has not been lured by the necessities of a great calamity, as in 1871, when a city was to be rebuilt, nor has he been drawn here by false impressions whose legitimate outgrowth—wild speculation—promises untold wealth in a very limited space of time, but of his own free will he has come to join those who are already realizing that by industry and safe investment they have laid the foundation of a city that will, in the history of our country, shine out as a bright example, guarding future generations against rash speculation and the desire to get something for nothing. It is certain that, with favorable weather, the fall building season will be carried far on into the winter, and it is safe to predict that, after a short period of rest during the cold months, the spring of 1885 will open and find Chicago again ready to lead the world as a building centre.

ACCIDENTS are becoming too common in the construction of our large buildings, and as daily reports come of lives lost from falling scaffolds, it is but right that the causes be ascertained as nearly as possible. The two main causes are, as in almost every kind of disaster, ignorance and carelessness. The first is the more excusable, if either are worthy of excuse, but the latter is in almost every case not only inexcusable, but criminal in its nature, the pun-

ishment fortunately being, in the majority of cases, suffered by the guilty party. In this country, where foreign workmen are so largely employed, ignorant of our methods and of our language, which prevents instruction, the foreman should always be selected for his careful thoroughness and knowledge of men as well as for his knowledge of construction. When the superintendent or foreman has done his duty in his selection of men for any particular piece of work, especially of a difficult character, he should, by personal inspection, see that his directions are carried out. The careless man should be immediately discharged, no matter what his value as a mechanic may be, the first time he is known to throw a piece of board from the roof or leaves an ax or a chisel upon a scaffold that is liable to be moved. The construction of scaffolds should be particularly watched. Too few nails or insufficient braces often lose lives, and economy should never be taken as an excuse by a coroner's jury, any more than "we were in a hurry," or "we thought it was good enough."

ARCHITECT Walter Blythe, of Cleveland, for many years a prominent member of the profession and president of the Board of Water Works trustees of that city, died on the 18th ult. Mr. Blythe was born at Leeds, England, fifty-eight years ago, came to America in 1849, and one year later located in Cleveland. He learned the avocation of a stone-cutter from his father, and later became a carpenter and joiner, which trade he pursued for several years. After a term of years, he became a draughtsman, and from that his inventive genius soon led him to adopt the business of an architect, in which he has been eminently successful. Among the substantial evidences of his skill may be found the new court-house, Outhwaite, Tremont, and Detroit street school buildings, the Striebinger House, Brainard Block, Standard Oil Block, Euclid Avenue Block, Paine and Clark blocks, in Cleveland, besides several college buildings in Oberlin, and the court-house and jail at Steubenville, O. He enlisted in the Forty-first regiment Ohio Volunteers early in the war of the rebellion, and from regimental quartermaster became aide-camp on the staff of General W. B. Hazen. He was twice elected member of the Water Works Commission, and was near the end of his second term when death terminated his labors. The building fraternity was largely represented at the funeral.

Windows.

BY H. S. TREHERNE, ARCHITECT.

WINDOWS form a most important element in modern designing, and should play a leading part in the external elevations of our buildings. Still, how often do we find the primary requirements of architectural effect totally ignored in our modern houses! Light and cheerfulness are the great desiderata, yet how seldom the two go hand in hand in modern dwellings. The subject of windows is an important one, and cannot be too carefully considered, and I propose briefly to touch upon its main features, trusting it may prove of advantage to some of my fellow architects.

So much depends upon the climate, the position of the light, the aspect, and the obscurations caused by neighboring objects, that it is impossible to lay down exact rules as to the proportion of lighting space necessary for a given area. Rooms lighted from above require smaller lighting space than those lighted from the side. The Pantheon at Rome furnishes an example. This building contains 1,934,460 cubic feet of space, and is lighted by a small circular opening, 527 square feet in area, located in the roof; whereas, by Morris's rules, hereafter given, 1,391 square feet of space would be required if the light were taken from the side. Sir William Chambers is said to have taken one-eighth of the sum of the depth and height as the width of the window. Gwilt gives as a general rule, one foot of lighting surface to every 100 cubic feet the room contains. Robert Morris's rule is the one most adopted; which is, the superficial area of the window should equal the square root of the cubical contents of the room to be lighted. As a general thing, this last rule works to the

greatest satisfaction, and yet it is subject to great variation, as certain rooms require more light than others. We would not expect as much light in a dining room as we would in a drawing room or a parlor, and a dressing room should be better lighted than a bedroom. Though there are no actual rules to guide us in the question of the distribution of lighting area, there are many reasons which may affect our arrangements. What calls forth the highest qualities of the architect is the judicious arrangement of the window openings, so as to suit the effects as seen from the room, and at the same time suit the external appearance. I may here call your attention to one important point. When one well-proportioned window will not properly light a room (assuming the light is from one side only) there must be three windows, not necessarily of equal size, for it may have one large and two small, but on no account should a room be lighted by an even number of windows on one side. A room lighted by two windows on one side always strikes you as gloomy, for the reason that there is a pier where there should be a window; yet hundreds of houses are built entirely ignoring this principle, no doubt, in most cases, to preserve the uniformity of the elevation. In the majority of rented city houses we find the front cut up on the first floor, with a hall on one side and a parlor on the other. The parlor is frequently lighted by one large window, or a triple window in the center; it is, therefore, usually the best and pleasantest room in the house. The dining room generally has two windows, and is consequently gloomy with its large central pier. On the second floor we find a small alcove or hall dressing room, well lighted by a single window, but the front bedroom has two lights with a pier in the center, giving it the same gloomy result as in the dining room. The dressing table, being an important piece of the furniture, must either stand between the windows, where the light is bad, or else must be put on one side or under the window, and thus give an unevenly balanced appearance to the whole room. These are very common instances of the sacrifice of internal comfort to external uniformity of appearance, for what is true of the interior is also true of the exterior, namely, that a void should fill the center of the wall. There are, however, many ways of combining the two advantages, with excellent results in the design.

The proportion of voids to solids should be governed by the necessities of the internal arrangements, though, as a general thing, the area of voids should never exceed the area of the solids. Thus, in a warehouse, where light is the greatest desideratum, the windows should form the main feature of the design, whereas, in a prison, the stone walls should be the most prominent characteristic and the window openings should be small. We would condemn as unsuitable a prison building with large and numerous windows, even though it were made absolutely as safe as with few and smaller openings, while, on the other hand, we would praise a well-lighted warehouse. The same, therefore, should hold good in buildings generally between these two extremes.

Much has been said and written of late concerning a distinctively modern and essentially American style of architecture. Let us "design in beauty and build in truth," adopting modern forms and expressing modern requirements, and, especially as regards our windows, give to our houses the appearance of being inhabited by modern men and women, making the design of the exterior subsidiary to the internal arrangements, and we can rely upon this external expression of the uses of a building to develop into a distinctively modern style of architecture, and, since the requirements of the people of the American continent differ from those of the older countries, we will at the same time arrive at an essentially American style.

Before considering the internal finishing of the windows, I would submit a few suggestions as to their construction, which, I am confident, have only to be tried to be adopted.

FIRST.—The ordinary double sash window has the lights of glass in the top sash the same size as those in the bottom sash. It will be found preferable to make the lower sash somewhat the larger, thus enabling us to open the window wider, and in most cases getting rid of the unpleasant appearance of meeting a rail directly on a line with the eye. This improvement can be arranged by making the head of the frame differ slightly from the ordinary method of construction and so allow the lower sash to go up into it, or else to allow the lower sash to slide up through the head of the frame, the opening being filled with a piece of rounded oak which goes up and down with the sash, working in a groove.

SECOND.—If the pulley stiles of the frames of hung windows are made of oak it will make a great difference in the ease with which the sashes are moved, without adding greatly to the prime cost.

THIRD.—Whenever possible, splay your jambs, and the greater the splay the better will be the light admitted by the window into the room.

In the dwelling-house three things must be considered in designing the interior finish of a window—(a) that it interferes in no way with the light admitted; (b) that it is convenient for curtains, shades and blinds; (c) that it does not interfere with the furniture generally. As to the first point, it should be remembered that the nearer the ceiling the window-head is the

better the light—this is a fact well established. Where a room is finished with a cornice, a wide architrave should be avoided, as it lowers the window-head, and the designing of very elaborate architraves around a window opening is labor lost, since they are in poor light and are generally covered by the curtains. Of course the architrave should be in keeping with the general finished joinery of the room, but the elaborate enrichment of design devoted to a door architrave should be avoided around a window. The jamb lining, however, being in strong light, should have care bestowed upon its design. How often we see elaborately worked architraves with perfectly plain jamb linings around a window, when common utilitarian sense would reverse the order of things and make the architrave plain and the jamb linings enriched! The second point—the arrangements made for blinds and curtains—is, alas! often overlooked by the speculative builder, and, in nine cases out of ten, in rented houses the tenant has to secure his shades and curtains to the window casings or stops. Architects often keep the soffit of the linings about three inches above the frame, which makes a fairly convenient space for the shades, though it has the disadvantage of lowering the window head. To form a box above the lining, which can receive either a roller or Venetian blind, is no doubt a better way, with the advantage of being able to pull the blind up out of sight and in no way obstructing the light. The internal finish of windows, as regards the hanging of curtains, also merits consideration. The deep valance, or lambrequin, is by degrees losing its hold upon the public, and rightly too. A window is for light, air and cheerfulness, but the deep valance, cut and tortured into fantastic shapes, imparts a funereal gloom upon the room. A plain brass rod or wooden pole, with solid turned ends, and brass or wooden rings to carry the curtains, is a vast improvement in the right direction. Under the third point for consideration—as to the furniture generally—may be considered the question of window seats. Window seats are an old fashion, almost wholly abandoned in the present day. To my mind it is a thing to be regretted, since in giving up our window seat we sacrifice one of the pleasantest seats in a room. Think of any room you know of, blessed with window seats, and try and remember where in your leisure moments you naturally sit, and I think you will find it is in the seat in the window. Without it, no matter how fine the view, you can only enjoy it standing, for you cannot well draw a chair to the window; but if there is a window seat you drop in it naturally, and can enjoy the view at your leisure. A deep fixed seat in the window gives, too, an air of comfort to a room, which hardly anything else can give.

In closing, I would speak of four things to be considered in connection with windows. Next after the creation God said "Let there be light, and there was light." Let us remember the first great use of the window, and after creating the room let us also say "Let there be light," and see that our windows admit it freely and abundantly and sufficiently, bearing in mind that, after the record in the Bible above quoted, it is not for man to say there shall be darkness, and exclude the light. Light and sunbeams mean life and health to all men, and to exclude the one is to exclude the other. This is the first and principal thing to be considered. The second great use of the window is that we may look out of it and enjoy the view, and any arrangement that does not admit of this must be stigmatized as wrong. The third point is the admission of air and the ventilation of our rooms, without which we could none of us "live out half our days." And the fourth is that if we carry out the three first named points in the arrangement of our windows, and "build in truth," we will find our elevations becoming more truthful and representative of the age, and our nineteenth century American style of architecture will be formed almost before we are aware of it, and without laboring to produce vagaries and extravagances such as have been time and again submitted for us to adopt as a style.

In a brief article as this, I can only touch slightly the different points of the subject, and my paper, I fear, has told you little that you did not know before, yet, if it has led any one to note the importance of the subject and to consider how much the dignity and refinement of an elevation depends upon the treatment of its openings, and how much the comfort, security and health of the inmates depend upon the careful and scientific arrangement of the windows, it will have done some good and the time I have devoted to its preparation has not been lost.

At Terre Haute, Ind., August 28, the corner-stone of the new courthouse was laid with imposing ceremonies under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. An oration was delivered by Senator Voorhees, in which he gave a brief history of the city, etc. The design of the new temple of justice is an original one by Architect Samuel Hannaford, of Cincinnati, and is a combination of the Corinthian and other styles of architecture. The building will be three stories high, 226 by 277 feet; height of dome, 196 feet, which is 35 feet higher than the tallest spire in the city. The structure will be entirely of Stinesville stone from the ground to the dome. A number of Corinthian and fluted columns will add much to the dignity and beauty of the exterior. The contracts now let only provide for the stone-work and the enclosure of the building. It is probable that this will be, when completed, the most imposing structure in the State outside of Indianapolis.

The Structural Formation of Woods.

BY A. L. TUCKER

(Of Chicago Manual Training School).

IN all branches of mechanical science, timber has always commanded the attention of engineers on account of the facility and rapidity with which it can be reduced to any desired shape, its lightness and strength, elasticity and tenacity, giving it the preference over the metals in a large number of applications.

On account of the large and varied usage which timber undergoes, a knowledge of the formation of wood may not be amiss to the amateur and purchaser of material, to intelligently make such selections as would be best adapted to the situations which it would be likely to fill.

Timber is the substantial portion of all trees, and differs largely in quality and density, thus making it valuable for a large variety of work. It is obtained from the body of trees, or that part which rises from the ground unencumbered by branches, termed *trunk*, and from the larger or main branches; the *head* is that portion represented by the leaves, twigs and branches, which reach their full development in the summer, and, in a large variety of cases, loses it in the winter.

Trees are divided according to their structural formation, into two distinct classes, which are entirely dissimilar in nature. They both are formed by masses of pores, and the leaves in both are attached directly to the tree. Monocotyledons or *exogens* are termed to those trees which are formed by a growth *from* the exterior, internally; and dicotyledons or *exogenous* trees receive their increase *from* the interior, externally. The endogens are never provided with a distinct column of pith or medullary rays, which radiate outwardly from the centre of the tree like the spokes of a wheel, nor does the exterior covering assume the character of bark. They are found largely in tropical countries where they furnish the inhabitants with food and material for shelter. They are typified in the palm and bamboo, of which latter a writer in China recently said: "Bamboo is used for making soldiers' hats and shields, umbrellas, soles of shoes, scaffolding poles, measures, baskets, ropes, paper, pencil-holders, brooms, sedan chairs, pipes, flower-stalks and trellis-work in gardens; pillows are made of the shavings, and a kind of cloak for wet weather is made of the leaves. It is used for making sails and covers for boats, fishing rods and fishing baskets, fishing stakes and buoys, aqueducts for water, water-wheels, plows, harrows and other instruments of husbandry. Its roots are cut into grotesque figures and its stem carved into ornaments for the curious, or as incense burners for the gods. The young shoots are boiled and eaten. A substance found in the joints, called *tabasheer*, is used in medicines. In the manufacture of tea, it forms the rolling table, drying baskets and sieves. The all-important chop-sticks are made of it. It is in universal demand in the house, on the water and in the field. The Chinaman is cradled in it at his birth; through life it forms his constant companion in one shape or another, and in it he is carried to his last resting-place, to repose, even there, under the shade of its long oval leaves." With this catalogue of the uses of the bamboo we may dismiss the endogens.

A great variety of opinions exist as to the formation of the exogens, but all agree that the trunk and limbs are composed of bark, wood and pith. The bark is the covering which encases the wood, and its office is to protect the tender fibres and to form a channel for the conveyance of sap. It is easily divided into three distinct parts: the epidermis, cellula and liber. The epidermis is the extreme outer covering, and is continually wasting away. The cellula is the portion next inside, and is composed of an aggregation of cells or pores. The liber is the inner or newly-formed bark. At certain periods, a mucilaginous product, termed cambium, is secreted between the bark and wood, and is supposed to be the material from which new cells and vessels are formed. The wood is that portion encased by the bark, and is composed of woody fibre, ducts and rasiform tissue. Two kinds of wood exist in trees—heart-wood and sap-wood. The heart-wood is the hard, dense portion next to the pith, the sap-wood being between it and the bark. The pith is the soft, spongy substance enclosed by the heart-wood in the centre of the tree. It is composed of soft, cellular tissues, which, in the youth of the tree, abounds in nutritive matter for the nourishment of the buds, but after maturity, and in old age, becoming effete and dying.

The wood of no tree is a solid mass, but is honey-combed with pores, the only solid substance being the walls of the cells and which form a passage for the sap. In the spring of the year, ingredients in liquid form are absorbed by the roots. This liquid or sap passes up through the pores of the wood, dissolving in its passage a solid substance which it encounters and arrives at the leaves, where it undergoes a chemical change and returns to the roots, some through the cellula or porous portion of the bark and the remainder through a passage between the bark and wood formed by the expansion of the bark. As it passes to the roots,



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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING (Jackson Street Front), CHICAGO.—W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.



ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING (Quincy Street Front), CHICAGO.—W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.

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a substance termed cambium, as aforementioned, is deposited, which is supposed to be the germs which are developed into new wood and bark. A deposit of this kind is made annually. Consequently, if the fibres of a tree be cut in a transverse direction, a series of concentric circles will be seen, the number of which will determine the age of the tree. As soon as the leaves are developed, sap ceases to flow and is not again in motion until fall, when it passes again through the pores of the wood, depositing the substance, which is dissolved in the following spring by the ascending sap.

As the tree continues to grow, the previously formed wood is compressed, thus closing the pores and making the wood hard and heavy. The outer layers of wood being porous and free to the passage of sap, is termed sap-wood, and is naturally soft and much inferior to the harder and denser heart-wood. Owing to the presence of saccharine and other matter contained in the pores of the sap-wood, and which it is impossible to fully remove, this wood easily and quickly decays, owing to the fermentation which will naturally take place within its cells. The annual layers of concentric circles become more dense as the tree reaches its maturity; consequently the sap-wood is gradually transformed to heart-wood; but, as this process is slow, several layers are generally comprehended in the sap-wood. Upon examining a section of wood grown in a northern latitude, the heart-wood will be found to approach the northern side of the tree. This is accounted for by the action of the sun's heat, which expands the pores on the southern portion, thus allowing a freer passage of the sap; consequently, the rings of concentric circles will be found to be narrower on the north side. It is the characteristic of trees of small diameter which contain a large number of rings, to be hard and heavy—a natural conclusion to the previously mentioned facts; and in large trees of few rings, or, in other words, in trees which are rapidly developed, the wood is light and weak; in some cases in both varieties the circles are quite indistinguishable, as is the case with the hard ebony and the soft poplar. Newlands is said to have counted 140 annual layers in a section of box-wood 7 inches in diameter.

The proper time for felling trees would most naturally be in that season when the pores of the wood are most free from sap, which, as has been observed, is in the wood during spring and autumn; consequently, trees should be felled either in the height of summer or in the depth of winter, as at these seasons the sap is ripening in the leaves, or in the latter case, has returned to the roots. The quality of the lumber will largely depend upon the amount of sap contained in the pores, and, as this is removed more efficiently and easily by natural rather than by artificial means, too much care cannot be taken in this particular. In no case should a tree be felled before it has reached maturity. The life of a tree has been divided, in comparison with that of man, into three periods—infancy or youth, maturity, and old age. During the whole of the first period the tree is developing and growing; through the second the growth ceases, but its vitality remains. As soon, however, as the heart-wood begins to decay, the second period ends and old age rapidly approaches; the comparison is not then inapt: for, like an old man who seems to be fresh and vigorous, but whom one storm of disease may sweep away, so often does a revered and venerable oak, still clinging to life as though loath to die, put on at each returning spring its "youthful robes anew." But its heart diseased and its vitality expended, being engaged in some unequal contest, in a tempestuous hour, falls to rise no more. As has been said, the tree should not be felled until maturity is reached. When a tree ceases to increase in size and its foliage disappears earlier in the autumn than it is wont to, it may be depended upon that maturity has been reached and the time for felling arrived. Too much care cannot, then, be taken to properly season the wood, or, in other words, to effect a complete removal of the juices—saccharine and others—which the wood may contain.

Buffon and Duhammel advocate the removal of the bark one year before felling, in order that the sap may be driven or evaporated from the sap-wood, thus rendering it hard like the heart-wood. On the other hand, it is contended that this operation causes the tree to die and impairs the elasticity of the wood. At all events, the pores of the sap-wood will remain open, thus rendering it more spongy and less efficient in the rearing of structures. To allow a freer egress of the sap, some have advocated making an incision in and around the trunk, leaving a stem large enough to support the tree. In practice this has been found not to be beneficial, and dangerous in case of high winds. The extraneous matter has been removed successfully by placing the logs in running water, after which they should be placed so as to obtain the freest exposure to the air.

A few interesting and important facts may be deduced from the foregoing.

1. The longer the time that a tree is in growing, provided that it has not passed its maturity and begun to decay, the denser the wood becomes.
2. Generally speaking, the denser the wood, the stronger it becomes.
3. The strongest timber is found in the lowest part of the tree.
4. The straighter the grain, the stronger the timber.

The Architectural Convention.

FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 25, 1884.

To the Editors of the *Inland Architect*:

Your announcement of a call for a meeting of all architects, at Chicago, for the perfecting of architectural organization in America, was received by this association with hearty approval.

It is indeed time that the profession be thoroughly organized.

Architect Gay's generous and timely offer should guarantee a large convention.

The profession should not be divided by sectional lines, since many of its most valuable members have long been connected with the A. I. A., and would be interested, and of great service in perfecting a *broader organization* than the Institute has proved to be.

If the profession will act upon your suggestion, as to the interchange of thought upon points in need of consideration, it will greatly facilitate the work of the convention.

Very respectfully,

E. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

The American Architect on the Convention.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER announces a call for a convention of Western architects, to meet at Chicago on the second Wednesday in November next. The invitation is addressed to all members of the profession in the country, but is more particularly intended for those of the South and West, who find it difficult to avail themselves of the advantages of the meetings of the American Institute of Architects, and yet need, and know that they need, the help of association with others of the profession. Within a few years, under the federal constitution of the Institute, a considerable number of local societies and chapters have been formed west of the Alleghanies, but it is a long distance from Indianapolis or St. Paul to Albany or Newport, and the benefits resulting from the mutual acquaintance and support of a large body of the profession must almost necessarily be sought in such conventions as that which is now proposed. We trust that the response to the invitation will be general, and are sure that the Western convention will have the best wishes of all architects in the East, and, unless the invitation should be made less general, some of them are not unlikely to make an effort to express in person their fraternal sentiments.—*The American Architect and Building News*, Aug. 30.

English Competitions.

THE Architectural Association of Des Moines, in the following circular, advances another step in its systematic plan to show the proper method of conducting architectural competitions. We are watching the development of the plan with much interest, as are doubtless our readers.—[EDITORS, INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.]

Two British competitions that occurred about a year ago should be noted by American architects. The first illustrates the workings of that "expert assessor system" when even a building as greatly to be desired as a museum of science and art is to be designed. It was intended that this museum should imitate in Ireland the working of the South Kensington in England. South Kensington has Godfreid Semper to thank for anything worthy of imitation about it: whom the revolutions of '48 drove out into the English fog. Dublin, however, could see no farther than South Kensington, and received all data from that source.

The judges, or, rather, "Committee of Selection," as they were not capable of judging, were five "eminent gentlemen," of whom the Irish architects make no complaint, but they do "resent" the appointment of two royal engineers as assessors. To their cry of too much assessorship, as they only wanted one and he an "independent" architectural assessor (it was to them not a matter of ability, it seems), they are answered in a letter which it is claimed all English architects will "resent." The letter states: "I am to say that it appears to my lords that the assistance which the Royal Institute suggests should be secured through the advice of a professional assessor would in effect be realized in the most independent and trustworthy manner through such a committee as was appointed." The letter of Sir Edmund Beckett shows the disgust, instead of resentment, that begins to show itself among the "honorable associates" of this renowned "Institute."

The real, unadulterated English competition, without any "R. E." interference, is an amusing spectacle. With apparently no goal before them, they seem like badly trained athletes, each one pushing in his own direction until out of wind. One reluctantly admits he did not go quite so far as the first, perhaps, but he claims the prize from having traveled over rougher ground—more truly, English ground; a third claims that he has most dust upon his clothes. They are such competitions as that of which the French sing in "La Belle Helène." Paris must give the prize of beauty to Juno because of the gorgeous plumage of her peacock; Minerva merits it because of her prudery; Venus gets it by her bribery; the end a scandal and a row that only Anglo-Saxon architects can hope to ever equal.

The second competition is, therefore, all the more remarkable as an illustration of the methods that must be adopted to guide competitions into a safe channel. This is for the Nottingham Municipal Buildings, where Americans, at least, would expect "politics" to have full sway. The continental double-competition system was adopted. The architects were not put into straight-jackets; they even chose the one expert judge (or "referee," as they call him, judgment and justice being still beyond their comprehension). The corporation merely claimed the right to name the list of architects (not a very long one) from which competitors must choose their referee. The eight designs considered worthy of a second competition resulted in a tie for the first honor, yet no scandal seems to have been raised by even so imperfect a competition. In truth, such a judgment was necessary, from the profession in England being without a goal or determined line of advance. The first and second prizes were lumped and divided between the best planned design and the best "Betsy-Anne" exterior.

Does not the result of this latter competition encourage American architects who take pride in their profession and have a sincere desire for its advancement, to investigate for themselves the merits of the *complete* continental system?

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. TAYLOR,

Secretary A. A. of D. M.

J. S. BLAKE,

President.

Aug. 25, 1884.

SCHEDULES in the assignment of the lumber firm of Drys & Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn., show liabilities of \$189,500 and assets of \$132,000.

Our Illustrations.

Pages 25 and 29, Residence for Mr. Chas. K. Miller, now being erected on North State street, near Schiller, from plans by architect A. M. F. Colton. The building is two stories high, with mansard roof, fronts of St. Louis hydraulic pressed brick with Connecticut brown stone trimmings, and a large carved panel on the second story, of terra cotta. The porch is of wood with iron railings. The roof is red slate and the mansard black slate, making a very striking contrast. The first floor arrangement consists of hall, parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, etc. The interior of the first and second stories will be finished with various kinds of hard-wood. The main hall will be finished with high paneled wainscot of quarter-sawn oak, newels and stair railings of the same material, floor of hall will be of red oak with hard finish. Parlor finished in mahogany, sitting-room in sycamore, and dining-room in quarter sawed oak, each room having mantel of same material as the finish. The second story has four large sleeping rooms with dressing rooms, closets, etc., also sewing room and large linen closet, all finished in cherry. The attic contains two large rooms in front, and servants' apartments in the rear, all finished in pine. It is so arranged that the working department of the house can be entirely shut off from the front rooms. The whole house will be heated by steam, and special attention has been given to the plumbing and ventilation, strictly first-class work being done in all its branches. The entire building, including the barn on rear of lot will cost \$30,000, and will be a model of beauty and good workmanship.

Supplement. Office building for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, at Chicago. Quincy street and Jackson street fronts. W. W. Boyington, architect. The frontage upon either street is 100 feet and the distance between fronts 165 feet, and the height 165 feet. It is ten stories including a high basement. The Jackson street front is composed entirely of red or rose-colored granite, the basement being rock-faced with polished pilasters around the entrance, which has the title of the company carved in a single stone 23 feet long above, and the royal arms are carved in bas-relief above the cornice. The effect of the granite in cornice and capitals is very substantial, while the color of the granite imparts a warmth of color not frequently gained from a granite facade. The Quincy street front is quite different in design and treatment, the basement and first two stories are of red sandstone with Anderson pressed brick above, trimmed with red sandstone, and ornamented with terra-cotta. The building has been thoroughly fire-proofed with iron beams and girders, fire-proofed with hollow tile, and partitions also of this material. The heating is done by steam, and this, with the plumbing, drainage, etc., are especial features, each in their way as perfect as the best knowledge and the most advanced methods can provide. The building will be ready for occupancy by May 1st, 1885. The cost when completed is estimated at \$500,000.

Supplement. Office Building for the Home Insurance Company, Chicago. W. L. B. Jenney, architect. This building is being erected on the northeast corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, Chicago, for the Home Insurance Company, one of the leading fire insurance companies of New York, to be occupied for general office purposes and the Western headquarters of the company, in charge of the company's agents, Messrs. Ducat & Lyon, so well known in Chicago because of their prompt and full payment of all losses after the great fire. The building occupies 138 feet on LaSalle street and 96 feet on Adams street, and is nine stories and basement in height—a total of 150 feet from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice. The basement is 10 feet high in the clear; the first floor, which will be fitted for banking purposes, 19 feet; the second 13 feet, the third and fourth 12 feet, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth 11 feet, while the ninth story will be one large hall 18 feet high, with galleries, and fitted for the Western department of the Home Insurance Company.

The foundations are calculated for a permanent weight of two tons per square foot, the borings showing soft clay to the depth of 20 feet, the extent of the examination, and are isolated piers carefully proportioned to the weight they are to carry. They are composed of 2 feet of concrete, dimension stone and a layer of square rubble stone. The pedestal, formed from the basement and first story, is of Fox Island granite, the walls rock-faced, but with considerable carving at entrances. The main entrance displays four of the finest polished granite columns ever placed in the West. The walls above are composed of dark red Trenton pressed brick—one of the finest pressed bricks found in any market—set in red mortar and trimmed with panels of Perth Amboy terra-cotta, and red sandstone from Vert Island, Lake Superior, a hard sandstone, fine in color, very strong, weathers well and can be procured in any quantity and in blocks as large as can be handled. The construction is especially designed for a tall, heavy building set upon a compressible foundation, which this is. Such construction must be elastic, as settlements must take place, and although every care is taken to make settlements uniform, there will be more or less inequality, and to counteract these there must be elasticity in the construction. It is also necessary to have all rooms as well lighted as is possible, and this is mainly accomplished by having the piers cut away to the minimum of strength. To satisfy these two requirements the girders are carried on square iron columns built into the brick piers and connected at the top of each window by lintels. Each floor of beams and girders is tied together and also tied to all the columns, thus forming a complete network supplemented by heavy hoop-iron, built into the brickwork in every place where increased bond or tie is desired, and also every stone is clamped or anchored so that settlement will produce as little displacement as possible. The interior, including all the iron columns, girders, beams, etc., will be fireproofed by the system of hollow fireclay tile arches, partitions, etc., placed by the Wight Fireproofing Company. The finish will be in hardwoods, and the exterior balconies, the balustrade on the roof, etc., will be of elaborate magnetic oxide ironwork, a material especially adapted for these purposes, by Poulson & Edgar, of Brooklyn. The designs for the main stairway are very artistic, and are to be carried out in this material. The construction of the building is in the hands of some of the most skillful contractors in the country, and the building, when completed, will not

have its superior among the insurance buildings of the country. The arrangement of offices are thorough and complete. Six Hale Hydraulic elevators will give rapid and easy access to all floors, and the building will, when finished, cost not less than \$600,000.

Architectural and Building Notes.

THE distinguished Bavarian sculptor, Joseph Echter, who has received from the Munich Academy, of which he is a member, two great medals for art and science, can produce a life-sized portrait from nature in from three to seven hours. He is thirty-one years old.

THE Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, just south of the city, proposes to build three new buildings within as many years, costing \$75,000. The chief building, for chapel and additional dormitories, and costing \$35,000, is to be commenced very shortly.

THE architect of the Lenox Library Building and of W. K. Vanderbilt's house, in New York, Mr. Richard M. Hunt, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the republic of France. He was the first American student of architecture at the Paris School of Fine Arts.

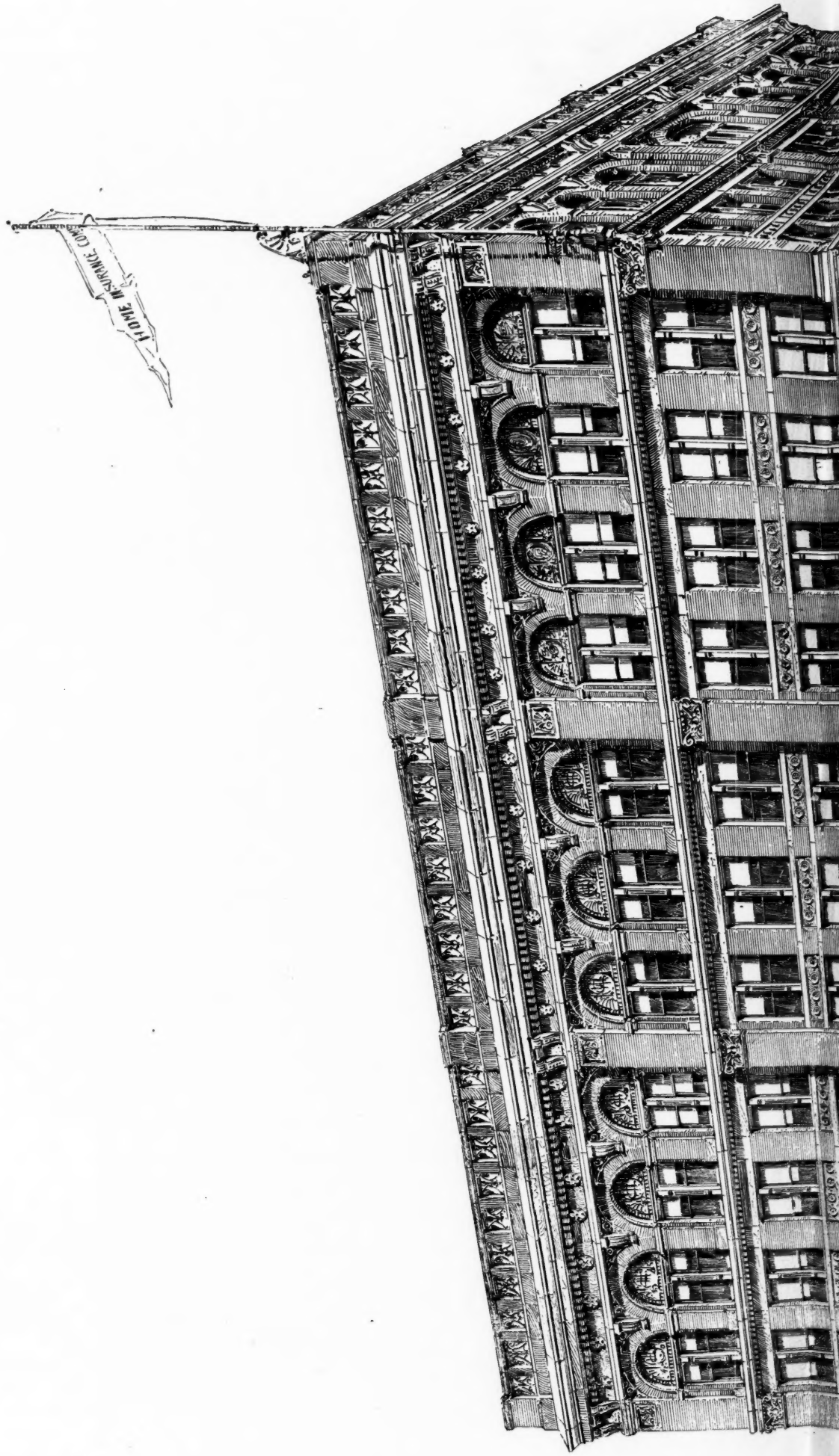
ARCHITECT A. M. F. COLTON, has furnished plans for the McCormick estate, for a double building on the northeast corner of South Water and Clark streets, consisting of four stories and a high hall for society purposes, and to cost \$25,000; material, pressed brick and trimmings of McArthur stone. John M. Dunphy & Co., contractors.

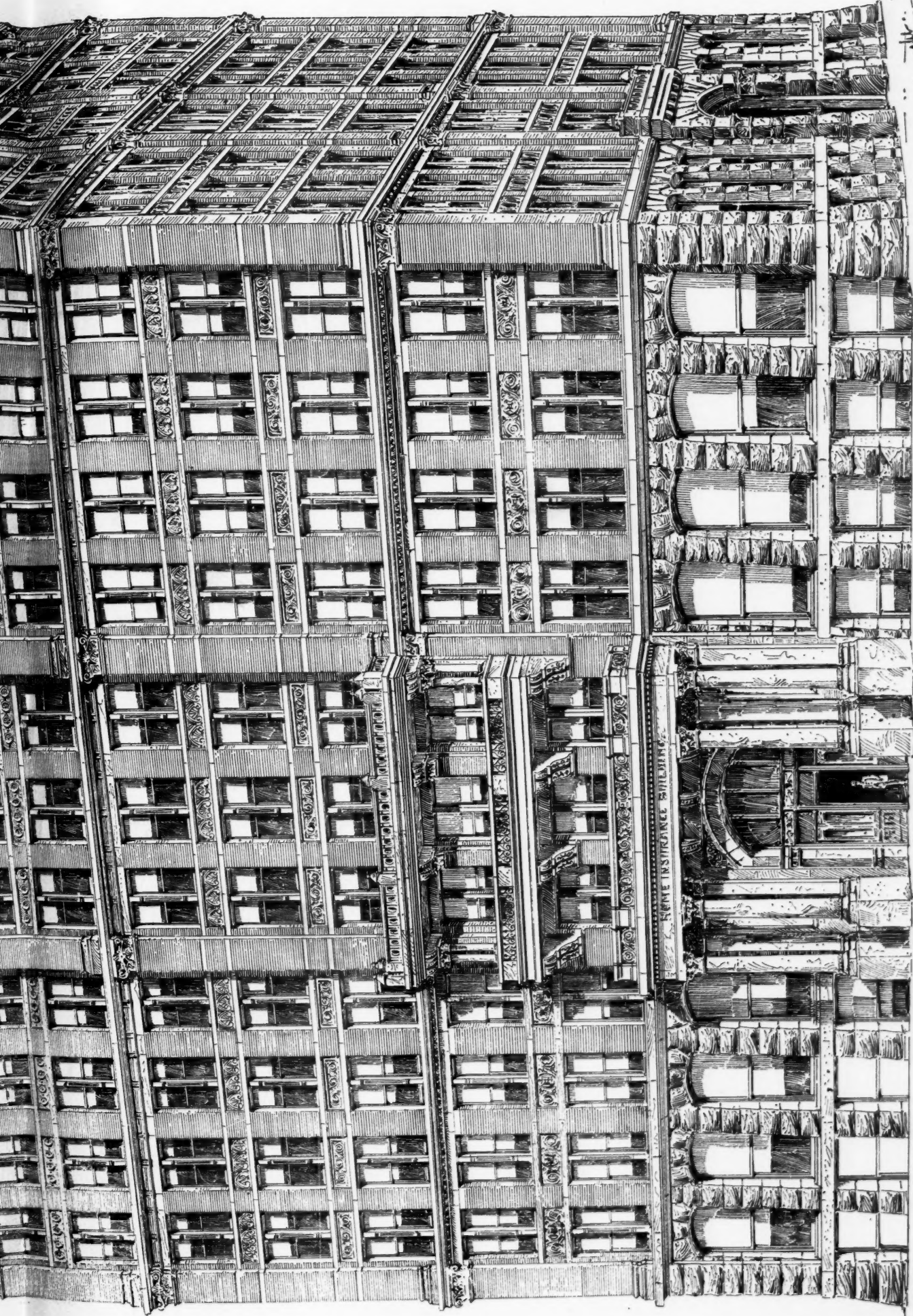
ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH and school, at State and Forty-third streets, below the limits, is about finished at a cost of \$40,000, the building being of pressed brick and stone, and consisting of a large school below and church above, the latter also to be used ultimately for school purposes. The church is quite impressive and a good example of modified gothic.

THE matter of beginning work on the Minneapolis post-office building remains unsettled. The Solicitor of the Treasury holds that the estimates cannot exceed the amount authorized by Congress, and if this decision should prevail, work cannot begin under the plans just adopted. This decision, however, is not final, and may be overruled by the Secretary of the Treasury. It has been stated repeatedly that Congress has lifted the limitation fixed by the original law for the cost of the building, and has authorized an extra appropriation of \$75,000. The limitation having been removed, it is believed the Secretary of the Treasury will order work to begin, and ask Congress to provide for whatever deficiency may arise under the present estimates. Subordinate officials in Supervising Architect Bell's office say that he awaits the action of the Secretary, which, he thinks, will remove all obstacles in the way of beginning work on the building at once.

FROM official sources it is learned that quite the largest warehouse yet projected in the West is that for which plans have been drawn for the South Chicago Dock Company, at their slips at One Hundredth street, South Chicago, on docks Numbers 1 and 2. The slips, two in number, are 1,534 feet long by 252 feet wide, and the buildings will be three stories in height, the floors being 19, 15 and 14 feet respectively apart, and will consume about 8,000,000 brick. The foundations will be on piles driven in "made land," and will use 8,000 piles. Upon the piles will be placed a solid foundation of rubble for brick work to rest upon. The roofs will be of slate, and will be surmounted by long trunk skylights to light and ventilate the interior. The buildings will be divided into ten compartments. On the slip side will be a platform 16 feet wide, and on the opposite side will be track connections with each of the ten storehouses. Each of these will accommodate eight cars. Each storeroom is also equipped with two hydraulic elevators, each of 6,000 pounds capacity, and protection against fire will be fully secured in the way of stand-pipes, duplicate pumps, boilers, etc. The ends of the buildings will be largely of glass, giving perfect light throughout. These warehouses will be used by parties doing heavy business in iron, heavy hardware, whiskey, etc., where commodious accommodations are required and where the freight can be landed from the vessel without transfer to warehouse, and there will be connection by the belt line railway with all railroads. The improvement will be a marked advance in the building of warehouses in the West, and its erection will draw others to see the advantages of this port for marine freight purposes. The two buildings entire, fully equipped with elevators, fire-protection, machinery, etc., will be a little less than \$500,000 each.

ARCHITECT OTTO MATZ has prepared the plans for the new hospital for women and children, to be built at the corner of Adams and Paulina streets, and contracts for the work, which will be vigorously pushed, are being let. The main building, five stories and basement high, and fronting 150 feet on Adams and 44 feet on Paulina street, will be of St. Louis hydraulic brick, with red sandstone and terra-cotta trimmings in a plain and substantial but very tasteful style of architecture. Surmounting the whole, will be a very high mansard roof of peach-bottom slate, having numerous large dormer windows. The structure will have an ornamental central pavilion on the Adams street front, and will be flanked on either end by lofty octagonal towers overtopping projecting bay-windows. The first floor, reached by massive granite steps through a handsome doorway and capacious hall, will be occupied by the directors', matron's, physicians', apothecary's, engineer's, servants', dining and bath rooms, together with an accident ward; kitchen, laundry, the dispensary and examining and waiting rooms. The second floor will be occupied by small wards for twenty pay patients and five nurses' rooms, together with bath-rooms, wardrobes, etc. The third and fourth floors will each contain two eight-bed wards and five smaller wards, with nurses' rooms, etc. The fifth floor is given up to a large children's ward and nurses' rooms, etc. The operating room is in the central pavilion, and is well lighted and ventilated. Access is had to the different floors by broad, easy stairways and a passenger elevator. Fire-escapes in the form of open stairs are also to be provided, leading into the alley to the rear. The steam-heating is to be by direct and indirect radiation. A detached structure 25 by 45 feet in size, connected with the main building by a tunnel, accommodates the boiler, etc. It is intended to have the building completed by January 1.



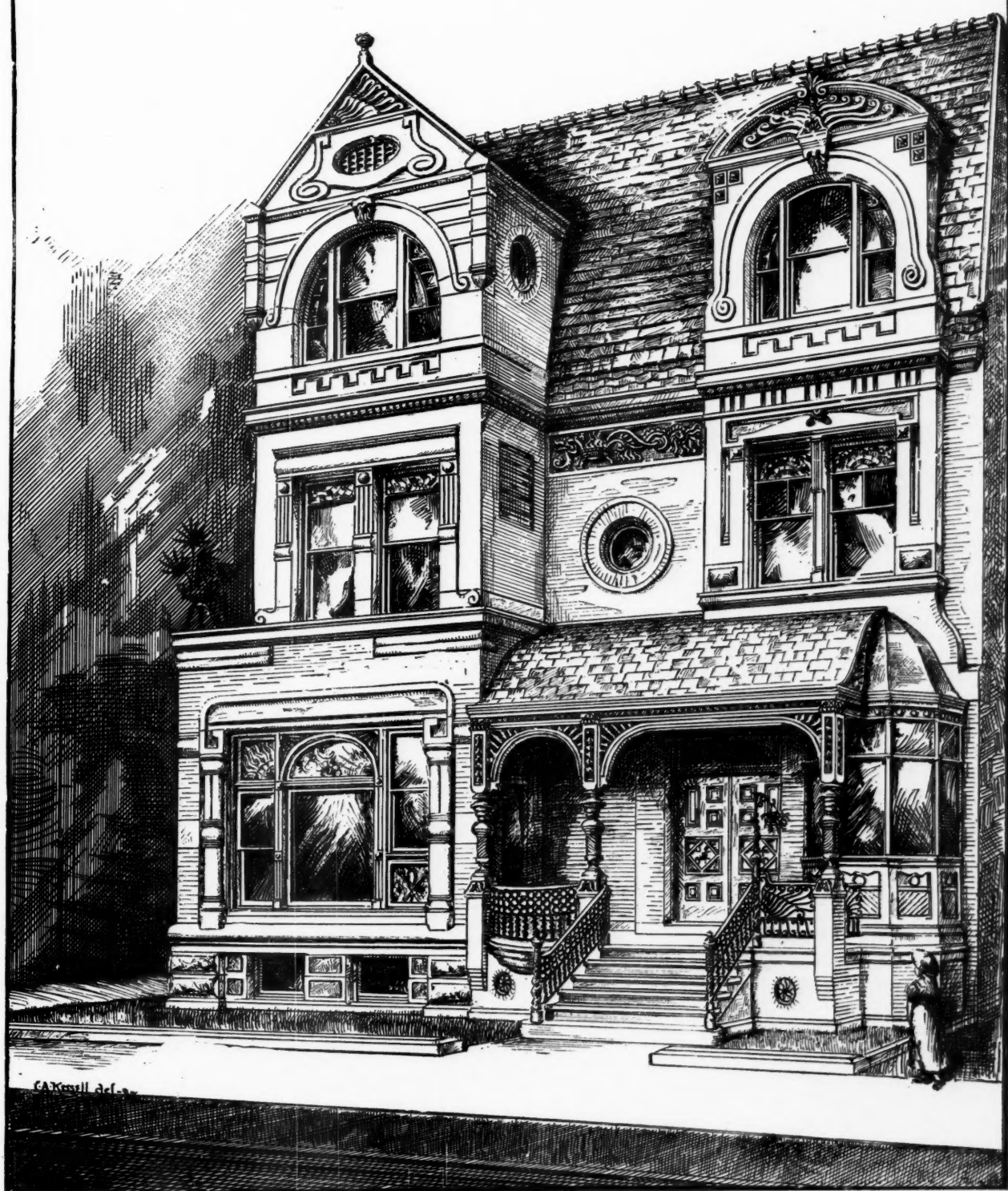


Inland Architect and Builder Print.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, CHICAGO.—W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect.

Copyright Inland Pub. Co., 1884.

RESIDENCE FOR
CHAS. H. MILLER ESQ.
A. M. F. Colton Architect
CHICAGO ILL.



C. A. Smith del.

Lumber Notes.

DULUTH, Minn., suffered a loss of about \$140,000 by a conflagration in its lumber mills August 23.

It is estimated that upwards of 5,000 acres were burned over by the recent forest fire near East Tawas, Mich. Several buildings were also destroyed, and lives are reported to have been lost.

THE Tacoma, W. T., Mill Company finds it necessary to blast some of its largest logs, as their great size and weight make them very difficult to handle. Several logs were thus split that measured between seven and eight feet in diameter.

JOHN DUBOIS, of Dubois, Clearfield county, Pa., is, perhaps, the wealthiest lumberman in the world. His wealth is estimated at \$14,000,000. He employs six hundred men in his various lumber mills, and one thousand in getting his lumber from the woods.

THE Oregon Southern Improvement Company, Coos Bay, Ore., has placed its order with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., for the sawing machinery for its new mill. This mill, when completed, will be one of the finest on the Pacific coast.

THE Big Woods of Minnesota are rightly named, for they cover 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres of surface. These woods contain only hardwood growths, including white and black oak, maple, hickory, basswood, elm, cottonwood, tamarack, and enough other varieties to make an aggregate of over thirty different kinds. The hardwood tract extends in a belt across the middle of the state, and surrounding its northeastern corner is an immense pine region covering 21,000 square miles, or 13,440,000 square acres.—*Wood-Worker.*

AT the convention of the lumbermen of the Northwest, held in Chicago August 20, an aggregate capital of \$500,000,000, and an annual production of \$250,000,000, was represented. All the officers of the association were reelected. It was decided to hold the next regular meeting at La Crosse, Wis., in May, 1885. A resolution was adopted to close the mills not later than November 1, and owing to the amount of lumber and logs now on hand, they will not get out over 60 per cent of the amount of the cut of 1883 the coming winter.

THE following is a statement of the logs and lumber in the St. Croix lumber district at Stillwater.

	Feet.
Amount sawed	80,000,000
Logs shipped	80,000,000
Logs on hand below the St. Croix boom.....	125,000,000
Logs above the boom.....	40,000,000
Total	325,000,000
Besides the above there is the following amount of manufactured lumber on hand, including 10,000,000 shingles at Cloquet Mills and 7,000,000 lath on the St. Louis river, belonging to the C. N. Nelson Lumber Co.	
	Feet.
Lumber	58,100,000
Shingles	23,750,000
Lath	10,300,000

Builders' Exchange Notes.

THE Pullman Brick Company are far exceeding the products of last year.

THOMAS E. COURTNEY, is about to build lime kilns for Henry Martin, near Summit.

THOMAS NICHOLSON is rapidly pushing up the new Beidler building, on West Washington street.

MORTIMER & TAPPER are working like beavers on the Home building, corner of La Salle and Adams streets.

D. H. HAYES was the lowest bidder on two engine-houses to be built for the city, one being on Curtis and one on Halsted streets.

THE success of the Exchange is indicated by secretary's books showing, since the opening, June 26, 90 applications and a total membership to date of 489.

SEVERAL of the north-side brick manufacturers have preferred charges against those who have violated their agreement, and in all probability their expulsion will be demanded.

THE deaths of two very energetic members is noted, Davis Studley, carpenter-contractor and Matthew Kiely, of Kiely & Voss, iron manufacturers. Appropriate action being taken thereon by the Exchange.

THE Chicago Brick, Tile and Terra-Cotta Company of Chicago, have taken out papers to organize. Prominent in connection with the company is Mr. E. H. Callaway, an energetic worker, who is bound to make a success of it.

JAMES JOHN has very nearly completed the fireproofing of the Cooper & Carson building, on Dearborn street, with his new method, which speaks for itself, several leading architects from St. Louis having inspected and spoken very highly of it.

COL. W. H. CHENOWETH left for an extended trip up north, last Wednesday, September 3, so for the next three weeks his cheerful face will be missed. We can guarantee that those he comes in contact with will hear some of his good stories, and we sincerely hope that he will have an enjoyable time. During his absence his sons will take care of the business in Chicago.

THROUGH the kind invitation of Mr. E. W. Henricks, a number of the prominent builders of the Exchange were invited out to the yard, and were also shown the sights of Pullman, when the "Twilight" was boarded, and a cruise was taken around the lake and up the river to Wildwood, to the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Henricks, where an elegant lunch was served, and as it was almost 2.30 P. M. when the boat arrived, it may be surmised that justice was done, as provisions were made for sixty, and forty seemed to be too many for it. After lunch a general good time was had and a few harmless looking bottles were emptied. At four o'clock the

boat was ready to start, and down the river they went, feeling as happy as larks, such expressions as these were heard, "never spent such a day in twenty years," "here's to the moon," etc. Life preservers were brought in use, as a lively discussion took place regarding the presidential candidates, when a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Cleveland 23, Blaine, 10. On the whole, an elegant time was had and thanks were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henricks, and to Messrs. Whiting and McGinity.

New Publications.

CATALOGUE OF MATERIAL AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, Published by Messrs. KNISELY & MILLER, Chicago.

Among the trade catalogues which come under notice from time to time this is at once one of the most interesting and instructive. The firm who publish it are evidently gentlemen of taste as well as skill, for the illustrations represent some of the finest residences of Chicago, and in the line of public buildings the list includes some of the most important depots and similar structures in the country. A majority of these illustrations are from sketches by Paul C. Lautrup, whose prominence as an architectural draughtsman is almost national, and are from an architectural standpoint in the highest degree artistic. They are over twenty in number and show in every case some department of work executed by Messrs. Knisely & Miller. Interspersed among these sketches are cuts of different classes of work, in which are included sections of galvanized iron cornices, window-caps, finials, dormers, corrugated iron for roofing and siding, fire-proof floors, iron lath, slate, tin and iron roofing, the Hayes Patent Ventilating Fire and Water-proof Skylights, Ventilators, etc.; the variety and extent of which cannot be enumerated in the limited space given to this notice. Full directions for ordering, carefully tabulated and systematically arranged, form an important feature, which, together with brief descriptions of the cuts, are a valuable feature of the catalogue. Special instructions for the preparing of roofs for corrugated iron, and for laying it, valuable remarks upon the quality and uses of slate, and the same in regard to tin roofs, the points of superiority claimed by the Hayes Patent Skylight, the variety and uses of which are endless, and many other departments, make the work interesting and valuable to every architect and builder. The pamphlet contains 112 pages, and besides its value as an index of material, it is from first to last gotten up with superior claims for typographical and lithographical merit, and it is a pleasure to find, among the many works gotten up for a like purpose, that of spreading trade influence, one that has artistic merit and which does not offend the reader's sense of order by an ill-arranged appearance or his sense of grammatical correctness by crudely written and badly constructed sentences. It is a work of which the promoters may well be proud and satisfied with when they count the cost which such a work must necessarily involve, but which will return to them many-fold because of its attractiveness and genuine value.

ARCHITECTURAL PICTURE MAKING WITH PEN AND INK, by BENJAMIN LINCOLN, architect, Philadelphia, with illustrations by the author, A.D. 1884. First Edition, Volume I. Muslin, "Old Ebor" folios. 719 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

An idea of the scope of this work may be conveyed more clearly by the headings of the several chapters: The Necessity of a Knowledge of Pen and Ink Drawing; The Elements of Pictorial Light and Shade and Balance; The Qualities of Size, Location, Distance and Balance, (as expressed by the introduction of Figures and Still Life); On Designing a Synoptical Chart, (the introduction and placing of figures and other incident); Outlining; Shading; Skies (Realistic Representation); Foliage, Herbage, etc., etc.; Methods and Appliances; Figures (Shall they be Good Copies or Bad Originals?); Comparative Examples; which chapters are followed by a note, in which the author says, "they are the crystallized result of deductions and their applications during a great many years of hard work." The suggestions being the outgrowth of practical work will doubtless be of value to architectural draughtsmen, and especially the younger members of the profession. The book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is a beautiful specimen of "the art preservative." In addition to numerous illustrations which accompany the text, there are thirty-two full page plates which, to the student, will be found very useful and suggestive studies, as they are designed to show defective styles in comparison with the correct.

THE *Slate Trade Journal*, published by A. P. Berlin and H. S. Bachman, editors and proprietors, at Easton, Pa., is a trade paper, devoted to the interests of the trade indicated by its name. It is a new enterprise, and gives in its third number substantial evidence that it supplies a "long felt want." The subject-matter indicates a practical knowledge of the business the paper was projected to subserve, and it contains a great deal of information concerning the production and preparation of slate for building and other purposes, together with many items relating to the trade generally. It is well printed, well edited, and is furnished to subscribers at \$2 per year.

Mosaics.

HAY & PRENTICE have contracted for the steam-heating of the Northwestern Safe & Trust Company's office building, and also for the Henderson & Blair building.

AMONG recent contracts taken by the Wight Fireproofing Company are, the fireproof roof for the Museum of Art at Cincinnati, lining the walls of Geo. Buellen's malt house, Chicago, the scagliola work on the new Board of Trade building, Chicago. This company have just completed the fireproofing of the columns in the reconstruction of the American Express building, Chicago.

THE establishment of E. Baggot has been greatly enlarged during the past few weeks, and the stock of gas fixtures greatly increased, both in quantity and in variety of design. The projection of a show-window artistically arranged, upon the street corner, containing some valuable samples of gas-fixtures is one of the more noticeable features. These improvements are in harmony with the firm's enterprise and their willingness to exhibit their beautiful designs in brass, bronze and other metals.

THE Chicago Murano Art Glass Company have broken ground for their works, which they hope to have in working order in sixty days. They will be located on the belt line railroad, southwest of the city, at the crossing of Sixty-third street. This industry promises well, and should revive an art that has produced some of the most beautiful works of antiquity, and in modern hands should add greatly to our decorative facilities.

ONE of the finest specimens of finished silver plating for architectural purposes to be seen in the West is the recently completed stair railing in the Palmer House baths leading to the cooling rooms and baths. This is of heavy plate, exceedingly ornamental, and of finished workmanship, and cost, together with the silver rails around the plunge-baths, over \$1,800. The work was executed under the supervision of C. W. Trip, whose connection with the firm of L. S. Baldwin & Co. has made him known throughout the country, especially in the line of theatre silverwork, this firm having for many years made a specialty of silver and bronze trimmings for theatres, as well as for domestic work, in which field the work of Mr. Trip has been especially noticed and recognized.

Editors Inland Architect and Builder.—DEAR SIR:—Referring to the accompanying circular of The New York Iron Roofing and Paint Works, we wish to say that having, through our extensive business in Corrugated Iron, much enquiry for roofing of flat sheets, and having for years known well of the roofing sold by The New York Iron Roofing and Paint Works, which we consider unequalled for effectiveness, as is stated fully in accompanying pamphlet, we have, at large cost, bought out that establishment. We only ask that we receive equal patronage to that of our predecessors, guaranteeing to maintain the hitherto high character of this roofing to the fullest extent. With this extension of our manufactures we are now undoubtedly the largest manufacturers of metallic roofing and siding in the United States, and having unequalled facilities, we offer the most complete line of inducements to purchasers. Respectfully yours, The Cincinnati Corrugating Co. CINCINNATI, July 10, 1884.—To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we have this day sold our entire interest, patents, franchises, machinery and good-will in the iron roofing business to The Cincinnati Corrugating Co., and recommend all our patrons to extend the same courtesies and patronage to said company that have heretofore been so generously extended to us. Respectfully yours, The New York Iron Roofing and Paint Works, Chas. Stewart, Propr.

Inventive Genius in Building.

- 302,581. Burglar-Alarm. Leonard D. North, Hannibal H. Ingham and Frank W. Ingham, Chicago, Ill.
 302,582. Pneumatic Door-Check. Gustavus S. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.
 302,583. Water-Closet Joint. Charles F. Pike, Philadelphia, Pa.
 302,584. Mercury-Seal Trap. Charles F. Pike, Philadelphia, Pa.
 302,585. Trap for Washstands, etc. Charles F. Pike, Philadelphia, Pa.
 302,586. Metallic Shingle. Geo. C. Plummer, Brimfield, Ill.
 302,589. Elevator. Frank M. Reynolds and Geo. C. Tewksbury, Newark, N. J.
 302,592. Water-Closet. James Laughland, Roxburgh, and Wilson Glover, Charleston, S. C.
 302,609. Farmer's and Drainer's Combined Level and Plane-Table. Harry Wells, Zebulon, Ga.
 302,621. Chimney. Leonard E. Clawson, San Francisco, Cal.
 302,628. Door-Hanger. Henry Fleming, Kansas City, Mo.
 302,638. Weather-Board Gauge. John T. Shank, Springfield, Mo.
 302,646. Composition and Manufacture of Brick or Artificial Stone. George R. Bare and James A. Douglass, Columbiana, O.
 302,666. Water-Closet and Trap. Samuel G. McFarland, New York, N. Y.
 302,667. Trap for Water-Closets. Samuel G. McFarland, New York, N. Y.
 302,702. Steam-Radiator. Gustav Blau, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.
 302,713. Cesspool. Eugene Dieterich, Anniston, Ala.
 302,714. Fire-Proof Shutter. William H. Dolman, New York, N. Y.
 302,721. Elevator. John Foreman, Pottstown, Pa.
 302,728. Waste-Pipe Trap. Thomas C. Hargrave, Minneapolis, Minn.
 302,742. Composition for Filling Wood. Michael Kunz, Oberhausen-Augsburg, Germany.
 302,743. Composition for Polishing Wood. Michael Kunz, Oberhausen-Augsburg, Germany.
 302,765. Hollow Auger. Samuel Harmon Newcomb, Port Williams, Nova Scotia, Can.
 302,767. Attachment for Squares for Builders' and Joiners' Use. Andrew G. Olsen and John McFarlane, Duluth, Minn.
 302,771. Lumber-Elevator. John Paul, La Crosse, Wis.
 302,776. Elevator. Charles E. Reid, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 302,811. Cutter for Dressing Stone. Frank Trier, Westminster, County of Middlesex, Eng.
 302,824. Stay-Roller for Doors. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Auburn, N. Y.
 302,842. Monkey-Wrench. Samuel H. Heginbottom, Robert C. Hayton and William H. Hayton, East Saginaw, Mich.
 302,843. Submerged Force-Pump. Louis Herbert, Hickville, Cal.
 302,847. Door-Hanger. Wm. E. Jaques, Cleveland, O.
 302,858. Lime-Bin. Truman T. Moulton, Neenah, Wis.
 302,872. Brick-Machine. William H. Stewart, Booneville, Mo.
 302,887. Brick-Machine. Frances C. Burrell, La Salle, Ill.
 302,905. Bolt-Hinge. Richard H. Garland, Chicago, Ill.
 302,913. Heating Apparatus. Isaac Kirk, Warren, O.
 302,916. Fly-Screen-Door Attachment. Phoebe R. Lamborn, West Liberty, Ia.
 302,942. Paper-Floor Block. William E. Rockwood, Indianapolis, Ind.
 302,943. Paper Floor. William E. Rockwood, Indianapolis, Ind.
 302,950. Opaque or Semi-Transparent Enamelled Glass or Colored Glass. Ernst Franz Wilhelm Hirsch, Radeburg, Saxony, Germany.
 303,023. Earth-Closet. Cyrus D. Lane, Batavia, N. Y.
 303,077. Combined Rule and Square. George D. Umland, Osceola Mills, Wis.
 303,174. Heating Apparatus. Jas. R. Mason, New York, N. Y.
 303,181. Mason's and Builder's Scaffold. Orrin Osborn, Gloversville, N. Y.
 303,193-194. Self-Closing Hatchway. Richard D. Thackston, St. Louis, Mo.
 303,198. Kiln for Burning Bricks, Tiles, etc. Garrard Davis Wilgus, Lexington, Ky.
 303,213. Compound for Making Bricks, Artificial Stone, etc. Henry A. Cooke, Ocala, Fla.
 303,247. Indicator for Elevators. Thomas S. Young, New York, N. Y.
 303,610. Knob Attachment. James Reuben Binns, South Windham, Conn.
 303,615. Pipe-Joint Packing. Cotter T. Bride, Washington, D. C.
 303,623. Chimney-Cap. Robert H. Craighill, Buffalo, N. Y.
 303,640. Sink-Trap. Benjamin Holland, Jr., Providence, R. I.
 303,830. Portable Caisson for Use in Building Subaqueous Structures. Henry Flad, St. Louis, Mo.
 303,846. Water-Closet Valve. Wm. J. Hearn, New York, N. Y.
 303,856. Combination Fire-Proof Arch. Henry G. Isaacs, St. Louis, Mo.
 303,858. Basin-Trap Clearer. James E. Kelsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 303,861. Combination-Tool for Carpenters. Peder O. King, Valley City, Dak.
 303,888. Spike-Extractor. Edgar T. Sharp, Boston, Mass.
 303,912. Steam-Heater. Jerome L. Boyer, Columbia, Pa.

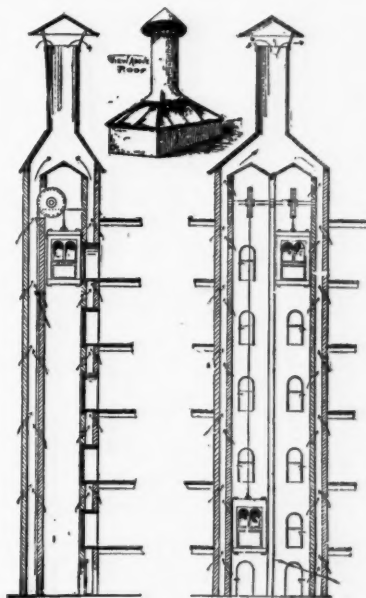
PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Combined Fireproof Elevator and Ventilating Shaft.

THE erection of the high buildings of the present day has developed the fact that pretty positive assurances of incombustible construction must be given to a house-renting public before tenants will venture to occupy floors above the fourth.

Within the past twelve months, incipient fires, occurring in well fire-proofed structures in New York City, also show that a comparatively insignificant blaze, as the burning of a small pile of fuel in the basement, or of the furniture and wood-work in a single room, endangers the lives of occupants of a large house, by reason of the smoke and heated air originated by it, which quickly permeates every nook and corner, through elevator and dumb-waiter shafts, that afford easy conduction in whatever part of the building they may be located.

These shafts usually extend from basement to attic, and are sometimes merely holes, cut through intervening floors, and surrounded by guards at each, but oftener are closed—encased in wood-work, which in time becomes impregnated with grease, from the enclosed running gear, the slightest touch of a flame will instantly ignite its entire length, into an instantaneous blaze, and seemingly at the same instant the whole building is enwrapped in flames.



C. C. Gilman, of Eldora, Iowa, the inventor of terra-cotta lumber, has recently patented a combined elevator and air shaft, without which a fire-proofed house cannot be fire-proof, a description of which is worthy the attention of the reader. The accompanying cut represents front and lateral views of the invention, located in a six-storied building. The interior structure is that of the elevator shaft proper, and with its walls of terra-cotta lumber, or brick, and iron doors, is, of course, incombustible.

Closed at the top by a glass roof, the air admitted by the opening of the doors, and otherwise, escapes through apertures in the walls, into the air passages surrounding. Its car may be lighted with oil or gas.

The exterior walls belong to the air or ventilating shaft, are built of brick or terra-cotta lumber laid in cement, two feet or more distant from the walls of the elevator shaft, which it encloses.

Apertures in its walls allow egress of foul air and of gas from the halls and passages of the building, through which it makes its way, in fact compels, a ventilation from every room, which may have an open transom, for its top, narrowed above the roof to a much smaller size, becomes in fact a high chimney, or stack, such as used for creating a draught for steam furnaces. The intensity of the draught being regulated by its height. Its top is surmounted by a metal cap to exclude rain and wind.

The effect is obvious. The vacuum occasioned by the rarified atmosphere at the top of the chimney causes a constant rush of air up the shaft, which must be fed from below. Ordinarily this supplies ventilation. In the event of fire it affords a rapid escape of smoke and heat, not only from the elevator shaft, but from rooms surrounding.

A nominal royalty for the use of the invention is charged by the Gilman Porous Terra-Cotta Co., Henry Markell, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, who advertises in another column.

Synopsis of Building News.

Alliance, O.—Architect Guy Tilden reports: For M. S. Hawkins, two-story, slate-roof frame residence, 38 by 48 feet, cost \$6,000; under way; Chas. McCash, builder. For Mr. Samuel Grove, Sr., two-story, slate-roof, frame residence, 40 by 52 feet, cost \$6,000; under way; Robison & McCash, builders. For Mr. S. J. Williams, two-story, slate-roof, brick residence, 48 by 46 feet, cost \$12,000; under way. For Silver & Deming Manufacturing Co., three-story factory building, brick, slate roof, 50 by 127 feet, cost \$12,000; projected; contracts to let. For same company, two-story factory building, brick, slate roof, 37 by 184 feet, cost \$8,000; projected; contracts to let. For Stark and Columbiana Co. Nursery, two-story brick building, slate roof, 44 by 37 feet, cost \$7,000; projected; contracts to let.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan report: For the Baptist Society of Monroe, Ga., a frame church building, 40 by 75 feet, cost \$5,000; James Smith, builder. At Americus, Ga., the Barlow Block, brick store building, 182 by 90 feet, cost \$18,000; under way; J. M. Wheatley, builder. At Newman, Ga., for Mr. W. B. Berry, a two-story brick bank building, 25 by 80 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; J. S. Westbrook, builder. At Atlanta, for F. M. Coker, a two-story brick bank building, 30 by 70 feet, cost

\$6,000; under way. For M. C. Kiser, a three-story store and office building, 50 by 105 feet, brick and stone construction, cost \$18,000; A. McGilroy, contractor. At Lafayette, Ala., the Lafayette High-school building, brick, stone trimming, 60 by 96 feet, cost \$15,000; J. S. Westbrook, contractor.

Architects Fay & Eichburg report the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, five stories, 52 by 120 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, metallic roof, cost \$45,000, under way; J. H. Mathews, contractor. For Board of Education at Rome, Ga., three-story brick and stone building, 80 by 58 feet, cost \$16,500, under way; Wm. Bensei, contractor. For Mr. L. L. McCarthy, two-story frame residence with brick basement, 40 by 90 feet, cost \$5,000; under way. For Mr. J. Menks, two-story brick residence, 46 by 78 feet, stone trimmings and slate roof, cost \$6,730, under way; J. V. Bishop, builder. For Mr. I. May, three-story and basement, brick and stone residence, 62 by 96 feet, slate roof, cost about \$19,000, under way; work done by the day. For Mr. M. Adler, three-story and basement, brick and stone residence, 57 by 72 feet, cost about \$14,000; projected. For Mr. Hunnicutt, a three-story frame building, 60 by 87 feet, stone basement, metal roof, cost about \$16,000; under way. For Mr. W. F. Bennett, a two-story frame residence, 37 by 48 feet, cost \$4,680; under way. For Mr. T. H. Clark, two-story brick and stone residence, 34 by 70 feet, cost \$4,800; under way. For Mrs. C. A. Elliott, a two-story brick and stone residence, 42 by 67 feet, cost about \$6,000; projected. For Mr. J. H. Rose, additions to frame dwelling, cost about \$5,000. For Mr. J. Regenstein, additions to store building, cost \$10,000; projected. For Mr. B. C. Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla., three-story frame residence, 39 by 69 feet, cost about \$7,000; under way. For the estate of Mary Felfair, a four-story brick and stone hospital building, 48 by 110 feet, cost \$47,000, under way; B. R. Armstrong, of Savannah, Ga., builder.

Ashland, Minn.—Thomas Bardons's new brick bank building, for the Ashland National Bank, is fast nearing completion, and is said to be one of the finest bank buildings in the State. Mr. Bardons has let the contract to build another brick building adjoining the bank building on Second street.

Austin, Minn.—Work has been commenced on the Jones Block. New foundations will be put in, and some \$7,000 or \$8,000 expended in fitting it up for a fine opera house. The designs for the renovation of the Jones Hall block are completed, and when it is finished will transform the building into an ornament to the city. Workmen are now taking out the foundation and replacing it with Mankato stone.

Bismarck, Dak.—The capitol building as it now stands has cost the contractor \$132,000, and he has \$6,000 worth of work to do to complete his contract, which he is now proceeding to do. He has received from the commission in cash \$103,000 and in the way of accounts assumed or guaranteed by the commission \$13,000, making the amount actually paid on the building by the commission \$116,000. The contractor's loss on the building will be about \$20,000.

Bloomington, Ind.—Business a little slack at present. Architect J. L. Nichols reports: For Showers Bros., one-story frame factory building, 50 by 132 feet, iron roof; one-story brick packing-room, 40 by 132 feet, iron roof; one-story brick finishing room, 50 by 132 feet, iron roof; all under way. The above are to replace the bedstead factory which burned about two weeks since at a loss of about \$60,000. For J. C. Robinson, one-story frame cottage, 30 by 33 feet, cost \$1,000; under way; S. C. Curry, builder.

Canon City, Colo.—Outlook very favorable. This place builds up steadily, and there is always more or less building going on. Coal mines are being opened up, which will serve to make business more lively soon.

Architect George W. Roe reports: For J. P. Chapman & Co., grist mill, 42 by 65 feet, four-story brick building, tin roof, cost \$7,000; nearly completed. South Canon school building, two-story brick building, 36 by 52 feet, cost \$8,000; just under roof; C. J. Smith, builder. For Lyman Robinson, two-story residence, 58 by 69 feet, brick with cut-stone trimmings, mansard roof of tin and metallic shingles; foundations just in; will be let in separate contracts. Also one-and-one-half-story brick stable, 47 by 42 feet, tin and metallic shingle roof, cost \$2,000; plans just completed. For Mr. F. L. Smith, one-story stone building, 34 by 46 feet, cost \$3,500; plans just completed; Nichols & Bradbury, builders. For A. O. U. W. hall, two-story brick, stone front, 44 by 80 feet, cost \$7,000; projected. Also a number of small buildings, costing from \$600 upwards.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Architect Joseph Cochran reports: The building business has been somewhat dull this season, but with good crops considerable will be done this fall; few good buildings will be erected this year. For First National Bank building, 24 by 100 feet, two stories high, of brick, stone and iron construction; the bank-room is to be finished with black walnut, oak and white marble, cost \$16,000; J. W. McGinn, builder. For Mr. T. J. Crunely, a three-story brick hotel building, to be known as The Michigan Exchange, cost \$10,000; A. McDonald, builder.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.—Architect J. S. Mathews reports: Although it is duller here than it has been for three or four years at this season, still there is a great activity in the building line, and think it will improve before fall; there are several sets of plans completed, some of which will be built this year. The following are under way: For Mr. F. E. Warren, house furnishing goods "Emporium"; building is 132 by 180 feet, two and three stories (floor area, 49,920 square feet), brick walls, tin roof, plate glass, vaults and elevators; the steam-heating and plumbing are very complete, cost \$50,000; Messrs. Hallock and Howard, of Denver, are the builders. For F. E. Warren, just finishing "Warren's Block," on same site as the old one which was burned March 4, 1884; four stories, three-story and basement; upper stories divided into eighty rooms for offices. The building is 89 by 120 feet, built of brick, tin roof, heating by steam, plumbing, etc., first class, cost \$24,000. Under way for C. P. Justus, A. Underwood, and the Cheyenne Lodge No. 2 of the Knights of Pythias: K. of P. block, 70 by 100 feet, two stories and basement, pressed and moulded brick fronts trimmed with stone, iron store fronts, plate glass, three stories, lodge-room above, 26 by 52 by 18 feet, tin roof, plumbing, elevator, etc.; cost, complete, \$25,000; M. P. Keefe, builder. For Mr. W. A. Robbins, a twelve-room frame cottage, 39 by 59 feet, with all modern improvements, cost \$5,000; M. P. Keefe, builder. For Mr. J. E. Ruggs, eight-room frame cottage, 35 by 49 feet, cost \$3,500; Geo. McSwain, builder. For Mr. F. E. Goodrich, six-room frame cottage, 36 by 40 feet, cost \$2,400; Geo. McSwain, builder.

Chicago, Ill.—The fall outlook is in every way encouraging, the planning of residences being especially active, and, though flat building is thought by some to have been overdone, the good work still goes on, and past experience is making those now built more habitable and convenient than some of those built last year, among which might be mentioned some on a prominent West Side street, in which the main entrance and outer hall is several inches less than three feet in width. Bedrooms are being made more like sleeping apartments than like closets, and the tenants are less apt to use those in flats recently built for closets, and do not, as formerly, sleep in the parlors. There is a comparative lull in the projection of business structures, but some sections are being rapidly improved.

The large office-buildings commenced several months ago are being rapidly pushed forward. The foundations for the Marshall Field building, S. S. Beman, architect, are completed. The Home Insurance building, W. L. B. Jenney, architect, for which most of the contracts have been let, is up to the third story, and the massive granite walls are about ready for the brickwork that continues from this point. The Northwestern Safety Deposit Company's building, Burnham & Root, architects, is up to the third story, and shows the Trenton brick and exceedingly ornamental terra-cotta work of the walls to good advantage, promising the richest effects of all the new buildings in progress. The Malers building, J. J. Flanders, architect, is also up to the third story, and will excite much curiosity and comment because of its peculiar style. The basement and first story, of granite, give promise of a symmetrical and well-built structure. The foundations of the Daft building, S. V. Shipman, architect, are in, and work will be rapidly pushed. The ironwork of the Board of Trade tower is all in place, and this building is an agreeable surprise to those who see it for the first time, its height and massiveness being its especial feature. Excavation for the building for Louis Hansen, Burnham & Root, architects, has been commenced, and the iron columns of the first story of the Opera House building, Cobb & Frost, architects, are being placed, while the Sibley warehouse and the Continental building, Geo. H. Edbrooke, architect, the Memory building, J. M. Van Osdel & Co., architects, are ready for roofing. This indicates the amount of large buildings, all nine stories and over in height, in progress in the heart of the city at the present time.

The laying of underground telegraph wires by the City Fire Department, commenced some three months ago, and their practical and perfect working, shows that the objections raised by telegraph companies against this system are without support.

Accidents have become too frequent, especially in the Board of Trade building, and while, as usual, the men who are killed are alone to blame, there should be some system adopted by which scaffolding should be made absolutely secure before men are allowed on it, and none but careful and competent men be allowed to erect scaffolds.

It is understood that Dearborn street will be immediately opened from Jackson street to Polk street, and as the Union League Club will erect a building on this corner, and there are several other large structures projected in this neighborhood, the increase in value of property on the line of this street is assured.

Though no sketches have been formally presented for acceptance to the Union

League Club, there have been several designs drawn by the architect, W. L. B. Jenney. One, which is especially fine and rarely true to type, and would, because of this and because the style is totally different from any other yet built in Chicago, is one that is singularly adapted to the use of brick and terra-cotta of a form much in vogue in northern Italy, particularly in Lombardy, and it is hoped that the taste of the members will recommend the acceptance of this design. Though the interior plans have been practically finished, the ladies—who seem to have a voice in the matter—suggest many changes, and this, if considered, may interfere largely with making the building comfortable alike to the gentlemen members unless better counsel prevails and the plans that suit the convenience of gentlemen are acceptable to the ladies as well. For instance: it seems out of place to destroy a beautiful entrance on Jackson street because the ladies wish a special entrance and suite of apartments to themselves on Fourth avenue. This, architecturally considered, is almost an impossibility, considering the size of the lot and the requirements of a properly planned clubhouse.

Architects Adler & Sullivan have completed the improvements in Haverly's Theatre, and given to it the best entrance possessed by any Chicago theatre. The arrangement is a vast improvement, and the decorations, while gorgeous, and in some instances flashy, lend a brilliancy of effect that is not oppressive, which is too often a feature of theatre entrances. The art galleries, which form the sides of the main entrance, are hung with some superb paintings and statuary that are worth seeing. Considering this—the remodeling of a very defective entrance—the architects have been eminently successful. They have also drawn plans for, and are making extensive improvements in, McVicker's Theatre, which will include a thorough reorganization of the interior, remodeling the entrance and entire front and adding two stories to the building, which will also include placing two passenger elevators. This improvement was contemplated a year and a half ago, and full plans were at that time drawn, but the work has been deferred until now.

Architect S. M. Randolph is letting contracts on a fine dwelling for J. W. Midgley, Esq., to be erected at No. 645 West Adams street; it will have pressed brick front and side with trimmings of Connecticut brown stone, two full stories with mansard attics and a cellar for furnace and fuel rooms, laundry, etc.; the finish mostly of cherry; cost about \$12,000. Is making plans for two dwellings for Edward Iverson, Esq., to be erected on Wabash avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, two full stories and basement, brick fronts with brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost about \$10,000. Also for Thos. Parker, Jr., Esq., at No. 522 West Monroe street, an apartment house of unique design, with handsome front of pressed brick with brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost about \$10,000. Also for H. H. Kohlsaat, Esq., a fine dwelling at north-west corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street; the design is not yet ready for description; cost about \$20,000. Has in course of construction, and nearly finished, for L. Eliel, Esq., a handsome dwelling at No. 3440 Indiana avenue; the front is of Anderson pressed brick with brown stone trimmings; cost \$8,500. Has in course of construction, and nearly finished, for H. C. Durand, Esq., the fine six-story wholesale store, 42 by 100 feet, at north-west corner Franklin & Quincy streets; the building will be finished about October 15, and will cost nearly \$60,000. Has in course of construction two dwellings for Mrs. Agnes Kripler, on Groveland Park avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; will cost \$6,000. Has in course of construction a block of six tenements for Joseph Shaw, Esq., at Nos. 396, 398 and 400 West Congress street, Lemont stone fronts, two stories high; the cost will be about \$12,000. Has in course of construction improvements in residence of Jos. Downey, Esq., at No. 232 Honore street; will cost about \$2,000. Has in course of construction for E. A. Fox, Esq., at Oak Park, a cottage costing about \$6,000; and for M. D. Buchanan, Esq., at Oconomowoc, Wis., a lakeside residence costing about \$12,000. Has just completed for Mrs. A. S. Hale, at No. 3308 Indiana avenue, a dwelling with pressed brick front and side, stone trimmings, etc.; cost \$8,000. Has designed for Messrs. Holmes, Pyott & Co., on West Van Buren street, near Laflin street, two stores with apartments above; the building will be 50 by 80 feet, three stories high, St. Louis pressed brick, with brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings, and will cost about \$15,000; will not probably be built until next season.

Architects Bauer & Hill are preparing plans for three dwelling houses, 55 by 70 feet, on the corner of Thirtieth street and Groveland Park avenue, for Conrad Seipp, to be built of Anderson pressed brick with Connecticut brownstone trimming and terra-cotta ornamentation, with red granite steps, interior to be finished in first-class style throughout, cost \$21,000; contracts not let. Also preparing plans for Wm. C. Seipp, for a two-story, attic and cellar residence, 63 by 62 feet, Anderson pressed brick with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, located on Groveland Park avenue near Thirtieth street, cost about \$22,000. Have let contracts for a three-story building, 24 by 70, of brick, for Chas. Schober & Co., lithographers, being built on North Wells street, cost \$8,000. Are also preparing plans for an elegant residence to be built on Michigan avenue. Also making an extension to Maj. A. F. Stevenson's residence on La Salle avenue, consisting of a dining-room built of brick. Have also planned for Mr. Stoelker two \$21,000 flat buildings on La Salle avenue, north of Division street; they are to be marble fronts and three stories and attic high; James McGraw, mason contractor; Kech & Schultz, carpenters.

Architect H. R. Wilson reports: For Geo. Lister, on Indiana street, near Armour, three two-story bricks, 25 by 45 feet, cost \$7,500; under way. For P. O'Donnell, three-story and basement brick, 24 by 50 feet, Van Buren and Leavitt streets, cost \$7,000; projected. For J. K. Bigelow, on Page near Lake street, two-story and cellar flats, 32 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000; projected. For himself, two-story dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, at 90 Vernon Park place, cost \$4,000; under way. For H. S. Newton, at 95 Warren avenue, two-story and cellar dwelling, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; under way. For Mr. Oliver, Monroe street, near California avenue, two-story and cellar dwelling, 24 by 45 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For Mrs. E. Akerstrom, on Madison street, near Garfield Park, two-story and cellar dwelling, 24 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; under way. For Henry Lovi, on Lake street, near Lincoln street, two two-story and basement store buildings, 50 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000; under way. For W. H. Gallagher, at 23 Walnut street, two-story dwelling, 26 by 60 feet, cost \$4,500; under way.

Architect J. M. Van Osdel has just started a flat for Samuel Wayman, on Adams street, near Aberdeen, three stories and basement, built of Anderson pressed brick and brownstone trimmings, 25 by 82 feet, cost \$7,000. Also building a house for John Sollitt, at 519 Jackson street, Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with stone and terra-cotta, cost \$12,000.

Architects Burling & Whitehouse have just started two houses, 25 by 76 feet, for F. Nickerson & Son, on Wabash avenue and Thirty-fourth street, three stories and basement and mansard, front finished with copper shingles, cost \$15,000 each. Have prepared plans for a house for E. Getchell, on Ontario street, three stories, basement and mansard, with gables, 35 by 65 feet, the first story of mottled Lake Superior stone; above to be of pressed brick, interior finished in hard wood, cost \$18,000.

Architect B. F. Townsend is preparing plans for a brick warehouse, 32 by 100 feet, for Barrett & Barrett, four stories and basement, cost \$15,000. Also one for Riverdale Distilling Co., brick, three stories and basement, 18 by 85 feet, cost \$10,000.

Architect C. C. Miller has under way a livery stable for Amos Churchill, at 184 and 186 North Green street, brick, three stories, 40 by 80 feet, cost \$14,000. O'Neill Bros., builders.

Architect J. J. Flanders is building a frame cottage for Mrs. Irish, at Hinsdale, two stories, basement and attic, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$6,000. Also has under way a residence for H. C. Morey, at 546 West Jackson street, brick, two stories and basement and attic, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000. Also under way, a flat building on Aberdeen street, near Madison, for the Heney estate, brick, three stories and basement, 24 by 75 feet, cutstone front, cost \$7,500. Has also planned, for Board of Education, a schoolhouse of the regulation pattern, to cost \$40,000.

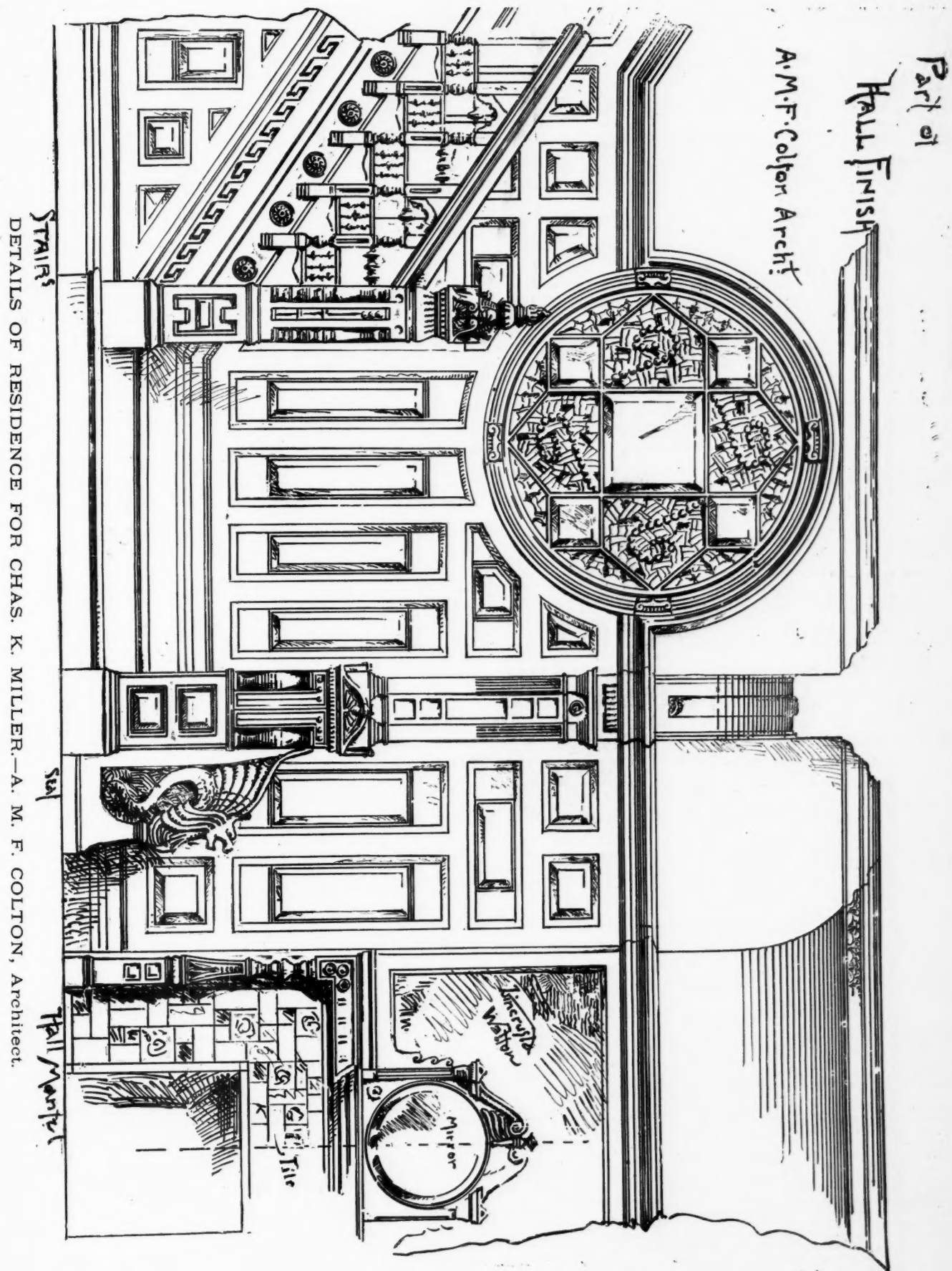
Architect J. C. Cochran has a house at Crown Point, Indiana, for Mrs. A. N. Hart; frame, with brick cellar, two stories and attic cost \$6,000. Also a Presbyterian church at the same place, brick-venered, 40 by 60 feet, containing belfry and high roof; seating capacity for about two hundred and fifty people; cost about \$4,000. The Riverside schoolhouse is finished and presents a very handsome appearance.

Architect C. L. Stiles is making plans for a three-story store building, 22 by 60 feet, on West Jackson, east of Halstead; also for a big pressed brick block of 216 feet frontage on Ogden avenue, with three stories and cellar and nine stores; one of the most important of the many improvements on this avenue. Also plans for a \$6,000 Queen Anne frame house at Morris, Ill., for John S. Green. The Price & Kauffman building, Green street, near Lake, is now under roof.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For W. E. Olsen, at 425 Idaho street, brick cottage, two stories and cellar, 23 by 42 feet, cost \$1,700; Wilkie & Holman, builders.

Architects Schaub & Berlin have planned a residence, 24 by 58 feet, for Mr. Kreite, of the North Chicago rolling mills, to be erected on Lincoln avenue, near Centre street. The front will be of brown and green stone; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney has just let contracts for a residence and barn for Mrs. E. J. Ward, at No. 147 Kimbark avenue, cost \$12,000. Residence for J. W. Moore, brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, with slate roof, on Vincennes avenue, south of Thirty-ninth street; and residence for S. L. Moore adjoining, and a duplicate of the above; cost, each \$8,000. Two houses each for Wm. Maber and Keever Bros.; brick, with stone trimmings, mansard roof, three stories and basement. The four houses occupy 80 feet



front on Oakwood boulevard, near Drexel, cost \$7,000 each. Residence for Mrs. Annie C. Allen, at 18 Walton place, has just been completed. House for W. H. Mohouse, on Grand boulevard, south of Thirty-seventh street; basement work nearly completed.

Architect Greg Vigeant reports: For Mrs. Eugenia Clouthier, on Leavitt street and Blue Island avenue, pressed brick flats and stores, two stories and cellar, 50 by 72 feet, cost \$6,000; Geo. Lehmann, builder.

Architects Adler & Sullivan report: For Mr. Martin Ryerson, a six-story store building, the foundation of which will rest for the winter, and in the early spring work will be resumed. The Troesch building on Market street is well under way and will be pushed to a speedy completion. Also just let contracts for Mr. Rubel's house on Ashland avenue; brick and stone, with terra-cotta trimmings, two stories and basement, 36 by 70 feet, mansard roof, cost \$8,000.

Architect Wm. Strippelman reports: Remodeling the National Life building for Messrs. Hickson and Furber, cost \$40,000. Also under way, three-story and basement brick flats, for John Goodwin, on the north-east corner of Madison and Western avenue, 48 by 65 feet, cost \$14,000. For Chas. E. Martin, a three-story and cellar brick building on Market street, south of Madison, 75 by 94 feet, cost \$5,000. For W. Koch, a hotel near the poor house, pressed brick, three stories and attic, 36 by 70 feet, cost \$9,000; H. Sennig, builder. For H. Beck, on the south-east corner of Thirty-first and Mill streets, a two-story and cellar store and flat building, 48 by 56 feet, cost \$8,000. For Capt. J. C. Perrett, on the south-east corner of Adams street and Hamilton avenue, a two-story and cellar brick flats, 24 by 64 feet, cost \$6,000. For H. R. Scheeler, on Third avenue, south of Taylor, two-story and basement flats, 24 by 65 feet. For W. Matther, on Gurley street, west of Blue Island avenue, three-story and basement store and flats, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000; E. Geyer, builder. For Jas. Campbell, at 403 Blue Island avenue, a three-story and basement store and flats, 24 by 65 feet, cost \$7,500. For Lorenzo Pilkington, on Kimble park, between Oakley and Leavitt streets, a two-story and cellar brick dwelling, 22 by 54 feet, cost \$4,000. Also prepared plans for a two-story and cellar flat building on Paulina street, north of Indiana, for Edman J. Burke, 46 by 65 feet, cost \$8,000. For a two-story, attic and cellar, pressed brick and terra-cotta trimmed residence for August J. Mohus, on Oakwood boulevard, east of Grand, 26 by 58 feet, cost \$8,000. For a five-story and basement warehouse, on Kinzie street, east of State street, for August Gebhardt, 50 by 100 feet, cost \$18,000.

Architect C. M. Palmer reports seven houses on Oakwood boulevard for Mrs. Chitenden, white stone fronts, two stories and basements, 20 by 60 feet; cost of the seven, \$35,000. For H. R. Payson, four stories and basement flats, 40 by 70 feet, at 2413 State street; also building nine brick cottages for the same gentleman on the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Shield avenue; Alexander Ross, contractor. Also brick house at Kenwood, and two at Hyde Park, two stories and basement, stone trimmings, for C. S. Baker, 26 by 60 feet, cost \$14,000. Also two houses for W. M. Campbell, on North Wells street and Florimond street, cost \$6,000. Building for Brown Bros. Manufacturing Co., on the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, four stories and basement, 106 by 83 feet, cost \$30,000; Rosseller & Winkler, builders. Also two houses at Galesburg, Ill., for O. T. Johnson & Co., cost \$6,000.

Architects Edbrooke & Burnham report preparing plans for a very large and fine residence for J. B. Kirk, at Evanston, Ill., two stories and basement, modern style of architecture, and when finished will be one of the finest residences in the suburbs of the city; cost \$45,000. For Mr. Arthur Kirk, at Evanston, a very fine frame residence, two stories, basement and attic, 35 by 65 feet, cost \$10,000. Also preparing plans for another large warehouse for J. S. Kirk & Co., adjoining their present buildings. It will be nine stories, 108 by 120 feet, and thoroughly fire-proof, cost \$60,000.

Architect S. V. Shipman reports: For Eckart & Swan, four-story and basement warehouse, cost \$8,500; in process of erection. Four cottages for T. D. Lowther, Esq., West Adams, near California avenue; E. Earnshaw, mason; W. Goldie carpenter. Dwelling house for L. E. Merriam, 790 Washington boulevard, Anderson pressed brick and brownstone dressing, cost \$6,000; N. Cameron, mason; T. Sollitt & Son, carpenters. Dwelling house for Martin O'Connor, 135 Ontario street, three-story and cellar, cost \$7,000; Winckler, mason; F. H. Avers & Co., carpenters. Block of four stores and flats, four-story and basement, corner Harrison and Loomis streets, cost \$28,000; Geo. Lehman & Co., builders.

Architects Thomas & Rodgers report just closing contracts for stores and flats on the corner of Halsted and Depuyser streets, for Jacob Franks, brick, three stories, basement and attic, 30 by 97 feet, cost \$16,000; S. J. Moss, mason. Also three-story, basement and attic, stores and flats on State street, corner Thirty-fourth, for White & Co., 75 by 85 feet, cost \$6,000; Jas. Connell, mason. Also stores and flats on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, for G. W. Hoffman, 156 by 63 feet, three stories, pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$3,000. Also, plans for same gentleman for three-story flats on North State street, near Indiana, 30 by 70 feet, cost \$15,000; contract not let.

Architect Alfred Smith reports two houses for Herman Vollmer, on the corner of Adams and Robey streets, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, two stories, cellar and mansard roof, each 16 by 58 feet, cost of each \$5,000; contracts not let.

Architects Treat & Foltz report under way a two-story and basement pressed brick residence, 46 by 70 feet, for A. Smith on Drexel boulevard, near Forty-sixth street, cost \$35,000; P. J. McCormick, builder. Have prepared plans for a block of eight stores, two stories and basement, for Leopold Bloom, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, cost \$30,000; no contracts let. Also commenced work on W. J. Watson's residence on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, brownstone, three stories and basement, 36 by 70 feet, cost \$35,000; A. Bemolt, builder.

Architect J. H. Huber has plans for a residence for J. H. Batterman, on Dearborn avenue, near Division street, pressed brick front, brownstone and terra-cotta trimming, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$7,000. Has let contracts for a double three-story flat building, 50 by 50 feet, on Finell street, for Mrs. McCarthy, cost \$8,500. Also let contract for one-and-one-half-story brick cottage, 25 by 57 feet, for J. Staab, on Lincoln place, cost \$3,000; D. Lane, builder. Also, a barn for H. H. Anderson, at Ravenswood, cost \$1,000.

Architect Geo. H. Edbrook reports remodeling a house for J. H. Hulbert at Oak Park, Queen Anne style, cost \$15,000. For Dr. Steel, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, a Queen Anne residence, two stories and cellar, brown stone trimming, interior nicely finished in oak and mahogany, cost \$10,000.

Architect Henry Sierks reports: For Geist Bros., at 1815 State street, three flats and stores, pressed brick front, stone trimming, modern style, four stories and basement, 25 by 140 feet, cost \$18,000; Messrs. Steinmetz & Eilenberger, builders. Also for Chas. Menzel, corner North avenue and Milwaukee avenue, three-story and basement building, Anderson pressed brick, 25 by 100 feet, cost \$12,500; Peter Ott, builder. For F. W. Weber, on the corner of Milwaukee and Elston avenues, a three-story and basement building, 25 by 70 feet, cost \$8,000; Meyer & Jackel, builders.

Architect C. A. Alexander has plans for a Catholic church at Nos. 58, 60 and 62 Illinois street, style Gothic; the front will be of stone; the altar is modeled after a church in Rome; seating capacity for about eight hundred people, cost \$20,000; Jno. M. Dunphy & Co. will build the edifice.

Architect Louis Martens has recently completed for himself a three-story stone and brick residence, 25 by 80 feet, at 538 West Van Buren street.

Architect S. S. Beeman reports plans for a house for Geo. C. Eldridge, cost \$25,000; also stable, to cost \$800. For Dr. Nelson, at Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, brick and stone, three-story and basement, cost \$15,000; under way. For W. H. Burnett, two three-story and basement, 13 by 45 feet, brick, with terra-cotta and red slate trimmings. Also six houses for Mr. Burnett, on Oakwood boulevard, 15 by 50 feet, three-story and basement, brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, red slate roof. Also cottages for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Minor and Dr. I. C. Cook, to cost \$4,200, \$6,500 and \$4,500, respectively; all to be erected at Rosalie Villas, South Park station. Also cottage for Mr. F. Chandler, at same place, to cost \$3,000. For Mr. F. Reynolds, two cottages, cost \$4,500 each. Also several new buildings at Pullman, Ill., and a store building for Messrs. Murphy & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., to cost \$25,000.

Architect F. L. Charnley reports as just finished, a block of brick buildings on North Franklin street, four stories, 25 by 50 feet, cost \$6,300; Patrick Cummings, builder. Also house in Kenwood for C. H. Duthmann, cost \$4,000. Remodeling Judge Hall's building on Washab avenue, cost \$3,000. Also building a brick house for John W. McGinnis at 1911 Indiana avenue, three stories and basement, mansard roof, rock-faced stone front, 30 by 55 feet; John Griffiths, mason. Also remodeling E. S. Pike's house on Prairie avenue and Twenty-first street, cost \$18,000. Also three houses for Jas. J. Gore, on Washab avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, three stories and basement, pressed brick, brown stone trimmings, 50 by 60 feet, cost \$15,000. Also remodeling a house on the corner of Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street for S. P. Parnley, cost \$5,000. Also changes in the Iriquois club room on Monroe street, cost \$5,000. Also changes in John J. McGrath's house at 330 Dearborn avenue, cost \$3,000.

Architect H. D. Deam reports under way for Mrs. A. D. Wilcox, at 283 West Adams street, three three-story residences, 21 by 65 feet, front of Zanesville brick, French roof, cost \$15,000; S. Webb, mason; J. G. Richardson, carpenter. Has prepared plans for three residences on the west side, to be molded bluestone rock, faced fronts, two stories and cellar, 65 by 16 feet, cost \$10,000. Also three brick-front houses for A.

Weaver, at 109 and 111 Cedar avenue, 50 by 46 feet, cost \$6,000. Also completing a villa at Hamilton, Ia., for A. Kinglan, cost \$2,000.

Architect L. B. Dixon has plans for a two-story frame residence, stone basement, for B. D. Slocum, on Greenwood avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, cost \$7,000. Also four houses for Chas. B. Dupee, on Jefferson avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Two are pressed brick, stone basement, red shingle roof, two stories; the others have stone basements, with frame superstructure, red shingles and siding, four houses, cost \$30,000.

Architect E. Baumann is building a residence on Indiana avenue, north of Twentieth street, for C. H. Blair, three-story and basement, 73 by 25 feet, stone front, containing wood and galvanized iron, bay window, cost \$12,000. For the same gentleman, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, residence, three stories and basement, 75 by 22 feet, stone front, built about the same as the one above mentioned, estimated cost \$12,000.

Architect Geo. Garmey reports plans for a two-story and basement frame residence, for O. J. Rattle, at Oak Park, 31 by 35 feet, cost \$3,000. Also plans for another nice frame residence at Oak Park.

Architect L. G. Hallberg reports a residence for Elias Jacobs on Kemper place, near Orchard street, Indiana pressed brick, two stories and basement, 25 by 53 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; O. Tammler, mason; John Reuth, carpenter. Also a frame residence for E. J. Lubeck, on York place near Divesey avenue, one-story and basement, 23 by 50 feet, cost \$2,500.

Architect Wm. Thomas has under way a residence for Julius Emert on Oak street, near the Lake Shore drive, 20 by 68 feet, three stories and basement, with front of broken range, Connecticut brown stone, with carved stone and terra-cotta trimmings, mansard roof and ornamental porch, cost \$8,000. Also preparing plans for a residence for Mr. Sullivan of the Tribune, on Lincoln place, two stories and cellar, 25 by 56 feet, pressed brick front, with terra-cotta trimming, carved stone caps and ornamental galvanized iron cornices, cost \$6,500. Preparing plans for six frame cottages for S. A. Dale, at Lake View, in Gothic style, 20 by 42 feet, ornamental gables and porches, cost \$1,600 each. Also has under way for L. Mason, on Claybourn avenue, near Fullerton avenue, two stores and flats above, pressed brick and iron front, with galvanized iron cornice; cost, complete, \$9,000.

Architect B. W. S. Clark is preparing plans for a residence for Mr. Colwell at Englewood, two-story frame, stone basement, mansard roof, 28 by 48 feet, cost \$4,500; no contracts let. For E. Burnham, at Hyde Park, frame, two stories and basement, mansard roof, 31 by 54 feet, cost \$5,000; contracts not let. Also has under way the opera house and store building, at Englewood, for J. B. Lanyon, brick, 60 by 112 feet, four stories and basement, seating capacity for fifteen hundred people, cost \$40,000.

Architect Barfield: For E. J. Jenison, on Burling street, two stories and attic, Queen Anne style, 56 by 23 feet, cost \$3,000. For John O'Connell, Supervisor of Lake View, a three-story brick and stone residence, with rock-faced trimming, 45 by 47 feet, mansard roof, handsomely finished interior; cost, complete, \$12,000. Preparing plans for a Queen Anne cottage, at Oak Park, for Mr. Sharp, two stories and attic, 35 by 54 feet, cost \$4,000; no contracts let. Also planned a \$4,500 house for Henry Hoyt, at Woodlawn—a Queen Anne frame. Also on Center avenue, south of Harrison street, \$7,000 brick and stone dwelling, for Mr. Foley. Also has completed on Lake View side of Fullerton avenue, near Lincoln avenue, a two-story residence for Mr. Boyer. Also new plans for a \$3,000 Lake View home for Mr. Dunne. Also another Lake View cottage for Mr. Brown, on Wrightwood avenue, near Lincoln. Also three houses for E. A. Hartwell, on Jackson, near Paulina, for \$3,000.

Architect J. Otter has prepared plans for a two-story and cellar carriage shop for Messrs. Backenhaus & Mueseler, 50 by 76 feet, to be erected on Indiana street, near Market, cost \$4,000; contracts not let. Also preparing plans for a building of flats, three stories and basement, for D. Cahn, on Chicago avenue, near the corner of Sedgwick street, brick, 25 by 70 feet, cost \$7,500. A residence for John F. Walsh, North Park avenue, near the Artesian well, brick, three stories and basement, 41 by 92 feet, cost \$12,000. Has let contracts for a brick house for J. Casey, three stories and basement, 25 by 64 feet, on Huron street, near the corner of Market street, cost about \$6,000; mason, C. Lindstrom; carpenters, P. Larson & Co. Also a frame house for C. G. Isaacson, two stories and basement, 22 by 50 feet, on Sherman place, near Clark street, cost \$3,000. Contracts let for a dwelling and store for H. Henderson, on the corner of Hubbard and Huron streets, 22 by 40 feet, two stories high, cost \$3,000; mason, C. Lind. For J. Thorsell, three-story and cellar brick residence, 24 by 85 feet, on Chicago avenue, near Townsend street, cost \$11,000; mason, C. Lindstrom; carpenter contractors, G. A. Johnson & Co. Also an addition and extension on the residence of Mrs. Hawkinson, at 370 Mohawk street, cost \$2,500. For John Hart, residence, northeast corner of Townsend and Locust streets, brick, four stories and basement, 24 by 85 feet, cost \$10,500; mason contractors, Messrs. Haushalter & Luchring; carpenters, Ramcke & Repsold.

Architect J. W. Ackermann has let the contract for a residence for D. W. Eldred, to be erected at No. 812 West Adams street, 26 by 52 feet, two stories and cellar, cost \$6,000; Peter McNally, contractor. Also, for S. J. Sherwood, residence, Thirty-seventh street and Langley avenue, 22 by 52 feet, two stories and cellar, cost \$5,000.

Architect O. H. Matz is designing for John M. Faulhaber a three-story and attic brick building, to be erected on North Clark street, near Goethe. It will be faced with Philadelphia brick, red sandstone and terra-cotta. The structure—28 by 95 feet—will rest on tile-vaulted cellars ten feet high, inclosed with heavy stone walls and lined with hollow sewer brick walls, cost \$12,000. Also making plans for a double three-story brick building, 44 by 65 feet, stores and flats, to be built on Orchard street for Ulrich Busch, at a cost of \$11,000.

Architect Harry Firth reports the Metropolitan Gas Works, at Hyde Park, suspended on account of the Hyde Park Commissioners running a boulevard through the park. It is intended, however, that the building will go on either in the same place or near vicinity.

Architect Robt. Rae reports the building of the Farragut Boat Club House, on Thirty-second street, near the lake, brick, with stone trimmings and terra-cotta ornamentation, two stories and basement, 40 by 80 feet, and will be finished in first-class style, cost \$20,000.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager has planned at South Chicago, corner of Ninety-second and Ontario streets, for C. F. Ness, a brick store building and apartment house, to cost \$6,500. Also a new German Lutheran church, corner of Forty-eighth and Frazer streets, cost \$7,500; will hold 700, and be a pleasing-appearing frame, with a central tower over 100 feet high; F. M. Chelius, contractor.

Architect J. Zittel is preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick residence for Mr. Heinberg, on Rees street, cost \$6,000. Also a brick store, with basement flat and attic, for Mr. Herman, at 92 Webster avenue, cost \$6,000.

Architect J. C. Doerr has planned a block of residences, to cost \$30,000, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. Also a \$35,000 block of stores and flats, corner Butterfield street and Archer avenue. Both blocks will have fronts of Anderson pressed brick.

Cincinnati, O.—Outlook very favorable; a large amount of work being done for this season of the year. Architects and contractors are generally busy.

On Thursday evening, July 31, the new Grand Central Passenger Station (Mr. Willis P. Thorp, architect) was formally opened to the public. The structure is undoubtedly one of the most substantial, extensive and beautiful railway buildings in the country. The main building is 108 by 85 feet, five stories high, including basement. The wing is 33 by 250 feet, four stories high. The omnibus sheds are 84 by 66 feet. The second story of main building and wing is built of heavy white Indiana limestone, laid in rock-faced range work, trimmed with dressed Indiana lime and Bedford stone. Third story is of Blue River limestone in broken ashlar style. Remaining stories are of brick, faced with red pressed brick, terra-cotta and yellow pressed brick, and Bedford stone trimmings. The whole is surmounted by an ornamental slate mansard roof 27 feet high. The interior is very elaborately finished; the woodwork is of polished cherry and the ceilings are very handsomely frescoed. A great deal of rich ornamental glass is used, and the interior is in all regards in keeping with the beautiful exterior. The cost of building complete, including ground, is \$1,130,000.

Architect Lucian F. Plympton reports outlook fair. For Mr. R. G. Evans, in Covington, Ky., a two-story brick residence, 30 by 40 feet, cost \$4,300; under way; Mr. Barton, builder. For Mr. D. C. Hemingray, in Covington, Ky., a two-story residence, 27 by 35 feet, first story brick, second story half timber, cost \$4,000; projected.

Architect S. Hannaford reports that he has designed spire for finish of St. Xavier's church, and is now taking bids. Also made drawings for brick house for I. Strauss on Walnut Hills, cost \$20,000. Store building for M. M. White, on Court street; pressed brick front, four stories high, cost \$25,000. Residence for T. L. Campbell, New Castle, Ind.; brick, cost \$5,000. Residence for David Banning, Walnut Hills; brick, tile and half timbered work, cost \$15,000. Priest's house at Hamilton, Ohio, for Rev. J. H. M. Bonner, brick, cost \$5,000. Mr. Hannaford is now making sketches for several suburban houses; plans not yet perfected; bids in and contracts let for new Derby publishing building, Fourth and Elm streets.

Architect Theodore Richter, Jr., has completed plans for a two-story dwelling, mansard roof, for John Dewald, Brown street; remodeling of brick and stone building for Rosenberg Bros., Fifth street, near Park; remodeling of brick residence for John Keeshan, Grand avenue, Price's Hill; two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling for Mrs. Ida Schroder, at St. Bernard; new block of four limestone dwellings, to be called "Edinburg Row," for the Huntingtons on Mason street, Mt. Auburn; small double dwelling for Alex. Axer, Wood street, Covington, Ky.; two-and-a-half-story dwelling for Mrs. C. M. Richard, Clifton Heights; two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling for J. R. Monfort, Kinney avenue, East Walnut Hills; frame dwelling for W. E. Wichgar, East Norwood; a store and flat for S. Taft, to be erected on Central avenue.

Architects G. & A. Brink report the following: A three-story tenement house for H. Klinkhammer, to be erected on Providence street, near Fifteenth; brick store and residence for John Schroth, Fourth avenue and James street, Camp Washington; four-story brick for Fred Hasbruck, McLean avenue, near Harrison avenue; residence for H. Hewey, foot of Price's Hill, Warsaw Pike; brick dwelling on Osage avenue, Price's Hill; remodeling and an addition to Catholic schoolhouse on Budd street; four-story brick dwelling for Frank Voss, at Dandridge and Frank streets; four-story brick tenement for Frank Neiman on Woodward avenue; three-story brick for John Schulte, at 125 Betts street; two-story brick residence for A. Klefken, Banklick street, Covington, Ky.; four-story brick dwelling for Mrs. Macke, on Liberty street, near Logan; three-story brick for Chas. Weis, on Bank street; four-story brick for Mr. Michaels, Thirteenth street, near Main; three-story brick for H. Fieldhouse, at Neave and Stabler streets, Twenty-first ward; chapel for German Protestant cemetery, Carthage road, to cost \$15,000; a stone residence for Charles Silversen, Freeman avenue, near York street; pressed brick front, three-story brick, for A. Drees, Freeman avenue and Dayton street; three-story brick dwelling for Joseph Nurre, and three-story brick dwelling for A. Engbers, adjoining houses, on Dandridge street; three three-story brick dwellings for H. Strubbe, Corryville; three-story brick for A. Bode, Martin street; three-story brick dwelling for Frank Kramer, on Dayton street, near Coleman, a fine modern residence; two double store fronts for Frank Grever, Ninth street, near Mound; four-story brick for Mrs. Soergel, Ludlow and Pearl streets; two-and-a-half-story brick residence at Richmond, Ind., for H. Klinkhammer; double three-story brick for Frank Baxtermann, Ninth, near Freeman avenue; residence for Mr. Grothaus, Madison street, near Eighteenth street, Covington, Ky. A number of these buildings are already under way.

Architect W. W. Franklin has completed plans for a double brick dwelling for W. H. Parr, on Barr street, cost \$6,000. For Mr. Joseph Eversole, at Avondale, a two-and-one-half-story frame residence. For Mr. Harry Ferguson, at Elmwood, a one-story frame dwelling.

Architect Edwin Buddemeyer has completed plans for a row of four brick houses on Coleman street for L. Grace; a double brick house for Jas. Lowes, on Everett street; stores and flats for S. Kuhn, to be built on West Fifth street; a five-story business house for D. Foerster, on West Second street; semi-detached houses for L. Voight, Walnut Hills; brick residence for Wm. Miller, Highland avenue; school-house and frame cottage for Dr. Hellman, Bond Hill; school-house at Dayton Highlands, Ky.; residence for R. Kirk, Lebanon, Ky.; also bank building at same place; a row of three houses for Thos. Stokes, on Brown street; additions to brick house on George street for Mr. Cain.

Architect Charles Crapsey has plans for the complete remodeling of Wm. D. Fouk's residence, Richmond, Ind., cost \$9,000. Brick dwelling for Charles E. McFarlan, Ninth street, near Baymiller, cost \$5,000. Frame dwelling for R. S. Waddell, Columbia, cost \$4,000. Small frame dwelling for Joseph F. James, Avondale, cost \$3,000. Two frame dwellings for Wyoming Improvement Co., cost \$6,000. Four-story brick carriage warehouse, 60 by 120 feet, to be erected at Kansas City, Mo., for George Enger, of Cincinnati, cost \$18,000. Frame dwelling for H. R. Riffe, Ludlow, Ky., cost \$3,000. Frame dwelling for H. H. Smith, Avondale, cost \$5,000.

Architect S. E. Des Jardines recently completed plans for frame dwelling for Miss Williams, Walnut Hills, cost \$7,000. Frame dwelling for John A. Cochran, Fairmount, cost \$6,000. Brick and frame dwelling for William Harvey, Walnut Hills, cost \$7,000; lower story brick; upper story frame. Remodeling Daniel Delaney's residence, Walnut Hills. A church and residence at Richmond, Ky. Also, under construction, a dwelling of J. Shelby Irvine, of the same place. Also furnished plans for rebuilding residence of D. D. Bell at Lexington, Ky.; Wm. H. Stewart's Sons, contractors.

Architect James McLaughlin has completed plans and drawings for a fine brick residence for Mrs. Michael Eckert, to be built on Reading road, above Oak street; two-and-a-half-story in height, of modern construction and beautiful finish throughout. Also for a first-class brick residence for Ben. Cox, Oak street, west of Reading road. Entire new plans for Hamilton County Courthouse. At first it was believed that most of the old walls could be utilized, but a severe test by a fire engine demonstrated that they were too badly injured, so they must come down, thus necessitating, practically, entire reconstruction and the erection of an almost complete new building. The front in particular will be newly built of new materials throughout.

Architect Geo. W. Rapp has recently completed plans and drawings for the following: For C. Moerlein, plans for a six-story pressed brick store building, northwest corner of Pearl and Race streets, open iron front on Race street; iron columns and lintels between windows; terra-cotta and freestone trimmings; main entrance to stair-case, hall, elevator, etc., on Pearl street; cost \$35,000. For Julius Balke, three-story store and opera house building, Berry and Fairfield avenues, Dayton, Ky., to contain four stores on first floor, with offices in rear; large hall, stage, dressing-room, etc., on second floor; two small halls—one for city council and the other for lodge purposes—on third floor; iron fronts to stores; front to be trimmed in terra-cotta and freestone; main entrance and main stairway on Berry avenue, the latter twelve feet wide; slate roof; cost \$30,000. For Edwin Stevens, plans for remodeling residence at Crown and Home streets, Walnut Hills; cost \$9,000. For E. A. Ferguson, plans for remodeling 205 Dayton street. For C. Moerlein, sketch for winter garden, Vine, near Thirteenth street. For F. Hartkemeyer, plans for two-and-a-half-story limestone dwelling on Myrtle avenue, Walnut Hills; octagon tower, bay window, gables, etc.; parlor, sitting and dining-rooms to be finished in hardwood; cost \$16,000. For Order of Cincinnati, plans for frame building at Court street and McLean avenue for the storage of floats, decorations, etc., and for the holding of mass meetings; cost \$6,000.

Mr. Emil G. Rueckert, who has for the past seven or eight years been connected with Architect Geo. W. Rapp, has recently opened an office for himself, and has the following work on hand: For Mr. John Ellenhorst, at Bellevue, Ky., two brick cottages. For Mr. G. R. Harnes, at Newport, Ky., a double brick dwelling; also making drawings for eight houses for Mr. Harnes, to be erected in Bellevue, Ky. Has just finished plans for a frame dwelling for Fred Harman, at Mt. Auburn. (Mr. Rueckert is a young man, and has many kind friends, with whom we join in wishing him the success his talent is deserving of.)

Council Grove, Kas.—Outlook not very encouraging; building and business have given way to politics. Architect J. H. Leedy reports as follows: For Mr. G. A. Irvin, two-story frame dwelling, 48 by 16 feet, with wing 16 by 16 feet; cost \$1,200; projected. For M. E. church, a parsonage, two-story, frame, stone foundation, 16 by 28 feet, wing 16 by 16 feet, cost \$1,200; projected. For E. W. Moore & Co., a four-story steam flourmill, stone and wood construction, 38 by 45 feet, to cost \$15,000; projected. For Mr. E. W. Cunningham, one-story frame cottage, 24 by 18 feet, cost \$500; projected. For A. J. Marks & Co., one-story frame skating rink, 40 by 105 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. For First Presbyterian Society, brick church building, 40 by 43 feet, cost \$4,500; under way. Mr. Leedy has also completed this season a five-story wood and stone elevator, 40 by 110 feet; wing 40 feet; cost \$8,000. Also lively stable for Mr. James Watkins, two-story, frame, 40 by 60 feet. For Mr. S. M. Corry, a three-story frame hotel, 55 by 33 feet, with wing 21 by 70 feet; mansard roof; cost \$3,000. Also one-story cottage, 16 by 28 feet, for M. J. Keser.

Creighton, Neb.—The season has been quite a busy one, and the outlook is very promising.

Architect N. L. Raymond reports for Mr. A. D. Holbrook: Two-story frame residence, 24 by 34 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. For R. M. Payton, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 28 feet, cost \$2,000; under way. For Rothwell Bros., frame hall building, 40 by 100 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. George Thomas, builder. Also several smaller houses, ranging from \$500 to \$1,500.

Cumminsville, O.—Architect W. E. Strong has made plans for a three-story brick dwelling for Mr. Knowlton; also a two-story dwelling for Adam Wagner, at Maplewood. Mr. Strong also made the drawings for the Odd Fellows' Hall at Cumminsville, which is now near completion.

Clay Center, Kas.—Building business has been fair, and outlook is favorable. Two very fine residences have been erected here this season, from plans by architects abroad. The First M. E. Church society are erecting a fine church building from plans by Architect Benj. F. Price, of Philadelphia, the work being superintended by Architect Robert W. Jones. Mr. Jones also reports the following work from his office: For city of Clay Center, two-story brick school building 35 by 71 feet, cost \$10,000; under way. For Clay county Fair Association, one-story frame floral hall and grand stand in form of

Greek cross, grand stand 108 feet long, each wing 28 feet square, cost of whole improvement \$2,500; under way. For Mr. David Lamoureux, three-story brick business block, 25 by 70 feet; under way. For School District No. 10, Clay county, one-story stone school house, 28 by 45 feet, cost \$1,600; under way. For First Baptist Church Society one-story addition to church building, 21 by 28 feet, cost \$600; under way. For Society of United Brethren in Christ, one-story church building, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$1,500; just completed. For Mr. David Weir, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 30 feet, cost \$2,250; under way. W. F. Quinn, builder. For Union Church Society at Ames Station, Kas., frame church building, 30 by 50 feet, arched ceiling, shingled roof and spire, cost \$2,000; under way. For Clay Lodge No. 115, I. O. O. F., two-story and mansard, lodge building, stone and brick construction, metallic shingle roof, 29 by 100 feet, cost \$6,000; projected. For Mr. J. U. Dieter, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$800; under way. O. L. Slade, builder. For Mr. W. S. Cannon, at Clyde, Kas., two-story brick business block, 38 by 80 feet, stone basement, tin roof, metallic cornice, cost not mentioned; under way. For Mr. Wm. Breyman, two-story stone warehouse, 45 by 150 feet, cost \$1,000; projected.

Des Moines, Ia.—Dr. Fuller is building a fine house on Seventh street. A large addition is being built to the broom factory on East Court avenue.

Architect Wm. Foster is rapidly completing plans and specifications for the new hospital for the insane to be erected at Clarinda. He has been east recently examining institutions of the kind, in order to have the new asylum fully up to the most modern improvements, and has decided upon a plan that will combine the excellencies of both the cottage and pavilion system. The general style will be modern Gothic. The structure will be plain and substantial. It is the intention of the board to use none but the best of material and to bring the most improved of modern systems under tribute to its construction. The systems of ventilation and sewerage and heating will be of the best attainable, and special attention will be given to making the apartments as cheerful and pleasant as possible. The work will be pushed rapidly, and the commissioners propose to give the State an institution of which she may well be proud.

Detroit, Mich.—Building enterprises are not so numerous as during the first part of August, and there is a disposition on the part of some architects to complain. Yet there are many who are well satisfied with the business they have on hand. There is no particular indications of a heavy fall business. Building materials are unusually cheap this year. Ordinary labor is abundant and low-priced, brick can be purchased at very reasonable figures, and many other essential elements of building are cheaper than for several years past. Nevertheless there is no unusual activity in any line of improvements. The contractors have begun work on several buildings of consequence. Among them are the factory of the Detroit Carriage and Wood Work Company, to be built on Hastings street, which will cost \$15,000.

Architect A. C. Varney has prepared plans for a residence for Mr. Chas. Rose, at the corner of Park and Columbia streets; brick, with stone trimmings, Gothic roof, cost \$8,000.

Architects Wm. Scott & Co. report outlook not very encouraging. Very few buildings projected. The following are under way: For Oakland county, Mich., county jail building and sheriff's residence, 42 by 73 feet, cost about \$14,000; Dawson and Anderson, builders. For St. Clair county, Mich., jail building and sheriff's residence, 42 by 75 feet, cost \$14,000; Casler & Co., builders. For city of Detroit, addition to House of Correction, cost \$6,000; Armstrong & Co., builders. For Riverside Truck Company, storage warehouse building, 50 by 80 feet, cost \$15,000; contracts being let. For Captain Anderson, two double dwellings, each 50 by 60 feet, cost \$15,000; contracts being let.

Architect Henry Englebert reports: For John Bialk, two-story store and flats, 31 by 65 feet, brick and stone, cost \$5,000; under way. For Ida Martin, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 24 by 38 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For A. Crossard, three two-story brick stores and flats, 64 by 70 feet, cost \$8,000; projected. For John Petzhold, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 28 by 46 feet, cost \$3,000; contract not let. For John Crops, two-story brick dwelling, 34 by 54 feet, cost \$4,200; under way.

The following building permits have been issued recently: Hugh S. Peoples, three-story frame dwelling on Twenty-fourth street, near Indiana street, cost \$5,000; John Wagner, brick cooper shop on Mitchell avenue, cost \$1,800; Daniel Donovan, frame dwelling, 137 Labrosse street, cost \$2,000; T. Albrecht & Co., frame dwelling, 746 Beaubien street, cost \$1,400; Julius Forkel, brick dwelling and barn, 693 Beaubien street, cost \$2,500; George Colerus, frame dwelling, 141 Grandy avenue, cost \$1,100; George Witherspoon, frame dwelling, Warren avenue, cost \$2,000; W. Armstrong, frame dwelling, Piquette avenue, cost \$2,000; Seth Goodwin, frame dwelling, 23 Piquette avenue, cost \$2,000; Alex. M. Gray, brick manufactory on Hastings street, cost \$15,000; Julius Hess & Co., brick dwelling, 53 Ledyard street, cost \$20,000; O. L. Ballard, four cottages on Mitchell avenue, north of Harper, cost \$2,000; A. C. Varney, skating rink on West High street, cost \$15,000; A. C. Varney, brass and iron works, corner Warren and Fifteenth streets, cost \$12,000; A. C. Varney, double dwelling, 301 and 303 Second street, cost \$7,000; A. C. Varney, four brick dwellings, at 486 Brush street, cost \$18,000; John Mellen, frame dwelling, 161 Forest avenue, cost \$1,500; Joseph Guton, eleven frame dwellings on Garfield and Orleans streets, cost \$6,600; John Japes, two-story brick store, 678 Gratiot avenue, cost \$3,000; Wm. Hutton, two dwellings, 691 and 693 Croghan street, cost \$2,100; C. B. Cole, brick dwelling, 80 Fremont, cost \$4,000; C. B. Cole, frame dwelling, 142 Pitcher street, cost \$2,500; G. W. Lloyd, alterations in rear of Abstract block, Lafayette avenue, cost \$1,500; G. W. Lloyd, addition to 123 Jefferson avenue, cost \$2,500.

Eau Claire, Wis.—A sufficient sum has been subscribed to commence the preliminary work of the building of the new Congregational church. The building committee propose to push the edifice to a hasty completion, and the old place of worship will be removed without delay.

Engene City, Oregon.—Architect G. H. Park reports a very good season and outlook favorable. The place is growing very fast; quite a number of small cottages, ranging in cost from \$600 to \$800. The following are under way: For Chas. Baker, a three-story brick hotel building, 53 by 65 feet, cost \$12,000. For Mr. J. C. Johnson, a two-story frame residence, 30 by 50 feet, to cost \$3,000. For J. C. Page, a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50 feet, cost \$2,200. For Mr. A. Hunt, a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 44 feet, cost \$2,000. For School District No. 6, a one-story frame building, 26 by 36 feet, cost \$1,000. For Mr. Geo. Hill, a one-and-one-half-story cottage, cost \$1,400. For W. Smith, a one-story frame cottage, 22 by 30 feet, cost \$1,100. For Mr. Kinney, a one-story dwelling, 26 by 40 feet, cost \$1,600.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The brickwork on J. N. Allen's and D. M. Cutler's building has been started. The Newman Block has the foundation nearly finished, and with good weather the brickwork on the First National Bank is about to be commenced. Hon. H. G. Page has sold his land and waterpower in this city to the Page flour mills for \$30,000. A new mill is going up on the site; also an elevator with capacity for 100,000 bushels.

Goshen, Ind.—Architect J. N. Jones made the prediction that the season would be very dull, and confirms his statement by saying the contractors of this place have not experienced so dull a season in many years; nothing special in view for the fall. The following under way: For F. H. Stare, a two-story and basement brick business block, 20 by 80 feet; Tom Yates, builder. For James Devars, a two-story, basement and mansard brick residence, 29 by 49 feet, cost \$3,500; James Devars, builder. For Mr. Mishler, a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 32 by 44 feet, cost \$1,700. For Hawkes Furniture Co., addition three stories, frame, 60 by 66 feet, cost not given; Hi. Stutzman, builder. For Mrs. Weyburn, one-and-one-half-story dwelling, 26 by 41 feet; also one 16 by 38 feet; cost of both, \$2,500; Amos Schrock, builder. For Dwight Hawks, a two-story frame residence, cost \$3,500; D. S. Hopkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the architect; M. Isbell, builder. Contractor Isbell is also building a new front to the Times building. Also two-story addition to the Fifth street school building. Mr. Samuel Meyers is about to put a new front into his business block. Some few small houses are being erected.

Hamilton, O.—Architect Max Reutti reports present conditions favorable, outlook seemingly dull. The following under way: For Hamilton City, a two-story brick school-house, 78 by 84 feet, cost about \$14,000; Eisel & Mefford, contractors. For J. W. Fye, a three-story store building, 25 by 65 feet, front of freestone, side brick with freestone trimming, cost \$8,500. For Asa Spuler, a two-story brick residence, 36 by 56 feet, freestone trimmings and slate roof, cost \$4,400; F. Compton, builder. For John Marr, a residence, two-story brick with freestone trimmings, 31 by 59 feet, cost \$4,100; J. I. Bender & Bro., builders. For Joe Marr, a two-story brick residence, 23 by 50 feet, cost \$2,300. For Mr. Ringwood, a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 51 feet, cost \$2,100. Also two-story double frame dwelling, 33 by 58 feet, cost \$2,600. For L. Held, a two-story brick dwelling, 27 by 53 feet, cost \$2,400. For Mr. Williamson, a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 55 feet, cost \$1,900. For Mr. Cummins, a two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 48 feet, cost \$1,900. For Mr. Pharis, a two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 48 feet, cost \$2,300. For Mr. Mark, a two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 34 feet, cost \$1,300. Bender Bros. are the builders of all the above, which have been placed in their hands

within the past three months. Messrs. Shuler and Benninghofen propose building a three-story store and business block, 70 by 75 feet, freestone, on First street; also 70 by 45 feet on Second and Third streets; cost is not estimated.

Illinois Corporations.—The following new corporations were recently licensed by the Secretary of State: The South Elgin Stone Company; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, William Grote, E. D. Waldron, Andrew Magnus, Thomas McBride, Jr., and David McBride. The Chicago Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, John Christiansen, Ed. H. Callaway and F. H. Fenne. The Jennings Drying-Machine Company, of Chicago; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, William H. Murray, George H. Hulbert and Henry D. Warner. The Chicago and Dayton Brick Company; location, Chicago; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators, Henry Hewitt, Ira W. Davis, Charles B. Hess, Hosea B. Williams and James Walsh. The Vosburgh Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, to manufacture gas fixtures, capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, C. A. Vosburgh, B. F. Clark, J. A. Hayes. The Tiffany Pressed Brick Company, of Chicago; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators, James Van Inwagen, Joel Tiffany and Solomon Snow. The Bradley-Wheeler Company, of Chicago; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Robert D. McFadden, William A. Gardner and Oliver G. Fessenden.

Ionis, Mich.—Architect O. Waterbury reports business and outlook better than last month. For city of Ionis, two-story and basement high school building, 61 by 61 feet, brick, with sandstone trimmings, slate and tin roof, galvanized iron cornice; projected. For Mr. R. M. Kellogg, frame residence, 32 by 30 feet, Gothic roof, cost \$1,400; contract just let and building under way.

Jamestown, Dak.—Building has been a little slow this season, and outlook is not very bright. Architect J. M. Budge, Jr., reports for Winslow and Bickford, building 75 by 80 feet, three stories and basement, brick and stone walls, terra-cotta trimmings (from the North-Western Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago), galvanized iron cornice. Building will contain one banking and two store-rooms on first floor, second and third stories to be used for offices. The work is being done by the day, under the superintendence of the architect, and is now well under way; cost, complete, \$40,000. Mr. Budge was formerly in Cleveland, O., and Oil City, Pa.

Kansas City, Mo.—Building permits have been recently issued as follows: R. J. Gillette, business building on Union avenue, opposite Union Depot, cost \$4,500. John H. Gow, business house at 909 and 911 State Line, cost \$5,000. F. J. Hammer, house in Reid's addition, cost \$5,000. J. D. Boyer, brick livery stable, at lot 216, block 15, McGee's addition, cost \$4,500. Thomas S. Ridge, stone front brick business block near the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, cost \$12,000. E. B. Griff, livery and store room, corner Fifth street and Grand avenue, cost \$5,000. Evangelical Association, wood chapel, corner Nineteenth and High streets, cost \$2,000. Coale Cracker Co., addition to factory at 206 Main street, cost \$7,000.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Wm. Rule, E. W. Crozier and others will shortly build a fifty thousand dollar opera house.

Lansing, Mich.—Outlook not very encouraging. Architect J. Gillett reports: For French Baptist Society, a church building, 64 by 66 feet, 2 by 8 studding, veneered with brick, cost \$8,000; enclosed; Henry Gibbs, builder. For Board of Education, two-story brick school-house, 38 by 60 feet, cost \$7,000, under way; C. K. Herrick, builder. For Mrs. E. Glicman, two-story residence, 50 by 56 feet, ten rooms, cost \$6,000; under way; Wm. Martin, builder.

Lexington, Ky.—Architect J. R. Carrigan reports: It is dull. Have nearly finished for Mr. Woodson Jones two two-story brick dwellings, 31 by 46 feet, cost \$2,700 each; Wm. Farley, builder. For Mr. Claude Higgins, one-story frame dwelling, 48 by 58 feet, cost \$7,000; projected.

McMinnville, Oregon.—Architect J. C. Cooper reports business has been very dull this summer, but the prospect ahead is excellent, owing to the immense crops now being harvested. This architect has now under way at Independence, Oregon, a two-story brick bank building, 33 by 40 feet, cost \$5,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At the next regular meeting of the Common Council, resolutions will be introduced materially changing the plans of the Central Police Station being constructed on the corner of Broadway and Oneida streets. The most important alteration will be the conversion of the large room on the third floor intended for a drill-room, into a municipal court-room, with necessary adjuncts, such as quarters for the juries, clerk of the court and other attaches. Twenty feet of a lot on the other side of the alley will be purchased, and a patrol barn erected.

Work has been commenced on the Colby Block, corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets. The building will have a frontage on Mason street of 120 feet, on Milwaukee street of 100 feet, and will be five stories in height. The foundations will be of stone and the superstructure of brick, with stone trimmings. The cost is estimated between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Building permits have been issued to C. W. Reitman for a dwelling on Third street, to cost \$6,000; Chris. Templin, store for Frank Toepper, on National avenue, Eighth Ward, cost \$2,500; F. Piepenhagen, frame dwelling for C. Fanning, on Farwell avenue, First Ward, cost \$3,400; C. Schuckneeb, frame dwelling for M. Sweet, Farwell avenue, First Ward, cost \$6,000; C. Templemann, church, corner Brown and Fond du Lac avenues, Ninth Ward, cost \$5,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The newspaper building, at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue, south, is receiving the roof timbers, and is the tallest structure in the city, next to the West Hotel. The portion built is only a section of the building designed and to be built by a company of capitalists, but the time is an indefinite one when the remainder will be erected.

The Union Depot foundation, which constitutes the basement or first floor, is completed. The superstructure will follow with rapidity. It is expected that the building will be fully enclosed by the last of September and ready for occupancy December 1.

L. F. Menage has commenced the erection of another three-story frame building on Sixth avenue, north, and Eleventh street, 44 by 66 feet, and to cost \$10,000. It will contain three stories, and the two upper floors will be cut up into flats.

Architect Buffington has in contemplation a European trip, largely one of study, and hopes to be able to get away this fall. He will not undertake to build the house he proposes, adjoining T. J. Buxton's, until his return.

Mr. H. W. Phelps has commenced work on his block, on First avenue, south, near Second street. It is to be 57 by 62 feet and four stories high, and will cost about \$20,000.

The Holy Rosary Church society is to build a three-story brick school-house on Sixth street, south, between Nineteenth and Cedar avenues. The building will be 75 by 96 feet, and contain six school-rooms, cost \$25,000.

The St. Paul & Northern Pacific has commenced work on its twelve-stall round-house on their grounds near the foot of Tenth avenue, north.

Architects Kees & Fisk report the following on hand: Pilgrim Congregational Church, corner Fourth street and Lyndale avenue; main audience room is 56 feet square, with a suite of parlors in the rear, 18 by 25 feet; size of whole building, 76 by 80 feet; cost \$12,000. Fourth Baptist Church, a brick veneered building; main audience room is 43 by 57 feet; one class room 28 by 30 feet, and one 28 by 17 feet; size of whole building, 64 by 110 feet. An addition to the University of Dakota, at Grand Forks, 30 by 50 feet, two stories and basement, brick with stone trimmings; cost \$11,000. A three-story block, on Washington avenue south, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, of brick, 40 by 80 feet; cost \$16,000; for Kenyon Bros. Residence for E. P. Sweet, 36 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000. Residence for J. W. Johnson, on Stevens avenue, 64 by 110 feet; cost \$7,500; probably will not be finished this year, but will be under roof. Double block for B. Cooper, 80 by 90 feet, trimmed with artificial stone, three stories high; cost \$15,000.

Architect Chas. S. Sedgwick has on hand: A residence for Mr. J. E. Bell, cashier Hennepin County Savings Bank, on Park avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, 60 by 72 feet, of pressed brick, terra-cotta trimmings, finished in hardwood; cost \$20,000. A brick house for C. A. Bicknell, 20 by 40 feet; cost \$2,000. A house for Prof. C. A. Tracy, Madison, Wis.; cost \$3,000.

Architect I. W. Kelly has on hand: Four brick veneered tenements on Eleventh street, near Hennepin avenue, for Mr. Abraham, three stories and basement, 60 by 80 feet; cost \$10,000. Two stores and office buildings, four stories high and basement, 60 by 60 feet; heated by steam, elevator, etc.; brick with terra-cotta trimmings; for Messrs. Bissell & Jackson; on Nicollet avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets; cost \$30,000. Hotel on Second street and Tenth avenue south, for Thomas Sexton, 40 by 120 feet, four stories and basement; cost \$10,000. Double tenement on Second avenue south and Fourteenth street, for J. O. Breeding; brick veneered; cost \$7,000.

The following building permits have been issued recently: B. Aaronson, three-story triple-brick store and flats, 31, 33 and 35 Central avenue; \$15,000. Robert Johnson, one-and-a-half-story six-room wooden dwelling, corner of Eighth street and Seventeenth avenue southeast; \$1,000. Robert Jameson, one-and-a-half-story six-room wooden dwelling, Eleventh avenue and Seventh street southeast; \$1,000. Minneapolis Glass Company, factory and furnace building, Fort avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth

street south, cost \$40,000; work is to be commenced at once. Davison, two-story four-room addition to wooden dwelling, Portland avenue, near Twenty-third street, cost \$3,300. C. W. Prouty, two-story eight-room wooden dwelling, Pleasant avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, cost \$2,800. J. A. Kennedy, two-story wooden double tenement, eight rooms each, Fifth avenue southeast, between Second and Third streets, cost \$6,000. Mrs. F. B. Kinne, one-and-a-half-story wood barn and two-story eight-room wooden dwelling, Stevens avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets south, cost \$2,800. F. Zesbaugh, two-story eight-room wooden dwelling, Forest avenue, cost \$1,500. R. E. Trafton, two-story nine-room wooden dwelling, south side Eighteenth avenue north and Ninth street, cost \$3,300. L. F. Menage, three-story brick double store and tenements, Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Twelfth streets north, cost \$10,000. J. R. Young, seven-room wooden dwelling, east side Third avenue south, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, cost \$1,200. J. C. Flynn, seven-room wooden dwelling, same location, cost \$1,200. Peter Fredholm, eight-room wooden dwelling, west side Pleasant avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, cost \$1,600. James G. Houghton, seven-room wooden dwelling, south side Twenty-seventh street, between First and Stevens avenues, cost \$1,800. A. Harung, dye house, northeast side Fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues south, cost \$1,500. A. Harung, alteration of wooden dwelling, northeast side Fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues south, cost \$1,000. J. C. Pierson, eight-room wooden dwelling, west side Three-and-a-half avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, cost \$1,500. James Bremen, seven-room wooden dwelling, same location, cost \$1,200. J. W. Adams, same sized dwelling in same location, cost \$1,200. P. F. Røedler, eight-room wooden dwelling, same direction, cost \$1,800. A. Johnson, eight-room wooden dwelling, same direction, cost \$1,200. Perrine & Darrow, ten-room wooden dwelling, east side Three-and-a-half avenue south, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, cost \$2,500. Andrew Charles, double wooden tenement, corner of Seventeenth avenue south and Twenty-fifth street, cost \$3,000. George H. Holt & Sons, two-and-a-half-story dwelling, corner of Park and Sixteenth avenues south, cost \$7,000. John Hildlund, double store, two stories, corner of Twelfth street and Twentieth avenue south, cost \$4,000.

Mitchell, Dak.—Building is not as brisk in town as it was last year, but more is being done in the country. A number of houses are being built in town costing from \$500 to \$1,500, and prospects are good for more improvements in the fall. Work has been begun on an artesian well for supplying the city with water. Architect H. J. Bingham reports the following work on hand: The College of Arts for the Dakota University and College Alliance. A modified Venetian-Gothic building three stories in height, with loft, basement, and having two fronts 107 and 87 feet respectively, with a depth of 40 feet. It is being built of red granite with trimmings of a lighter stone. The basement contains the dining-room, 25 by 60 feet, with kitchen joining; also a gymnasium, heating and store rooms. The first floor will have the parlors, music and recitation rooms, chapel, library and reading room and a small office. The second and third floors will be fitted up as dormitories and parlors for the students, with one or two recitation rooms and a society hall. Cost \$30,000; N. Perry, master mason; C. Washburn, carpenter. Also four-room school building, rooms 23 by 40 feet, with cloak-rooms attached. Built of wood in modern style with steep roof. Contract price above foundation, \$5,980; Hutchins & LeBarre, builders.

New Orleans, La.—Rather slack just now; principal work, repairs and small cottages.

Architect James Ferret reports the following under way: For the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a three-story brick convent, 260 by 175 feet, cost, complete, \$60,000; J. A. Muir, contractor. For Mrs. de Leypel and Mrs. Wadworth, alterations to four-story brick store building, 42 by 127 feet, cost \$10,000. For S. Chalaron's agent, three-story building for restaurant, etc., 32 by 115 feet, cost \$7,500. For Mrs. Jno. O'Brien, alteration to two-story frame residence, 43 by 120 feet, cost \$5,500.

New Ulm, Minn.—Architect J. Brendt reports: For Judge W. Webber, two-story frame and veneered residence, 22 by 34 feet, cost \$2,000; under way. For County Treasurer P. Pfefferle, two-story frame, brick-veneered dwelling, 30 by 36 feet, cost \$2,600; under way. For Mr. F. Hogan, frame dwelling, cost \$500. Same for Mr. F. Behmler. For Mr. J. Havensin, three-story stone refrigerator building, 26 by 80 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. Also several small cottages ranging in cost from \$800 to \$1,500.

North Springfield, Mo.—Outlook very good. Architect S. B. Abbot reports in contemplation a wagon-factory building to cost \$20,000. Also street-car stables to cost about \$18,000. The following are under way: For Mr. D. D. Sheppard, a two-story frame villa, cost \$3,600. For Mr. M. A. Sombort, a one-story English cottage, to cost \$2,100. For Mr. T. McKibben, a one-story modern cottage, cost \$1,500. For Mr. Ed. Fay, a two-story suburban cottage, cost \$2,300.

Architect A. P. Wright reports: For Rexinger, Adams & Co., six one-story six-room cottages, cost \$1,200 each; C. E. Bunker, builder. For Henry Scholten, two-story seven-room dwelling, cost \$4,100; S. Browning, builder. Springfield R'y Co.'s car stable, one-story, brick, 60 by 150 feet, gravel roof, cost \$7,900; E. Rosenberry & Son, builders. For Jas. McCabe, two-story brick store building, 20 by 66 feet, cost \$3,200; C. E. Bunker, builder. For Wm. Carry, two-story brick store building, 20 by 66 feet, cost \$2,950; C. E. Bunker, builder. For Dunnegan & Bushnell, three two-story brick stores, 60 by 66 feet, cost \$9,100; C. E. Bunker, builder. For John Kelly, two-story brick store building, 18 by 100 feet, \$6,300; L. Browning, builder. Thayer Congregational Church, frame, 42 by 66 feet, cost \$4,000; Mr. Upton, builder. Christian Church at Bolivar, frame, 30 by 58 feet, cost \$5,300; G. W. Thompson, builder. For A. P. Wright, one-story six-room cottage, cost \$5,950; A. P. Wright, builder. All the above are under way.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect Sidney Smith reports business lively, but prospects for fall work are not now very promising. The following are now under way: For Henry Williams, a three-story brick, with terra cotta trimmings, 22 by 80 feet, cost \$6,000; Wentworth & Co., builders. For F. G. Rubles, a frame cottage, 26 by 48 feet, cost \$3,500. For T. M. Arnout, a frame cottage, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$2,400; P. Hendrickson, builder. For J. W. Shenrock, a frame cottage, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$2,200. For R. W. Patterson, a two-story and basement building, 22 by 66 feet, brick and terra-cotta, cost \$7,000; day work.

Architect C. F. Driscoll reports: For Mr. Thomas Murray, a five-story and basement block, 60 by 132 feet, cost \$20,000; under way. For Mr. J. N. Paul, at St. Paul, Neb., a two-story and basement building, 48 by 80 feet, cost \$9,000; projected. For School District No. 37, Douglass county, Neb., a two-story school building, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; projected. For School District No. 3, Douglass county, a one-story school building, 26 by 50 feet, cost \$2,500; under way.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Architect Edward Clark reports the following: For M. E. Church Society, at Agency City, Iowa, a brick and stone church, 38 by 54 feet, shingle roof, stained glass windows, audience and lecture rooms connected by sliding doors, cost \$3,800; J. S. Shadford, builder. For J. O. Hunnell, at Eldon, Iowa, a two-story brick store building, 28 by 64 feet, Milwaukee white brick, trimmed with stone and galvanized iron, gravel roof, to cost \$3,000; projected.

Rochester, Minn.—The foundation of the Third Ward School-house is being put in rapidly and is about ready for the furnaces. Mr. Butties has charge of the work. A 26 by 40 foot addition is being built at the poor farm. Improvements and additions are under way that will cost about \$3,000.

Salina, Kas.—Architects Krueger & Parker report the building outlook is excellent. Have commenced Catholic school building, 26 by 42 feet, two-story frame, with stone basement, cost \$4,000. For Mr. H. S. Hayward, two-story frame residence, 36 by 28 feet, cost \$3,000; projected; contract not let. For C. R. Underwood & Co., two-story brick mill, 36 by 36 feet, cost \$15,000; work commenced on foundations; John Nelson, contractor. For Hale Donnerger, at New Cambria, grain elevator, 32 by 64 feet, capacity 20,000 bushels, cost \$45,000; projected. For Mrs. Meyers, two-story frame dwelling, 16 by 32 feet, cost \$1,200; under way.

Silver Creek, Ky.—Prospect for building good. Architect C. S. Roop reports: For F. M. Arbuckle, tobacco barn, 40 by 80 feet, cost \$900. For Mrs. A. Bradus, tobacco barn, 40 by 50 feet, cost \$550. For S. H. Smith, tobacco barn, 44 by 120 feet, cost \$1,000. Also one, 40 by 120 feet, cost \$1,000. For Judge Breck, tobacco barn, 36 by 70 feet, cost \$600.

Sioux Falls, Dak.—Architect W. L. Daw has recently completed the Commercial Hotel building, four stories high, 70 by 100 feet, containing 100 sleeping apartments, cost \$40,000; E. L. Carter, builder.

Springfield, Mo.—Architect W. L. Foley reports an improvement on the outlook reported in July issue. Projected: For Mr. John Wall, at North Springfield, Mo., a three-story brick business block, 66 by 90 feet, to cost \$15,000. The following are under way: For Mr. Chas. Conlon, one-story frame cottage, cost \$1,500. For Mr. Thos. Kersey, one-story frame cottage, 30 by 30 feet, cost \$2,000; Thos. Conlon, builder of both the above. For the Springfield Electric Lighting Company, one-story brick building, 25 by 46 feet, cost \$2,500; H. B. Grubbs, builder.

St. Louis, Mo.—A general depression in business is being experienced here, and with the building trades it is exceedingly dull. Some of the architects have been compelled to discharge their office help. In asking the opinions of prominent men in the building lines, one is answered by all in about so many words, "It is very dull." Many, however, anticipate a lively fall business, and are making preparations for it.

Architect A. Druiding reports: For St. Mary's congregation, at Huntingburgh, Ind., a brick church building, 50 by 114 feet, in Gothic style, tower 130 feet high, cost \$18,000; work has just been commenced. For the Society of the Sacred Heart, on Prescott avenue, frame church building, 40 by 80 feet, cost \$4,500; just commenced. For the German Catholic congregation in Chippewa Falls, Iowa, brick church building, 50 by 90 feet, cost \$14,000; under way. For the Benedictine Sisters, at Ferdinand, Ind., a convent building, to cost \$50,000; under way; contract sub-let. For Society of the Immaculate Conception, at Ottoville, O., a church building, 66 by 165 feet, with seating capacity of 1,043, two towers, transept, cost \$40,000; under way. For the St. Francis Sisters of St. Louis, a school building, cost \$11,000. For Roesheim, St. Louis, a two-story stone front dwelling, to cost \$12,000.

Architect Chas. K. Ramsey reports: For Mr. I. P. Riddle, a modern brick residence, 35 by 70 feet, cost \$12,000; nearly finished. For Messrs. Wm. O. Gibson & Son, three-story brick, 25 by 75 feet, cutstone front, store with flats above, cost \$10,000; about finished. For Mr. W. P. Mullin, two-story brick dwelling, 33 by 58 feet, interior handsomely finished, cost \$10,000; ready for roof. For H. N. Hudson, two-story modern dwelling, 28 by 54 feet, cost \$7,000; first story up. Mr. Ramsey is building for himself a two-story frame dwelling 26 by 37 feet, cost \$3,000. Also making alterations and improvements to private residences of Mr. Daniel Catlin, Mr. J. C. Birge and Mr. Chas. F. Tatum.

Architect Geo. W. Pipe reports: For Mr. P. Grimes, two two-story and cellar frame dwellings, 16 by 41 feet, each to cost \$1,400; work about to be commenced. For Mr. Nelson, two two-story store buildings, 40 by 65 feet, and four two-story flats, 80 by 40 feet, on rear of same lot, fronting on side street, total cost of improvement \$15,000; projected.

Architect W. G. Gains reports: For Mr. K. L. Dunn, two-story brick, 22 by 61 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; contract sub-let. For Mr. Henry Hart, two-story frame, 20 by 47 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For Mr. Jos. E. Leroy, two three-story office buildings, each 28 by 60 feet, and to cost \$8,800; projected; receiving bids. Also preparing plans for two smaller store buildings and alterations.

Architect H. E. Peipers has just finished the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, a three-story brick, 40 by 80 feet, stock brick front with stone trimmings, cost \$10,000. Also stone front residence, 23 by 75 feet, for L. Raminski, cost \$7,000. Just completing the South St. Louis Turner Hall, two-story stock brick front, stone trimmings, 40 by 116 feet, cost \$7,000.

Architects Jas. Stewart & Co. are preparing plans for eight stone front residences, to cost \$6,000 each. For Mrs. Helen Mueller, two two-story bricks, twelve rooms, cost \$3,500. Also finishing the McLean building and the Neidringhaus building. Has also about completed Judge McKiegan's residence on Vandeventer place. The building has cost \$12,000. Mr. Stewart intends erecting an Eastlake residence for himself this fall.

Architect Chas. F. May has plans for a twelve-room tenement building for Mr. Herman Juergens, to cost \$4,500. Just finished, a three-story store and dwelling for Mr. John Oberreider, cost \$5,000, and an eight-room residence for Mr. Conrad Roeder, cost \$5,000.

Architects Geo. I. Barnett & Son are just completing the Britton A. Hill flats, on Olive street, just below Grand avenue. They are said for interior arrangement and convenience to be unrivalled in the city. Cost \$21,000.

Architect Isaac S. Taylor has completed the four buildings for the Mullanphy Association, on Eighteenth and O'Fallon streets.

Architect O. P. Koenig has on hand, for Mr. Solomon Marx, three two-story brick stores and tenements, cost \$3,000; Jos. Weis, builder.

Architect B. J. Goesse: For Mr. Joseph Tegschoff, five brick stores and tenements on St. Louis avenue, cost \$11,500; H. Brinkmeyer, contractor. For Mr. Wm. Waschmidt, two-story eight-room dwelling, with mansard roof, cost \$4,000; Louis Jaeger, contractor. For Elizabeth Schulte, two-story twelve-room dwelling, with mansard roof, cost \$8,500. For Mr. Chas. Braun, two-story ten-room brick tenement, cost \$3,750. For Elizabeth Mittelher, two-story tenements, twelve rooms, cost \$3,700.

Architect E. Mortimer has on hand for St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., two-story eight-room dwelling, cost \$3,000; J. H. Dunlap, contractor. For Mr. P. McGrath, two-story eight-room stone front dwelling, cost \$4,800.

Architect Jos. E. Truitt: For Mr. Chas. Walter, two two-story brick dwellings, twelve rooms, cost \$4,000. For Mr. John B. Glanice, two-story six-room brick dwelling, cost \$2,500.

At a meeting of the Building Committee plans were approved for the new Carr School, to consist of six rooms and a kindergarten, cost \$20,000.

Among the permits issued during the past month are the following: Dr. W. E. Richardson, two-story nine-room brick tenement, cost \$5,000; Eden Reed, contractor. Schindler Farrer, hall 44 by 90 feet, cost \$4,500; H. Wanscheffe, architect and contractor. Hueltman Bros., soap factory, 50 by 110 feet; F. Ueberle, architect, Wm. Herminghaus, contractor. Church of the Holy Communion, addition to stone church, cost \$2,000; F. D. Lee, architect, L. M. Ross, contractor. Com. Mut. Ins. Co., five-story brick store, 81 by 125 feet, cost \$50,000; C. E. Illsley, architect, F. C. Bonsack, contractor. Thos. Gugerty, two-story six-room brick, cost \$2,500; Gugerty, architect and contractor. Hubert Mueller, two-story ten-room, mansard roof, cost \$3,200; Aug. Stade, contractor. St. Louis Board of Public Schools, three-story six-room brick school, 64 by 38 feet, cost \$13,900; Wilhelm, architect, M. Britt, contractor. E. P. Dickson, two brick dwellings, two-story, cost \$3,000; Dickson, contractor. Domino Signiagi, brick and stone front dwelling, two-story, cost \$7,000; P. F. Meagher & Son, architects; contract sub-let. Hugh L. White, two brick dwellings, two-story, eight rooms, cost \$10,000; H. E. Isaacs, architect. John Ritter, two-story eight-room brick, cost \$4,000; W. C. Shafer, architect, H. Heitman contractor. Eugene Keleher, three-room brick, cost \$2,000; Kneuppel, contractor. J. W. Mueller, two-story six-room, mansard roof, cost \$4,000; Wm. Gahl, contractor. Jos. Baumgarten, two-story, sixteen-room tenement, cost \$4,000; Wm. Gahl, contractor. Mathias Obrecht, three brick tenements, two-story, eighteen rooms, cost \$5,900; W. C. Schafer, architect, A. Dietz, contractor. Jacob Hein, two-story twelve-room brick tenement, cost \$3,900; O. P. Koenig, architect, G. Boettinger, contractor. Nicholson Bros., two-story twelve-room double brick dwelling, cost \$3,200; Kuns, architect, H. Redmond, contractor. Mary S. Landecker, two-story six-room brick, cost \$3,450; Jno. Marquardt, contractor. German Presby-

terian Church, two-story, mansard roof, cost \$3,600; J. Lindsley, architect and contractor. Louis Kohlby, three two-story brick tenements, fifteen rooms, cost \$3,500; contract sub-let. Leo Nagel, two-story six-room brick and stone front dwelling, cost \$4,000; A. E. Cook, contractor. Schaefer Bros. & Powell, two-story warehouse, 48 by 145 feet, cost \$9,000; N. Resse, contractor. Schaefer Bros. & Powell, brick boilerhouse, 32 by 75 feet, cost \$4,000; N. Resse, contractor. James Verdin, two two-story bricks, twelve rooms, cost \$4,000; G. M. Theobolt, contractor. John W. McCullough, two-story six-room stone front, cost \$6,000; J. W. Grath, architect, N. Wickwire, contractor. Adolph Koelm, two tenements and stores, two-story, fifteen rooms, cost \$4,800; A. Beinke, architect, F. Tiemann, contractor. Thos. McNeary, addition to Uhlig's Cave hall, two-story, ten rooms, 18 by 115 feet, cost \$4,000; J. B. McElfrick, architect, — contractor. Mrs. M. Hahne, two-story, nine-room tenement, cost \$3,000; H. Brunt, contractor. Joseph Kaminski, two-story twelve-room tenement, cost \$3,000; Beckemeier & Reickmann, architects and contractors. Geo. Enger, two-story six-room brick dwelling, cost \$3,000; J. C. Brockmeier, contractor. Wm. Human & Bros., two-story twelve-room double tenement, cost \$4,200; L. Jaeger, contractor. Frank Deister, two-story twelve-room double tenement, cost \$3,700; G. M. Roeder, architect and contractor.

The following permits have been issued since August 13: S. H. Hoffman, two-story, eleven-room, brick dwelling, on South Delmar avenue, between Cabane and Vandeventer streets, cost \$9,700; S. H. Hoffman, architect and builder. John Gerst, two adjoining double brick tenements, on corner of Elliot and Mullanphy, two-story, cost \$7,300; B. J. Goesse, architect; Bothe & Rattermann, contractors. T. R. Vickory, two-story and mansard, ten-room dwelling, on Dickson street, between Garrison and Ewing streets, cost \$5,000; Kitchner & Brother, architects; McCormick & Son, contractors. H. Erbrugger, two adjoining two-story bricks, ten rooms, on Salisbury street, between Thompson and Glasgow streets, cost \$6,000; H. Erbrugger, builder. John Payken, two adjoining brick dwellings, two-story, sixteen rooms, on Cass avenue, between Hogan and Nineteenth streets, cost \$7,000; J. B. Goesse, architect; Adam Bauer, contractor. Frank Vollmer, two adjoining brick dwellings, two-story, twelve rooms, on Maffitt avenue, between Second Carondelet avenue and Dollman street, cost \$6,800; J. B. Goesse, architect; A. Bauer, contractor. Elizabeth Koenigskramer, three adjoining brick tenements, two-story and mansard, eighteen rooms, on Fourteenth street, between Hebert and Palm streets, cost \$7,000; H. Heitman, contractor. St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, brick college, two-story, nineteen rooms, 54 by 95 feet, on corner of Lucas street and Jefferson avenue, cost \$20,000; F. D. Lee, architect; S. M. Ross, contractor. Mrs. A. Pomeroy, two-story, nine-room, brick dwelling, on Delmar street, between Pendleton and Taylor streets, cost \$5,000; F. J. Capitain, architect; W. J. Hegel, contractor. John Cowhey, four adjoining brick tenements, twenty-four rooms, corner of Barton and Menard streets, cost \$9,000; W. C. Popp, contractor. J. F. Murphy, two-story, nine-room, stone front, stores and tenement, on Sheridan avenue, near Easton street, cost \$5,000; H. W. Kirchner, architect; P. Mulcahey, contractor. Jos. Schneider Brewing Co., brick stable, 40 by 176 feet, corner of Twenty-first and Papin streets, cost \$10,000; R. A. Berger, architect; contract sub-let. Dr. Bierwith, two-story, six-room, brownstone front, corner of Jefferson and Rutgers streets, cost \$5,500; Beinke & Co., architects; C. H. Poestner, contractor. St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., four adjoining brick tenements, two-story, twenty-four rooms, on Luckey street, between Grand and Spring streets, cost \$7,500; E. Mortimer, architect; J. V. Majors, contractor. F. C. Bonsack, two-story and mansard ten-room dwelling, on Russell street, between Compton and Louisiana avenues, cost \$7,000; F. C. Bonsack, builder. Schaefer Bros. & Powell, two-story warehouse, 63 by 145 feet, corner of Kosciusko and Barton streets, cost \$12,000; Nicholas Risse, contractor. A. P. Ghio, three-story, fourteen-room, store and tenement, on Eleventh street, between Pine and Olive streets, cost \$6,000; I. Taylor, architect; H. Braun, contractor. Dr. J. G. Steadman, two adjoining brick dwellings, on Pine street, between Leffingwell and Ewing streets, two-story and mansard, twenty rooms, cost \$16,000; Z. T. Knott, architect and contractor.

St. Paul, Minn.—There are ten brick stores under way on Dakota avenue, and five at the intersection of Seventh and Farquhar. A three-story brick hotel, costing between \$6,000 and \$7,000, has just been completed on Seventh near Farquhar. William Constans will soon commence a large brick block, 90 by 100 feet, and four stories high, next to the three-story block he erected on the corner of Seventh and Wacouta last year. He will raise his three-story block to a height equal to its new neighbor, the cost of the whole improvement being estimated at nearly \$40,000. Charles McDonald is clearing away the debris of the late fire on Seventh street near Wabasha, preparatory to the erection of a block of stores. In Auerbach & Hand's addition west of Rice street, and in the vicinity of Riley & Martin's planing-mill, within the last three months more than 300 small houses have been erected, and on Arlington Hills, within the same time, fully 250 residences of the humbler grade have been built. A number of the owners of handsome houses on Summit avenue are further beautifying their property by laying in front thereof walks of octagonal stone, the dark and light colors contrasting very prettily and the pave being smooth as could be asked. Commodore Davidson's new block, corner Fourth and Cedar streets, has been completed and is one of the most substantial and commodious structures in the city. The work of replacing the fire-proofing, replastering and repainting the Capitol building is about complete, as are the repairs in the caucus-room and adjoining corridors.

Architect H. S. Treherne reports: For Mrs. M. F. Eastman, double frame residence, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$4,500; under way; Dowling & Ruse, builders. For Mr. Byron P. Baker, frame residence, 25 by 45 feet, cost \$3,500; under way. For Mr. Benj. A. Provost, frame residence, 30 by 45 feet, cost \$3,500; under way; H. B. Larson, builder. For Mr. H. C. Davis, frame residence, 35 by 50 feet, cost \$4,500; under way. For Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace, mortuary chapel, 24 feet octagon, cost \$4,000; under way; J. H. Donohoe, builder. For Cyrus J. Thompson, double frame residence, 65 by 50 feet, cost \$11,000; under way; E. O. Erickson, builder. For Mr. W. C. Goforth, frame residence, 30 by 45 feet, cost \$3,000; projected. For Mrs. K. N. Whitney, frame residence, 50 by 55 feet, cost \$12,000; projected. For Mr. C. C. Jones, frame residence, 25 by 40 feet, cost \$3,000; projected. For Rev. P. B. Murray, frame church, 30 by 60 feet, cost \$3,500; projected. For Mr. Dan Elliott, brick hotel building, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000; projected. For D. I. Donovan, a brick church building, 30 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; under way. Among recent permits issued are the following: Charles Hoffman, two-story frame dwelling house, 32 by 62 feet, on the south side of Selby, and between Arundel street and Western avenue, cost \$4,100. Robinson & Carey, three-story frame warehouse, 50 by

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO.

77 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

Heat-Saving and Ventilating —GRATE.—

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 29, 1883.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying that the three ventilating grates of your make, which I have had in use the past winter, have given perfect satisfaction.

They have fully met your recommendation and come up to my expectations. They keep the rooms in which I use them supplied with a full supply of fresh air, creating a complete ventilation. This air being heated as it passes through the air chamber, pours into the room through the perforations at the top of the grate, bringing a supply of heat which, I think, more than doubles the radiating power of the fire itself.

The one whose operation I have observed personally most closely is in my study, a room about 18 by 28 feet in dimensions, which it keeps thoroughly warm and well ventilated.

Yours truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

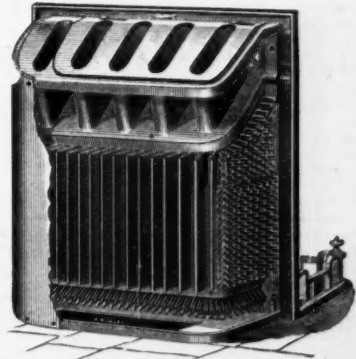
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 17, 1883.

MESSRS. E. A. JACKSON & BRO., New York. Dear Sirs: Your patent "Ventilating Grate," of the Oliver pattern, has fully met my expectations. To all the delights of an open fire it certainly adds the double advantage of economy of heat and perfect ventilation. Until our very cold weather I have been able to heat comfortably a large double room downstairs, and a good-sized room in second story with it, and with no greater expenditure of fuel than necessary for a common grate.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. LEE, M.D.

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ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 14, 1884.

E. A. JACKSON & BRO., New York. Gents: The grate purchased of you is placed in a sitting-room 18 feet square, and opening from it on the north by double doors is the parlor, 16 feet square, and on the south by double doors opens the dining-room, 14 feet by 16 feet, with eleven windows in the three rooms, extending from the sills or floor, 8 feet high, with ceilings 10 feet high, and all three rooms, with the canal coal in the grate, are nicely warmed and most perfectly ventilated by that one grate.

Very truly yours,

F. A. BENHAM, M.D.

100 feet, on the east side of the railroad, between Third and Fourth streets, cost \$4,200. R. C. Libby & Co., one-and-one-half-story frame lumber shed, 16 by 125 feet, on the south side of Cascade street, between Oneida and Duke streets, cost \$1,000.

Syracuse, Neb.—Architect Thomas Jones reports the building outlook is not good, although the good crops this season will make plenty of work in the country towns all through the State. At present engaged upon a two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 42 feet, for H. N. Carpenter, cost \$4,000. For Charles Marshall, a two-story cottage, 22 by 40 feet, cost \$900; and one-story frame cottage for Edward Andrews, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$750; M. Young, builder.

Weatherford, Tex.—The new courthouse is to be 38 by 100 feet and 113 feet high, and will cost \$60,000.

Wilmington, N.C.—Latimer Brothers intend building a \$150,000 hotel.

West Bay City, Mich.—Very quiet. Outlook not as bright as might be.

Architect D. P. Clark reports for Joseph Ischanner: A two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 60 feet, cost \$2,800; just completed; J. F. Sloat, builder. For Wm. Loose, three-story brick store building, 52 by 70 feet, Ohio stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$9,000; under way; Layton & Thompson, masons, Fred A. Peak, carpenter. For H. & H. S. Lewis, two-story brick store building, 24 by 60 feet, Ohio stone and black brick trimmings, cost \$6,000; Henry Willis, mason; Fred A. Peak, carpenter. Also Baptist church building, 52 by 70 feet, brick-veneered, containing auditorium, small chapel, choir and parlor rooms, cost \$5,500; under way; Wm. Partridge, mason; Wm. Wolverton, carpenter.

Yankton, Dak.—Architect Albert E. Cobby reports the following: The new addition to the Morrison Hotel is nearly completed. The building was commenced in the fall of 1883, but was not covered in before winter, therefore no inside work could be done before spring. The building is constructed of chalk rock, veneered with pressed brick and trimmed with galvanized iron. The size of the addition is 34 by 60 feet, three stories high, and making, with the hotel proper, a building 100 by 150 feet. The entire building is heated by steam, and the basement of the addition is fitted up with bath rooms for the purpose of using the magnetic water from an artesian well on the premises. The

basement also has a completely arranged system of Turkish baths. The addition, with a few changes on the old part, will cost when completed about \$12,000. Messrs. Thornton, Moulton & Co., contractors. The above firm have also under contract an addition to the Yankton courthouse, to cost when completed about \$10,000, from plans of Mr. Cobby. Plans have also been completed by Mr. Cobby for an \$8,000 dwelling for J. R. Sanborn, of Yankton. It will be finished throughout with yellow pine, heated by steam and plumbed for hot and cold water; it is to be built of Yankton pressed brick and trimmed with galvanized iron; style, Italian; Messrs. Thornton, Moulton & Co., contractors. Mr. Cobby also has plans on the board for three store buildings for Messrs. Dudley, Ritchie & Gross, hardware dealers, 75 by 100 feet, two stories and basement, pressed brick, galvanized iron trimmings. There are a great many smaller buildings under way, such as cottages, etc., ranging in cost from \$500 to \$1,500.

Youngstown, O.—At a special meeting of the Board of Education, August 22, a committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine the plans submitted by architects for a new school building in the Fifth ward, reported in favor of the designs presented by Architect C. H. Owsley, which specify for a \$9,500 building. The only change that the committee advise in the original plan is that stone be used for window and door caps instead of brick. A minority report, submitted by Mr. Hugh King, favored the designs submitted by Architect W. B. Ellis. The majority report was adopted after a spirited discussion, and a committee was appointed to suggest such changes in the plans as might be thought necessary.

[We do not know what kind of men this committee is composed of, nor do we wish to question their architectural ability, still we do hope they will have a care not to place their city's name upon the long list of those that have allowed their public buildings to be almost ruined by "a committee appointed to make suggestions to the architect."—E.D.S.]

York, Neb.—Outlook for fall work is not very encouraging. Some very fine buildings are projected and will be erected some time during the coming winter.

Architect W. H. Bell reports: for Mr. G. Wild, Gothic cottage, 30 by 40 feet, cost \$2,000; nearly completed; Morgan & Green, builders. Mr. J. Eagleson, one-and-one-half-story Gothic cottage, 28 by 32 feet, cost \$1,400; just commenced; O. Washburn, builder. For Mr. M. Beaver, cottage, 20 by 36 feet, cost \$1,200; just commenced.

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Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for State Capitol Building," and addressed to the Board of Capitol Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Gov'r, and Ex-Off. Ch'n Commission.

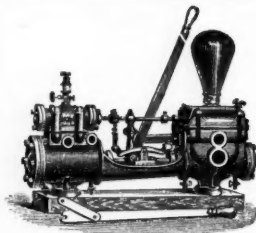
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