

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Vol. IV.

No. 3

OCTOBER, 1884.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

Construction, Decoration and Furnishing

IN THE WEST.

PRICE \$1.75 PER YEAR.

(\$2 FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.)

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager.

R. C. McLEAN, Managing Editor.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.

17 TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

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 4 Supplement.

ARCHITECT GURDON P. RANDALL, one of the oldest of Chicago architects, died on the 20th ult. at his early home in Northfield, Vt., whither he had gone to regain health, which had been failing for some time. The remains were brought to Chicago and interred at Rosehill. Architect Randall commenced his architectural studies in the office of Ashar Benjamin, of Boston, and at the age of thirty removed to Chicago where, during a term of 34 years, he had become perhaps more widely known throughout the West than any other architect. His work was especially in the line of school houses and churches and also court houses of which he built a large number, some in distant states. He was the first architect to build churches in the much favored and copied amphitheatre style, his originating this style in the Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago giving him a wide celebrity as a church architect. Beside being an architect of wide information and an honor to his profession, Mr. Randall was a man of sterling worth, his broad nature and genial temperament drawing to him friends wherever he went, and his upright character securing to him a reputation for honesty and integrity that was always beyond reproach. As an architect of the old school, always true to the principles of his art, and designing with a broad and positive expression, his works will long stand as examples of the thorough work of a thorough man. His upright life will cause him to be deeply mourned by his brother architects, with many of whom he was most intimate in the early days of Chicago. His intelligence and ability is a loss to the entire architectural profession.

GRATIFYING indeed are the communications we are constantly receiving from architects in regard to the coming convention for the purpose of forming a Western Association of Architects; not alone from individuals but from local organizations, each with a hearty indorsement of the movement and a wish at least to be present on that occasion. Our contemporary, the *American Architect*, gives us words of encouragement, for which we as well as the entire profession in the west cannot but be grateful. Their suggestion regarding the attendance of Eastern architects is most kindly received, and the profession in the west will heartily welcome any who may be inclined to visit Chicago upon the twelfth of November. In our November edition such plans as have been perfected will be published, and meanwhile architects are earnestly requested to send in to this office any thoughts they may have regarding the needs of the profession in the west, and any suggestions that may prove of benefit will be gladly received. An examination of our news columns of the past few months will indicate some of the remarkable examples of architecture now under process of construction in Chicago, and it will amply pay any architect to visit the city, aside from the important object that is calling the profession together. Many architects have in person spoken favorably of the movement, and expressed an intention to attend, but have failed to send in their names for enrollment. As this is quite necessary in order to perfect arrangements, they would greatly favor us by an early response.

ARCHITECTS have seen the value of the suggestion of Architect Henry Lord Gay in regard to an architectural drawing exhibit, and are writing from all sections to secure space. There seems to be an inclination to send perspectives only, and this may be through a misunderstanding of the intention of the exhibit, but the plans and elevations of structures are greatly desired, as well as the more ornamental but, if anything, less practical perspective drawing. Among the applications for space is one from the architectural department of the Champaign, Ill., university, the desire being to show the visiting architects the work done in that department of the school. The time for preparation of the exhibit is short and architects should apply at once, stating as near as possible what they expect to contribute in the way of drawings.

THE State Council of France, at Paris, has passed an ordinance limiting the height of buildings in that city. The ordinance provides that the height of buildings be governed by the legal width of the public thoroughfare. For buildings on a line with the street, the height to include cornice and other ornamental work in line with the face of the front walls, the limit allowed is a height of 39 feet for those buildings on streets under 25 feet wide, a height of 38 feet 9 inches for those on streets from 25 feet to 29 feet wide, a height of 58 feet 6 inches for those on streets from 29 feet to 65 feet, a height of 65 feet for those on streets 65 feet wide or over. In buildings the fronts of which are back from the line of the street, the height may be 48 feet, 58 feet or 65 feet, under the condition that the space between the building and the street, added to the width of the street, will have a width of 25 feet, 31 feet or 65 feet respectively. It is also provided that no building be more than seven stories in height above

the basement, and that basements be not less than 9 feet between floor and ceiling. These regulations do not apply to public structures or private buildings of a monumental character, or those for the advancement of the arts, science or industry. The administration can authorize certain modifications in the cases of private buildings upon the request of the superintendent of private buildings and the approval of the secretary of the interior.

CANADA, and particularly the province of Ontario, is rapidly developing its resources, and in the line of building it is fast assuming a rank with cities of equal size in the United States. Without making invidious comparisons, the manner of building there can be favorably commented upon, and though much of the best work has been designed by American architects the honest and intelligent construction is creditable to the Canadian contractors. The government architect, Mr. Fuller, is a gentleman well qualified to control the public building of the Dominion, his work in the United States upon the capitol building at Albany being on a par with that of his later creations, of which the Parliament buildings at Ottawa are creditable examples. At Hamilton a custom-house is being erected which displays the resources of Ontario in the line of building stone; the material, which is from the Credit Valley, being a rich brown-stone. It is to be regretted that the custom of fireproofing buildings has not obtained to any appreciable extent in the Dominion. There are but two fireproof structures in Canada, one in Toronto and one in Montreal, while the custom-house at Hamilton referred to, costing \$350,000, with its magnificent stone walls and brick division walls, is being constructed with an interior wholly of wood. An additional \$100,000 would have given the people a building wholly fireproof and one of the finest buildings in the Dominion. Another building that should be mentioned in this connection is that of the Canada Life Insurance Company, at Hamilton, by Architect Waite, of Buffalo. It is built of Connecticut brown-stone, and in exterior detail and interior arrangement and finish is a model building. While the cost of building is governed by the public, the architect and the builder can do much toward introducing new ideas and improvements, and it is due to the future of that country that is daily growing in population and in enterprise, a republic in everything but the name, that the building in every particular should be fully up to the latest improvements in design and construction.

IT seems that although the United States first introduced the telephone, and especially those for long distances, Europe has not been slow to see its advantages. The long distance wires in England and Ireland have been strung on government poles and subject to a ten per cent tax. This is now abolished and there is a prospect of a decided revival in telephone interests. Mr. J. Malcolm Gilles, manager of the *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, recently visited the United States, for the purpose of seeing the best systems in operation here. In Chicago he found the center of telephonic use, where subscribers aggregate 3,200 against about 2,000 in the New York exchange, and at the Electrical exposition at Philadelphia he found all the best inventions in the line of telephone work. It is a singular fact that while numerous inventions have improved the service in the line of transmitters, key boards, etc., the last patent on the telephone proper was issued in 1877, and Mr. Gilles will take little back with him that has not already been introduced in Europe. The practical operation of telephone lines for a greater distance than 100 miles is still in the future, though lines have been experi-

mentally worked for a thousand miles, showing that the possibilities are as great as those of the telegraph in its infancy, which period may describe the present stage of the long distance telephone.

THE bridge question which incorporates both the rights, privileges and moneyed interests of the trades interested in river traffic, and the convenience and rights of the public, has at last received the attention of that excellent body, the Citizens' Association. In the report just issued by the committee on street railways and bridges, Messrs. Owen F. Aldis and Edwin Lee Brown, which is an exhaustive consideration of the entire question, these gentlemen show a remarkable knowledge of the existing state of things, and advise practical remedies as well. Upon the bridge system, to which we have more than once directed public attention, and toward the remedy of which we are glad to have the valuable aid of the Citizens' Association, the committee report as follows:

The conviction that the Chicago river has seen its most serviceable days in commercial sense is fast gaining ground, and citizens are hoping that the bridges may become fixed and permanent. This can not be accomplished within ten years. The lumber trade perceives that the change is necessary, and the warehousemen look for the site of an outer harbor along the lake shore. It will not be long before the river traffic will be confined to unmasted barges; its banks lined with commercial buildings, and with car-tracks and appliances for rapid transfer, the river shall become the best street in the city for the movement of heavy goods. * * * The street obstructions caused by the bridges, cannot be tolerated many years longer. New bridges in contemplation should be kept free from railroad tracks. * * * The following gives an idea of the traffic over the bridges in one day. September 10, going west over the Madison street bridge between 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock at night, there were 9,530 pedestrians, 881 horse-cars, and 1,671 other vehicles. Going east, there were 10,825 pedestrians, 600 horse-cars, and 1,354 vehicles. The bridge was opened 33 times, and 23 steam and 22 sailing vessels passed. The number of persons in horse-cars is estimated at 53,430, and on other vehicles at 6,050, making a total of 79,835 passengers who passed over. The greatest number of persons detained going west was 65 at 8:32 in the morning. The time of detention was six minutes and a half; the greatest number of vehicles detained going west was 40 of which 7 were street cars, at 5:27 o'clock in the evening; time of detention four minutes and a half. Going east the greatest detention of pedestrians was 200 at 8:30 in the morning, and of vehicles, 33, the detention being six minutes and a half.

These figures show without need of comment the extent of the bridge nuisance, and the suggestions of the Citizens' committee should be carried out. It is admitted that the first stage in the change will be in the way of stationary bridges, but the future must look to a harbor and docks in the lake, and the river a magnificent boulevard that will not only add to the traffic facilities of the city, but enhance the value of the adjacent property; a matter that should satisfy the interested owners of dock property along its banks. The work of these gentlemen of the Citizens' committee cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of Chicago.

WE reiterate our statement of last month in regard to the differences existing between the plumbers and the manufacturers that an amicable settlement will conserve the best interests of all. As yet the public have not been injured to any appreciable extent, but while the contention lasts the manufacturer is prevented from doing as much business with the plumber, and the plumber is prohibited by his association from over-stepping any of its rules. The latest phase is one that will directly benefit the public, and that is the evident tendency of plumbers to turn to their inventive faculties, and, from their practical knowledge of the wants of the trade, produce additional conveniences in the plumbing line which will place them in a more independent position toward the manufacturer as well. This the manufacturers cannot afford to allow while the plumber will still need the use of those inventions which the manufacturers now existing as such can supply. While we do not attempt to say how the idea of having manufacturing plumbers will strike the National Association of Plumbers, we do see a vast number of reasons why these two bodies should bend all their efforts towards a satisfactory settlement, their interests being so identical that either is injured by the existing controversy. We hope that this thought will have the earnest attention and decisive action of the convention which will meet on the 15th inst. at St. Louis.

ANOKA, a city of about three thousand inhabitants, situated about fifteen miles from Minneapolis, was entirely destroyed by fire a month ago, the loss reaching upwards of \$700,000, and is already about one-third rebuilt. The city was the site of the Washburn flouring mills, and though it is not decided to rebuild these, the enterprising citizens are rapidly following the example of Chicago in '71, and a new city will rise from the ashes of the old. In fact the city for the past month has been a Chicago in miniature, as she looked in the days directly following the great conflagration. As the losses have been fully met in the majority of cases by the fire-insurance companies, the fire will soon be only a thing of the past, and will afford another example of the resistless quality of western enterprise and pluck.

INCENDIARISM seems to have become epidemic in the beautiful city of Cleveland; yet while the citizens seem to be active in their measures for the protection of property in the appointing of special police and even the forming of a vigilance committee, the thought comes to us, that her chief danger does not lie among her vast lumber yards, though millions of dollars of property have been consumed by incendiary fires, but in the peculiar position of the reservoirs of the Standard Oil Company. It is no uncommon sight to see oil running across the public streets from these works, and the topography of the city is such that their burning would send a wave of burning petroleum rolling to the river, where it would spread and the entire city be menaced, indeed, if not entirely consumed. How these works, more terrible than the largest powder magazine in the country in their destructive quality, came to be built in such a position, cannot be imagined, but with the warning already received and the evident incapacity of the city police to entirely protect property from fire, the citizens should make a decided demand for their removal, as the public safety is always of more importance than the financial interests of a private corporation.

ALL reforms work slowly, but no reform has wound its slow length along to such an extent with so little practical result as the abatement of the smoke nuisance. In Chicago the efforts to procure a clear atmosphere have led to some peculiar conditions. First came a city ordinance prohibiting the producing of smoke, and rendering owners of furnaces of any description liable to a fine. Then came a season when the law was ignored, and when action was forced by the public press excuses and evasions were allowed, and the last phase seems to be the recommendation of a certain "consumer" by the city, and while the use of any other complies with the law, the public are inclined to put them on, whether they use them or not, as they are assured that the fact of purchase will be a guarantee that they will not be further molested. This is better than no burner at all, and there is less smoke produced, but it is a singular thing to see the city government go behind the law and look at the furnace and not at the smoke-producing chimney. What we wish to point out is that there are many good, though there are no absolutely perfect devices. The best we have seen are not the most expensive, and that all furnaces should be provided with a good consumer as an economic measure outside of the law and the non-production of smoke. A good consumer will save fuel, and the proper way for the manufacturer to do is, not to listen to the recommendations of any solicitor, be he the owner of a consumer or a city officer, but examine the furnaces and chimneys of his neighbors, ask owners and engineers regarding them, and

after full investigation and careful study of the conditions to be met in size and character of the furnace, the quality of the fuel burned, and last but not least, the sentiments of the engineer, who can make best of burners useless if he tries, choose that which best suits the case. When he has done this see that his neighbor does likewise, and then the air will be clear as it is in the heart of the city on Sunday.

Walls and Ceilings.

BY FRANCIS LE BARON.

THE wise old saw tells us that "walls have ears;" if they had tongues as well, we should be deafened by the outcry of their protest against the æsthetic decoration (desecration) that is plastered and daubed and piled upon them to the utter destruction of comfort, good taste, grace, beauty and refinement.

We have our house built,—it may be in Queen Anne style, with its pseudo-classic prettinesses, pettinesses and vulgarities;—or castellated-Gothic, with a draw-bridge over the street gutter, a man in paper armor with a penny trumpet to sound the approach of visitors and signal the fall of the port-cullis when necessary, and some poor old palmer, with scallop-shell on shoulder, pottering round the curb-stone, telling his beads; or it may have the grace, the beauty, the symmetry of the Italian-Gothic Renaissance, or imitate a Greek temple or Egyptian tomb, or be of the dry goods-box or Saratoga-trunk pattern, large, square, with holes pierced in it for windows, and compartments for lunch-box, night-dress, dinner-toilet, etc., or perhaps it is in the Front-step style, so prevalent in Chicago, where the grand, high, monumental structure of the front steps is the chief feature, and the house is added as an after-thought.

But whatever be the style of house, when it is finished there are the walls and ceilings staring down upon us in dumb, hard whiteness, and demanding with aggressive iteration, "What will you do with us?" In the answer to this question lies the whole art of decoration.

"Chacun a son goût" was a good rule for the immortal old woman, who kissed her cow; it is a good rule, also, *with reservations*, for the decoration of walls and ceilings. The gist of the French proverb lies in that one word, "*goût*" (taste) in which the French people are preëminent. Go with your own, individual taste to an artist decorator, and advise with him as to material, as to combinations of color, as to the thousand and one things that go to make an elegant home, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory. Use your own taste, and outgrow its results, and try again, and you will have endless satisfaction. We went once on a time to a gentleman's house to see one of Turner's paintings; it was the only painting in the house, and the gentleman explained this apparent singularity and incongruity in a very elegantly appointed home, by saying: "This is the first picture of my third collection; I have outgrown two collections and sent them to auction." His taste had grown with the use of it, increased knowledge had changed and modified it, and yet it had given him perpetual satisfaction. He had enjoyed his collections until he outgrew them, then he had put them aside and made others by the light of a wider knowledge.

Tinting is not to be despised, it makes the house cheerful, and gives a good background for pictures and furniture. Soft rose-gray walls, with rose tinted ceiling, make a pleasant combination. When Whistler painted his rooms in white and bright yellow, the canons of taste were violated, and an outcry of dissent went up through the whole art-world, but he held his ground, and so conquered the canons, and to-day when he decorates in warm gray and flesh-color, his knowledge and good taste are conceded on all sides.

From calsomining we come to papering, and here a wide field opens before us. Wall-paper gives you more for your money than any other form of decoration, and its great beauty cannot be denied. At the cost of a few dollars your walls and ceilings are changed from a dull waste of grim whiteness to fields of soft color and harmonious form. The paper-designers draw their inspiration from all things in earth and heaven, the stars, the snow-flakes, the crystals, the vines and flowers, landscape and architecture, the blue expanses of air, the ærial depths of space, the glories of cloud and sunset, as well as the wide stretches of mountain heath and green meadow, they catch form and color from them all, and, fused in the fires of genius, they come forth like refined gold to beautify the walls and ceilings of our homes. Design has made an immense stride forward, in this direction. It is not many years since the colors and patterns of cheap papers were hideous, and the more important rooms of a house were covered with the heavy velvet and flock papers, dark green, deep maroon, dull crimson; they acted like a pall upon the spirits, like the cloud of ashes that fell from Vesuvius on Herculaneum and Pompeii; the green poisoned us with its arsenic; we groped in the darkness of the

maroon; moths corrupted them, and we all breathed freer when they were scraped off our walls and flung away. Then it was that the house-keeper rejoiced in a blue room, a crimson room, a red room, the paper giving the key note, and everything else, even to the soap in the soap-dish, following after. But we have changed all that, all tastes can now be suited excepting bad taste. You can, if you choose, paper your room in pale olive-green tints with a sunflower in the corner, a frieze of peacock feathers, an Easter lily preaching æsthetics from its pulpit of the book-case, with a brass warming-pan suspended over the mantel, and the sofa-cushion turned lining-up, because its silk and flowers do not "compose" well, or you can choose flowers galore, and vines rich as the grape, or delicate as the cypress or the passion vine. You can have your paper embossed in pale cream tints with golden star or flower, with frieze of delicate tea roses; or you can have, on dull gold ground, damask and blush, and cloth-of-gold in all their vivid splendor. If you are cultivated to that artistic point that you "do not wish nature in art" then you can select from all conventional forms. Or if you are still in the barbarism of nature, you can have flowers that seem to breathe perfume, and leaves that the wind seems to lift. And just here comes in that great battle, fought through all time, between the supporters of the conventional and the advocates for the natural. "Decorative art must not be pictorial," cries one side, and "Why not, forsooth?" answers the other, and proceeds to draw up its line of battle, headed by the greatest wall-and-ceiling decorators the world has known. Here is the battle-cry, the proclamation of the conventionalizers, and it is a good and strong one, entirely convincing till you hear the other side. I take the statement of their principles from a little book published in London, called "How to Decorate." Most people know that there are two very distinct manners of painting; these are usually called decorative and natural. Natural art refers to that manner of painting when the artist takes everything direct from nature; he tries to copy what he sees as correctly as he can, and calls in the aid of perspective, foreshortening and aerial effects, and especially he strongly accentuates light and shadow. This is, in fact, the sort of painting usually seen in pictures, in which each object stands not against a mural back-ground, but detached and apart, with the air all around it, the picture represents a series of planes converging and vanishing toward the horizon. This is obviously unsuited to mural decoration, in which objects are represented on one plane.

Decorative art allows every scope for beauty of form and of color, but dispenses with aerial effects, and to a great degree with shadows. The wall behind the painting is understood to be there; there is no attempt at deception in any way. The outlines are all most carefully drawn, and are accentuated by a decided line of color of some warm, dark tint all around each object. Chiaroscuro would be as much out of place as perspective, carried to any marked point; though in all drawing, however flat, a knowledge of the laws of perspective must be useful. Flowers (of course single ones are infinitely preferable) should be drawn with great attention to structural form, but should be treated in a conventional manner, *i. e.*, with a certain amount of stiffness and regularity, not rambling about as the plant from which they are copied may have elected to do. In short, decorative art, though it refers to nature, does not copy exactly all that it finds there, but selects what is best adapted to its purpose. This regularity, with the absence of strong lights and shadows, and with the few colors employed (at least at one time), may seem calculated to render art that is severely decorative also somewhat monotonous and uninteresting, but this will not be found to be the case in practice. Variety is not always charming, it is quite capable of jarring. No one would admire a sentence supposed to be English, but interlarded with French and Italian, and with, perhaps, a word or two of German thrown in. There is a repose, very grateful to the nerves in this conventional art, and in these few subtly contrasted colors, and restful quiet in art is a very high quality and is especially needed and prized in these days of bustle and scurry.

One hears a great deal about "flatness" in decorative art, but that does not mean distortion; the absence of strong light and shadow, and of perspective, and the broad edging lines, will make objects flat enough without squared-out drawing. It will be seen that though in some respects decorative art may seem simpler than natural art, it yet demands most careful and correct draughtsmanship, there being no vapors or dark shadows to hide careless drawing; any mistakes are distinctly visible. It will be admitted also to be much more suited to wall decoration than its sister art. There need be no rivalry between the two, their aims are so very distinct; there is also no reason for despising decorative art, or looking on it as merely a handicraft. It may not hold out the great prizes to its students that pictorial art is able to do; it has no galleries or academies in these days, but many a city in Italy can show its greatness, and its antiquity is beyond dispute. The thoughts and lives of men, and the histories of the world have been written in decorative-art characters from the earliest ages; this has been the unspoken tongue of

every nation, conveying ideas, as it does, from the eye to the mind; as a child understands pictures before he understands spoken words.

Decorative art is no child's play, invented in these latter days to beguile a few weary "æsthetes;" it is incorporated with, and it has given outward form to some of the greatest events in the world's history; it shows how from all ages the love of beauty has struggled to express itself, and the very art itself, in some countries—in Egypt, for instance—was a religion. All may worship at this temple now, though all cannot be priests; but on each one who approaches art reverently, knowing her to be something more than the amusement of a few idle hours, she will freely bestow delights that never weary, showing subtlest forms of beauty in unexpected places, giving to her followers eyes to see and hearts to understand.

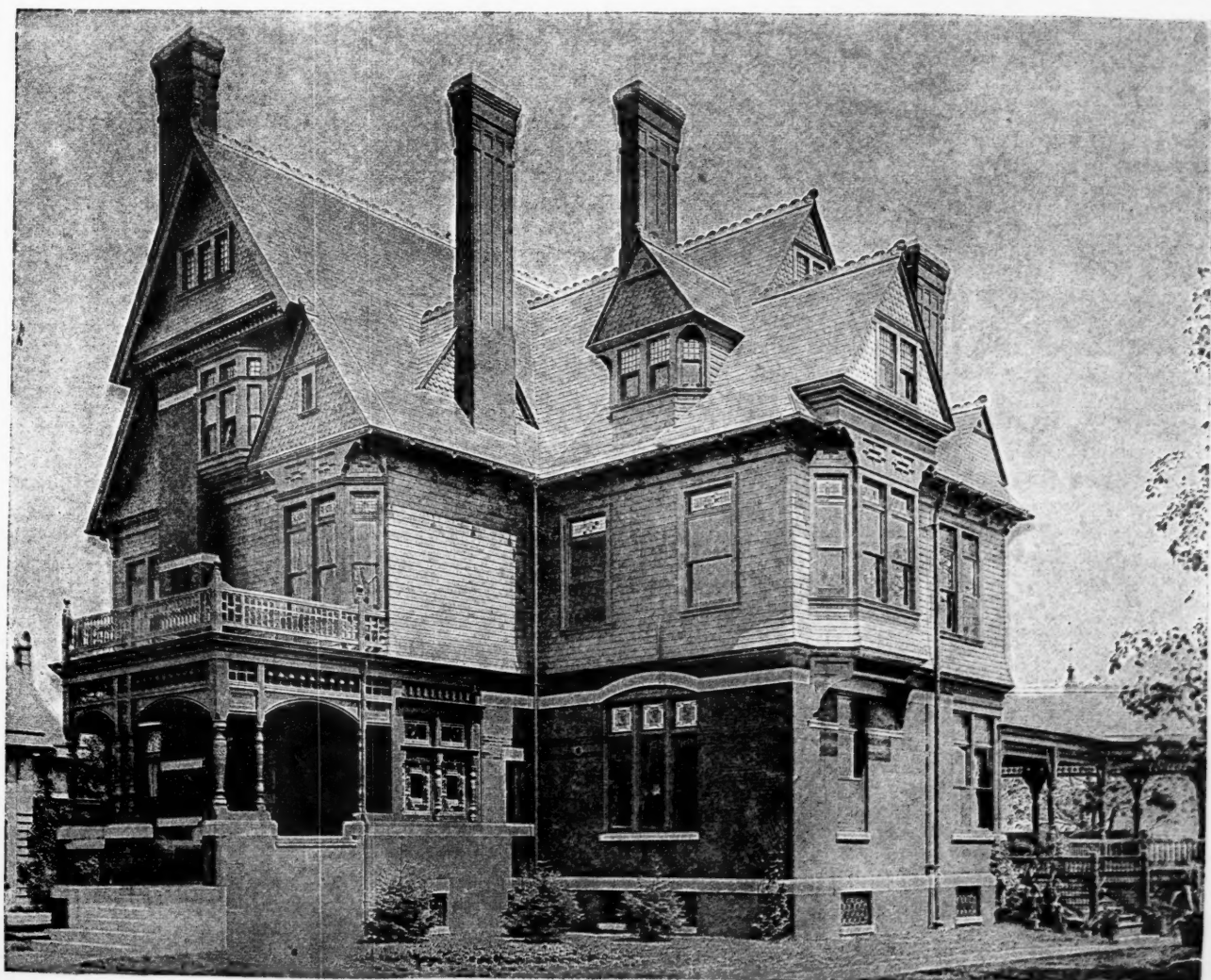
Thus far the proclamation of the army of conventionalism: but the hosts of the opposing army, the army of nature, form their line of battle and charge with overwhelming power. All art, they say, is one, and all art is decorative art. You call a wall without decoration a "dead wall," but frame a picture and hang it thereon, and it ceases to be a dead wall through the life of the decoration placed there, the picture becomes a wall decoration. The simplest tinting strikes the key note of wall and ceiling decoration, and from that we pass up through the richness of oil colors, the iris tints of glass, the prettiness and comfort of paper hangings, the shine of tile, the shimmer of silk, the sheen of satin, the glow of velvet, the magnificence of stamped and gilded leather, the gorgeousness of cloth-of-gold, the glitter of silver tissue, the splendor of polished marble, and the wonders of Persian, Arabic and Turkish design, up to the last and final note in this grand gamut, to the work of those great masters, who used all their cunning of eye and hand, all their skill and knowledge, all the inspiration of their genius, to beautify the walls and ceilings of churches, palaces and homes, and who have left these mural decorations, these glorious pictures, these divine and immortal works for the wonder and admiration of all centuries to come. Not one great decorator has ever conventionalized. They have all followed nature as humble disciples and imitators. If we look at the grand age of mural decoration we shall find that pictorial treatment was the rule. The three supreme wall decorators were the Greek Phidias, who sculptured the frieze of the Parthenon; Michael Angelo, who awed the world with his "Last Judgment," and Raphael, whose "Transfiguration" is considered the greatest picture of the world. Michael Angelo was called a giant, Raphael an angel, and Phidias a god. This is the range of wall and ceiling decoration, from the brush of the caldroner to the chisel of a god, in purpose a unit, in variety of treatment infinite. Beside the immortal three, there are other grand leaders to marshal the hosts of the opposing army. A crowd of brilliant men, most of them wall-decorators, gathered around Cosmo de Medici, the two Lippi were there, and the two Piselli, there were Masaccio, Binozzo and Ghirlandajo. All Florence caught the spirit of the Medici and the genius of Donatello, Brunelleschi and Ghiberti lighted Italy and shone throughout the world. Giotto's frescoes decorated the walls of the Campo Santo, and Leonardo de Vinci painted his masterpiece, the "Last Supper," on the walls of the convent of Santa Marie delle Grazie, at Milan. Perrigino frescoed the Vatican for Pope Sextus V. and all these pictorial wall-decorations are left for our admiration and imitation. Do they not teach us to do our best? If it be conventionalized work, then let us conventionalize, but if the artist power be upon us then let us use it in that higher work of which the great masters have set us the example. It takes taste and feeling to put into a ceiling the flush of sunset, or the gray distance of twilight with the stars gleaming through; but let not the man who can do only this, sneer at the master who can make that ceiling an open gate of heaven, through which we see the ranks of angels and the great white throne.

There was a time when we found Moorish rooms in a Moorish house, and Persian rooms in a Persian house, and Gothic rooms in a Gothic house, and Queen Anne and colonial rooms in Queen Anne and colonial houses, and classic rooms in Greek houses, but now that our houses unite all styles of architecture, to go through them is like a journey 'round the world. We step from Japan to the Alhambra, from Persia to Egypt, from Queen Anne to the first empire, and rush all the way down the centuries as we go from our vestibule to our dining room. It is amusing, this living in museums, and we can only say again, *Chacun a son goût*.

There are many men in Chicago far richer than were the Medici, either Cosmo or Lorenzo, and yet Cosmo de Medici formed Italian taste, and Lorenzo (called "The Magnificent") made Florence the art school of the world. Why not some Lorenzo the Magnificent here, who will be great enough to use his money for great purposes, and make Chicago famous by using his "rascal counters" for noble ends; to encourage artists, to bring into the city's coarseness the beauty and refinement of a great school of decoration?



RESIDENCE FOR MRS. TERRY, MILWAUKEE.—E. T. MIX & CO., Architects, Milwaukee.



RESIDENCE FOR CHAS. L. COLBY, MILWAUKEE.—M. A. ROBERTS, Architect.

Genius in Architecture.

PAPER No. II.

BY JOHN CLIFFORD, ARCHITECT.

THERE are few things in the history of architecture more strikingly suggestive of its scope and capabilities than the sentiments of veneration which animate its votaries, for no other art cherishes such memories and keeps embalmed so many glorious traditions. No force of habit dulls the charm that hovers round those architectural monuments bearing record of the genius of centuries, as if the glow of beauty which pervades their details became the transparent raiment in which their architects imprisoned and transfused their thoughts. There is a sacredness and inspiration about them in which the feelings and achievements of generations are faithfully reflected. The dexterity of the hand, the grace and symmetry of the consummate artist are ever present in their graceful outlines. There is a charm and sorcery in the chaste austerity of their composition, which clearly indicates that they would be labor without inspiration, mechanism without artistic merit, unless the soul of art found an abiding place in the fervid imaginations of their architects. For such great triumphs art owes the debt of centuries. A rough stone touched by the hand of genius, and the wars of Homer are fought before one's eyes, while life and death, and man's sighs and sorrows, commingling with the roar of battle, are vividly transferred from time to space. With the true artist, conception is always immeasurably superior to the power of execution—the visible forms in which he clothes his ideas are always subordinate to the inspiring impulse. His knowledge of art should be as expansive as the heavens, as illimitable as eternity in its comprehensiveness. From the vagaries of the dethroned reason to the unalloyed pleasures of the lofty mind, from the ambition of the conqueror to the clumsy glee of the clown, from the highest altitude of human triumph to the depths of human despair—the true artist should comprehend all with a temperament strongly impregnated with the spirit of his age. It is in great conceptions like this, that life is imparted to the cold marble, and that the sentiments of humanity are made oracular in stone. Inspiration must underlie all great architectural efforts, as the skeleton underlies the beauty of the human form. Art, if anything, should be the perpetual uplifting of the beautiful in the sight of the multitude—the adoration of that chastity and symmetry, both moral and material, which are invariably ignored in the conflicts and stormy contentions of life. Those who truly love art care little for fame, but pursue their course with a fervor and buoyancy of spirit that commands the destiny they crave. Architecture is protean, sorcerer and slave, sovereign and servant at the same time. It was only when art was animated by higher vision and nobler grasp that it supplanted the idolatry of nature. Solomon's love of gold lent its color to the visions of the recluse of Patmos, as the vulgar instincts of a horde of predatory adventurers, lent their hue to the imaginary figments of the Apocalypse. The web and woof of the looms of Syria, the Tyrian purple, the gems of Persia, the spoils of Babylon, tinged the vision of the early Christians, who enclosed the symbol of the Deity in gilded tabernacles, in the belief that they themselves in the distant future would enjoy eternal life in mansions blazing with precious stones. These sentiments tainted all arts and religions for centuries. They vulgarized the Transfiguration, corrupted life, debased every phase of manhood, from the hero to the street vender, imparted the colors of the rainbow to the wings of cherubims, and clothed with tinsel the messenger of life and death. This unpardonable vulgarism can be logically traced to the misapplication of the principles of art, and pervades every epoch of the dawn of Christianity. It had no idea of the fitness of things, and, worst of all, it had no conception of nature. Art ought to be incapable of such degradation, and should never be compelled to sin against the laws of symmetry and beauty, which gave it form. Men called it tawdriness, who could not see that it was something worse, until the vigor and opulence of the Renaissance imparted to it a splendor and versatility of position that restored the living principle by which the aspirations of the intellect were exalted.

No one who has reviewed the stormy passions of an ardent and imaginative manhood can fail to combine with a reverence for the past a perception of the beauty of edifices which bear the most glowing attestation to the supremacy of Italian genius. What matters it that Bramante, Buonarroti and Brunaleschi toiled to attain the highest degree of excellence in art while surmounting the summit of human infirmities, their names will only perish with the extinction of historic record. What matters it that Serlio perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, or died upon a peaceful bed, for his Hotel de Ville, in Paris, was the most indisputable auxiliary to his renown. The great Ghiberti was nurtured in an atmosphere impregnated with the beauty and majesty of art. He it was who revived the true artistic spirit that breathed a veneration for antiquity, and which, up to his time, had been stifled and extinguished under the first principles of Christian bigotry and intolerance. Fidelity to nature was his inspiring principle, for the only aim of art is to follow nature. Negation can

no more be the parent of heroism than egotism can be the inspiration of art. To realize the highest standard of taste, architecture should be pure, majestic and solemn in its completeness, without a line to mar the consummate harmony which the perfect master can only impart to it. Here, if anywhere in our city, which has passed through its baptism of fire, will the soul of the born architect awaken to this fact. Those who are imbued with the true spirit of this incomparable art are as few in number as those capable of noble sacrifice or the accomplishment of a grand or heroic deed. To those only who are so beneficently endowed belongs the ineffable grace and charm that cannot be counterfeited, where hope in the regeneration of art and the freshness of unbroken illusion have passed away.

Art now seems to have no loftier aim than the common vanity of the subjugation of the senses and the subordination of the noblest faculties in their indulgence. Where the intellect has exhausted itself in base petty commerce, it has no abiding love of the beautiful in any form. A high appreciation of art naturally springs out of the labyrinths of a great nature. Never more incongruously than at the present time, are mediocrity and poverty of imagination so curiously blended. Our people array themselves with obstinate persistency against anything savoring of genius, enemies to taste and talent, never rising to a loftier sense of duty than lays in a tacit obedience to established usage. The modern fancy of making art respond to every human mood is morbid, exaggerated and destitute of every idea of refinement, and those who pander to this vulgar sentiment by resorting to glare and glitter for architectural embellishment grossly outrage a profession of which they have no higher conception than to appropriate symbols which embody the corruption and profligacy of our times.

Women in Architecture.

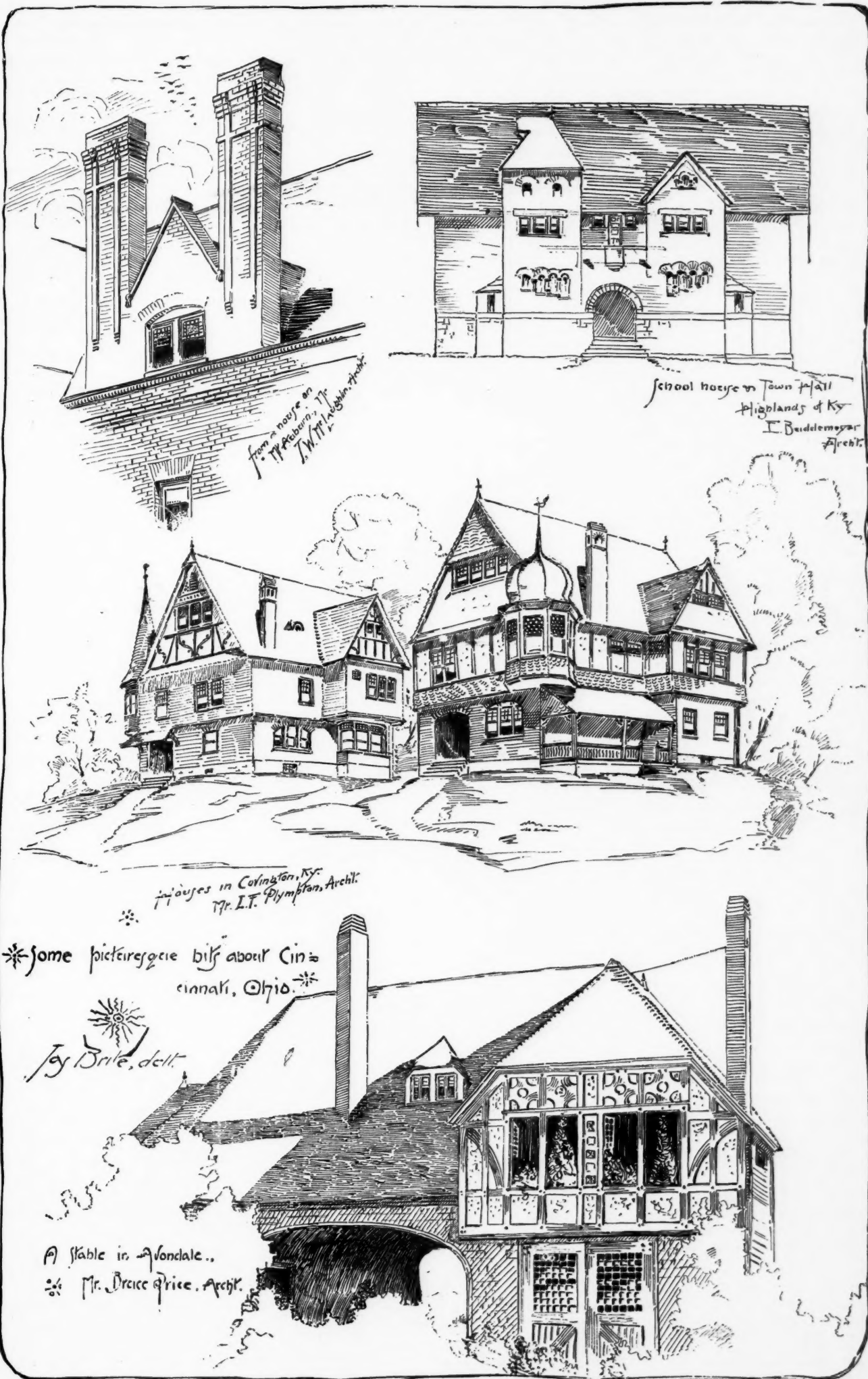
LULU STOUGHTON BEEM.

THE laws of nature limit the sphere of women's labor, and, as if to circumscribe them still farther, society has heretofore joined its forces.

The age is progressive, not only in its arts and sciences, but in all social questions, so that few are content that things should remain as they are, simply because they are. Practical workers and thinkers have done much in the past two decades to release women from the thralldom of society, and yet make no conflict with the laws of nature. So we see women now admitted in the higher professions; also engaged as reporters, book-keepers, correspondents and other vocations which were thought impracticable for them only a short time since. And architecture offers another field wherein it is believed they can successfully compete with men, and where meritorious work will be properly compensated.

Why women have not taken to this vocation long ago has always been a mystery, and explainable only on the theory that the human mind in all inventions and discoveries works from the complex down to the simple—while some of the "strong-minded" of the sex have been trying to knock down the state barriers, and almost upheave the very foundations of society for the ostensible purpose of enlarging woman's sphere of labor and giving her a better chance in life to fight the great battle for bread, yet none of these advocates seem to have suggested this as a possible pursuit. And why not? That their natural tastes and abilities incline them toward all that pertains to household matters cannot admit of a doubt. They are the heirs of their ancestors; and "keeping house" begins in infancy and continues with them through life; but history has yet to record an instance of a boy abandoning his whip, top, guns or bats for anything of such a domestic character.

It may be urged that they are not competent because they cannot direct the work of superintending, and that they should be practical builders. Napoleon, in excusing his poor dancing, said: "Madam, I know I do not dance well—that is not my business; my business is to make other people dance." Isn't it possible that women may develop talent for making other people effectually superintend the work they plan, or that they may become just as able to learn the comparative value and merit of materials as men? Beside, architecture, like every other profession, has its branches. The requirements of modern society make it utterly impossible to find one in the law, medicine or mathematics, or even the various trades, equally competent in all branches. A lawyer may be a good pleader, yet a poor advocate; a doctor may be a good physician, yet a poor surgeon—be poor at rheumatism, and yet death on "fits"—but is this limited capacity to be urged against their entering at all in these professions? Louis C. Tiffany has made himself famous and wealthy in architecture and interior decoration, the latter just suited to the "finer fancy and gentler thought" of women, and no one stops to ask if he be a practical builder or successful superintendent. Women are naturally better judges of color, better in the blending of fabrics, beside knowing intuitively what is wanted about a house—wants too small for men to perceive or pen to describe, yet so necessary to make it complete. Mrs. L. M. Wheeler and Miss Clark,



of the New York Decorative Society, took the first and second prizes for wall-paper this year, although many men had entered the lists against them, which is a straw, indicative of their possible development in one of the branches of architecture. Certain it is that women would know enough not to build basements so low that girls cannot be hired to work in them; or have stationary washtubs so far away from windows that it is impossible to see when clothes are clean; they would know enough to have plenty of and convenient closets and storerooms, and have the principal ones well ventilated, with sufficient light. These shortcomings show that men are fallible, and it comes in bad grace for any of them to question the competency of women as architects before they ever had a trial.

The pride of true womanhood precludes her asking aught on the ground of gallantry; all she seeks is an equal chance in this walk to try her talents, and let the result speak for her. But do not discourage her at the very threshold. Her admission into this profession involves no change of social or statutory law; the calling being high and honorable and in consonance with her natural tastes and predilections, it cannot degrade her, yet giving her a chance to earn a better livelihood and thus becoming happier thereby.

Our Illustrations.

Page 41. Fragments of Cincinnati Architecture. Sketched by J. Brite.

Page 39. Residence for Chas. L. Colby, Milwaukee, by M. A. Roberts, architect, Newark, N. J., from photograph by J. W. Taylor, Chicago.

Page 45. Frame residence, by Geo. S. Spohr, architect. It is frame and has some advantages in interior arrangement that are noticeable. It is designed to cost about \$4,000.

Page 39. Residence for Mrs. Terry, E. Townsend Mix, architect, Milwaukee. From a photograph by J. W. Taylor, Chicago. The cottage is classed as modern Queen Anne, frame, cedar shingle roof, gables, etc., built on rock-faced limestone foundations. It is 36 by 60 feet, two-and-one-half stories and basement in height, contains eight rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., and is finished in hardwood, the reception hall and stairs being in quarter sawed red-oak. The cost of building and improvements is about \$7,500.

Page 45. Residence for Prof. Joseph Cummings, President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, by W. L. Carroll, architect, Chicago. The building is situated directly opposite the entrance to the college campus. It is frame, 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, Eastlake in style, with corner tower treated as a roof fixture in a unique manner. The design of the front has in view, particularly, effective play of light and shade by recessed balcony, accented lines of wall construction, varied roof lines, etc., rather than by projection of cornice, the effect being to give both vigor and repose to the edifice. It is finished in hard-woods, and will cost about \$7,000.

Supplement. Office building for John D. Parker, by John M. Van Osdel & Co., architects. It is situated fifty feet south of Jackson street and directly opposite the new board of trade building, is constructed of Vert Island red sandstone and red pressed brick, giving a front that is at once substantial and pleasing. The entrances are on a level with the street, and two Hale elevators give access to the floors above. It is heated by steam by direct radiation. Each office is well lighted and ventilated, supplied with fire-proof vaults, mantels and grates, mercurial fire alarms, and the walls, ceilings, etc., are fire proofed with hollow fire-clay tile, and the partitions, being also of this material, are easily moved to accommodate the wants of tenants. The floors and wainscoting of first floor halls are of tile and marble, and the building is finished in red oak. Great care has been taken in the plumbing, ventilating and sanitary arrangements, the effort being to make this a first-class building in every respect. It is nearly completed, and will cost \$125,000.

Also office building for Henry Memery, by John M. Van Osdel & Co., architects. This structure is situated on the corner of VanBuren street and Pacific avenue. It is 31 by 100 feet. It will be seven stories in height, and built of pressed brick upon a foundation of Wyoming valley blue stone—a very decided blue and a new stone in Chicago building. It will be heated by steam, equipped with Crane's hydraulic elevators, and fitted as a convenient office building. It will cost, when completed, about \$75,000.

Pennsylvania Green Stone.

ONE of the most attractive stones used in building is known as Pennsylvania green stone, and its beauty, when used by architects who can properly cause it to harmonize with other materials, surroundings and in design, has made it sought for throughout the country. It was first probably used by the country people in the neighborhood of Chester county, Pa., before the Revolution, as it was easily accessible, but at that period and until the past few years for its utility alone. The old church into which the wounded La Fayette was carried, after the battle of Brandywine, is built of it, and many other buildings in the vicinity. The quarry is upon the farm of J. H. Brinton, Thornbury, P.O., and has been owned by the family for seven generations, and not until an architect in Baltimore saw its beauty and used it, did the outside world recognize its value. It covers about 80 acres, and is the only deposit of this kind in the world. It is shaped like a cone, a center of granite being surrounded with this green stone, as though forced up from the center by the granite. Its color is chromic oxide or chrome iron, is unstratified, breaks in wedge-shaped masses. Its value for architectural purposes has been illustrated in Chicago by a leading architect, one of whose best creations is a residence built mainly from this material.

Architectural and Building Notes.

THE School of Architecture in Paris has lately admitted Miss Laura White, an American girl, and a sister of Hon. J. D. White, of Kentucky.

THE Ellithorpe Air Brake Co. of Chicago will furnish twenty elevators, ten hydraulic and ten steam, to the World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans.

COL. POWELL is introducing a new but popular roofing material called marmorlite. It is made by the Marmorlite Roofing Company of Chicago, of which Col. Powell is president and Mr. E. W. Martin is the general manager.

A CURIOUS fact in regard to the making of cast iron columns is noticed in the iron-work made for the Home Insurance building. An allowance is usually made for contraction of the iron from the pattern measure, but here the iron swelled, and this not being discovered until the lintels were made, they were found in some cases as much as three-fourths of an inch too long, and had to be cut.

The following notice has been received from the secretary of the National Plumbers' Association.

NOTICE—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States, held in St. Louis October 15, 1884. As this meeting will be a very important one, it is necessary that all members of the Committee should be present.

A. YOUNG, President.
J. J. WADE, Secretary.

THE Western Association of Engineers decided to alter the rules of admission so that an architect, the graduate of a mechanical school, or any scientific man would be eligible to membership. The initiation fee and the annual tax were made \$10 each. Graduates of the Chicago Manual Training School were voted honorary members of the association. In the future the society will meet monthly instead of fortnightly.

AN immense throng gathered at Millersburg, Ohio, on the 18th ult. to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court House of Holmes county (J. W. Yost architect), Gov. Hoadley and Judge Welker being the speakers for the occasion. A very interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that the iron lever used in raising the stone was used for the same purpose when the corner-stone of the old Court House at Newark, Ohio, was laid, over fifty years ago.

ARCHITECTS Burnham and Root have prepared plans for a seven story office building for the Traders Loan and Trust Company. It is located on Pacific avenue, south of the Grand Pacific, opposite the Board of Trade building. It is 80 by 90 feet, and will be built with first story of buff Bedford stone, the remainder of Anderson pressed brick. The foundations are isolated piers, and have the peculiarity of part being of dimension stone and part of common brick set in cement.

IN an interview Commissioner Cregier expressed himself as being very much dissatisfied with the carpenter work in the new City Hall. The work, while being of a substantial character, did not fill the requirements of the specifications, and, in consequence, the carpenter has taken down the work and is rebuilding as fast as it can be done. The contractor, Mr. Foster, says he will stand by his contract and will build according to specifications, and it is probable that no more trouble will be experienced.

AMONG the new buildings which are to be fireproofed with the hollow fire-clay tile, which have made the system of fire-proofing, placed by the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, popular, may be mentioned the mammoth Chicago Opera House and office building, the Dane county courthouse, at Madison, Wis., the Manhaska county courthouse, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, the Masonic library building at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a fireproof vault in the suburbs for Mr. Zimmerman. The immense fireproofing contract, the largest one ever let in the West, that of the Sibley warehouse, has been completed very satisfactorily to the owner by this company.

ARCHITECT NORMAND S. PATTON has been appointed architect and has drawn plans for the library building for the Scoville Institute, at Oak Park. It will be built of Lyons limestone, a hard, flinty, fossiliferous, light-colored stone, quarried in the neighborhood of Chicago. The trimmings will be of buff Bedford stone. The design shows an attractive exterior and a well-planned interior. The structure will be fire-proofed, with iron girders, etc., and the interior will be finished in red oak. It will cost about \$60,000. Architect Patton is also building for Joseph Barbier a three-story flat building on the corner of Center avenue and Macalister place. It is divided into five flats, covers 100 by 61 feet, will be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford stone, and will cost about \$30,000.

THE recent lumber fires in Cleveland have not only destroyed millions upon millions of feet of lumber, but have had a disastrous effect upon other matters, noticeable among which is the building enterprise promoted by Mr. John L. Woods, of the firm of Woods, Perry & Co. Some months ago Mr. Woods notified the medical department of the Western Reserve University that he would build for them a fine college building at the corner of Erie and St. Clair streets, which was to have been commenced by this time, but for the great loss sustained by the firm, of which Mr. Woods is the senior member. In the following letter we are given to understand that the matter is now to be laid aside for the present. It is to be hoped, however, that the interference will only delay, and not cause the enterprise to be entirely abandoned.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15, 1884.

Dr. C. E. Webber:

Dean Medical Department of Western Reserve University.

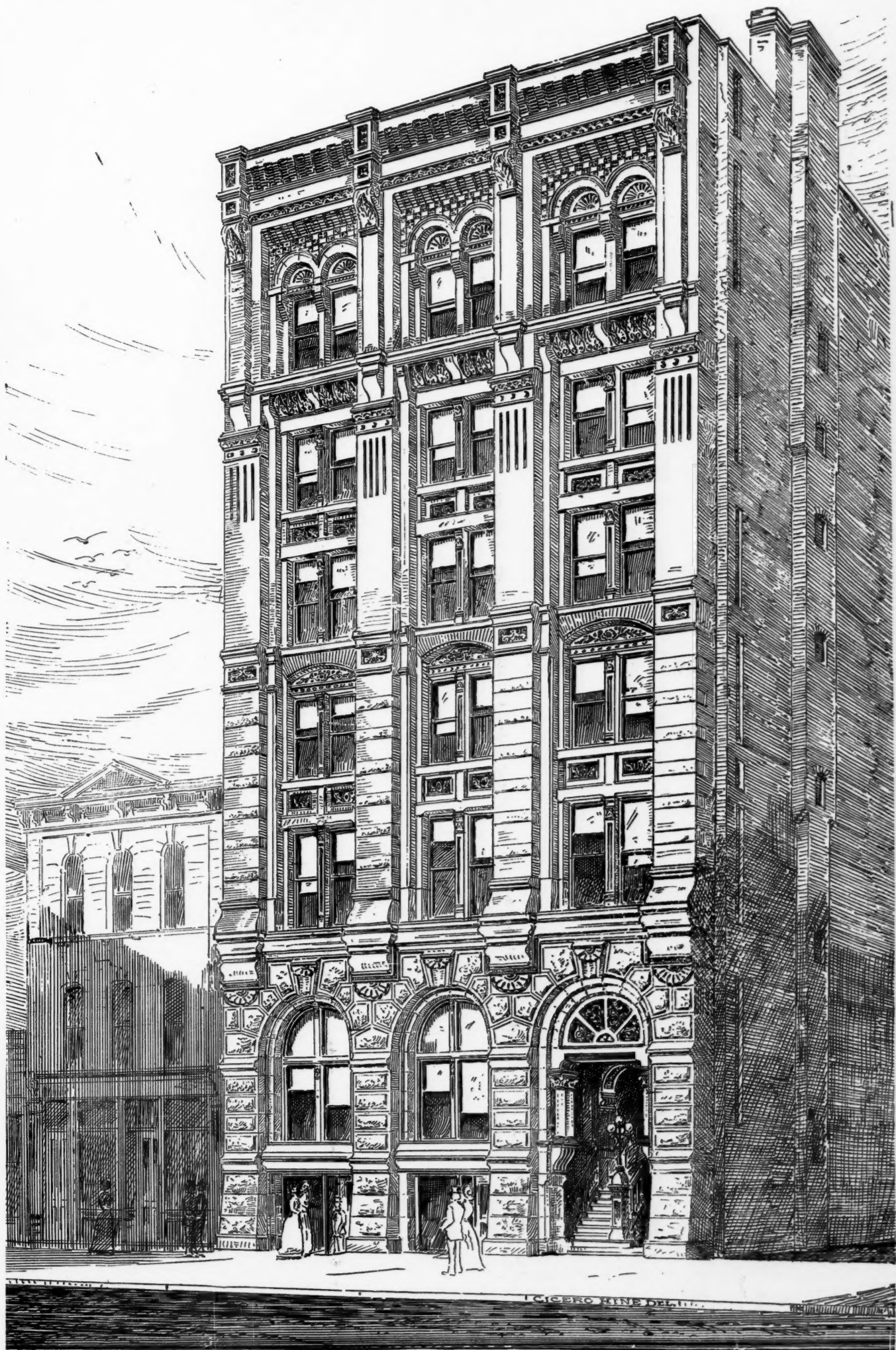
DEAR SIR: I am instructed by Mr. John L. Woods to inform you that he will temporarily suspend the construction of the college building undertaken by him for your institution. He finds this necessary because his funds provided and immediately available for that purpose are required to repair the heavy losses sustained by his lumber firm in the late fire. He hopes, however, to go on with the building at an early day. You need in any event, to be under no apprehensions as to the ultimate completion of the undertaking, as full provision to the end has been made against every probable contingency. Mr. Woods deeply regrets the delay in the enterprise, and gives this notice solely because it may affect the immediate plans of your institution. Yours very sincerely,

J. M. ADAMS.

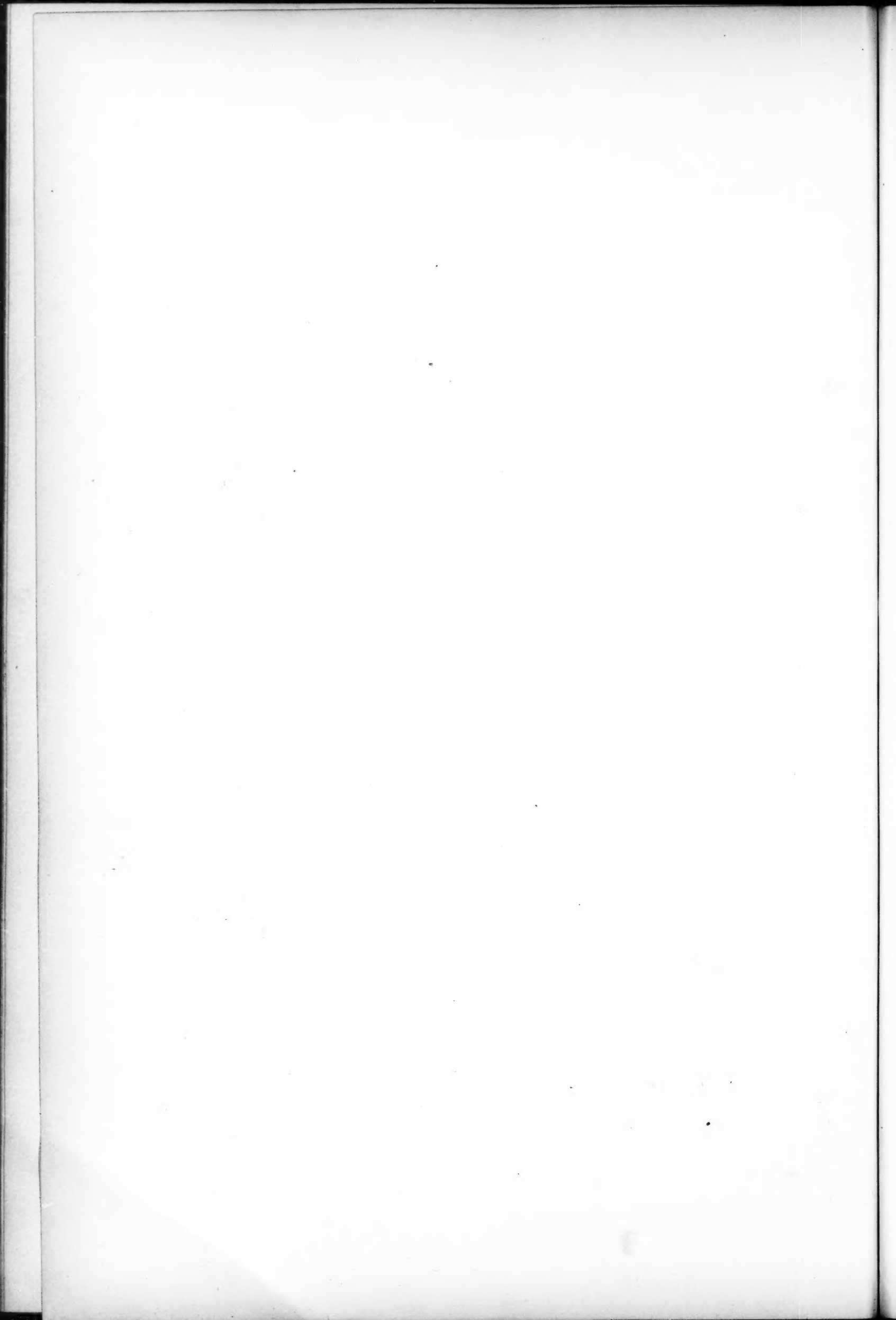


JM VAN OSDEL & CO ARCHTS

OFFICE BUILDING FOR HENRY MEMERY.—J. M. VAN OSDEL & CO., Architects, Chicago.



OFFICE BUILDING FOR JOHN D. PARKER.—J. M. VAN OSDEL & CO., Architects, Chicago.



From the Des Moines Association.

DES MOINES, IA., October 2, 1884.

To the Editors of the Inland Architect:

DEAR SIRs,—There being no necessity for further publication of circulars Nos. 5 and 6, as all has been accomplished that was intended by these numbers, and as no further ones of that sort were ever intended, we hereby ask you not to trouble to publish the same unless you see fit to do so.

The subject of competitions, however, has not been discussed sufficiently to settle it satisfactorily, and we intend to take it up where left before this digression, and hope to be able to show what we are driving at and see the question carried through one way or the other.

Very respectfully,

E. H. TAYLOR, Secretary;

J. S. BLAKE, President;

Architectural Association of Des Moines.

The Chicago Exposition.

THE Inter-State Exposition of 1884 at Chicago is only remarkable in its similarity to most of those that have gone before it. Instead of reaching out and gathering manufactures and products from the whole West, it is mainly confined to the display of local firms. In this it is as usual eminently successful, the exhibit being both instructive and valuable, and mainly placed by representative firms. The art gallery is, if anything, an improvement upon that of last year, and is very creditable, showing earnest work and judicious management on the part of the directors. One room alone is open to criticism, there being too many square yards of green, illustrating kitchen gardens and hay fields, while a nude picture called "the rose," which in its false color, false anatomy and false expression "does not," as a newspaper critic remarked, "make even a respectable corpse," should never have been admitted, as it outrages the sense, taste and art instincts of every observer, and has spoiled the enjoyment of the whole gallery for many. On the whole the directors have done well to perpetuate this exposition year after year, and it is hoped that it will continue to exercise its influence so that some such event may each fall be organized to give our too hard working people a holiday that is both pleasant and instructive.

One of the most remarkable sights is the elevator shaft erected in the south end of the building by the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company. This is constructed of tubular iron bolted together at the joints and lightly but strongly braced, making a perfectly strong and rigid shaft. The elevator, one of Crane Bros. best steam elevators, runs smoothly up and down this 150-foot shaft, the exhibit showing in the most complete manner the elevator and the tubular iron departments of Crane Bros. of Chicago.

Those who are content with imitations will find a most successful as well as attractive imitation of stained glass in the exhibit of the Decorative Glass Manufacturing Company of New York and Chicago. It is effected by lines in cement imitating lead joints and the painting of the intermediate spaces in mineral colors. The effect is beautiful, and at first glance one is disposed to believe it the real thing, bearing much the same relation as Alaska stones to real diamonds. It is worthy of examination.

American plate glass is placed on exhibition by Geo. F. Kimball, who is agent for the Crystal Plate Glass Company. The display is comprehensive in its variety, but a better exhibit can be found in Mr. Kimball's establishment or in any of the immense store windows furnished by him.

As indicative of the advance made in heating and ventilating apparatus during the past few years the best manufactories in the country have complete exhibits of their goods. The "pure air" furnace, made by the Hess Stove Works, as well as their stoves, bake-ovens, open fireplaces, etc., are well represented. The Richardson & Boynton Company exhibit their superb cooking range that has a universal household reputation as well as their beautiful "Latest," fireplace heater and grate; while in like extent and importance, with a multitude of friends to certify to their excellence, the stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc., of Warren, Fuller & Co. are displayed; the entire exhibit giving the householder the best the country, or the world in fact, can afford. Each has its intrinsic merit and each its quality of excellence.

Among the stoves, ranges and other heating apparatus exhibited by the Magee Furnace Company, the most noticeable as well as most handsome is the "Kensington," parlor mantel and grate combined. It is finished in bronze or plain iron, and is an admirable example of stove foundry, with a utility that is creditable.

E. B. Moore & Co., of Chicago, give an admirable illustration of their methods of making wood carpeting or parqueting, an excellent covering for floors and made of permanent woods. J. Dunfee & Co. also display the same line of material, and examination should be made of their respective merits. They are both good.

In the gallery Scharnweber & Company exhibit a meritorious window ventilator, which takes air from under the window-sill in either a wood or brick house, and admits it to the room through small apertures covered with fine wire.

MR. JUL DE HORVATH, an architect, formerly of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, has opened works for the manufacture of majolica ornamentation at 374 Dayton street, Chicago. The samples shown are rich pieces of majolica painting upon terra-cotta. All the designs are raised, and are painted in mineral colors, burnt in, showing a resource for design and effect as endless as the subjects that can be handled. Architects are thus enabled to go outside of the designs furnished by tile manufacturers, and decorate mantels, wainscottings, walls, etc., in designs of their own choosing, and at less cost than the ordinary thing.

Mosaics.

THE large skylight on the Royal Insurance building illustrated last month, was placed by J. C. McFarland & Co., Chicago.

A NOTABLE instance of the popularity of Hawley's improved method of house construction is illustrated by its adoption in the new normal and training school erected at the Sante Agency, indicating that his floor warming and ventilating system is becoming known throughout the country.

J. W. REEDY, the elevator firm whose losses by fire were noticed some months ago, has not only repaired the loss, but added considerable to his extensive works. They now cover 100 by 125 feet, four stories and basement in height, showing the rapid growth of the popular demand for the Reedy passenger and freight elevators.

THE largest grain elevators of Chicago, as well as some of the largest throughout the country, have been built by one firm, that of J. T. Moulton & Son, of Chicago. This firm have just issued a neatly engraved card to their patrons, announcing the removal of their offices to their new fire-proof building, No. 1545 South Clark street.

THE firm of E. D. Morris & Co. are the successors to R. Roberts & Co., and are doing business at 216 E. Lake Street. Some of their work which has been placed in Herrick's hat store, on Madison Street, shows they are capable of reaching a high place among stained glass artists; their originality of design being one of the best features of their stained glass work.

ONE of the best materials for at once preserving and giving a perfectly flat, bright brick color to any kind of brick, is F. W. Devoes' flat brick red. It is, besides a permanent color and perfectly pure, quick drying, being impervious to rain in thirty minutes after its application. It is handled by the leading paint houses in the west, with headquarters at Coffin, Devos & Co's, Chicago.

THE extensive manufacturers of architectural and sheet metal work, Bakewell & Mullins, of Salem, Ohio., have recently made an extensive purchase, being all the machinery and the entire stock of dies, models, casts, ornaments and statuary, formerly owned by the zinc roofing and ornamental works of I. Atkinson, of Chicago. This addition gives to this firm facilities that rank them among the first in their line in this country.

THE hospital building and also the arcade building now being completed at Kankakee by architects Willett & Pashley, have been furnished with hardware by Bullard, Gormully & Blackburn, who have also placed the handsome hardware in the Beaurivage flats under restoration by the same architects. These gentlemen have during the past year, their first as a business firm, won the respect and good will of leading architects by their knowledge of the hardware business, and thorough reliability in carrying out their contracts.

THE season when the furnace, upon which will depend the comfort of the household through the winter, will be "tried as by fire" will soon arrive, and many will be found wanting. A comparatively new furnace, but one that has proved itself valuable during the past two winters, is called the Eclipse, and is made by the Jones & Erling Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. There seems to be a peculiarity in furnaces, in that the poorer the furnace and the less heat radiated, the more fuel they consume, and vice versa; and this being true the Eclipse is one of the best known. It is made in two styles, the "Twin" being a combination of two furnaces, and so arranged that not only can one furnace be run independent of the other, thus saving fuel in mild weather, but each can be fed separately in extreme cold weather, so that no decrease in heat is sustained. Double hot air pipes are always used by this company, and the setting of either their portable or brick set furnaces is always in charge of a capable and experienced furnace expert. The furnace has such exceptional qualities that it should be examined by architects and owners.

IT is now an established fact that, as in many other lines in which the useful and the artistic blend, Chicago exhibits and supplies gas-fixtures in as large variety and as exquisite in design as can be found in the Eastern showrooms. This is because the largest Eastern houses have recognized the importance of Western trade, and have established agencies here, and it is now often proving the fact that the agency does a larger business than the principal house. The latest acquisition is the agency for the Archer & Panoast Manufacturing Company, of New York. Through the courtesy of the Western manager, Mr. H. G. Willard, the handsomely fitted showrooms were inspected. They are five in number, and each exhibits a particular line of goods. In the first, separated by a doorway hung with heavy dark green curtains from the office, are found the plainer but neatly finished and tastefully designed goods for cottage and flat use. In the next are library and dining-room and hall lights, brackets, pendants, etc., designed in antique brass and oxydized silver. In the third, magnificent chandeliers, unique and beautiful in design, fit to decorate and light the drawing-room of a palace, some with more than twenty jets, display master workmanship in antique hammered brass, oxydized silver, and combinations of silver and hammered bronzes and copper. Here are also found some hall lights incomparable in design and exquisite in workmanship; while curious in effect, but worthy of inspection, are several designs worked out in wrought iron. In the fourth and fifth rooms, which like the rest are richly carpeted, decorated and separated by the heavy curtains, are different designs in newel and hall lights. One newel light designed in Mexican onyx and antique hammered brass is rich and attractive, as is also a central globe of the same stone, with its rich brass surroundings. A rustic vine for side of hall, worked in gold, with sprays ending in lights, is also unique, and in fact originality of design seems to be a rule here, for all are fresh and not found elsewhere, except as in Haverly's Theatre, where some of the best productions of this house have recently been placed. The antique in style seems to rule, and Persian lamps and candle lanterns are imitated for hall use. The visitor is impressed with the immense scope of the art of gas-fixture making, and wonders if the workers in brass and copper in mediæval times could "show a candle," to use a synonymous expression, to the gas-fixture maker of the present day.

The Lifetime of Building Stones.

ACCORDING to Mr. Alexis Julien, the lifetime of building stones is a very variable factor, and it behooves those who wish to erect a monument for posterity, to be prudent in the selection of the material, lest it should not last during the brief span of their own lives. Mr. Julien's figures of the durability of the various stones used for structural uses are as follows:

Sandstone (coarse), brown, will last.....	5-15 years.
Sandstone (fine, compact), will last.....	100-200 "
Sandstone (blue), will last.....	over 100 "
Sandstone (Nova Scotia), will last.....	50-200 "
Sandstone (Ohio), will last.....	over 100 "
Limestone (coarse, fossiliferous), will last.....	20-40 "
Limestone, fine oolitic (French), will last.....	30-40 "
Marble (coarse-grained, dolomitic), will last.....	40 "
Marble (fine-grained), will last.....	60-80 "
Marble (finer), will last.....	50-200 "
Granite will last.....	75-200 "

Lumber Notes.

THE French Lumber Co., of Chippewa Falls, lost a million and a half feet of lumber from their yard during the great flood.

ALABAMA has 32,000,000 acres of land, of which 20,000,000 are forests of yellow pine, black walnut, maple, hickory, ash, locust, etc., and seventy per cent of the mineral belt is covered by forests of long and short-leaved pine, black jack, oak and chestnut.

MORE than 100,000,000 feet of logs have been scattered over the bottom lands along the Chippewa river by the recent floods. The losses of lumbermen in escaped logs, and cost of securing logs and lumber, is estimated at \$150,000. This, with the losses on residences, stores, mills, bridges, railroads and other public and individual property, will make the total losses something over \$2,010,000.

A LARGE meeting of lumbermen held at East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 20, resolved unanimously to ask the boom companies to suspend rafting logs for the balance of the season, and the mills of Saginaw river to shut down Oct. 1, or as soon thereafter as possible. If the boom companies suspend rafting, about all the mills will be compelled to shut down by Oct. 15, six weeks earlier than usual. Over-production and a dull market furnish the necessity for such action.

THE petrified forests near Holbrook, Ari., have been purchased by a company. They have commenced the shipment and the manufacture of the petrifications into tablets, tiles and various ornamental articles in building and finishing. The parties engaged in this work state that the petrified wood is rapidly driving California onyx from the market as a material for fine mantels, etc., as it is susceptible of a much finer polish and is also more permanent and lasting than that of the onyx. Several companies have already been formed for the purpose of getting possession of portions of the forest by pre-emption, etc.

A PLAN recently introduced into Belgium, says the *Lumber Trade Journal*, for preserving wood from decay produced by the atmosphere, water, etc., is to fill the pores of the wood with liquid gutta-percha, which is said to effectually preserve it from moisture and the action of the sun. The solid gutta-percha is liquefied by mixing it with paraffin in proportion of about two-thirds of gutta-percha to one-third of paraffin; the mixture is then subjected to the action of heat, and the gutta-percha becomes sufficiently liquid to be easily introduced into the pores of the wood. The gutta-percha liquefied by this process hardens in the pores of the wood as it becomes cold.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENSON, of Marinette, Wis., states that the lumber manufacturers will pay no attention to the resolution discussed by the meeting of the Lumbermen's Association in Chicago a few weeks ago. They will run their mills until the river freezes up. There will be a surplus of about 150,000,000 feet of logs left in the booms at the close of the season. The amount manufactured during the season will not vary much from 350,000,000 feet. The amount of lumber cut in an average day by all the mills on the river, twenty in number, is 2,000,000 feet. The preparations for going into the woods this season are not being made on as large a scale as in some previous years.

SOME of our native woods cannot be equalled or be superseded by any foreign woods; in all our knowledge of natural history there has been found nothing possessing the excellent qualities of our native hickory. It is not, as commonly supposed, that good hickory must be grown in the north to be of the best; its habitat extends from the Green mountains, in Vermont, following the coast range, the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge through the Carolinas, and even to upper Florida. And, contrary to general supposition, the very best of the hickory used in the arts, where toughness is required, is obtained from North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. "It is wonderful what toughness the hickory timber of that mountain region is capable of," said a wheelmaker recently. "We can turn a piece completely around a circle without breaking a fiber."

Synopsis of Building News.

Akron, O.—Present condition of building business is somewhat depressed compared with the early part of the season. Outlook is favorable.

Architect Geo. W. Kramer reports the following work under his supervision from the office of Architect J. Snyder: some of the work is completed, but the majority is now under way. At Akron. For Diocesan Sabbath School, stone building, cost \$35,000. For J. F. Seiberling Co., brick and stone office building, cost \$50,000; business block, brick and stone, cost \$7,000. For Henry Robinson, brick and stone residence, cost \$20,000. For Dr. Theo. McEnright, frame residence, cost \$7,000. M. E. Parsonage, brick and stone, cost \$12,000. For James Viall, frame residence, cost \$8,000. For Geo. Hanscomb, frame residence, cost \$3,000. For Geo. C. Berry, frame residence, cost \$5,000. For E. M. Merrill, a frame residence, cost \$8,000. For Theo. Walters, frame residence, cost \$6,000. For Geo. R. Hill, frame residence, cost \$5,000. At Kent, O. For James Miller, residence, cost \$8,000. For T. G. Parsons, frame residence, cost \$7,000. At Canton, O. For Jackson & Hicks, frame building, cost \$8,000. At Wadsworth, O. For Lutheran Society, brick and stone church building, cost \$10,000. At Le Roy, N. Y. For M. E. Society, brick and stone church building, cost \$25,000. At Massillon, O. For M. E. Society, brick and stone church building, cost \$40,000. At

Greenville, Pa. For M. E. Society, brick and stone church building, cost \$20,000. At Augusta, Ga. For Presbyterian Society, brick and stone Memorial S. S. building, cost \$45,000. At Elyria, O. Baptist Church, cost \$25,000. At Oil City, Pa. Presbyterian church, cost \$16,000. At Camden, N. J. M. E. church, stone, cost \$50,000. At Windham, O. M. E. church, frame, cost \$8,000. At Gambier, O. Diocesan Sunday School building, frame, cost \$3,000. At Newcomerstown, O. Town Hall, brick and stone, cost \$12,000. Besides the above, Mr. Kramer reports the following on his own account: At Akron. For Dr. Rockwell, frame dwelling, cost \$6,000. For Chas. Traxbe, frame dwelling, cost \$3,000. For Mr. Cook, frame residence, cost \$3,500. At Ashland, O. For Hon. T. M. Beer, frame dwelling, cost \$6,000. For A. O. Long, frame dwelling, cost \$5,000. For Mr. D. Guth, frame dwelling, cost \$5,000; also business block, cost \$15,000, and frame church, cost \$9,000. At Mt. Eaton, O. Brick residence, cost \$8,000. At West Salem, O. For Mr. Britton, frame dwelling, cost \$7,000. For Mr. D. Myers, a frame dwelling in Wayne county, cost \$4,000.

Atlanta, Mich.—Architect W. L. Leach reports eight cottages at a cost of about \$4,000 as the commencement of a new town; also two small schoolhouses; all frame buildings.

Bismarck, Dak.—A brewery is to be erected for Miller & Eckhardt, near the river landing, to consist of three large buildings, as follows: ice house, 43 by 118 feet, four stories high; brewhouse, 40 by 85 feet, three stories high; malt house and barley elevator, 50 by 118 feet, five stories high; all buildings to be of brick, and cost \$60,000. The capacity of this brewery is to be 30,000 barrels per year. A dwelling house for the same parties, also near the river landing, has just been completed, size 30 by 61 feet, two stories high, of brick, to cost \$5,000; architect, Fred. W. Wolf, of Chicago; superintendents, Heinze Bros.; contractors, R. B. Mason, Bismarck; Plettenberg & Renken, Jamestown and Mandan. A hotel, corner Sixth and Main streets, for Mellon Bros., size main building, 50 by 80 feet, kitchen, 26 by 32 feet, three stories and basement; pressed brick, iron trimmings; cost \$30,000; Wirth & Kretz, architects and superintendents; Weaver Lumber Company, contractors. Brick block for L. N. Griffin, on Third street, near Main, has just been completed; size 25 by 90 feet, two stories high; pressed brick and galvanized iron trimmings; cost \$15,000; Wirth & Kretz, architects; Mr. Megan, of Fargo, contractor. The Capitol building is nearing completion very fast; there are three crews of plasterers and carpenters at work, in order to get ready for the next Legislative assembly. The N. P. Refrigerator Co. have just completed a cold storage building of wood, with brick and stone foundations. Wirth & Kretz are now making plans for several dwelling houses, to be built next spring.

Bloomington, Ind.—Business somewhat slack; considerable work talked of for next spring.

Architect J. L. Nichols reports three one-story frame dwellings, aggregating \$3,600.

Bourbon, Ind.—Architects A. Hartman & Son report: For Mr. M. Erwin, brick store building, 42 by 28 feet, slate roof, cost \$6,000; projected. For E. Mendenhall, brick building, 28 by 28 feet, cost \$3,500; projected. For Mr. H. Weaver, brick building, 38 by 28 feet, cost \$6,000; projected. For Mr. A. Monemith, brick building, 42 by 28 feet, cost \$3,600; projected. Also schoolhouse, 36 by 31 feet, two-story brick, with slate roof, cost \$2,000; projected.

Carroll, Iowa.—Present condition not very promising; outlook fair.

Architect S. P. Hart reports: For Valentine Hinricks, one-and-a-half story frame cottage, 30 by 32 feet, cost \$2,500; completed. Hart Bros., builders. For Messrs. Trowbridge & Gilley, a two-story brick business block, 25 by 60 feet, metal roof, cost \$4,000; completed. S. A. Davis, builder. For Mr. Peter Berger, a two-story brick business block, 24 by 65 feet, metal roof, cost \$4,500; under way; Jno. Löbel, builder. For Mr. Frank O'Brien, three-story frame hotel building, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000; projected. For Mr. J. M. Fox, at Sac City, Iowa, two-story brick business block, 44 by 80 feet, metal roof, cost \$6,000; under way.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—All buildings now under way will be completed in about six weeks, and prospects are not flattering for new work this fall; outlook for next year is good.

Architects Smith and Faulkerson report: The Van Buren school building for the Independent School District; it is to be two stories and basement in height, 72 by 90 feet, built of brick, slate roof and tower, cost \$18,500; under way; L. Wallace, builder. For Wm. Bryant, at Marion, Ia., two-story frame residence, 34 by 46 feet, cost \$3,800; under way; Wm. Walters, builder. For Mrs. S. Brown, a two-story brick veneered Queen Anne residence, 45 by 60 feet, stone trimmings, cost \$10,000; nearly finished. For Mr. M. A. Higley, Queen Anne frame residence, two stories high, 52 by 63 feet, cost \$12,000; under way; J. M. Null, builder. For C. W. Eaton, two-story brick veneered residence, stone trimmings, 45 by 58 feet, cost \$10,000; under way; A. H. Connor, builder. For R. M. Garrison, two-story frame residence, 35 by 46 feet, cost \$3,500; under way; J. M. Null, builder. For H. Ferguson, two-story frame residence, 40 by 46 feet, cost \$4,500; under way; L. Wallace, builder. St. Luke's Hospital, two stories and basement high, brick with stone trimmings, 42 by 78 feet, cost \$10,000; nearly finished; L. Wallace, builder. For W. B. Mack, two-story brick veneered residence, 40 by 52 feet, cost \$7,500; under way; L. Wallace, builder. For Craft's estate, two-story brick store building, 40 by 80 feet, cost \$11,000; plans completed. The Farmers' Ins. Co.'s office building, three-story and basement, 40 by 80 feet, brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, basement of Connecticut and Lake Superior brown stone, cost \$15,000; under way; L. Wallace, builder. For Wm. O'Hara, two-story frame residence, 40 by 52 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; L. Wallace, builder. For O'Hara Bros., three-story brick store building, 60 by 100 feet, stone trimmings and terra-cotta cornice, cost \$20,000; projected. For P. Cornell, at Vinton, Ia., two-story frame residence with tower, 32 by 40 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For Wm. Ure, two-story frame residence, 30 by 40 feet, cost \$2,800; under way; J. M. Null, builder. For Lenet & Mitralsky, two-story brick stores, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; H. Beseler, builder. For A. T. Averill, two-story brick residence, 51 by 62 feet, cost \$15,000; under way; Mark Hall, builder. For J. Jacobs, remodeling frame residence, 22 by 40 feet, cost \$2,000; under way; L. Wallace, contractor.

Chicago, Ill.—The building season is not as brisk as it promised a month ago, the presidential campaign, whether correct or not, being charged as the reason for the falling off. The weather has been exceptionally fine, resembling that of the fall preceding the great fire, with the fortunate exception of a few showers which have kept the ground reasonably damp. This fair weather has enabled work to progress rapidly, and new work is coming into the architects' offices slowly, much figuring and little contracting being the rule. Common brick is \$7.50 a thousand, and the demand good, the condition of the market being more settled than it has been for the past two months.

The records of the fire insurance patrol show an average of about seven calls a day and a large number, if not a majority of the causes to be from the oversetting or explosion of coal oil lamps.

The city fire department are steadily pushing the work of placing their wires underground, notwithstanding the fact that men well posted and familiar with all the systems of underground cables in use say that they prove failures upon the approach of frost; the lines so placed in England and Ireland in places where the frost is almost as severe as here, work perfectly the question of cost being the only reason for maintaining wires overhead. The cables are made similar to those laid here, some being encased in paraffine and canvas and others in solid pipes.

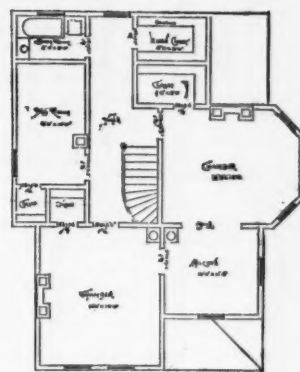
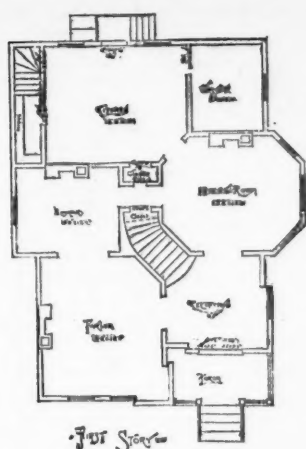
The great tower of the board of trade with its mass of iron work and scaffolding show active work on the part of the contractors while the interior is in the same state of rapid progress toward completion.

The great 9-story warehouse designed and erected by Architect Geo. H. Edbrooke, for Hiram Sibley & Co., is at last completed and occupied. It contains five of the largest elevators in the West and is a mass of iron and fire-proof material, the adaptability of hollowfire clay for warehouse construction being well illustrated.

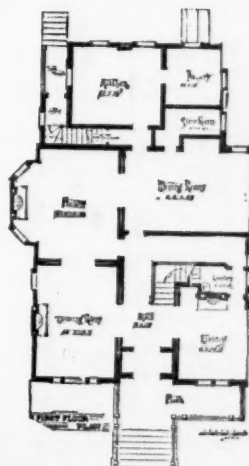
Architect S. M. Randolph is receiving proposals for a residence for Dr. J. H. Buffum. It is to be three stories, 25 by 75 feet, Anderson pressed brick, with brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings, to cost \$10,000.

Architects Holabird and Roach report under way for Mrs. Ann E. Webster a St. Louis pressed brick and terra-cotta block of buildings, 146 by 146 feet, on West Madison street and Ogden avenue. The building is triangular in shape, containing a frontage of 146 feet each way and will be used for stores and flats; cost \$60,000; A. E. & E. A. Wells, mason contractors; A. W. Gronon, carpenter.

Architect C. L. Stiles reports: A block of nine houses for J. D. Beckett, now under way on the corner of Wood street and Ogden avenue, three stories and cellar, Anderson pressed brick with Carbondale brown stone trimmings, 44 feet deep with frontage of 216 feet, cost \$40,000; L. Daeglind, mason; Thos. Dowling, carpenter. Also a factory building for Schram Brothers on Armour street near Kinzie, brick, two stories, 40 by 110 feet, cost \$7,000; contracts not let. Also a three-story and cellar store building for Mrs. B. Mahoney, at 147 West Jackson street, 25 by 50 feet, cost \$7,000. Just finished, a set of plans for a fine residence for W. H. Caldwell, at 508 West Jackson street, two stories, basement and mansard roof, 25 by 64 feet, the basement will be of brown stone, the first



RESIDENCE, BY ARCHITECT GEORGE S. SPOHR.



RESIDENCE FOR PROF. CUMMINGS.—W L C ROLL, Architect Chicago.

story green stone and Anderson pressed brick, and top story of red pressed brick, brown stone, galvanized iron and slate, of odd but tasty design, cost \$10,000; contracts not let.

Architects Thomas & Rodger have closed contracts for stores and flats on State street, near Thirty-seventh, for James Viles, Jr., the building to be 46 by 82, three stories, with pressed brick and stone front, and projecting bays in green slate and metal, to cost \$17,000. The same architects have made plans for an apartment house 46½ by 100, on the northeast corner of Ontario and Pine streets for a non-resident; there will be four projecting bays in red slate and metal on Pine street, finished with dome-finished turrets and circular and octagon tower on the southwest angle; the two entrances in ornamental terra-cotta and brick will be on Pine street; plans are almost ready for contract. The same architects have planned a flat building on Prairie avenue, near Thirty-second street, west front, 25 by 70, three stories, pressed brick and terra-cotta, with bay in green slate, for Mr. Harmon, contracts for which will be let at once, the building will be ready for the May renting. Also residence on Fifty-fourth street, 22 by 42, two-story and attic, for Mr. Garden. Also about closing contracts for building 108 by 53, Cottage Grove and Thirty-sixth street, three-story stores and flats for John W. Stewart. This with the 156 front adjoining the above, now being built by same architect for G. W. Hoffman, will make a total frontage of 264, and be the most important improvement yet made in this section of the city.

Architect Geo. S. Spohr reports: For Geo. McIntosh, a residence at Bloomington, Ill. For M. Adams, at 9 Lane place, three-story and basement flats, 20 by 70 feet, pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$7,000. For H. E. Keely, at 13 Lane place, two-story and basement residence, 22 by 65 feet, pressed brick and green stone, cost \$5,000. For Mrs. Dewire on Wells street, near Oak, three-story and basement flats, cost \$7,000. For F. & W. Magnus, on Elm street near Market, two two-story and basement residences, 45 by 56 feet, pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$8,000. For Mr. P. Ryan, two-story and cellar residence, 27 by 45 feet, on Elm street, near La Salle avenue, pressed brick and stone, cost \$3,500. Two-story and cellar pressed brick and stone residence, 27 by 56 feet, on Kemper place, cost \$3,800. For Emil Heinze, two-story cellar and mansard residence, 22 by 60 feet, pressed brick and stone trimmings, cost \$4,500; under way on corner of Osgood and Garfield avenues. For F. H. Edles, on Clybourn avenue, flat building, 22 by 70 feet, two-story and basement, cost \$4,000; under way. Also in process of erection, on Fullerton avenue, for C. M. Gerhke, two two-story and basement store buildings, 50 by 80 feet, pressed brick and terra-cotta, cost \$8,000.

Architect F. H. Waescher reports: For Wm. Schmidt, a four-story and basement stone-front building, 43 by 76 feet, at 75 and 77 Clybourn avenue, cost \$18,000; Roessler & Winkler, masons. For Wm. A. Hansburg, on Clybourn avenue, near Dayton, three-story and basement building, 50 by 77 feet, containing factory on first floor and flats above; cost \$18,000. For B. Langan, at 294 Superior street, three-story and basement brown-stone residence, cost \$8,000; Chas. Thiele, mason. For J. W. Reidy, an extension to his elevator factory, four stories, 22 by 100 feet, and one extra story on the one recently burned, 80 by 100 feet; \$20,000 will be expended in the improvement. For the Newberry estate, two additional stores, at 121 to 127 Kinzie street, six stories, 80 by 100 feet, cost \$12,000; Chas. Miller, mason; A. M. Mangson, carpenter. For Messrs. Smith & McComb, at 507 to 513 West Kinzie street, a three-story and basement brick factory, 60 by 70 feet, cost \$15,000. For Hon. Geo. C. Adams, on the corner of Calumet avenue, Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, a three-story and basement building, 50 feet on Calumet avenue, 50 feet on Twenty-fifth street, and 40 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, containing store, and flats above, with all modern improvements, cost \$28,000.

Architects Bauer & Hill report: For Fred Rock, a three-story and basement store and flat building; Anderson pressed brick; on North Wells street; cost \$8,000; Helman & Seeman, contractors.

Architect T. V. Wadskier reports: A three-story and basement store for D. Cahn, on Chicago avenue, west of Sedgwick street, of Anderson pressed brick, 24 by 71 feet, cost \$9,000; C. P. McKay, carpenter; Leo. Kabell, mason.

Architect J. J. Flanders reports: For Mr. Platt, on Adams street, near Ashland avenue, two two-story and basement residences, Indiana pressed brick, Bedford stone and terra-cotta trimmings, 20 by 50 feet, cost \$5,000 each; contracts not let. Also building a brick residence for Mr. J. Counde, two stories and basement, with stone trimmings, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000.

Architect J. M. Van Osdel reports: For Samuel Wayman, a three-story brick flat, on Adams street, near Aberdeen, 25 by 82 feet, cost \$7,000; under way.

Architect H. D. Deam reports: For Garner & Co., a brick block for stores and flats, 43 by 52 feet, corner Thirty-first and Hanover streets, cost \$6,000; Mr. Beil, contractor.

Architect Ed. Baumann reports: Under way, a block on the northeast corner of Wells and Ontario streets, for Geo. W. Smith, brick, with stone front, 75 by 100 feet, three stories and basement, containing four stores and fourteen flats, cost \$32,000; E. Ernschaw, mason; J. L. Diez, carpenter. Also plans for a building for Wm. H. Lehmann, on Hurlbut street, south of Webster avenue, stone front, two stories and basement, 24 by 57 feet, cost \$6,500; contracts not let. Also building for Joseph Theurer, at 1809 Indiana avenue, brick front, stone trimmings, three stories and basement, 28 by 82 feet; cost \$16,000; John Griffith, mason; Edmonds & Hay, carpenters.

Architects Baumann & Lotz report: For Messrs. Armour, Dole & Co., a corn-crib, 96 by 393 feet, to be erected adjacent to elevator D. on Morgan slip, near Twenty-second street; cost \$82,000; contracts not let.

Architect J. H. Huber reports: Has plans for a three-story and basement store building, for J. Raskop, on State street, near Walton Place, cost \$5,000; contract not let. Also plans for a brown stone three-story and basement residence, 40 by 60 feet, for Mr. E. Faber, at Staten Island, cost \$40,000; contracts not let. Plans for two-story and basement frame residence, 30 by 40 feet, at Staten Island, for Mr. E. Huber, cost \$5,000. And making alterations, etc., in the residence of Mrs. Prieth, at Newark, N. J., cost \$6,000.

Architect L. G. Quackenboss reports: A residence for F. C. Porter, on Cottage Grove avenue, Rhodes avenue and Thirty-first street. It is of St. Louis pressed brick, five stories and basement, with stone trimmings, and is triangular in shape, occupying 100 feet on each avenue and street, cost \$70,000. Also building the deposit vault for the Dime Savings Institution, corner of Clark and Washington streets, of English enameled brick facing, largely built of iron. The Hall Safe & Lock Co. furnish the fittings, and J. Barker & Son are the contractors; cost of improvement \$25,000.

Architect Theo. Karls reports: For Aug. Schwarz, two houses at 150 and 152 Illinois street, three-stories and basement Anderson brick fronts, 40 by 58 feet, containing six flats, cost \$12,000; contracts not let. For Tarrant Ramsay Iron Foundry, 156 and 158 East Indiana street, one story, 30 feet high, 50 by 100 feet, cost \$5,000. For Mrs. C. Trapp, at 28 Burling street, two stories and basement, flats, 25 by 68 feet, cost \$5,000. For Mrs. Catharine Deeden, on Wells and Wendle streets, three stories and basement flats, 27 by 70 feet, cost \$14,000. For himself, Mr. Karls is building a residence on Deming court, at Lake View, Anderson pressed brick front, two stories, attic and cellar, 32 by 66 feet, heated by steam, cost \$8,000.

Architect Otto Matz has drawn plans for a dwelling for J. M. Faulkner, at No. 526 North Clark street, to cost \$15,000. The structure will be 28 by 100 feet, and when completed will be one of the finest residences on the street. Is also remodeling the residence of Bernard Roessing, on West Monroe street, cost \$4,000; just finished. A new barn and stable on Seward street, for Mr. Schoenfen. The stable is 100 feet square and one of the finest in the city, cost \$30,000. Also finished a residence on Cass street, for A. H. Clausenius, cost \$18,000.

Architect H. M. Hansen reports: Plans for a brick residence, 34 by 60 feet, at Lake View, for Theo. Fruman, two stories and basement, slate roof, cost \$10,000. Also barn in connection with same; contracts not let. Also building on Morgan street, a three-story block of houses for S. T. Gunderson, pressed brick fronts, 23 by 55 feet each; contracts not let. Also a store and flat building, on Chicago avenue near Ashland avenue, for J. L. Alstrim, three stories and cellar, 80 by 24 feet, cost \$9,000. Under way for Mr. John Kirkby, on Road Street and Milwaukee avenue, three stories, basement and attic, stone front, on the corner lot, 22 by 76 feet. Also small building, on the rear of lot 24 by 26 feet, total cost of improvement, \$10,500; contracts not let.

Architect L. G. Hallberg reports: Building a two-story and basement residence for H. C. Anderson, at 539 Leavitt street, Indiana pressed brick, 21 by 50, containing fourteen rooms, cost \$6,000. For P. Grady, at 443 West Harrison street, about 24 by 65 feet. For D. W. Mitchell, 635 West Adams street, three stories and basement, ornamental moulded, pressed brick front, 35 by 70 feet, containing 25 rooms, cost \$8,000; Geo. Olson, carpenter. Also residence on South Park avenue, near 32d street, for Mrs. Eliza Williams, pressed brick front and side, three stories, and basement of Bedford stone, dormer window and tower in front and bay on side, cost \$10,000; A. J. Hageman, mason. Kennel Bros., on Wells street, corner Menominee street, a brick block of three houses two stories and basement of broken Ashler Anderson and Indiana pressed brick, 71 by 64 feet, cost \$16,000; Messrs. Fagerland & Nelson, masons; A. Moore, carpenter. All the above are under way.

Architect F. B. Townsend reports: Raising of building for Mr. W. S. Hall, at 1460 Wabash avenue, and adding two stories below, cost \$5,000. Alterations in skating rink, corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, cost \$5,000; additional story on stables,

for W. M. Hoyt & Co., on Kinzie street, cost \$3,000. Also building private stable for Mr. N. T. Wright, on Michigan avenue, near 29th street, cost \$3,000.

Architect A. M. L. Colton reports: Excavation for a fine block for Mrs. C. H. McCormick, on Jackson and Market streets, six stories and basement, of Anderson pressed brick, 100 by 120 feet. The first story of the corner building will be used by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company for general offices, the remainder for wholesale purposes to be rented out. The treatment in front is something entirely different from anything in that portion of the city and will be treated as arcades. The entrance on the corner will be on a display angle in Gothic style. All the stone work on the building will be McArthur brown stone. Mr. Colton is also erecting a block of seven houses on Belden avenue for the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary, brick two-story, cellar and mansard roof, 22 by 46 feet each, cost \$30,000; L. Weicke, mason; H. Gilsdorf, carpenter. Also four on Dunning street, for the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary, two stories and cellar, 20 by 43 feet, cost \$12,000; L. Weicke, mason; R. W. Grown, carpenter.

Architect B. W. S. Clark reports: Building for himself at Englewood two frame residences, two stories and basement, 30 by 53 feet each, cost of the two, \$10,000. Also a frame cottage for C. H. Coldwell, at Englewood, two stories and basement, 25 by 47 feet, cost \$5,000. Also for D. W. Gordon two story frame flats, 25 by 69 feet, at Hyde Park, cost \$6,000; Mr. Reynolds, contractor.

Architect L. B. Dixon reports: Plans for a brick block of six houses, two stories and basement, for E. R. DeYoung, on Prairie avenue, near 36th street, 113 by 64 feet, cost \$18,000; contracts not let.

Architect Cass Chapman is building a young ladies' boarding college and hall, four stories and basement, 100 by 100 feet, in Iowa, cost \$25,000.

Architect Henry Sierks has plans for a block of five stone front buildings, two stories and basement and attic, 44 by 132 feet, on Scott and Stone streets, for Mr. Poulson, cost \$30,000; contracts not let. Also has plans for a four-story and basement brick block pressed brick front stone trimmings, containing twelve stores in all and offices and flats, for J. Goggin, cost \$30,000; contract not let.

Architect L. D. Cleaveland reports: Under way for Mrs. A. L. Darkin, on Wabash avenue and 31st street, three-story store and flat building, 24 by 116 feet, cost \$18,000; W. A. Barton, mason; Steinmetz & Eilenberger, carpenters.

Architect W. H. Adams reports: Just completing for A. Bowles, on Fifty-third street in Hyde Park, a two-story attic and cellar residence, with high steep roof, octagon bay in front, 26 by 38 feet.

Architect O. Johnson reports: A frame residence for D. H. Hubbard at Woodlawn, Queen Anne in style, cost \$4,000; under way; John Alloway, contractor. A brick store on West Lake street and Kedzie avenue, two stories, 22 by 50 feet, cost \$3,500. A parsonage for the Swedish church at Joliet, frame structure, two stories and basement, 22 by 36 feet, cost \$1,500.

Architect H. F. Starbuck reports: A brick dwelling house on Rosalie Court in Hyde Park for Wm. Waterman, two stories and basement, 30 by 52 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; F. D. Reynolds, contractor. Also a brick barn and stable for the Lincoln Ice Company at Lake View, 60 by 125 feet, two stories; cost not yet estimated; contracts not let.

Architects Saxe & Barfield report: For F. S. Southwick, a three-story block, of stores and flats, brick with stone front, 60 by 26 feet, at 401 West Van Buren street, cost \$7,500; John McGinnis, mason; Minke & Maroskie, carpenters.

Architects Schaub & Berlin report: For Chas. Heinze, at 28 Evergreen avenue, a two-story and basement residence, 22 by 70 feet, square bay in front, Anderson pressed brick and blue Berlin stone trimmings, stained glass transoms, cost \$7,500; Chas. Krueger, mason; Minke & Maroskie, carpenters. For F. W. Luebs, at 12 Fry street, a two-story and basement and attic residence, of Anderson pressed brick and Berlin blue stone trimmings, 25 by 54 feet, cost \$6,000; Eich & Ote, mason contractors; Mr. Koepeke, carpenter. Also three-story store and flats with attic, 22 by 75 feet, for Mrs. R. Haslerik at 216 DeKoven street, of Indiana standard pressed brick front, cost \$8,000; F. Thuman, mason; Westphal & Neuman, carpenters. Also a building for L. Krueder, on Center street corner of Sheffield avenue, two-story and basement flat of standard Indiana brick, stone trimming, 23 by 65 feet, cost \$4,500; contracts not let. Also for John Schoenecht, at 17 Moorman street, two stories and basement flats, 21 by 82 feet, cost \$4,500; contracts not let; other buildings under way.

Architect H. Copeland has made drawings for a three-story store and dwelling for John Pepper, to be built at No. 406 Ogden avenue.

Architect A. Williams is building two two-story dwellings, 40 by 48 feet, for Williams & Carson, at Nos. 278 and 280 Idaho street, to cost \$10,000.

Architect Alfred Smith has made plans for eleven three-story dwellings, 180 by 42 feet, at Nos. 1 to 15 Elizabeth street, for A. J. Snell, to cost \$45,000. Has also planned a three-story dwelling, 23 by 70 feet, at No. 247 West Polk street, for A. Johnson, to cost \$10,000.

Architect Wm. Longhurst reports: Plans for a residence for Mr. G. Cure, two stories and basement, on Dearborn street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, cost \$4,500; contracts not let. Also a two-story residence, 72 by 26 feet, for F. A. Helmer, at 220 Michigan avenue, cost \$10,000; C. P. McKay, contractor. Also a two-story basement dwelling, 24 by 58 feet, for E. B. Rober, at No. 868 Fulton street.

J. W. Vilas will build for himself two three-story and basement stores and flats, 46 by 82 feet, at Nos. 379 and 3711 State street, to cost \$12,000.

Turner & Bond have taken out a permit for fifteen one-story cottages to be erected for David Davis on Parnell, near Thirty-first street, at a cost of \$25,000.

John Rober will build a store and flat building corner of State and Thirty-seventh streets at a cost of \$10,000.

Columbus, Miss.—Architect W. S. Smith reports: For J. B. Bell, two cottages, 42 by 52 feet, cost each \$1,800. For Mrs. Ada Sykes, seven room frame cottage, 48 by 52 feet, cost \$3,000. First National Bank Building, brick, 21 by 65 feet, cost \$7,500; under way. For I. M. Johnson, residence with Mansard roof, 48 by 60 feet, cost \$7,000; under way. For John Robertson, seven-room cottage, 46 by 65 feet, cost \$1,500; under way. For J. D. Morgan, block of three-story brick buildings, 88 by 120 feet, cost \$20,000; just finished. For J. S. Bishop, three-story and Mansard residence, 58 by 70 feet, cost \$12,000; just finished. For Capt. L. M. Tucker, ten-room cottage, 54 by 62 feet, cost \$8,000; just finished. A two-story brick factory building, 42 by 800 feet, cost \$40,000; just finished. Also several cottages, costing about \$1,500 each.

Denver, Colo.—Building business is very dull. During July there were 33 permits granted to erect buildings, costing \$60,500. In August 36 permits, costing \$48,570. The most important of which were: L. Aufenger, two story brick dwelling, 35 by 61 feet, costing \$7,500, Champa street, between 29th and 30th, W. Quayle, architect; P. Funke, builder. U. S. Government, for excavation and foundation of U. S. P. O. building and Custom House, to be done by day's work, Arapahoe and 16th streets, M. E. Bell, architect. George Charpiot, two-story brick block stores and dwellings, 50 by 125 feet, costing \$18,000, Larimer street, between 30th and 31st, E. P. Brink, architect; C. W. Abbott, builder. Arapahoe County, one-story brick addition to hospital for boiler-house, 24 by 36 feet, costing \$5,000. Carson street, between Evans and S. 14th, Wm. Quayle, architect; Harvey and Washburne, builders. W. R. Owen, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 57 feet, costing \$7,000, Lincoln avenue, between E. 16th and 17th, Robert S. Roeschlaub, architect; Hallack & Howard, builders.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Architects Foster & Liebbe report the following work for the year 1884, up to date. At Des Moines—work completed—Masonic temple, three-story and basement brick and stone building, 72 by 134 feet, cost complete \$50,000. Brick and stone business block on 2nd street, three-story and basement, for L. Harbach, cost \$15,000. Two-story brick and stone business block, 6th and Walnut streets, for Dillworth & Rappleye, cost \$10,000. Brick and stone French flat building, five-story and basement, 60 by 80 feet, on E. Locust street, for Messrs. Robertson, Stone & Garton, cost \$33,000. Two-story brick business block on W. Walnut street, for George Whittaker, 44 by 132 feet, cost \$12,000. Three-story brick and stone residence, on Greenwood avenue, for J. H. Windsor, cost \$35,000. Two-story frame dwelling, on N. 9th street, for F. Lehman, cost \$4,000. Block of three-story brick and stone city residences, four fronts, W. 15th street for Wright & Moore, cost \$12,000. One-story frame cottage, N. 9th street, for George Cassidy, cost \$1,500. Row of city residences, five fronts, for the Rollins family, N. 3rd street, of brick, three stories high, cost \$20,000. Two-story frame residence, N. 9th street, for J. Tone, cost \$5,000. Two-story frame dwelling in N. Des Moines, for Judge Day, cost \$7,000. Remodelling Moore's Opera House, cost \$4,000. Work in progress: Queen Anne cottage, on W. 18th street, for Fred Brown, cost \$1,500. Four-story and basement pressed brick front business block, on Locust street, for C. Youngerman, cost \$25,000. Three-story Queen Anne residence, Greenwood avenue, for H. D. Hedge, cost \$15,000. Three-story frame residence, on Woodland avenue, for L. Sheurman, cost \$15,000. Three-story and basement business block, brick, 4th street, for D. Lehane, cost \$13,000. Franklin school building, of brick and stone, three stories high, on N. 12th street, cost \$16,000. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage, 10th street, for L. Goldback, cost \$1,200. Three-story and basement cracker factory, for J. M. Christy, 2nd street, cost \$9,000. Two-story frame residence, in N. Des Moines, for C. Howell, cost \$4,500. Brick and stone addition to Hawthorne school building, cost \$6,000. Two brick double

city residences, W. 9th street, for C. H. Getchell, cost \$7,000. New Episcopal Church, built of Sioux Falls red rock, trimmed with buff sandstone in Gothic styles, cost \$40,000. Aside from the above, Foster & Liebbe have the following work in various parts of Iowa: At Knoxville—Frame church, one-story, cost \$4,500. At Marshalltown—Two-story frame Queen Anne residence for Col. Bowler, cost \$6,000. At Sandborn—One-story frame church, cost \$3,000. At Guthrie Centre—Two-story frame dwelling for Col. Dewey, cost \$5,000. At Boone—Three-story brick hotel, cost \$16,000. One brick business block, four fronts, for Messrs. Webb, Moore & Miller, cost \$20,000. Addition to school building, cost \$2,500. At Osceola—Frame bank building, one story, for Messrs. Riley and Coles, cost \$2,000. At Grinnell—Two-story frame residence, for C. W. H. Beyers, cost \$4,500. Two-story brick business house for H. L. Spencer, cost \$4,500. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage for Lyman Spencer, cost \$2,500. At Charles City—Two-story frame residence for A. G. Case, cost \$7,500. Two-story frame dwelling, for C. H. Baldwin, cost \$4,500. At Lake City—Two-story brick school building, cost \$8,000. At Carroll—Improvements in school building, cost \$2,000. At Rhodes—Two-story brick school building, cost \$7,000. At Le Mar—Alterations in dwelling for Lawrence, cost \$1,500. At Harlan—Two-story frame residence, for C. Escher, cost \$5,000. At Algona—Two-story brick school building, to cost \$16,000. At Ottumwa—Four-story brick hotel building, to cost \$60,000. At Ames—New buildings for State Agricultural College, cost \$25,000. At Muscatine—Three-story brick residence, for P. M. Musser, cost \$20,000. At Cedar Rapids—Masonic library building, of brick and stone, cost \$25,000. At Hot Springs, Arkansas—Two-story frame dwelling, for Mr. York, cost \$7,000. Are now busy on the plans for the new State Insane Asylum, to be built at Clarinda, and to cost upwards of \$1,000,000.

Architect C. H. Lee reports: For J. Breckenridge, three-story stone front business block, 20 by 75 feet, cost \$6,200; nearly completed; J. A. Woods & Co., carpenters. For H. C. Potter, two-story frame dwelling, 44 by 70 feet, cost \$7,000; nearly completed. For J. H. Phillips, two-story brick residence, 44 by 40 feet, cost \$4,200; completed. For M. Flynn, two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 56 feet, cost \$3,100; just commenced. For M. M. Winsell, frame cottage, 30 by 46 feet, cost \$1,800; under way. For T. J. Burns, two-story brick-veneer business block, 27 by 80 feet, cost \$4,500; about finished. For Jno. Vorse, two-story frame cottage, 30 by 42 feet, cost \$2,000; completed.

Architects Josselyn & Taylor report: For G. L. Sanders, Grinnell, Ia., two-story and basement frame residence, steam heat, plumbing with hot and cold water, 1,800 square feet on ground, cost \$8,000; just completed; R. M. Kellogg, builder. For Shaver & Dows, addition to cracker factory, three stories and basement, 44 by 66 feet, brick, gravel roof, cost \$6,000; under way; F. S. Whitney, carpenter; E. D. Jones, mason. For E. S. Miller, two-story and basement frame residence, cost \$3,000; under way; Thos. Allum, builder. For Miss Belle Bartholomea, frame cottage, cost \$700; under way; J. W. Poulson, builder.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects, generally, speak of the fall season as an improvement on the summer, which was somewhat dull.

Architect W. G. Malcomson reports: For Thos. G. Craig, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 60 feet, slate roof, cost \$6,000; under way. For Richard Bourke, two-story brick and stone store building, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$5,500; Peter D. Tallant, builder. For Charles Crowe, two-story brick and stone store building, 22 by 65 feet, cost \$3,600; just completed; Peter D. Tallant, builder. For Mrs. Wirts, a two-story brick and stone store building, 30 by 45 feet, cost \$3,000; just completed; Henry Roedger, builder. For Jas. Morrison, two-story frame building, 22 by 55 feet, cost \$4,000; John Lamore, builder. For Dan. Sullivan, three one-story frame cottages, 20 by 56 feet, cost \$3,500; just completed. For Wm. Carson, two-story double brick dwelling, 50 by 65 feet, cost \$8,000; projected. For James Harrison, colonial frame cottage, 20 by 46 feet, cost \$2,000. For Thos. Shehan, two-story double brick dwelling, 42 by 60 feet, cost \$4,500; under way; Goodenow & Co., masons; Martin Dunn, carpenter.

Dubuque, Iowa.—The German Catholics of New Wine township, in this county, are about to erect a stone church to cost \$60,000. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday by Bishop Hennessy, assisted by a number of priests, with imposing ceremonies.

El Dorado, Kas.—Outlook for fall very good. Mechanics are quite busy at good wages.

Architect N. A. Collins reports: For Mr. Smith, two-story brick, 22 by 90 feet, cost \$5,000. For Mr. Landon, two-story brick, 22 by 90 feet. For Mr. Elliott, two-story brick opera house, 44 by 90 feet, cost \$6,500. For Mr. Lealan, two-story brick, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$4,000. Two two-story brick school houses, 40 by 44 feet, cost \$2,500 each. Also eight one-story frame dwellings, ranging from \$800 to \$1,500, and five two-story frame dwellings, aggregating about \$17,000. All the above have been completed this season.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Four fine brick blocks, costing in the aggregate about \$100,000, are in the course of construction. The contract for the superstructure of the First National Bank has been awarded to Markham & Son. Indiana pressed brick is to be used in the construction of this building, which is to cost, when completed, about \$35,000.

Flandreau, Minn.—A large academy will be erected here next spring at a cost of \$10,000, to be in charge of Prof. Perry.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—There has been fully as much building done here this season as last, and the steady improvement in the general class of buildings is noticeable in those erected recently. The outlook is very encouraging and prospects of a good fall and spring are flattering.

Architects J. F. Wing & Co. report for John C. Peters a two-story basement and attic residence, 38 feet front, brick with Michigan sandstone trimmings, rock faced range work, slate roof, cost \$6,000; under way. For Henry C. Paul, two-story basement and attic, Michigan sandstone trimmings, rock faced range work, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000, under way. For Wm. H. Trammel, at Huntington, Ind., two-story and basement brick store building, 22 by 60 feet. Iron trimmings and roof, cost \$4,000, projected. For Judge Chapin, two-story basement and attic brick house 22 by 65 feet, cost \$4,000, projected.

Glenn, Mich.—Outlook good.

Architect A. H. Tracy reports: For C. S. Smith, one-and-a-half story, gothic residence, 51 by 40 feet, frame with stone basement, cost \$2,200, completed; C. Wood, builder. For L. L. Lance, two-story stone building, 47 by 70 feet, second story is to be used as a hall, cost \$2,000; under way. Also residences, a school house, several barns, etc., aggregating about \$5,000, mostly all under way.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A number of small dwellings are being built here, and mechanics seem to keep busy, but building of the better class seems about done for the season.

Architect D. S. Hopkins reports: For Mr. N. A. Beneke, a frame dwelling to cost \$2,500; under way; Fred Miller, builder. For Mr. J. B. Evans, a frame dwelling, cost \$2,500; under way. For Miss McDowell, frame dwelling, cost \$2,000; under way. For Mr. C. Macomber, at Burlington, Vt., frame dwelling, cost \$6,000; under way. For Albert Kavalege, at Janesville, Wis., frame dwelling, cost \$3,000; under way. For C. S. Kingsbury, at Cassopolis, Mich., a frame dwelling, cost \$6,000; under way. For Chas. Van Sickle, at Muskegon, Mich., frame dwelling, cost \$2,000; projected. For E. E. Palmer, Inlay City, Mich., frame dwelling, cost \$3,000; under way. For W. E. Huston, Lockport, N. Y., frame dwelling, cost \$5,000; under way. For G. E. Stockbridge, Kalamazoo, Mich., frame dwelling and stable, cost \$8,000; projected. For E. B. Raymond, Mazeppa, Minn., frame dwelling, cost \$3,000; under way.

Green Bay, Wis.—Outlook is, if anything, a little better than at this time last year. A large amount of repairing and remodeling is being done at present.

Architect D. M. Hartman reports: For Mr. E. L. Kindell, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 36 by 60 feet, cost \$4,500; under way. For Mrs. Skeels, two frame cottages, 30 by 48 feet, cost of both, \$2,500; under way. For Mrs. Hoghgraves, two-story brick-veneered dwelling, 30 by 58 feet, cost \$2,100; under way. For J. Bebean, at Fayette, Mich., two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 60 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. For Mr. J. Gravell, at Fayette, two-story frame store building, 24 by 50 feet, cost \$1,200; under way. For Rev. J. Fox, at Marinette, Wis., Catholic school, two-story brick-veneer building, 62 by 68 feet, cost \$9,000; under way. Also remodeling Brown County Poor House into Insane Hospital, with accommodations for one hundred inmates. It is a three-and-one-half-story building, 60 by 100 feet; repairs cost \$4,500; under way.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Architect Max Reuti reports: For Shuler & Benninghofen, business block, 70 by 75 feet, three stories high, freestone front, cost \$25,000; under way; J. S. Bender & Bros., builders. For Wm. Bender, two-story brick dwelling, 36 by 54, asbestos stone trimmings and slate roof, cost \$4,000; under way. For Mrs. Hermann, two-story frame dwelling, 16 by 46 feet, cost \$1,200; under way. For E. P. Newell, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28 feet, cost \$900; under way. For Board of Education (Hamilton Co.), two-story brick school house, 28 by 49 feet, cost \$3,200; under way; Jayce & Hansford, builders. Also one-story brick school house, 28 by 38 feet, cost \$2,000; under way.

Hannibal, Mo.—Outlook very favorable for fall work.

The stone and brick work for the Post Office and Custom House has just been let to Messrs. Minkey & Larbworthy for \$23,160.

Architect Jas. O. Hogg reports: For Mr. Geo. A. Hawes, addition to residence, two-story and attic, pressed brick front, galvanized iron and stone trimmings, size of building complete, 38 by 48 feet, cost of improvement, \$5,000; plans completed; work not let. For J. Oliver Hogg, two-story frame dwelling, 29 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000; nearly completed. For B. T. Jones, three-story brick tenement, 66 by 50 feet, cost \$5,000. Remodeling of interior of Colored Baptist Church building, cost \$1,200; work just commenced. For Talbot & Co., at Fayette, Mo., two-story brick store building, 41 by 100 feet, galvanized iron front, cost \$10,000; under way; Knisely & Miller, of Chicago, furnish the galvanized iron work.

Illinois Corporations.—The Globe Electric Engineering Company, of Chicago, Ill.; capital \$200,000; incorporators, Herbert A. Streeter, Henry Burkholder and George W. Wilbur. The Granolithic Company of Chicago; object, to manufacture and sell granolithic for pavements, roadways, steps, landings, floors, and foundations; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Matt. Taylor, David Willie and Percy L. Bauman.

Jamestown, Dak.—Architect T. M. Grove reports the following: North Side schoolhouse, nearly completed; style, modern gothic; construction, brick; T. M. Grove, architect; Nicolas Muller, builder; cost \$15,000. Klaus, hotel, in process of construction; built of brick; style, modern Renaissance; architect, Mr. Koch, of Milwaukee; builder, H. C. Hotchkiss; cost \$30,000. Lloyd's hotel, nearly completed; brick veneered; T. M. Grove, architect; Nicolas Muller, builder; cost \$20,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Outlook good.

Architect A. Van Brunt reports: For The Egan Co., at Cincinnati, O., five-story warehouse, 50 by 130 feet, cost \$16,000; under way. For Albert Manly, four-story warehouse, 48 by 100 feet, cost \$14,000; foundations just in; balance not yet let. For Mr. P. E. Hatch, double brick dwelling, 42 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000; nearly finished. For Mr. P. C. Gage, remodeling dwelling at a cost of \$6,000; completed. For T. K. Hanna, a suburban brick dwelling, cost \$15,000; plans under way. For Howe, Rhodes & Co., addition to warehouse, cost \$3,500; under way. Repairs and new galleries Second Presbyterian Church building, cost \$5,000; completed. For Mr. K. B. Annom, brick and terra-cotta dwelling, cost \$10,000; plans under way. For Mr. E. Case, double brick dwelling, cost \$8,000; plans under way.

Keokuk, Ia.—Nothing doing in the building line, and no prospect of much being done this fall.

Architect I. C. Wykoff reports: For Constitution Printing Co. a four-story brick building, 50 by 90 feet, cost \$15,000; completed. For Mr. J. R. Shuler, a two-story brick business block, 24 by 86 feet, cost \$3,500; near completion. For Mr. M. Vonkens, a three-story brick business house, 24 by 120 feet, cost \$4,000; completed.

Lincoln, Ill.—Architect W. Hunter reports for Mr. E. Webster: A two-story brick store building, 21 by 80 feet, cost \$3,000; nearly finished. For Mr. J. Schwarz a two-story brick store building, 19 by 80 feet, cost \$2,200; nearly completed. For Mr. J. Mundy, two-story brick store building, 20 by 75 feet, cost \$2,000; nearly completed. For German Evangelical Society, brick and frame church building, 40 by 80 feet, cost \$8,000; under way.

Lexington, Ky.—Architect P. L. Lundin reports: For John I. Shelby, two-and-a-half-story brick residence, 36 by 59 feet, cost \$5,600; under way. For Wm. Campbell, three-story business house, 31 by 120 feet, brick and stone construction, cost \$10,000; nearly completed. For Julius Speyer, two-and-a-half-story residence, 40 by 59 feet, brick and stone construction, cost \$6,000; under contract. For Mrs. C. Elliott, two-story brick residence, 35 by 58 feet, cost \$4,225; under contract. For C. S. Brent & Bro., four-story brick warehouse, 40 by 85 feet, cost \$10,150; under contract. For C. F. Featherstone, two-story brick residence, 34 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000; under contract. For W. R. Milward, two-story brick residence, 37 by 58 feet, cost \$3,950; under contract. For B. M. Arnett and others, at Nicholasville, Ky., church building, 40 by 64 feet, cost \$6,800. For J. F. Hutton and others, at Paris, Ky., three three-story stone and brick business houses, 75 by 120 feet, cost \$15,000. For Alex. Butler, two-story frame residence at Millersburg, Ky., cost \$4,000. All the above are under contract.

Lincoln, Neb.—Considerable work in progress, and outlook very encouraging for next season, though it is expected but little new work will be started this fall.

Architect A. Roberts reports for C. W. Griffith: Frame dwelling, cost \$7,000. For L. W. Eldridge, at Fairbury, Neb., brick store building, 25 by 80 feet, cost \$7,000; under way; school house at Sutton, Neb., cost \$6,000; under way. For 1st National Bank, at Red Cloud, Neb., bank building 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; under way; F. S. Potwin, contractor. At Tecumseh, Neb., four-room school house, cost \$6,000; under way. At Valparaiso, Neb., four-room school house, cost \$4,000; under way. At Sutton, two-room school house, cost \$3,000; under way. At Milford, Neb., Congregational Church, cost \$4,000; under way. At Beatrice, Neb., dwelling, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$7,000; under way. For J. B. Weston, for S. L. Andrews, at Crete, Neb., dwelling, cost \$6,000; under way. For Mr. Butler, at Fairmount, Neb., dwelling, cost \$2,000; projected. For Judge Zimmerman, at Hutchinson, Kan., dwelling, cost \$4,000; projected. At Crete, Neb., four-room school house, cost \$3,000; under way. O. W. Lyon, builder. For Jos. E. Lamaster, at Lincoln, business house, 25 by 90 feet, cost \$10,000; under way; D. L. Graham, contractor. For C. E. Montgomery, business house, 25 by 120 feet, cost \$11,000; under way; J. J. Butler, contractor. For W. W. Wilson, business house, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; completed; O. W. Lyon, builder. For W. J. Marshall, business block, 46 by 136 feet, cost \$15,000; under way; W. B. Hughes, contractor.

Mankato, Minn.—Architect Pass has plans for several business blocks and residences. The new Catholic church has been commenced and will be pushed forward at once. The large elevator of the Mankato Linseed Oil Company is fast approaching completion. Work has been commenced on the West Mankato school building. The Mankato Cement Works will be enlarged by the building of a new warehouse capable of holding 20,000 barrels.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Baker, Potter & Co. are to erect a five-story brick warehouse, 40 by 80 feet, on First street, to cost \$15,000. Also a grain elevator, 60 by 200 feet, on First street, to cost \$75,000. Miss A. Wetherbee is to build a two-story double dwelling, eighteen rooms, on Fourteenth street, to cost \$6,000. C. Wright Davidson is to build a two-story dwelling, on Highland avenue, cost \$4,500. H. Hutchins will erect a two-story double tenement, corner Hawthorne avenue and Seventh street, cost \$9,000. C. M. Loring has commenced work on his new and handsome residence on Fifteenth street, after plans by G. M. Goodwin. The house will not be large, but it will be exceedingly attractive, cost \$10,000. Monroe Bros. are building a tenement block on Vine place. The block will contain five houses, cost \$10,000. C. H. Archard is building a house to cost \$6,000 on Seventh street.

Architect W. A. Hunt has just completed plans for a fine residence for Gen. L. A. Grant, on Prospect street, near Spruce place. The first story interior will be finished in birch and cherry. A tower on one corner will add to the architectural beauty of the structure, which will stand on high ground overlooking the city, forming a conspicuous and ornamental object. The cost will be about \$10,000. Mr. Hunt has finished plans for a fine residence for Dr. Reed, to cost \$7,500, located on Seventeenth street, near Central Park. The building has already been commenced.

Architect I. W. Kelly is making plans for a \$2,000 residence, soon to be erected for S. F. Zesbaugh, near Lyndale avenue. P. G. Lamouaux has recently completed three very substantial houses of fine appearance, good finish and commodious arrangement, on Nicollet avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The school building on Mahen, White & LeBron's addition is now under roof and presents a fine appearance. Its total cost when complete will be \$20,000.

J. H. Thompson has broken ground for another \$8,000 double house on Highland avenue in Oak Lake. Dr. Salisbury also proposes to build in Oak Lake this fall.

Donald Kennedy is to build a \$25,000 house on Park avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets. Work will probably not be commenced until spring. G. A. Salmon is to build a handsome double house on his lot on Highland avenue in Oak Lake, to cost \$4,500.

The sisters are to build for a Catholic girls' school a building two stories high and made of stone, and to cost \$10,000. It will be located on Second street north, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Among the recent building permits are the following: Charles G. Martin, executor, etc., one-story brick boiler house, southwest corner Seventh avenue south and Canal street, cost \$6,000. J. H. Davenport, two-story, 16-room wooden dwelling east side Vine Place, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, cost \$6,500. S. E. Foster, two-story, eight-room wooden dwelling and barn, south side Laurel avenue, between Lyndale and Nineteenth street south, cost \$4,300.

Roman Catholic church and school building, West side, Second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues northeast, cost \$10,000. J. H. Thompson, two-and-a-half story twenty-room double tenement, brick veneer, East side, Highland avenue near Royalston, cost \$8,000. James C. Plant, two-story twelve-room brick veneer dwelling, northeast corner Twenty-seventh street and Portland avenue, cost \$8,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The following building permits have been issued recently: A building for Fred. Mueller, costing \$2,500 on lot 11, block 100, Eighth street, Ninth ward.

A foundation costing \$1,200 for Geo. Haworth, on lot 20, block 212, State street, Second ward. A store costing \$3,200, for F. Westphal, at the corner of Vliet and Fifteenth streets, Second ward. A dwelling for B. Gross, costing \$4,500, on lot 14, block B, Van Buren street, First ward. A dwelling costing \$50,000 for Valentine Blatz, on lots 1 and 2, block 76, Division street, Seventh ward. A frame store, costing \$1,000, for James Hogan, on lot 12, block 41, Chicago street, Third ward. A shop, costing \$1,500, for F. J. Buff, on the north half of lot 10, block 27, Fifth ward.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Outlook good.

Architect J. A. Bassett reports for R. P. Scobee frame residence, cost \$3,000; under way. For R. D. Hunter, brick residence, cost \$4,500; under way. For J. D. Rayland, frame residence, cost \$3,000; under way. For D. E. McCoombs, brick residence, cost \$2,700; under way. For W. T. Hanley, brick residence, cost \$4,000; under way. For Henly & Judy, brick business house, 25 by 100 feet, cost \$6,000; completed; E. Williams, builder. For M. McCloskey, brick business house, 23 by 70 feet, cost \$5,000; completed; T. M. Leach, builder. For A. Baum, brick business house, 22 by 75 feet, mansard slate roof, cost \$3,000; under way. For Farmers' Bank, brick building, 25 by 40 feet, cost \$4,500. For M. E. Church Society, brick church, 45 by 70 feet, cost \$12,500; completed; Geo. Rice, builder. Brick Presbyterian church building, 35 by 40 feet, cost \$9,000; under way; G. W. Moore, builder. Brick Presbyterian church building, 36 by 56 feet, cost \$5,500; under way; C. Hodges, builder. At Sharpsburg, Ky. For A. J. Wyott, brick residence, cost \$3,500; under way. For C. J. Ragan, brick residence, cost \$4,500; under way. For W. Makin, frame residence, cost \$3,500; under way. For B. F. Harriott, brick residence, cost \$4,000; under way. Christian church building, frame, cost \$2,000; under way. For W. O. Mize, brick residence, cost \$5,000; under way; Geo. Rice, builder. For J. T. Day, frame residence, cost \$4,500; under way.

Muir, Mich.—Nothing doing here, help is plentiful at low wages.

Architect Thos. Campbell reports: For Mr. O. Armstrong, two-story frame cottage, 24 by 48 feet, cost \$1,500; under way. For Skating Rink Company, brick veneered building with truss roof, 40 by 120 feet, cost \$2,500; projected. Also several small buildings, to the amount of about \$2,000; under way.

Neillsville, Wis.—Building business is dull just now, no new buildings being started, although several brick blocks are talked of for next season.

Architect C. B. Bradshaw reports: For J. L. Gates, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30 feet, cost \$1,000; projected. For Wm. Neverman, two-story veneered double dwelling, 30 by 30 feet, cost \$2,000; under way. For Chas. Grow, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$1,200; under way. For Mr. F. D. Lindsay, two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$1,700; under way. For M. C. Ring, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30 feet, cost \$1,000; under way. For Mr. B. Dangers, one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet, cost \$800. For Mr. J. L. Gates, six tenements, one-and-a-half stories each, 16 by 26 feet, cost \$400; under way. For Mr. J. K. Hoffman, one-story frame dwelling, 26 by 40 feet, cost \$1,500; projected. For Mr. E. E. Crocker, two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$1,500; under way. For Mr. Jno. G. Klopff, two-story veneered store building, 25 by 85 feet, cost \$3,000; under way.

New Orleans, La.—Building business is somewhat slow, as most people are giving their chief attention to the exposition.

Architect Thomas Sully reports: For Mrs. Isabella Braunlee, two-story frame residence, 36 by 86 feet, cost \$7,000; under way. For N. D. Wallace, remodeling five brick stores into a hotel building, 150 by 100 feet, cost \$8,500; under way. For Mrs. J. W. Coleman, two-story frame residence, 36 by 86 feet, cost \$7,000; under way. For General Richart, three-story brick residence, 90 by 45 feet, cost \$7,200; under way. For E. Augand, two-story brick store building, 53 by 75 feet, cost \$6,500; under way.

North Springfield, Mo.—Outlook fair.

Architect A. P. Wright reports: For Mr. John Carson, a two-story brick store building, 21 by 90 feet, iron front, cost \$3,300; under way; Greer & Co., builders. For Mr. E. W. Williams, one-story frame cottage, 30 by 36 feet, five rooms, cost \$1,200; projected. For Mr. W. H. Howard, three-story brick store building, 22 by 90 feet, iron front, cost \$5,900; projected. For Mr. W. P. Mussy, one-story frame cottage, 20 by 32 feet, four rooms, cost \$700; under way. For Mr. M. Carson, one-story brick, 20 by 50 feet, cost \$950; under way. The construction on "Rogers Academy," at Rogers, Ark., has been resumed after standing three months; the building will be completed about the first of August, 1885, if work continues without interruption.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect C. F. Driscoll reports: For School District, Columbus, Neb., two-story brick, 54 by 66 feet, cost \$9,000; under way; James Pearsons, builder. For School District, North Bend, Neb., two-story brick building, 54 by 63 feet, cost \$8,500; under way. For G. W. Frank, at Kearney, Neb., two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 34 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For John H. Erck, at Omaha, two-story and basement store building, 66 by 70 feet, cost \$12,000; under way.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Architect Edward Clark reports: For Swedish Lutheran Society, one-story church building, 36 by 70 feet, brick and stone construction, galvanized iron, one-story with gallery, tower and spire, 75 feet high, cost of building complete \$5,000; foundations finished. For T. D. Foster, frame chapel building, 32 by 54 feet, cost \$3,200; under way.

Peoria, Ill.—Present condition not very good. Outlook for next season, fair.

Architect Ph. F. Mehler reports: For Mrs. Ballance, two-story and basement residence, 50 by 65 feet, Queen Anne style, basement of brick, above that frame, with slate roof, cost \$10,000; under way; A. Bramble, builder. For Mr. J. S. Bell, two-story frame residence, 46 by 53 feet, brick basement, slate roof, heated by steam, cost \$8,000; projected; contracts not let. For Mr. J. M. Rice, two-story frame residence, 40 by 58 feet, brick basement, heated by steam, cost \$6,000; projected; contracts not let. For Mr. H. Kreisman, two-story and basement brick residence, 46 by 56 feet, heated by furnace, cost \$10,000; projected, contracts not let. For Mr. Denhard, at Washington, Ia., three-story frame building, 50 by 68 feet, brick basement, slate roof, heated by steam, cost \$24,000; under way.

Randall, Iowa.—This is a small place and is progressing slowly; but prospects for future improvements are good.

Architect Aug. Weitman reports: For Israel Rogers, two-story frame building, 44 by 100 feet, cost \$3,000. For J. F. Randal, two-story frame building, 22 by 80 feet, cost \$2,000.

Redfield, Minn.—Building improvements are going on with greater rapidity now than at any time in Redfield the past year. The elegant Bennet block has been enlarged to 75 feet front. Another handsome brick block will be constructed on the corner of Humboldt and Franklin avenues, on the ground now occupied by Briggs & Brown's hardware establishment. The building is to be 95 feet wide by 100 deep, solid brick walls, and will contain three elegantly finished stores.

Seymour, Ind.—Plenty of work going on. All mechanics are busy at fair wages.

Architect J. Balsley reports: For Aurora Furniture Co., three-story brick building, 60 by 100 feet, cost \$5,000; under way. For Seymour Butter Dish Co., frame factory building, 60 by 200 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. Also a number of small cottages under way.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Building business continues active, and prospects are good for fall season.

Architect G. G. Baldwin reports: For Mr. G. T. Westcott, two-story frame building, 47 by 62 feet, brick foundation, cost \$9,000; projected, and plans under way; C. K. Poor, builder. For Mr. Wm. Kittle, two-story frame building, 30 by 44 feet, brick foundation and basement, cost \$2,500; plans in office; contract not let.

Springfield, Ills.—Not as much being done as last year, and outlook not as good as at corresponding date last year.

Architect Geo. H. Helmle reports: For First M. E. Church society, at Grafton, Ills., stone church building, 80 by 120 feet, cost \$60,000; under way; Wm. D. Richardson, builder. Schoolhouse, at Springfield, two-story brick building, 44 by 60 feet, four rooms, cost \$8,500; under way; F. T. Willer, builder. Addition to school building, two-story brick, 28 by 40 feet, cost \$3,500; under way; Jno. C. Beam, builder. Addition to school building, four rooms, two-story brick, 36 by 60 feet, cost \$6,500; under way; D. P. Hopping, builder. For Mr. John Schoenneman, twelve-room dwelling, 48 by 54 feet, cost \$12,000; under way; H. Bettenhaus, builder. For Messrs. Martheny & Mendenhall, store building, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; Buck & McKee, builders. For Mr. T. C. Dodds, two-story dwelling, 40 by 40 feet, eight rooms, cost \$2,500; under way; D. P. Hopping, builder. For Mr. W. Ludlam, two-story dwelling, 40 by 38 feet, eight rooms, cost \$3,000; projected. For Mr. J. H. Wells, two-story dwelling, 43 by 40 feet, eight rooms, cost \$3,000; under way. For Mr. Z. T. McGinniss, two-story dwelling, 30 by 40 feet, seven rooms, cost \$1,900; under way. For Mr. H. A. Bell, two-story dwelling, 30 by 50 feet, eight rooms, cost \$3,000; projected. For Mr. James L. Hudson, brick addition, 18 by 24 feet, to two-story dwelling, cost \$2,000; under way; James L. Powell, builder. For Mr. John T. Capps, two-story dwelling, 40 by 50 feet, eight rooms, cost \$4,500; projected; H. Bettenhaus, builder.

Streator, Ills.—Outlook fair but not flattering. A number of buildings projected for next spring. Wages fair.

Architect F. S. Allen reports: For City of Streator, "Town Hall," 45 by 90 feet, two stories, brick and stone, tile roof, cost \$10,000; projected. For F. S. Allen, two-story stone and brick residence, 32 by 40 feet, Van Papalendam tile roof, cost \$6,500; under way. Christ's Church, at Joliet, Ills., stone walls and tile roof, cost \$20,500; under way; Stage & Burlingame, builders. Catholic Church, at Streator, 53 by 122 feet, cost \$15,000; just finished; H. H. Mufford, builder. M. E. Church parsonage, 28 by 48 feet, cost \$3,000; just finished; H. Bay, builder. For Mr. James Sexton, a two-story frame house, 39 by 52 feet, cost \$5,000; just finished; R. Myers, builder. For Mr. F. Holmes, two-story frame residence, 34 by 58 feet, cost \$5,000; just finished.

St. Louis, Mo.—Business seems to be picking up in the architect's offices, still most of the plans now being prepared are for buildings projected for next spring. It is probable that the fall season will not be very active.

Architect A. P. Hyatt reports: For H. Volland, at East St. Louis, Illinois, two-story frame store and dwelling, 26 by 74 feet, cost \$3,000; to be finished by December 1st; H. Helfrich, builder.

Architect B. J. Goesse is building a convent at Cataway station, on the 'Frisco road, cost \$25,000; six houses on St. Louis avenue, near Lindell avenue, two stories high, with mansard roof, \$14,000; two stone fronts, on Grand avenue, \$9,000; two-story brick, on Sullivan avenue, \$8,000; several edifices on Cass avenue and in Jefferson City.

Architect Francis D. Lee, who is just completing Hoyle's building, on Fourth and Elm streets, has plans for a valuable row in the West End, is also beginning work on the Post Graduate School of Medicine, for which the basement is almost completed. It is on the corner of Jefferson and Lucas avenues. The building will be about 50 by 100 feet, two stories high, brick with terra cotta finish, cost \$20,000. Its completion is expected early in the coming year.

Architects J. B. Legg & Co. have plans for an opera house and Odd Fellows' hall at California, Mo. The building will be of brick, three stories high, 50 by 100 feet in size, cost \$10,000. Mr. Legg has just let the contract for its construction to a Mr. Bishop, of California. Cupples broom factory, on Sixth and Carr streets, is nearly completed. The machinery is now going in. Also just let the contract for a residence at Fayette, Mo., for J. C. Ferguson, to cost \$10,500. Mr. Sherrick, of St. Louis, is the contractor. Also taking bids on a residence at Benton, for Henry B. Lawrence; two houses for Thomas Hoolan, on Grand avenue, near the water tower; a residence for Samuel Bucknell, East St. Louis; one for Captain Carter, Cote Brilliant, and has just finished plans for amusement pavilions, summer houses, etc., at the mineral springs near Flora, Ills., for C. E. Hitts, of this city.

Architect J. W. Herthel has plans and drawings for a new building to be erected for Isidor Bush, Second, between Clark avenue and Elm street, early next spring, Queen Anne style of architecture, finished in terra-cotta, and will cost about \$14,000 when completed. Mr. Herthel is finishing up a residence for John M. Goode, Kirkwood, Mo., at a cost of \$3,500; a house for T. W. Dorst, Carondelet, \$3,000; three houses, P. Roeder, Dickson street, between Leffingwell and Garrison avenues, stone fronts with mansard roofs.

Architect H. W. Kirchner is completing the Concordia Turn Hall, on Second Carondelet avenue and Arsenal street. The building is 64 by 128 feet, three stories high, built of brick and stone, and cost about \$16,000. It was commenced in June, and will be an ornament to the Southern part of the city. The main hall or auditorium is 70 by 100, and the gymnasium 56 by 62 feet.

(Continued on page xii.)

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.

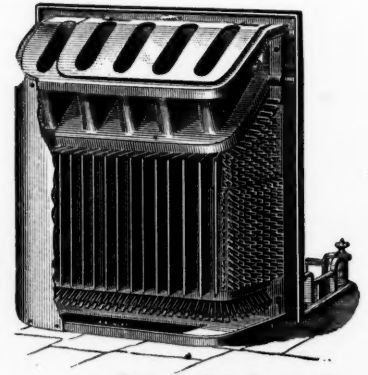
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17, 1883.

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.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES AND ADDITIONAL REPORTS.



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.

VAULT DOORS!

— ETC. —

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

STYLE:

"Cottage," "Eastlake," "National," "Bank,"
"Renaissance," "Composite."

ALSO

Plain and Cheaper Doors.

SPECIAL PRICES TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS and ARCHITECTS.

Estimates made on all classes of Fire and Burglar Proof Protection or Jail Work. Address

JNO. W. NORRIS,

MANAGER,

Diebold Safe & Lock Co.

57 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

KEUFFEL & ESSER,

127 FULTON AND 42 ANN STREETS, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

The Best SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,

"PARAGON" Drawing Paper,

"DUPLEX" Drawing Paper,

"UNION" Tracing Cloth,

"PARCHMENT" Tracing Paper,

"HELIOS" Blue Process Paper.

All Stationers and Booksellers keep these goods in stock.
Complete Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Estimates cheerfully given.
Inspection of styles and
prices solicited.



W. C. Vosburgh Mfg Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Artistic Gas Fixtures,

184 & 186 Wabash Avenue.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GAS FIXTURES of all kinds; also KER-
OSENE FIXTURES, Lamps,
Globes, Burners, etc.

Special Discounts allowed Builders and Contractors.

184 AND 186 WABASH AVENUE,

HOME OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
278 TO 281 STATE STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHICAGO.

C. J. L. MEYER & SONS CO.

..... 22, 24 and 26 Market Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Interior Finish, Wood Mantels,

— MIRRORS AND OFFICE FITTINGS —

WE HAVE ON EXHIBITION DOORS AND CASINGS IN THE FOLLOWING WOODS:

MAPLE, CHERRY, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, BEECH, BIRCH, CALIFORNIA REDWOOD, OAK,
CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SYCAMORE, ASH AND SWEET GUM.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL INTERESTED IN BUILDING TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR

— DISPLAY OF WOODWORK —

Architect Isaac S. Taylor has plans for an \$8,000 dwelling for A. J. Manny, on Magnolia and Murry avenues, and the building will be started at once. It will be two-and-one-half stories, and contain twelve rooms. Also completed the plans, and the foundations are prepared, for an addition to Mrs. Beers' hotel, on Grand avenue and Olive street. It will be 50 by 50 feet, five stories high, and cost \$35,000.

Architects A. Beinke & Co. have let contracts for a row of houses on the southwest corner of Michigan and Lafayette avenues, for J. G. Zimmerer, to cost about \$32,000. Also finishing a large four-story building, Tenth and Market, Deppe estate, \$2,200; also residence Dr. Zuholski, Jefferson avenue and Locust street, \$15,000, a row of houses on Leffingwell avenue, near Cass, Col. C. G. Stifel, \$12,000.

Architects James Stewart & Co. are preparing plans for two large houses for James A. Gregory, on Channing avenue and Morgan street, to cost about \$18,000. Also have plans for three houses, to cost \$7,000 each, on Westminster Place, near Vandeventer; four dwellings for Dr. McLean on Fourteenth street, and four on Targee street.

Architect J. H. McNamara is making sketches for some prominent buildings, to be located in the central portion of the city.

Architect Charles F. May is at work on plans for a twelve-room residence for Mr. J. G. Baker, on Pine, west of Grand avenue. It will be a two-story brick with terra cotta trimmings. Mr. May has also plans for two good-sized buildings for business purposes, but they will not be commenced before spring.

Architect H. E. Peipers has two double dwellings, with mansard roofs, for Mr. Koopman, cost \$7,000. He is also furnishing plans and specifications for a store and dwelling-house, located on Sidney street, for Mr. A. Metz.

Architect S. B. Annan is building a twelve-room brick and terra cotta house, located west of Grand avenue.

Architect C. K. Ramsey is preparing plans for a large dwelling house to be built at Maryville, on the Narrow Gauge railroad.

Architect Thos. J. Furlong is busy making out plans specifications. He quite recently commenced work on a tenement flat, Cass avenue, to cost \$10,000.

Architect John F. Mitchell is at present engaged in making plans for a house at Ferguson, Mo., and one at Aviston, Ill.

Architects George I. Barnett & Son are engaged on plans for seven eight-room houses on Lucas avenue, and have just completed plans for a number of flats to be erected on Grand avenue near Lindell.

Among the building permits recently issued are the following: Jno. Ebhardt, three two-story brick tenements, cost \$5,500 each; P. Hursch, architect; F. Hermann, contractor. Board of Education, brick school house, 65 by 87 feet, cost about \$17,000; O. J. Wilhelm, architect; Grunewald & Wend, contractors. John Klute, three two-story and mansard dwellings, cost \$4,000 each; Klute & Hillebrand, builders. A. Uhri, two-story ten-room brick dwelling, cost \$6,000; A. Uhri, builder. Mrs. Koenig, three two-story brick tenements, cost \$6,500; H. Rocklage, contractor. McCaul & Hasse, brick carriage factory, 95 by 109 feet, cost \$20,000; A. Beinke & Co., architects; E. S. Hofman, contractor. James Corcoran, Jr., four brick dwellings, cost \$13,000; Thos. Roach, architect and contractor. S. Zebrowicz, three two-story brick tenements, cost \$7,200; Thos. Roach, contractor. Thos. Menton, double brick two-story store and dwelling, cost \$5,300; O'Malley Bros., contractors. Henry Feurbach, three-story brick store and flats, cost \$5,500; Henry Feurbach, contractor. Chas. Gulath, three brick stores and flats, two stories and mansard, cost \$14,000; Chas. Wehking, contractor. St. Vincent's Parish, brick school house, two stories, 67 by 61 feet, twelve rooms.

St. Paul, Minn.—The plans for rebuilding the Union depot have been submitted to the inspector of public buildings and approved. The building is to have a frontage of 150 feet on Sibley street, and a depth of 175 feet. The new depot will cost, when completed, about \$75,000. Plans have also been submitted and approved for a new warehouse, to be constructed between Waucoma and Rosebel streets, cost \$25,000. Frederick Driscoll will erect a two-story brick dwelling, on the south side of Summit avenue, between Walnut and Western avenues, cost \$10,000. The Board of Education will build a two-story brick addition to the Adams school house, 59 by 58 feet, Eaton avenue between Colorado and Wood avenues, cost \$14,143. Also a two-story brick school house, 82 by 77 feet, on the east side of Agate street, between Cayuga and Granite streets, cost \$21,350. Architect W. H. Castner reports the following: A three-story double brick store and tenement for P. Schleimann, at Canada and Fourteenth streets, cost \$12,000. Three two-story brick stores for P. R. McDonnell, at Ohio and George streets, cost \$10,000. A three-story and basement double brick store for Geo. Rochart, cost \$12,000. A three-story cut stone store and office for Mr. Stinson, cost \$8,000. Three frame houses on Goodrich avenue for A. P. Wilkes, cost \$7,000. A frame dwelling for Capt. E. C. Bowen on Virginia avenue, cost \$5,000. A double frame house on Walnut street for Chas. Easterly, cost \$5,000. Frame dwelling for Chas. Englesbury on Marshall street, cost \$3,000. Frame dwelling for W. H. Castner on Marshall avenue, to cost \$2,000. Frame dwelling for Capt. E. Davis on Summit avenue, to cost \$4,500. Frame dwelling on Cherokee street for E. P. Hall, to cost \$2,500. Brick dwelling for R. P. McDonnell, West St. Paul, to cost \$6,000. Improvements for Minnesota Terra Cotta Lumber Co. at Post Siding, to cost \$3,000. Commodore Davidson is erecting an extensive block on Wabasha street, between Fourth and Fifth, eight stories high, with a frontage of 88 feet and a depth of 100. It will have 108 rooms in addition to the store rooms and offices on the first floor, and be known as the Grand Block; cost about \$80,000; Harry G. Carter, architect. Mr. Carter is also making plans for a grand arcade, for Commodore Davidson, to extend from Fourth to Fifth street, near Robert. The Fourth street front will be 125 feet, and the entrance 55 feet six inches. The Fifth street front will be 250 feet, and the entrance 55 feet six inches. Robert street entrance will be 59 feet 9 inches. There will be a grand arch at each entrance, 26 feet wide; the building will be covered with an immense glass roof, designed so as to give perfect light to the numerous small stores that will occupy the arcade. Jacob Mainzer is erecting a frame residence on Oak street, 50 by 80 feet, to cost \$12,000; after plans by F. H. Ganger. A two-story brick building for Mr. Schornstine on Dayton's Bluff, corner of Baits avenue and Hudson street, 35 by 70 feet, cost \$10,000; plans by A. F. Ganger.

Architect George Bergmann reports the following: For N. Hardy, a three-story brick building, 68 by 84 feet, cost \$8,000. For Mr. Schramm, a double house, 44 by 60 feet, cost \$7,000. A three-story brick building for I. Stoltz, 22 by 76 feet, cost \$7,000. A three-story brick building for Charley Horst, 40 by 44 feet, cost \$12,000. A two-story stone building, brick veneered, for Mr. Miller, 50 by 75 feet, cost \$8,500.

C. H. Johnston is architect for a residence for F. B. Howell, at the head of Robert street. It will be built of brick and wood, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$10,000. A row of blocks

for James Blaikie on Oakland street, to cost \$15,000. A dwelling house for Mr. Rhodes on Summit avenue and Tenth street, 45 by 60 feet, to cost \$14,000.

The contract for masonry, iron work, etc., on the new Court House, has been awarded to Messrs. Breen & Young, for \$84,236. The next lowest bid was \$88,548, made by Messrs. Agnew & Cox, of Chicago.

Among recent building permits are the following: F. V. and A. V. Heyderstaedt, one-story brick block of stores, northeast side of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, \$5,000. E. A. Hendrickson, two-story frame block, east side of Farrington, between Selby and Laurel avenues, \$4,900. F. V. Heyderstaedt, one-story brick block of stores, 100 by 49 feet, on the east side of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, \$5,000. Parker, Cook & Gowen, one-story frame roller skating rink, 60 by 180 feet, on the south side of Summit avenue, between Rice and Third streets, \$6,000. F. B. Howell, two-story frame and brick-veneered frame dwelling, 48 by 56 feet, on the north side of Sherburne avenue, between Grant and Jackson streets, \$10,000. T. W. Hunter, two-story frame double tenement, on Northeast side of Eden, between Exchange and Franklin streets, \$5,500. Charles E. and A. J. Otis, alter two-story brick block, 82 by 58 feet, on the south side of West Third street, between St. Peter and Wabasha streets, \$7,800.

Toledo, O.—Architect N. B. Bacon has: For D. R. Locke ("Nasby"), a five-story and basement brick warehouse, 30 by 114 feet, also building 40 by 90 feet, cost of both about \$32,000, to be finished by March 1885.

Tiffin, O.—Outlook not flattering.

Architect F. K. Hewitt reports the following building now under way: Court House, of Berea sandstone, fire-proof, about ready for roof, cost \$149,000; E. E. Meyers, architect; John Greenlee, builder. Third Ward School building, 79 by 79 feet, built of brick, cut stone and terra-cotta, cost \$22,000, plastering; F. K. Hewitt, architect; W. H. Hollenberger, builder. Heidelberg College building, brick, with cut stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$46,500, excavating; Peters & Burns, architects, Dayton, O.; Chamberlain & King, builders. Flouring mills for McAdoo & Einsel, brick building, with cut stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$20,000; up to second story; work done by the day.

Wellsville, Mo.—Outlook not very flattering, although considerable building is being done in the surrounding country.

Architect J. J. Douglass reports: For W. H. Arnold a frame hotel building, 38 by 62 feet, cost \$22,000; just completed. For F. White, two-story brick Opera House, 32 by 60 feet, cost \$35,000; under way. For A. Davis, two-story brick business block, 20 by 60 feet, cost \$25,000; nearly completed. First M. E. Church building, 32 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000; about completed. Baptist Church building, one story, frame, 32 by 52 feet, cost \$2,000; nearly completed.

West Bay City, Mich.—It is very quiet here, not much doing in building.

Architect D. P. Clark reports: For Mr. Michael Hagarty, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 58 feet, cost \$2,100; under way. E. J. Pfeifer, builder. For Mr. James Sweeney, one-story frame cottage, 27 by 40 feet, cost \$1,400; under way. For Mr. D. B. Davis, one-and-a-half story frame cottage, 28 by 43 feet, cost \$1,200; projected. For Mr. C. A. Bressler, at Bay City, block of three stores, 52 by 70 feet, brickfront, Ohio blue stone and terra-cotta, gravel roof, cost \$6,000; under way; Harry Holmes, mason; Gregory & McClain, carpenters. At Saginaw M. E. Church, building, 70 by 104 feet, brick with stone trimmings, slate roof, open timbered finish, cost \$15,000; projected. For Mr. Clarence O. Clark, at Medina, Ohio, one-and-a-half-story frame cottage, 26 by 32 feet, cost \$1,000; under way; Wm. Leavitt, builder. For Owen Maloney, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 53 feet, cost \$2,200; under way. A number of small houses, costing from \$400 to \$800, are being erected.

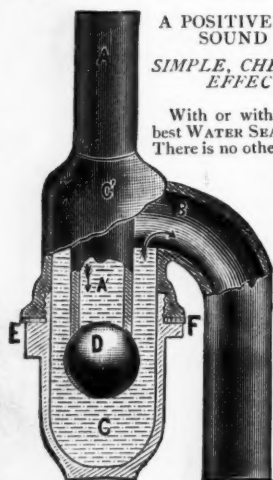
Winona, Minn.—Not much doing in building at present, and the outlook is not very promising, as probably no more large buildings will be started this season.

Architects C. G. Maybury & Son report: For Mr. Charles Miller, a two-story brick and stone store building, 60 by 100 feet, cost \$12,000; under way; Kratz & Panzer builders. For Mr. R. D. Cone, a three-story, brick and stone, store building, 20 by 140 feet, cost \$6,000; projected. For Messrs. Cummings & Vila, a two-story, brick and stone, store building, 35 by 100 feet, cost \$10,000; projected. For Mr. Wm. Noonan, a two-story frame residence, 40 by 50 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For Mr. Wm. Hengstler, a two-story frame residence, 26 by 40 feet, cost \$1,800; under way.

Architect Harry G. Carter, of St. Paul, has completed plans for an elegant new opera house, to be erected for B. H. Langley, Esq. It will be four stories in height, of pressed brick and cut stone, size 60 by 140 feet. The first floor will be fitted with stores, with a grand entrance to the opera house 20 by 40 feet. The total seating capacity of the house will be 1,124. The construction throughout will be of the most modern design, and every necessity for comfort and safety will be applied. The height of the ceiling will be 60 feet, and the main audience room will be 70 feet to the curtain line. The stage is 36 by 58. There are eight wide doors for exits on first floor, while the balcony and the gallery are also supplied with complete exits leading to the streets. The ventilation has been a special feature of the house, a new and well tested system having been adopted. The interior finish, curtains, draperies, scenes, etc., are very elaborate and will add much to the beauty of the place. The total cost of the building when completed will be \$50,000. Plans for the foundation of the new Catholic convent, to be erected at the west end of the city, have been prepared by Mr. J. A. Seinfeld, the architect. The main building will be 227 feet long, with wings at each end 127 feet in length. The building will be brick with stone trimmings, three stories in height above the basement, with towers at each end and also one in the middle. It is expected to have the entire building completed in July of next year.

Yankton, Dak.—Architect E. A. Cobby reports the following: The three store buildings for Messrs. Dudley, Richie & Gross are nearing completion. One of the stores will be used by the above firm in connection with their present large hardware trade, the other two will be occupied by the Yankton postoffice, which will be fitted up with the Yale & Towne lock boxes and other attachments pertaining thereto, and when finished will give Yankton one of the finest postoffices in the West. Work was resumed on the pork packing house this month, so that it will be completed in time for the fall trade. This building is 50 by 150 feet, three stories, basement, all of brick. C. J. Ransbacher is putting up a new brick addition to his present large brewery. The addition is to be 60 by 40 feet, three stories high, and will contain an engine room and a complete set of latest improved machinery for beer making. Thornton, Moulton & Co., builders, and A. E. Cobby, superintendent.

THE BOWER Sewer Gas Trap.



A POSITIVE VALVE SEAL; A
SOUND WATERSEAL.
SIMPLE, CHEAP,
EFFECTIVE & DURABLE.

With or without the Valve, it is the best WATER SEAL TRAP in the market. There is no other Trap so sure of retaining its WATER SEAL; none that approximates it in the surety of the VALVE SEAL. The Valve keeps its seat by flotation, and as compared with other Valves and Traps is little or no resistance to the outflow of water or waste. Illustrative and descriptive 48-page pamphlet sent free on application.

B. P. BOWER & CO.
Manufacturers,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Please call and examine "Wade's New System of House Drainage."

J. J. WADE,
PLUMBING

—AND—
HOUSE DRAINAGE.

537 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO, - - ILL.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL WORKS
FITTED UP.

Licensed to lay Iron and Tile Drainage, and Ventilate the
Sewer and Plumbing System of Public and
Private Buildings.

Telephone No. 7077. Box 361 Builders' Exchange.

Architects and Builders are invited to submit plans for estimates.

CLOVER LEAF VENTILATORS AND CHIMNEY CAPS!



For ventilating PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE BUILD-
INGS, RAILROAD CARS,
SOIL PIPES, WATER
CLOSETS, etc.

SURE CURE
FOR
Smoky Chimneys
MADE AND SOLD BY
E. Van Noorden
& Co.,
387 Harrison Avenue,
BOSTON, MASS.

AGENCIES:—M. M. MURPHY & Co., Cleveland, Ohio,
JAS. B. SCOTT & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; DETROIT LEAD
PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS, Detroit, Mich.; A. MOLLO;
87 Royal St., New Orleans, La.; PECK BROS. & Co., New
York City, and New Haven, Conn.