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CONTRACTORS ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

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CONTRACTORS ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The Insurance Exchange Building.

THIS office building is illustrated from a photograph by Mr. Hesler, of Chicago. The difficulty of correctly photographing so high a structure will show the merit in Mr. Hesler's work. The foundations were laid by Messrs. Mortimer & Tapper, and are among the best examples the city presents of massive and complete stonework.

The mason contract was carried out by E. Sturtevant, whose reputation has become among the first of Chicago builders through the successful carrying out of the construction of such buildings as this, the new board of Trade, Counselman building, and many other structures of the first class.

The brick is one of the best expositions in Chicago of the beautiful color and quality of the St. Louis hydraulic-press brick, and harmonizes well with the terra-cotta panels, and a large amount of other terra-cotta, notably the domed entrance, which was furnished by the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company, illustrating the superior artistic effect produced by those manufacturers in all their terra-cotta work.

Hay & Prentice have placed their improved steam warming and ventilating apparatus, using their low pressure single pipe system, which is being largely used for office buildings and apartment houses, because of its perfect heating capacity, combined with its simplicity and economy of fuel.

The fireproofing was executed by the Wight Fireproofing Company, the system being that of wood joists thoroughly protected by porous terra-cotta, and extends to the complete protection of the entire building, including the roof.

This building, like the Royal Insurance, and other of the best office structures, is lighted by electricity, by the United States Electric Light Company's incandescent and arc systems. There are about two hundred incandescent lamps in use, beside the necessary arc lights for entrances, etc. This company is accredited with placing the most reliable electric plants, and their system is certainly the most complete, the company doing a large western business, under the efficient management of Mr. C. C. Warren, the western manager.

The Mallers Building.

THIS building was erected by the owner, the walls of first story being Hallowell granite, with a fine example of Zanesville pressed brick (Harris Bros.) above. The principal contract was for fireproofing, which is complete, and carried out by the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, upon a structure of iron girders, etc.

Elevators.

HIGH building has been restricted in New York in all structures intended for occupation by families, and though a similar law with broader restrictions has been attempted in Chicago, it has failed to pass, largely because public sentiment has failed to support it. In the case of all high buildings, especially office buildings, the public has been better accommodated than before the height reached above five stories, and this solely because of the vast improvements that have been made in Hale elevators and elevator service. To the public these improvements have been accepted without particular thought, but those interested, the architect and his client, the march of progress in elevator improvements promoted by W. E. Hale & Co., has received the closest attention. It makes the height of buildings of the slightest consideration, their rapid motion, smooth operation and absolute convenience, together with perfect safety, giving a tenth story of a building with these elevators a preference over a second story without one. This has become so notable that one of the principal points of interest to the stranger visiting the city is the high buildings made possible by these elevators, and this creates surprise until the ascent is made and then surprise gives place to enthusiasm. In fact it is only the commonness of the Hale elevator that debars it from the distinction of being one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

Important Protection.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTS REALIZE AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IN OFFICE BUILDINGS.

DURING the past few years the architects of Chicago have arranged all of the larger office buildings so that each tenant has his own fire-proof vault. The vaults are so constructed that they are absolutely fire-proof, and papers, books, etc., protected from dampness. They are arranged by two brick walls, and an air space in center. This air space makes the heat to inner wall a secondary heat, as the air chamber carries off the direct heat that the outer walls are subjected to. This air space also furnishes ventilation for the vault, and keeps it dry in all kinds of weather. Great care is taken to have these vaults supplied with proper entrances, and in all of the large buildings Hall's Safe and Lock Co's fireproof vault doors are used. They were awarded the contracts to furnish the Royal Insurance, Home Insurance, Pullman, Open Board of Trade, Gaff's, Parker's, Memory's, Insurance Exchange office buildings, McCormick's warehouse, Grand Pacific Hotel, Western Indiana railroad depot, and all others where first-class security was desired. They are fully able to comply with their contracts as regards to time and quality. Architects appreciate these features, as they are saved much annoyance and expense. Hall's Safe and Lock Co. make but one class of work, and that the best, and they are heartily recommended as the "old reliable" of this market.

THE WIGHT FIREPROOFING CO.

Offices, { 202 La Salle St., CHICAGO.
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The Largest Fireproofing and Plastering Co. in the United States.

CONTRACTORS FOR EVERY KIND OF

**FIREPROOF WORK, CONCRETE AND
FINE PLASTERING.**

**Revivers of the Art of manufacturing and
applying Scagliola, especially over Fireproof Work
having a Polished Marble Finish.**

This Company executed the Extensive Contracts for Fireproofing, Plastering, Cement Bases and Scagliola Finish in the Insurance Exchange Buildings. The Ceilings are all covered with our Patent Tongue and Grooved Fire-Clay Ceiling Tiles, attached directly to the wooden floor joists. The Floors are covered with one and a half inches of Coke and Plaster. The Partitions are built of our 3 1/2 inch Partition Tile, with blocks of Porous Terra-Cotta inserted for nailing the trimmings, thus dispensing with wooden blocks. Iron Columns and Girding are all covered with fire-clay. Iron Beams and Hollow Tile Arches used over Boiler Rooms. The first story Fireproofed Columns are finished in Scagliola.

The ground story of the Magnificent Entrance Vestibule is finished with panel work of polished Scagliola, representing a combination of Genoa Green and Rosso Antiquo Marbles.

The Roof is covered with T. New's Patent Fireproof Tile Roofing and Copper Flashing.

ALL EXECUTED BY

THE WIGHT FIREPROOFING COMPANY,

CONTRACTORS FOR FIREPROOFING IN

The Chicago Board of Trade Building, the Home Insurance Building, the Gaff Building, the Glass Block and the McCormick Building, and Scagliola in the Board of Trade and Royal Insurance. All executed within the last year in the immediate neighborhood.



Inland Architect and Builder Phototype.

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INSURANCE EXCHANGE OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

CONTRACTORS ON MALLERS' BUILDING.

—PIONEER—
Fireproof Construction Co.

Every Description of

Hollow, Solid and Porous Tile

for Fireproofing Buildings.

Among the many buildings fireproofed by this Company are the following :

Chicago City Hall and Court House, Chicago; Pullman Palace Car Co's Building, Chicago; Royal Insurance Co's Building, Chicago; Chase & Counselman's Building, Chicago; Board of Trade Building, Chicago; Sam Sibley's Mammoth Warehouse, Chicago; Montauk Building, Chicago; Calumet Building, Chicago; Potter Palmer's Hotel, Chicago; Cook County Jail and Court House, Chicago; Kendall Building, Chicago; West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.; Colby Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sullman Apartment Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Montgomery County Court House, Dayton, Ohio; Gay Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Equitable Life Insurance Co's Building, St. Louis, Mo.; United States Court House and Post Office Buildings, Harrisburg, Pa., Memphis, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., Topeka, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., Pensacola, Fla., Jackson, Miss.; Chicago Opera House Building, Chicago; Maller's Building, Chicago; Mahaska County Court House, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

We are at present engaged setting Fireproofing in the following buildings :

State Capitol Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Roe Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Will County Court House, Joliet, Ill.; Dane County Court House, Madison, Wis.

*Contracts taken for the complete fireproofing of Buildings in all parts of
the United States. Plans, Details and Specifications
Furnished for our Various Specialties.*

The office building of this Company is built entirely of Hollow Tile—both the exterior and interior—and is worthy careful examination, being a novelty in building construction.

Catalogues Furnished on Application.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 216 LA SALLE ST.

C. C. WARREN, *Manager Western Department.*

(THIS FIRM HAVE WORK ON BOTH BUILDINGS.)

Mosaics.

WM. PHILLIPSON, the decorative artist, has fitted up and is occupying an elegantly appointed head quarters at 245 Wabash avenue, and will carry a varied stock of fine wall papers, lincrusta-walton, papier-maché, solid relief, etc.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO. have supplied the entire slating of the call board of the Board of Trade and the furnishing of all the offices, etc. A new patent blackboard with many improved features, made by this firm, has been adopted for all the Chicago City schools.

A PLASTER pattern for decorative purposes has been used with good effect by S. S. Barry & Son. It is adapted to the different requirements of wainscoting, cornices, dados and ceilings, and because of its extreme hardness will probably largely supersede the use of papier maché.

THE tile floors for the Webster building, corner Ogden avenue and Madison street, of which Holabird & Roache are the architects, was furnished and laid by Abbott & Wright, who are handling an excellent tiling for floors as well as those more ornamental for wainscoting, etc.

MR. J. W. TAYLOR, the photographer, has left the city for an extended trip through the East, in search of architectural photographic subjects. Mr. Taylor's collection already embraces over four hundred different subjects, and if the taste displayed in his former selections is any criterion, we may expect something rich upon his return, five or six weeks hence.

FRED. N. ATWOOD has just completed the decorations of the residence of Bishop Feehan, of which Willett & Pashley are the architects. The work is executed in wax colors, with a cheerful sunlight effect prevailing. The summer residence at Geneva Lake of N. K. Fairbank, Esq., by Architects Treat & Foltz, has also recently been treated artistically by Mr. Atwood.

RECENT contracts taken by the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company include the Indiana State House at Indianapolis, the Roe office building St. Louis, F. D. Lee, architect; the Will Court, Illinois, Court House; J. C. Cochrane, Chicago, architect, and the court house for Franklin county, Columbus, Ohio, and the addition of a fireproof top story to the Stillman apartment house at Cleveland.

A WINDOW blind that has been of sufficient importance as to be placed in the Vanderbilt, Golet, Morgan, and other New York mansions, is called the Acme and is made by Morstatt & Klatzl of that city. It abolishes the center rod, and an attachment that takes its place adjusts the slats, keeping them in any position required. They are so made as to replace the ordinary blind slats without altering the blind frame.

OFFICE AND YARD.

1545 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Telephone 8483. Factory and Clay Mines at Ottawa, Ills.

THE resident agents of the Smith & Anthony furnaces are Messrs. Haines & Fancher, located at 96 and 98 Lake street. Besides being actively engaged in introducing that most excellent and popular furnace, they handle tin and iron roofing, and manufacture speaking tubes, tanks, smoke stacks, chimney tops, ventilators, etc., and give a large share of their attention to hotel, packing-house, and mill work.

THE Fireproof Building Company, of New York, is among the largest as well as the oldest concerns manufacturing this class of material in this country. They supply the material in any quantity, and have lately commenced the enlargement of their works on an extensive scale, with the view of supplying their product in any part of the country. Their clay lands are said to be very extensive, with an inexhaustible supply of a fine quality.

A PROCESS similar to the blue print, but giving black lines on white paper, the samples of which seem quite successful, is being introduced by Chas. Koch, of 130 Ontario street. While his plan seems to be to do the transfer work at his place of business at a nominal charge per square foot, rather than sell the process, the latter is sufficiently perfect and simple to warrant the investigation of those who wish for something better than the blue print.

A STRUCTURE that as a piece of architecture and a combination of fine material and most creditably executed work, is the Western Indiana Depot at Chicago. The interior wood finish is one of the finest executed pieces of carpentry work in the West. The masonry has just been completed by Joseph Downey, who leaves it to begin on the erection of extensive additions to the Insane Hospital at St. Joseph, Mo. This latter contract is in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

UPHOLSTERERS are largely using a solid leather button of which each button and nail head is cut from one solid piece of the best sole leather. They can be driven with a common hammer and they are exceptionally strong and durable, forming an admirable finish. They are made in every variety of shade, color and finish to match leathers woods and fabrics, affording unsurpassed opportunity for securing or carrying out artistic effects in upholstering. They are manufactured by the American Solid Leather Button Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and are gaining a world-wide reputation.

THE Smead Iron Works, of Louisville, Ky., has established a permanent branch in Chicago, under the management of C. W. Trowbridge. The company are in the direct line of architectural ironwork, manufacturing all kinds, from iron fronts to balconies, finials and the construction of sidewalk lights, and making a specialty of riveted girders and fine

wrought and ornamental casting. Mr. Trowbridge is one of the most experienced ironwork experts and engineers in the West, a fact that adds greatly to the value of this new addition to the architects' facilities for procuring architectural ironwork.

THE Venetian Blind Company of Burlington, Vt., has reorganized, and are building a new factory, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of their excellent blind, which has been introduced to a considerable extent throughout the country, and in the West has become favorably known as a blind adaptable to all places where an adjustable shade, admitting a free circulation of air, is required. The Chicago branch, which will be the headquarters for these blinds in the West, and have facilities for supplying them in any pattern or quantity, is in the hands of H. B. Dodge & Son, with offices at the Permanent Exhibit and Exchange.

THE Bower sewer gas trap, manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, has been in the market for the past seven years, and during that time has become exceedingly popular both in this country and in Europe. In England it has been fitted in the Windsor Castle, in Christ Church College, Oxford (on the remodeling of the drainage), in the Royal Courts of Justice, and in many other important buildings, and recently a consulting engineer of the local government board, who was instructed by the University of Oxford to report on the sanitary condition of the lodging-houses for the undergraduates, recommended the general use of the Bower trap there.

THE artificial paving block, made by the Haydenville Mining & Milling Company, composed of hard burnt and vitrified clay and mentioned some time ago, have been laid as a test at the corner of Monroe and State streets, Chicago. The point is subject to some of the heaviest and most constant city traffic, and has been paved with granite, part of which was taken up to give place to the artificial blocks, which will come into competition in this way with the best pavement in the city. The result of this test will be watched with interest, as the manufacturers claim a remarkable permanency for this paving block. It certainly gives promise of fulfilling all that is expected.

THE largest room in Buffalo, and one of the largest in the state, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is the new State Arsenal on Broadway, which is 276 feet long and 179 feet wide. The largest in the world is at St. Petersburg, it is 620 feet long by 150 feet wide, and is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely manoeuvre in it. It is lighted by 20,000 wax tapers, and the roof is a single arch of iron. So far as the lighting goes, however, the hall in Buffalo is superior, using fifteen Frink reflectors lighted by an electric spark. These reflectors have been used in buildings all over the country, including the Grand Central Depot and the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, New York City, the College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, and other structures.

THE following circular letter has been received, and as the firm is responsible and manufacture excellent work, it is given for the benefit of the many patrons of the house.

To our friends and customers:

The firm of Wm. L. Perkins & Co. having been dissolved, the above named company (namely, The Wm. L. Perkins Mantel and Grate Co.) has been organized, and Wm. L. Perkins has accepted the management of same; and having in our employ all the salesmen, bookkeepers, marbleizers and artists, and nearly all of the factory hands, and also having the factory 94 and 96 Elm street, the old stand of Wm. L. P. & Co., and having no old patterns, but on the contrary all new designs to introduce, we can offer inducements in design, finish and price not equaled by any other house. Catalogues will be sent at the earliest possible moment. Orders for slate mantels and grates, selected from the old catalogue, will be executed promptly. Trusting the pleasant business relations so long existing may be continued in the new company, we remain

Yours truly, THE WM. L. PERKINS MANTEL & GRATE CO.,
94 and 96 Elm street.

IN a recent suit in California, brought by a contractor against an owner, M sued L upon a building contract, claiming \$11,887, and L counter-claimed for \$7,820 for breach of contract in delaying the work. The work was to be completed in ten months, and their was a forfeiture of \$10 a day agreed on for each day's delay after the ten months. The delay arose from the non-arrival of some necessary marble from Italy. This marble came, however, by the next ship. The defendant insisted that the daily penalty was not the measure of the damages, but the court ruled against him, and he carried the case (Muldoon vs. Lynch) to the Supreme Court of California, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Myrick, in the opinion, said: "The daily penalty was a 'spur' only to push the work through. It did not take place of any just damages for delay. There were no damages shown here, and therefore the judgment must stand. If there were damages shown the payment of the daily penalty would absolve the builder from them."

FROST & ADAMS, of Boston, have added a new combination instrument for the use of mechanics, designers, draughtsmen, inventors and wood engravers, combined within the limits of an ordinary pocket memorandum book. Not only does it embrace a T square, a graduated steel scale, a pair of dividers, a pencil, a protractor, drawing board and paper ready at any time and place for practical use, but the instruments are particularly useful also on larger boards and for various other work. The dividers describe any circle from 1-32 of an inch to 18 inches in diameter. The T square is steel, accurately graduated by United States standard, 7 inches, has a swivel head, and is very useful for taking angles, cross-hatching, and for dimensions. The device consists of a light, strong, leather-board case, 4 x 7 inches, 5-16 inches thick, containing the tools. One side is a protractor. To the reverse side is attached a tablet of forty sheets of paper. An arrangement so simple and practical can but find a ready sale. It is made in a most substantial manner.

THE demand in the United States for French Rock Asphalt work has so largely increased within the past few years, that any data concerning this valuable material will be of interest. Seyssel Rock Asphalt is a limestone impregnated with about ten per cent of bitumen, and is obtained from the quarries at Pyrimont-Seyssel, Department of the Ain, France. It is a tough, chocolate-colored stone of nearly the same specific gravity as a well burned brick. Though not malleable when cold, it becomes so if sufficiently warmed, while a higher heat (140°) reduces it to powder. Being

absolutely impervious to moisture, it is largely used for sanitary purposes, and for stables, laundries, brewery and cellar floors. It is strictly non-combustible, and for that reason admirably suitable for roofs and for floors of buildings required to be fireproof. The sidewalks, etc., of Seyssel Rock Asphalt in Paris are well known and in New York a great deal has been already done in this way, notably Union Square, and a fine piece of work on the western side of Fifth avenue, from Sixtieth to Eighty-Fifth Street. The Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphalte, owners, of these extensive mines since 1794, have their New York Office at 29 Waverley Place."

THE conviction of Buddensiek, whose notoriety as a "skin" builder has become national, is thus described by the associated press: The lawyers summed up the case of Buddensiek, the builder, today, and Recorder Smythe charged the jury. This he did at some length, owing to the fact, as he said, that some of the jurymen were entirely new to the business. At 5 o'clock the jury left the court-room and were out until 9 o'clock this evening, when they were brought in and announced that they had found Buddensiek guilty. A motion for a new trial was made and will be heard next Monday. Buddensiek sat perfectly dazed and alone. An expression of complete misery was upon his features, and in a listless manner he extended his right hand to the dozens of people who, probably with some idea of expressing sympathy, offered to shake it. As the crowd of hand-shakers increased it seemed likely at one time that Mr. Buddensiek's anguish would find vent in tears, but this climax did not take place, and he was hurried off to the Tombs in the same miserable plight. Buddensiek was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, the penalty of which is confinement in the state prison for a period of not less than one and not more than fifteen years, which is the longest discretionary term in the code. "Well, I hardly expected the verdict," said Assistant District Attorney Nicoll. "Buddensiek was a rich man, and the jury-fixers around the court are an energetic class of men. But we had a conscientious jury, and that was everything."

IN commenting upon the glass interest of St. Louis, in a recent number the *Building Trade Journal* says: In no city west of Pittsburgh is the glass interest more strongly represented by the amount of capital invested in its manufacture and the shipments made than in St. Louis. The extensive sand deposits within a few miles of St. Louis, the enterprise of our home capitalists and the pains they have taken to attract the best of skilled labor have all combined to make our city a recognized mart for the crystal product. The Crystal Plate Glass Company, with a working capital of \$1,500,000, have one of the most extensive manufactories in the United States and employ an army of skilled workmen. The peculiar qualities of the sand, of which they have an inexhaustible supply, has made their product world famous, and their shipments extend to every portion of this country, as well as Mexico, South America and other foreign countries. * * *

The French Silvering and Ornamental Glass Company, while comparatively a new concern, has rapidly built up an extensive business in the way of decorative glass for churches, public buildings, residences, etc. The managers have had a long experience in this branch of artistic work, and their designs and quality of work produced show that the modern art of glass staining and decoration is fully up to the standard of the olden times that has always been considered the perfection of the art. These happy results have been brought about by employing only skilled workmen, and making a constant study and improvement in those little details of manufacture which add so much to the beauty of the general appearance of work of this nature. They are now supplying the ornamental glass material for buildings all over the country, and the relation of beauty to economy has been made so close that its use is constantly increasing in structures intended for permanency and beautiful architectural effect.

THE following is a partial list of contracts taken during the months of May and June, 1885, by the Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works, of Chicago:

Mrs. F. C. Hancock's building, Treat & Foltz, architects, Chicago; State Bank, of La Crosse, Wm. H. Parker, architect; Mrs. M. Wendell's building, Treat & Foltz, architects, Chicago; St. Francis' rectory, Fuerst & Rudolph, architects, Chicago; Mrs. R. Hill's building, J. H. Moore, architect, Chicago; Gashway building, Evansville, Ind., Reid Bros., architects; G. Cram's building, W. Zimmerman, architect, Chicago; Lawry & Herrick's building, Minneapolis, Minn., E. T. Mix & Co., architects, Milwaukee; Emil Weise's building, William Strippelman & Co., architects, Chicago; W. H. Lathrop's building, J. G. Chandler, architect, Racine, Wis.; A. Hauston's building, Louisville, Ky., McDonald Bros., architects; P. Smith's building, C. O. Hanson, architect, Chicago; Miller Bros' building, Evansville, Ind., Reid Bros., architects; Thos. Yule & Son's building, Beatrice, Neb., F. M. Ellis, architect; Ender & Ender's building, L. G. Hallberg, architect, Chicago; E. O. Hand's building, Racine, Wis., J. G. Chandler, architect; Mrs. E. E. Springer's flats, Burnham & Root, architects, Chicago; Thos. Parker's building, Julius H. Huber, architect, Chicago; J. Holtzman's building, John F. Warner, architect, Chicago; Julius Stein's building, Bauer & Hill, architects, Chicago; H. E. Bucklin's building, Oscar Cobb, architect, Chicago; Meyer Bros. Drug Co's building, Kansas City, Mo., H. Probst, architect; J. T. Brook's building, Salem, O.; J. L. Fulton's building, Addison & Fiedler, architects, Chicago; S. F. Johnson's building, Addison & Fiedler, architects, Chicago; Conrad Fuerst's building, Fuerst & Rudolph, architects, Chicago; Mrs. August Inderrieden's building, L. G. Hallberg, architect, Chicago; J. B. Kitchen's building, Omaha, Neb., Henry Voss, architect; H. T. Thompson's building, F. B. Townsend, architect, Chicago; John Caughlin's building, W. W. Boyington, architect, Chicago; Washburn Home building, Minneapolis, Minn., E. T. Mix & Co., architects; Schaffer & Walters' building, Helena, Montana; Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn., Geo. Wirth, architect; E. Roeschell's building, Kansas City, Mo., H. Probst, architect; Presbyterian church, Fredericktown, O., Chas. W. Bolten, architect, Philadelphia; E. S. Hartwell's building, J. H. Huber, architect, Chicago; Geo. Birkhoff's building, John F. Warner, architect, Chicago; S. E. Barrett's building, W. L. B. Jenney, architect, Chicago; C. C. Collins' buildings, Burnham & Root, architects, Chicago; Jonathan Clark's building, L. G. Hallberg, architect, Chicago; Jonathan Clark's building, J. J. Flanders, architect, Chicago; four public school buildings, J. J. Flanders, architect, Chicago; F. D. Fischer's building, Kansas City, Mo., John S. McKean & Co., architects; G. E. Wood's building, J. C. Cochrane, architect; Geo. L. Otis' building, T. V. Wadskier, architect, Chicago; Jas. Otis' building, T. V. Wadskier, architect, Chicago; L. B. Otis' building, T. V. Wadskier, architect, Chicago; T. J. Stone's building, Sioux City, Ia., G. G. Baldwin, architect; McCastry's building, W. Strippelman & Co., architects, Chicago; Linwood Cemetery Association, Dubuque, Ia., F. D. Hyde, architect; Halsted street church, Burnham & Root, architects, Chicago; Hall Bros. building, Kansas City, Mo., George Carman, architect; Geo. M. Meyers' building, Kansas City, Mo., H. Probst, architect; Dane county court house, Madison, Wis., H. C. Koch & Co., architects; David Adler's building, Milwaukee, Wis., Congregational church, Evanston, Ill., G. Isaacson, architect; M. C. Stearns' building, Adler & Sullivan, architects, Chicago; F. D. Wells' building, H. Sierks, architect, Chicago; W. C. Lobenstein's building, Kansas City, Mo., A. Van Brunt, architect; R. E. Keyes' building, Treat & Foltz, architects, Chicago; Zion's Temple, Adler & Sullivan, architects, Chicago; Union League Club building, W. L. B. Jenney, architect, Chicago; Annheuser Bush Brewing Association, St. Louis, E. Jungensfeld & Co., architects; J. Cudahy's building, Burling & Whitehouse, architects, Chicago; and many other smaller buildings.

investment. In the discussion which followed, it was insisted by Messrs. Collingwood, Eggleston and others, that timber planting can be as profitable as crop planting. A paper entitled "Specifications for the Strength of Iron Bridges," by Joseph M. Wilson, engineer of the bridges and buildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was read by Capt. Michaelis. Supplementary papers on the same subject, and discussion thereon, occupied the remainder of the first session. In the afternoon the members visited Buckhorn Wall and Cheat river. The evening was devoted to reports on tests for cement. The managers of the proposed exhibition in London, in 1886, invited the society to hold its next annual meeting in London.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

The following call has been issued to the architects of the state of Iowa, and a letter received from the secretary cordially invites the attendance of outside architects:

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 8, 1885.

To the Architects of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN,—The board of directors of the Architectural Association of Iowa held its first official meeting in this city June 30, and after discussing various places of interest at which to hold our next state convention, which occurs August 12, it was decided that Hotel Colfax of Colfax, should be the place, a popular resort, centrally located, to enjoy the quiet rest and retirement of which will alone repay any one; but that is not our object; we have something far more important to call us there. A common interest to advance, a more thorough, efficient and complete organization of the architects of Iowa, for the purpose of having a uniformity of practice established, and to see to the enactment of statutory laws for our protection, equal to those which recognize and protect the medical profession.

All our neighboring states are working hard in this direction, with every hope for success, and it only remains with us, as individuals, to give this matter the attention it deserves. Iowa must not and shall not lag behind. We must use all honorable means to influence our senators and representatives to give this subject their consideration before the meeting of the next legislature.

We would therefore urge upon the necessity and importance of a full attendance. And just here let us enjoin you not to let petty strifes or jealousies hinder the object and efficiency of the association, particularly in regard to the qualification of members, which we fear will be one great trouble. Now, the question arises, where shall we draw the line as to qualification? We dare not be too arbitrary, we are too few, but must take the doubtful ones on probation. Give all, at least, a chance to vindicate their professional ability, encourage all those who are ambitious to advance, and drop the unprofessional, after satisfactory proof has been given of their unworthiness.

Great care must be exercised on the part of the Credential Committee, and they are charged to investigate every applicant's standing before recommending. The constitution of the Western Association of Architects is very broad and will admit all to full fellowship who are members of any State Association, organized under its special provisions. The dignity of the profession demands, and the W. A. A. expect and trust that the various state societies will admit only such as are qualified.

Indifference and false pride have kept some of the best men away. We admit that competition and local jealousies of the past may have resulted in hard feelings; forget them; they are only superficial. The past must be dropped; it only hinders. Let the future alone engage our consideration and much good will surely be accomplished. At the Colfax meeting carefully prepared papers will be read on various topics of special interest, and a full discussion of all important points is desired.

The directors of the Architectural Association of Iowa submit this circular letter, and would most respectfully ask your thoughtful consideration, for it demands prompt and concerted action.

W. L. PLACK, Secretary.

Colfax is the finest summer resort in Iowa, is on the direct line of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railway and the accommodations at Hotel Colfax are first class.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PLUMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The third annual convention of this body was held in the city of St. Louis on the 23d to the 25th ult. This association is young in years and in energy, and after holding one convention in New York and another in Baltimore it wisely concluded to adopt Horace Greeley's advice to young men, and go west. The result, according to Ex-President Young, who must be considered good authority, was the largest and most enthusiastic convention the master plumbers have ever held. It is estimated that the procession which formed at the Southern Hotel on Tuesday morning and marched to Odd Fellows' Hall numbered 250 members, and after the first session the meetings adjourned to Mercantile Library Hall, the largest and best in the city, outside of the Exposition Building.

Reports from the vice-presidents for various states east and west were read, giving information of the progress and aims of local associations. The Committee on National Legislation declared themselves disgusted with the duplicity of congressmen and begged to be excused from further negotiations with them. This was granted. There was some discussion whether the essays to be presented should be read before the convention or be printed and sent to their homes, some urging the latter plan, to save time. The majority, however, thought that courtesy to the members who had given their time to the preparation of essays required that the convention should hear them read. These were twelve in number, and their reading consumed most of the second day's session.

After reports by the treasurer and secretary the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. James Allison, of Cincinnati, president; Geo. R. Phillips, of Providence, R. I., vice-president; Thomas McNeil, of Cincinnati, secretary; M. J. Lyons, of Brooklyn, treasurer, and James Semple, of Cincinnati, corresponding secretary. Enoch Renick, of Philadelphia, was for the third time elected financial secretary. The executive committee for the new year consists of Col. Scott, of New York; J. W. Birkett, of Brooklyn; J. J. Weaver, of Philadelphia; Thos. Gibson, of Cincinnati, and Andrew Young, of Chicago.

The celebrated Baltimore resolutions, which have been a subject of much contention between plumbers and manufacturers the past year, and no little difference of view among the plumbers themselves, and which threatened to disturb the harmony of this convention, were skillfully and judiciously disposed of by a resolution of Mr. Andrew Young referring the subject to the Executive Committee with power to act. This was unanimously adopted, and every one breathed more freely thereafter.

The business sessions were delightfully relieved by a steamboat excursion by moonlight on the Mississippi river, tendered by the N. O. Nelson Plumbing Supply Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; by a visit to the fair grounds, where they were treated to a generous collation furnished by the Rumsey Plumbing Supply and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; by a ride to Shaw's Garden, provided by the St. Louis plumbers; a visit and presentation at the Merchants' Exchange, and lastly a grand banquet

at the Southern Hotel given by the St. Louis plumbers, and graced by the mayor of the city, Gen. Sherman, Water Commissioner Whitman and numerous other St. Louis notables. All the arrangements were admirably complete, and nothing was overlooked or forgotten to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. The result was one of the most admirable entertainments ever given anywhere, and creditable in the highest degree to the liberality and executive ability of the St. Louis Plumbers' Association, and particularly to its president, W. H. Graham, who was determined that the St. Louis convention should be in every particular the grandest affair the master plumbers had ever seen.

There were fourteen regular toasts, the responses to which showed that the plumbers were well accustomed to thinking and speaking as well as to working in lead. Ex-President Young rose to respond to the toast, "The Retiring Officers," but after a few words of introduction he entirely lost his balance at the sight of General "William Tecumseh Old Pap Sherman," as he enthusiastically called him, and fell into a stirring war speech that had all the undiminished ring and fire of twenty years ago, and showed that the artillery captain of war times is still as young in spirit as he is in name.

General Sherman's speech was interesting, especially his account of "Boss Sheppard," of Washington, who was a plumber, and, in the general's opinion, deserving of a much better fate than befell him when he left plumbing for politics. Many interesting and telling points, which we have not room to mention, were made by other speakers, and the small hours of early dawn were well advanced when the banquet closed.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

At the meeting of June 22, the club received competitive sketches for a gate lodge of three rooms, etc. The prizes were three in number, of which the first was awarded to (Blank) I. K. Pond, the second to (Country) W. G. Williamson, and the third to (Chromo) R. B. Williamson. The designs received were all well executed, and each displayed features of considerable architectural as well as artistic merit.

A communication was received from the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company, offering the club a prize of \$25.00 for the best four sketches of a window and doorway executed from their product, the amount being divided: the first prize, \$10.00; the second, \$7.00; the third, \$5.00, and the fourth \$3.00. The offer was accepted by the club, and upon resolution it was decided to turn the money into the treasury of the club.

At the meeting of July 6, after receiving the subscriptions for architectural journals given members in the Permanent Exhibit and Exchange monthly competition, and a vote of thanks tendered these members by the club, the feature of the evening, a talk upon the subject of architectural perspective drawing by Irving K. Pond was enjoyed.

Mr. Pond said: The subject is very broad, one so broad indeed that I shall attempt to detail but one or two features, and some points will not be touched upon at all. To begin with, we will confine our attention to architectural sketching, and deal more particularly with *line* work, composition, masses and disposition of details, which seem to be applicable to sketches and sketching in general, whether the instrument used be pencil, pen or brush. A *sketch* is as "an outline or general delineation of any thing, a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design, as the sketch of a building, the sketch of an essay." An *outline* gives only the boundary lines of some scene or picture. A sketch fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed. A delineation is a finished picture, with details accurately given, and all points clearly worked up.

Notice two things then in regard to a sketch: First, there must be an outline; second, the outline must be filled in, *in part* filled in broadly, but sufficiently to convey the general impression or idea. There are among the members of our club young draughtsmen who have entered the office of an architect without any previous technical training, and without any previous instruction in drawing. To them I wish to devote a few moments specially, to try and impress on them the necessity of being able to make a perfectly correct outline, and to show them how this is to be accomplished, and to give them besides some ideas as to the manner of filling in the spaces.

If one has not the ability to outline correctly any object he may behold he can do absolutely nothing with perspective, for a perspective drawing is made up of a number of complicated subtle contiguous spaces, to outline any one of which inaccurately would be to distort many others, perhaps all the rest. As there is only right and wrong in outlining an object, a perspective drawing which has any or all of its spaces incorrectly outlined is *bad*, hence the necessity for perfect accuracy in a good drawing. To acquire the power of hand and eye to produce perfect outline, it is best, in my judgment, to take at first some simple flat line or figure and copy it, till by accurate measurement not the slightest variation can be found. Erase and change as often as may be necessary, but have the copy perfect in the end. Then take more complex examples, some simple solid, in elevation, always being careful to keep the proportions accurate by measurement. By continued practice of this sort the eye soon learns to measure and the hand to lay out all spaces properly on the paper, and perspective comes naturally and accurately. Never knowingly let a wrong perspective go, even in a sketch, saying, "it is only to give an impression anyway," for it will give a false impression, and that the conscience of any honest draughtsman will not permit.

Now as to the filling in of spaces between the outlines. The outlines must be distinct of course, or the place of the outline must be, which amounts to the same thing in some very suggestive styles of sketching. If no absolute line is to exist on the sketch yet the filling in of the spaces must be so managed that the outline is clearly and accurately suggested.

Now almost every good draughtsman has an individual manner in filling in. But there are a few principal and standard methods from which and in harmony with which these individual methods have been developed. First comes the filling in by means of parallel straight lines running unbroken across the space, then broken here and there, still parallel in course. Then comes the filling in of spaces by short parallel

lines in groups, each group having an individuality or direction of its own. Then comes the method of crossing the lines commonly called "hatching" (giving solidity, maps, etc., but not necessarily transparency). These are the fundamental methods, and numerous variations may be played on them. Instead of straight the lines may be free, wavy or curved. In the class of work just mentioned the lines are supposed to begin at one point and finish at the end of a stroke without a return. Now comes the most difficult, consequently the most artistic, method, and should not be attempted by draughtsmen until they are thoroughly capable of handling the fundamental methods. I refer to the filling in of space, large or small, with one line, which shall begin, for example, at the upper left hand corner and finish at the lower right, or begin in the center or anywhere, and work away in all directions as fancy may dictate. Sketches executed after this method look so simple and easy when done by practiced hands that the amateur and young draughtsman are deceived, and their very worst work is done in this style. Any one of these methods may be used to represent any or all materials, and the excellence of the result depends on the judgment, taste and mechanical ability of the draughtsman.

Now, in all this one thing is to be held preëminent—the line must be perfect. What constitutes a perfect line in sketching? The nearer we approach to the condition of a mathematical line, the nearer we approach perfection. Mathematically, a line is the path of a point in motion. A point is an infinitesimally small portion of space; and what I want to get at is just this: In drawing the line so fine that if we conceive of this point as leaving a colored track behind it, that track will be fine, delicate to the last degree; and, in whatever direction the point may move, the line will always be pure and uniform. To me it is somewhat easier to imagine a small point as leaving a perfectly uniform track than it is to imagine a large point, if I may use the term, as doing the same thing. That is, I can make a clearer, purer line with a fine hard pencil than with a dull soft one. And that is why I have put the case as I have, and have sharpened the pencil to an infinitesimal point. But the line must be uniform in breadth and color from post to finish. It will be necessary, in some sketches, in the working out of certain effects, to have the line broad, to partake more of the nature of a surface, but the same limitations are to be observed. In a perspective sketch the lines must run so as to help the perspective. If the ridge and cornice lines of a roof are to vanish at or near the lower left-hand corner, do not run the lines that fill in a shaded space up toward the upper left-hand corner. Many a sketch, good in its outline, has been ruined by this careless treatment. And every line should have a reason for its being, and should have a full amount of thought bestowed on it throughout its course. Every line should exhibit the patience and self-control of its designer, and, no matter how rapidly drawn, it should never show the results of impatience or hasty execution. Haste is a great fault; patience is a great virtue.

According to our definition, a sketch is an outline drawing, partly filled in, and in general, if we have a good outline, the more it is life in outline the better. But there may be some feature of the subject of the sketch which the designer will want brought out or intensified, and this he will do by working out the detail at that point. A great trouble with young draughtsmen, and with some older, too, I am afraid, is that they are not content with working out one part and leaving the remainder sketchy, but having once tasted black their blood is up, and soon the drawing is one black, spiritless mass. It is not my intention to lay down the laws of composition to you this evening, except so far as they will help you to make an effective sketch.

Here followed different blackboard illustrations, showing systematic balancing of drawings, the echoing of sketches, the proper vanishing point, different styles of shading, shingles, clapboards, columns, porches, gables, etc.

In regard to the principal feature of a sketch, Mr. Pond said:

A tower or entrance should never be placed in the center of the picture; the drawing is more subtle if the principal feature, that the tower generally is, be just off the center line, or the line on which the picture-frame would balance. The sky line is generally the objective point in sketches of buildings, and here the strong effects are worked out. It is so in nature, why should it not be so in the sketch. It is the most natural manner of working up a sketch in pen and ink. It is easier for us to make the first of a series of graded lines heavy, working then with a lighter touch at every stroke, and it is easier for us to avoid smearing and blotting by drawing below freshly laid lines rather than above. As to skies; those who take my advice will put very little pen work on skies, except in very rare instances, only here and there a suggestion of a cloud. It is fairly difficult to make a pen stroke look atmospheric.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Carpenter illustrated in a clever manner the caricature in sketching, followed by remarks by Messrs. Beaumont Williamson and others. In regard to drawing for reproduction, Mr. McLean said:

Very few draughtsmen understand the requirements of a sketch for photo reproduction. The ink used should be absolutely black, as poor ink will make gray lines which will not photograph. These lines need not necessarily be heavy, but they should be distinct. As the drawings as a rule require reduction, the lines should not be too close together, as they will run together under reduction, and their distinct features are lost. A safe rule is to make a perspective one-eighth scale, or to provide for about one-third reduction. For a page illustration in architectural journals, this one-eighth scale drawing is about the thing. In sketching floor plans to accompany a perspective sketch, care should be taken to have the outline large enough to bear the proposed reduction. This, also, applies to lettering that may be placed to identify the drawing. White paper should be used to contrast with the black ink, and rough paper often gives a broken and sketchy appearance to the reproduction that is pleasing.

The meeting was attended by the more enthusiastic members, and the interest taken in the discussion was indicated by the lateness of the hour when the meeting adjourned.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting, June 27, was called to order by President W. W. Boyington. On motion of Mr. L. H. Sullivan, in the absence of Mr. Gay, the secretary, Mr. R. C. McLean was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

In order that the object of the meeting might be better understood the chair asked Mr. Sullivan, secretary of Executive Committee, to read the invitation sent to the owners of property, which was as follows:

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the Association the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Association of Architects extend to you an invitation to be present at the next regular meeting of the Association, to be held at its rooms, No. 15 East Washington street, on Saturday, June 27, at 2 P. M. Kindly fill out the inclosed card and return to the secretary of the committee, L. H. Sullivan, Room 58, Borden Block.

If unable to attend in person the committee will be glad to receive an expression of your views in writing.

The I. S. A. A. was organized early in the present year, in response to a general desire on the part of Chicago architects to harmonize the relations existing between themselves and their clients and the contractors; to secure the passage of salutary state laws controlling practice and fixing responsibilities and rights, and to assist generally in raising the standard of professional practice.

At the meeting to be held on the 27th of this month it is proposed to hold a conference with those capitalists who have been prominently identified with building operations, and whose suggestions and counsel, the fruit of experience, will be highly prized by this body as a practical aid to them in their effort to acquire a full and sympathetic understanding of the views of the building public.

As a preliminary aid to thought, outlining the contemplated discussion, this committee would submit to your consideration the following topics:

1st. What is the general understanding as to the nature, scope and utility of an architect's services?

2d. Is the architect a trustworthy man of business, and what opinions are held regarding the efficiency of his administration of building operations?

3d. What is held to be the true position of the architect as between owner and contractors?

4th. Is it held or believed that the artistic treatment of a building adds to its commercial value?

It is the earnest desire of this committee to receive a full and unreserved expression of opinion, and you are kindly requested to give the matter the attention that we believe it to merit.

Very respectfully,

THE ILLINOIS STATE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Sullivan stated that about sixty notices were sent and about twenty-three answers received, and several important communications on the subject.

The chair stated that but one guest was present and suggested that the secretary read the communications. This was done, that from R. T. Crane who has taken a laudable interest in these deliberations, being as follows:

Question 1. What is the general understanding as to the nature, scope and utility of an architect's services?

Answer. As to the "nature and scope of an architect's services" I would say, it is the general practice to plan, contract for and superintend the construction of all parts of a building, and this may be all that it is necessary to say on this subject; but it appears to me that something more ought to be said in this regard, so will say: As to the utility, that the services are indispensable in the planning and building of a building of any magnitude or importance, in fact, I am of the opinion that one architect's services alone are unequal to the task of the proper construction of all kinds of large and finely finished buildings, and think that the work should be divided, the inside finish, including tiling, marbling, woodwork, painting, frescoing, gas fixtures, etc., ought to be planned and superintended by a specialist. Then the engineering, including the heating, ventilating, elevators, electric lights, gas fitting, pumps, plumbing, sewerage, etc., should be the work of another specialist, as it appears to me that it is impossible for one man to acquire sufficient knowledge of all these various lines of trade to enable him to plan, contract for and superintend them to the best advantage, and think that the public would be better served if the work was divided something like this: Some taking private houses, some taking public buildings, some taking churches and schools, some taking office and store buildings. The necessity for this grows out of the great change and extravagance and complication of the modern building, and which is not confined to any one class of buildings, but extends to all classes and has made a demand on the resources of an architect far in excess of the capabilities of any one architect. Of course the same results can be accomplished if an architect had business enough to engage in his office a corps of men that were trained in these different branches; but this would make it necessary to do a large business in order to pay expenses. This is the principle upon which all large establishments are conducted, and has its advantages; but the large field is occupied in the classifying of a line of goods into specialties, and sometimes they go as far as to reduce manufacturers to one single article of a branch of a line, like a single chair, for instance. This system has its advantages in abling a man of limited capacity and means to establish a successful business. It appears to me that I have noticed that for a want of clear knowledge of some branches of trade specified, that the architect and owner has been badly imposed on by unscrupulous contractors, very much to the detriment and demoralization of honest and capable contractors, as where an architect draws up a specification calling for first-class work and material, and a liberal job, and he allows the job to be skinned and inferior goods to be used, the honest contractor is put to a disadvantage that ought not to exist. I am aware that it is claimed that Michael Angelo was an architect, sculptor, artist and engineer, but I imagine that if the old giant had the planning of a first-class modern building, in all its detail, he would have his hands full.

Question 2. Is the architect considered a trustworthy man of business, and what opinions are held regarding the efficiency of his administration of building operations?

Answer. It is the general opinion that architects are somewhat like artists, not thorough business men. I am of the opinion that they, as a rule, have not the sharp and clear cut that is found in the ordinary business man. It cannot be expected that they should be, as their whole training has been on a higher plane of action; but I think my experience with them justifies me in saying that I have found, as a rule, those who have had a fair amount of experience, to have all the business efficiency necessary to do their purely business transactions.

Question 3. What is held to be the true position of the architect as between the owner and contractor?

Answer. (Printed in June edition of this journal, page 78.)

Question 4. Is it held or believed that the artistic treatment of a building adds to its commercial value?

Answer. I would say that it appears to me that a limited amount of artistic treatment pays, in fact, is demanded. It strikes me that some of our architects have now gone to the extremity in simplicity of exterior treatment as compared to the practice of only one hundred and fifty years ago, at which time the artistic treatment, I think, was overdone. A certain amount gives character and tone to a building, and it will never look badly, while extreme plainness and overloading makes a building more or less ridiculous, according as taste varies.

A communication received from Bryan Lathrop, Esq., was next read as follows:

Secretary Illinois State Association of Architects:

DEAR SIR,—I regret extremely that it is impossible for me to attend your meeting this afternoon. From those who cannot be present you invite suggestions concerning the relations between architects and their clients. I have but one suggestion to make. This is in regard to the superintendence of buildings. In order to insure the best results and to secure a building which shall be entirely satisfactory, it is necessary that the construction be under constant supervision, and that all materials shall be inspected before they are permitted to be used. The architect is now held responsible for this, and for all defects in construction or materials; and yet it is evidently impossible for him to do more than occasionally visit buildings in process of erection, and it is often too late to remedy mistakes or to remove defective materials when he discovers them.

There is but one way to remedy this evil, and it is familiar to all architects, and it should be urged on all owners: This is, on all buildings of importance to employ a "clerk of the works." His duty should be to remain at the building during working hours; to inspect all materials and reject those which are not according to the specifica-

tions; to supervise the work and see that the contractors and mechanics carry out in every particular the architect's specifications.

This would relieve the architect of responsibility for matters which are necessarily beyond his control, and would insure to the owner results more satisfactory than are attainable under the present loose method of supervision. This method is, I believe, almost universal in England, and it would seem only necessary to bring it to the attention of those designing to erect buildings in order to secure its general adoption in America.

Yours very truly,
BRYAN LATHROP.

Mr. J. W. Scoville, a prominent banker and owner of property, being introduced, said that he did not expect to speak when he accepted the invitation, but it looked as though the builders were all afraid of architects.

Mr. Lathrop anticipated his remarks in several points, and brought up a question that had long been in his mind in regard to the architects of prominent buildings. It seemed to him impossible for architects to superintend and also be builders. He had seen defects in buildings of fifteen years' standing in which it was hard to place the responsibility, and thought that architects should occupy the position of judge between the owner and contractor, both being in the hands of owner while in the employ of owner, and it was natural for the architect to lean towards his side.

Mr. Sullivan said he would like to hear from Mr. Scoville in regard to his experience with architects.

Mr. Scoville said he had little reason to complain; that while builders get together and scold about little defects, it is, as a rule, as much the fault of owners as any one. In the city better work is being done; a little architectural craze is being indulged in, and no two buildings are designed alike, and some people complain of the fashion. In regard to the position of the architect, he thought he should not occupy the position of attorney, and should be relieved from coming in conflict with contractors, but owners should have a clerk to perform that duty. As an illustration, he showed how a man builds a house, giving the architect a small fee, and lets the work to a prominent contractor, and frequently gets the ill will of the contractor when the work does not fill the contract.

Mr. Clay asked: "Do you not think the tendency on the contractor's part is to consider his plans perfect. Would it not be better to have any disputed bill or contract decided by a third party?"

Mr. Burnham asked: "Would you rather have your contractor or your architect sole arbitrator? Which would be the more just?"

Mr. Scoville thought that would depend on who the architect was. If the architect was an honorable man, he would be capable of deciding upon all questions between contractor and owner, and hoped that some legislation should be done toward forming a law that every contractor that has worked six months should not be able to stick out a shingle as architect; and also compel every architect to secure a license to practice from a proper board.

Mr. Sullivan stated that this was one of the objects of the Western and state associations, and one of the works of the near future, making architects, as in France, both pecuniarily and criminally responsible, even to designing the scaffolding. The result of their thorough laws regarding practice was well known.

Mr. Adler said the difficulty at the present time was to arrive at a proper conclusion regarding examinations.

Mr. Burnham said that Mr. Crane sounded a note of warning in his remarks which had impressed him that the future work of the profession lies in specialties, as it is impossible for one man to be strong in everything. In law it is so, as there are patent, railroad, criminal lawyers, etc., and the same was true in medicine. In architecture, we have in Chicago an architect who makes a specialty of grain elevators, another of churches, etc. He felt that thanks were due Mr. Crane for the thought. It might not come right away, but was one of the probabilities of the near future.

Mr. Bauman stated the procedure of architectural preparation in Germany.

Mr. Adler spoke of architecture as having too low a standard both in England and this country, and there was much carelessness or dishonesty in computing the estimate of cost, and that the cost should never exceed the estimate to any large amount, and that not only should this be a rule, but the architect should be held to a pecuniary responsibility. If this was so the number of unqualified architects would diminish; and again, if the responsibility was better defined the pay would be correspondingly better. This would of course necessitate absolute control. Otherwise this responsibility would not be assumed.

Mr. Sullivan, returning to the question of specialties, said the result would be an advance in education; less work of a better quality and larger commissions.

It was, in conclusion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Scoville for his presence and valuable remarks; and also that the same be extended to Mr. Lathrop, and particularly to Mr. Crane, for the cleverness and thoroughness of his views, and their adaptability to the wants of the architects of the city.

The Executive Committee were instructed to follow out the programme of inviting prominent contractors to meet the architects at the next meeting on the first Saturday in August, after which the Association will formulate a statute for the regulation of architectural practice. The general sense of the meeting seemed to be that at the bottom of practice was the question of responsibility.

Maw's tile (imported) will be extensively used in the new Kinsley café building, its selection receiving the preference over three competitors. The order, in the hands of the company's western representatives, Messrs. Henry Dibblee & Co., of Chicago, is for special designs for all the rooms upon the first and second floors, and when finished will be an exquisite exposition of harmonious tile work. The firm of Henry Dibblee & Co. have also, as agents for the Low art tile, contracted for a large order to be placed in the new hotel being erected on Michigan avenue, Chicago, for H. V. Bemis, one of the special works in this tile being a superb mantel that reaches from floor to ceiling and constructed entirely of tile except a trimming and frame work of polished mahogany.

The New Departure Printed Specification.

TO busy architects there is a good deal of irksome drudgery about specification writing. Not that writing is necessarily more tiresome than drawing, but because there is so much repetition in all specifications of the same unvarying requirements in the same language and the same order, and even the same punctuation, always to be written out anew, in just the same way, for each and every building, large or small, cheap or costly, elaborate or plain. This monotonous iteration, always to be gone over, every time a new specification is required, is what constitutes the drudgery which it seems well nigh a disgrace for the professional man to endure. Even the contractors soon come to know it almost by heart, and the temptation often occurs to leave it all out, since both parties understand it so well.

With a competent and honest contractor, and a sensible and experienced owner, this might be sometimes done, no doubt; but there is no telling when such an omission might prove disastrous, and so the tread-mill routine is generally kept up.

Many attempts have been made to relieve this drudgery by the use of printed specifications. There is no question that a printed form containing, in convenient shape, the general requirements which must be embraced in every specification would be of great service to architects everywhere, not only saving their time and labor, but insuring against the possibility of accidental omissions, which may always occur in hand copying. There are several forms of printed specification now extant, some of which contain excellent features. None of them, however, has reached any very large circulation. The demand for a printed specification, adapted for general use among architects, is still practically unsupplied, and, we believe, must remain so until something radically new is brought forth. The old models have been adhered to long enough. They must be given up; there must be a new departure, essentially different from the old styles.

Such is a marked feature of the printed specifications which the INLAND ARCHITECT has secured, and has now in press; and on this fact, particularly, we base our belief in its success, despite all previous failures. We have styled it the *New Departure Specification*, in recognition of this quality. We hope to have it ready for issue on or before the first of August next, and have already received numerous orders. We will mail specimen copies to any address in the United States or Canada, as soon as issued, postage free, on the receipt of twenty-five cents a copy. We are very desirous of placing this New Departure Specification before all our readers for examination, and hope no one will fail to write for a specimen copy at once.

Manual Training Schools.

THE sixth annual catalogue of the St. Louis Manual Training School shows a total in its three classes of 218 pupils. The St. Louis school is rejoicing in a recent endowment of \$115,000.

THE second annual catalogue of the Chicago Manual Training school shows 146 pupils in its two classes. When the proper time comes, there is no doubt that the endowment will come; but it cannot be announced yet.

THE Denver University proposes adding a department for manual training to their curriculum, to begin in September next. It is proposed to divide the school hours equally between mental and physical instruction, and will expend about \$20,000 in building and outfit of engine, tools, etc.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has taken a very important step in the establishment of a Technological school for the education of young men desiring to enter the service of the company. The details seem to have been thoroughly digested, and the scheme full of promise to the students, to the company, and to the public. Every candidate is "subjected to a rigid physical examination," and "must be well versed in reading, writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography, and of the history of the United States."

THE apprentice system (says H. H. Belfield in a recent paper on manual training) is dead. Whether killed by the boy, by the parent, by the employer, or by none of them, is of no consequence. It will never be resurrected. There is a better way. A boy can be taught in school the use of a plane as well as the use of a pen; the use of the lathe as well as the use of the lexicon. He can be taught the use of tools scientifically better than by the "rule of thumb." He can be taught by a skilled mechanic who is also a skillful teacher, in less time than by a skilled mechanic who is not a teacher. Teaching is an art, and the highest success in it demands more than the simple knowledge of the matter to be taught.

THE third annual examination for entry into the junior class of the Chicago Manual Training School for 1885-6 was held June 30, at the school building, corner Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. There were eighty applicants for admission, and the examination was conducted by Director Henry H. Belfield and assistant teachers. The school has closed for the summer, and will reopen the first Monday in September. During the vacation additions will be made in the equipment of the building, and a machine-shop and chemical laboratory will be added. There are several vacancies in the higher classes, to which several pupils have been admitted. A second examination for admission to the junior class will be held September 4; the limit for admission to the junior class is seventy-two. During the vacation Director Henry H. Belfield will attend the annual meeting of the National Educational Association of the United States, to be held at Saratoga, of which he is the president.

E. D. MORRIS & Co. have just completed the stained glass work for the house of Mr. R. W. Rathborne, Sr., at Hyde Park, also for Mr. Joseph M. Larimer's residence at Evanston and the stained glass work with a large quantity of beveled plate for Mr. Arthur Kirk's residence at Evanston.

Correspondence.

Editors Inland Architect and Builder:

Will you think it worth your while to comment upon the inclosed "Notice to Architects" in your valuable paper? I sent you, some time ago, a proposition to engineers which beats anything for cool cheek that I have ever come across. You have made no reference to it since then.

Yours respectfully, W. G. W.

The notice inclosed, and that other referred to, are the same old stereotyped, patented, and warranted to wear article that has become the most familiar object in the practical architect's or engineer's wastebasket. We have commented upon them until we are of the opinion that the public will never learn better until the architectural profession teach that their services are not to be had for nothing. This can only be done by continuing the wastebasket process, and leaving the badly designed and constructed public buildings of this country, which have so largely been built upon the "designs for nothing" plan, to arouse the people to the fact that their money has been squandered on buildings that serve none of the purposes for which they were intended, and simply because reliable architects were not employed in their erection. We do not mean that we shall have nothing further to say on this subject; but, to the contrary, we pledge ourselves to do all we can to secure better public buildings in the West. Our Arizona friends who propose to pay \$250 for plans for a \$45,000 insane asylum, should take a lesson from the state of Indiana, which has three of the best designed and constructed asylums in the West, simply because they employed one of the best architects in the state to design them.

The Board of Trustees of Terre Haute, Indiana, sent out an invitation for plans for a school building, and for the benefit of similar boards we print a copy of a letter written to the secretary of the board:

Secretary Board of Trustees, Terre Haute, Indiana:

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been called to a notice you have prepared to send to architects asking for competitive plans for a high school building. Now, do you not think that which you get for nothing is apt to be worth—just that much, and no more? The reason we have the worst public buildings, both in plan and in construction, of any country, is because of the practice which you are following in this case. No architect of ability will pay the slightest attention to such a "lottery scheme with no premiums," as you will acknowledge this "invitation" is. Our purpose in writing is, that we may aid you in securing a creditable and economical school building, and we would advise that you learn the name of the architect who constructed the school you refer to as being similar to your needs, or find an architect who has done similar work, and engage him without competition. You will have to pay him from three and one-half to five per cent on the work, but he will save much more than that, and give you a better building than can probably be secured by your present plan.

EDITORS INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, June 3, 1885.

Editors Inland Architect and Builder:

For the sake of the profession, may I crave a little space in your monthly journal to publish some little "tricks" of mine, acquired during many years of professional practice as an architect, and for which some of my brother chips may possibly thank me.

The time has come when flies bother the architect. How? Those little pests are fond of India ink. But that is not all. They do not only suck up the lines you have just drawn with the greatest care and nicety, but they add insult to injury, because with their blackened tongues they make dots all along the line you never intended. A very simple prevention is to buy from an apothecary bitter apple (generally kept in German drug stores). Cut off therefrom a very small particle and put that into your ink saucer. No fly will touch it. And the brother chip who is in the habit of sucking his pen will be cured most radically of that habit, because the ink becomes as bitter as gall, while it loses nothing of the properties of India ink.

Another trick of mine is the quickest mode of laying off treads and risers for stairs by means of a graduated scale. For instance: I desire to lay off treads at 11" distance each. I take my scale and mark 11". Now $11'' + 11'' = 22''$; consequently, if I take the foot mark one, and 10", I have obtained 22". Further, if I put my scale to the two foot mark and make a dot at 9", I have again the distance of 11", and so forth, *ad infinitum*, moving the scale each time only one inch. If the division is 10 inches, move the scale each time two inches, and the same result is obtained. If 10½ inches, it is easily enough done by dividing alternately the three inches on the quarter scale. It is just as easy for me to take 7, 7½, 8 or 9 inches, and you may use the scale right or left.

In tracing on tracing linen, who has not experienced the mortification of a blotch, in spite of all your care? Yet there is no necessity for any blotches, I do not care how rapidly you may trace, if you will keep under the right hand end of your T square a little paper cutter, a small India rubber triangle—anything that is handy; of course not letting the article you use project, and moving the article each time. My word for it, you will never make any blotches on tracing linen.

Your friend, G. T. BERG.

THE editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle is supposed to be named Brown, at least that paper is authority for the following:—Teacher to class in Architecture—Gentlemen, you have examined the designs for today's lesson? Class—We have. Teacher—Well, then, Mr. Brown, will you kindly tell me what the nave of a church is? Brown—Certainly, sir. It is the Sunday school superintendent who is a cashier of a bank.

Our Illustrations.

High School building, Hyde Park, Illinois; Henry F. Starbuck, architect, Chicago. This building is to be built of pressed brick and redstone trimmings, and is to be finished throughout with Georgia pine. Especial attention has been paid to the heating and ventilation. The new dry closet system used by the Rutan Manufacturing Company will be introduced here, for the first time in this vicinity, in connection with their heating and ventilating system. The cost of the building will be about \$40,000.

Office building for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee; S. S. Beman, architect, Chicago. This building will occupy the site of the old Newhall House, and will be the finest office structure yet erected in Milwaukee. It will be 180 by 114 feet, six stories in height. The basement will be of Fox Island gray, and the first story of Hallowell white granite, with a beautiful columned entrance and vestibule of polished Duchane Hill granite. The remainder of the building is Indiana Oolitic buff limestone, from the Hallowell & Bodwell Granite Co's quarries. The first story is enriched by a carved string course. The building will be thoroughly fireproofed, and all columns, beams, girders, etc., will be of iron. The cost will probably reach \$500,000.

The Insurance Exchange office building, Chicago; Burnham & Root, architects. This office building was completed and occupied May 1. It is 165 feet by about 60, ten stories in height. It is constructed, above the first story, of St. Louis pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. It is as complete as modern work and appliances can make it, and is lighted with electricity.

Office building for J. B. Mallers, Esq., Chicago; J. J. Flanders, architect. This building has a frontage of 38 feet on La Salle street, and 60 feet on Quincy street. It is the first twelve-story office building erected in Chicago. The small size of lot presented many difficulties which were skillfully overcome. The building has a substructure of Maine granite in two stories, the remainder being of Zanesville, Ohio, pressed brick and terra-cotta. The interior was arranged to give the largest amount of room in the offices by projecting bays and tripled windows, with projecting jambs and mullions. By this treatment the massive character of the piers was disguised, and it is only apparent in the treatment of the three upper stories and the cornice. In this treatment, which is bold and original, is the architectural success of the building.

New Publications.

FIREPROOFING. By the PIONEER FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, of Chicago. Illustrated. Engraved and printed by the Inland Publishing Company. Copyrighted 1885.

A catalogue, or rather a well written, carefully prepared, and practical treatise upon the use and methods of fireproofing, has been prepared by this firm, not so much to advertise their business as to give to architects and the public an appreciable knowledge of the value, necessity, and moderate expense at which absolute safety from fire can be secured. The book is printed in large, clear type, contains 48 pages of illustrative and printed matter, and is pronounced a valuable addition to the constructive literature of the day. The subjects are divided into ten distinct heads, such as Fireproofing, Hollow Tile, Arches, Partitions, Roof Construction, Ceiling and Furring, Iron, Wood, Table of Weights, etc., for all sizes of hollow tile for fireproofing purposes, Sizes of iron beams to be used with hollow-tile floor-arches, Testimonials, prominent buildings fireproofed with hollow tile, etc., each giving facts in a clear and concise manner. The book will be sent to architects, and as the edition is limited, care should be taken that it finds a place in the library where it can be readily accessible for instruction and reference.

WASTE WATER PREVENTION: Its Importance and the Evils due to its Neglect. With an account of the methods adopted in various cities in Great Britain and the United States. By HENRY C. MEYER, Editor of the *Sanitary Engineer*. Published by the *Sanitary Engineer*, New York, 1885.

This work comes before the public in the light of a popular agitator, rather than a learned treatise upon the subject of the prevention of waste water, but the author has so carefully investigated the subject, and so clearly explains the different systems in use in different cities that his description becomes his best argument, and it will be the fault of an ungrateful public rather than the author's intelligence and enthusiasm if the object of the book to "prevent the excessive waste of water so prevalent in American cities and especially in New York," is not accomplished in part, if not in a perfect sense. As a brief, concise treatise upon this subject the work is of the utmost value, the author making no unproven assertions, but bringing the systems and experiences of other cities to illustrate and enforce his statements. Appended to the valuable arrangement of the prevailing sources of waste and the remedies is a summary of the reports of the Boston Water Board, a report of the New York commissioner of public works upon the consumption and waste of water in 1884, and many valuable letters upon the question of water supply and waste from experienced engineers in all parts of the world. In giving this book to the public the author is deserving of praise as a true and practical economist whose efforts will be appreciated by thinking men, if not by the public at large.

A MOST appropriate title, *Inland Marine*, has been given to a weekly publication by its publisher, C. E. Chapin, of Chicago. It is newspaper size, eight pages. It is printed on a fine quality of paper, and, typographically, it is exceedingly clear and attractive. It is devoted to the marine interests of the great lakes and fully fills a field that it is only surprising has not been occupied before, especially at this port where the vessel interest centers and has in a large measure made Chicago the city she is. Mr. Chapin has occupied for the past three years and still holds the position of marine reporter for the *Chicago Tribune* and has brought his department up to a higher standard of excellence than it has, to our knowledge, ever before enjoyed, and as the publisher of this new journal obtains experience to the value of his newspaper work as well as to the interests of the *Inland Marine* will be increased.

Mosaics.

THE handsome stucco or scagliola work which ornaments the columns at the new entrance to McVicker's theater was executed by J. Bartholemi & Co., of Chicago.

A GOLD medal of the first class was awarded to the North-Western Terra Cotta Company of Chicago for the best exhibit of terra-cotta. A similar medal was awarded the Cincinnati Corrugating Company for the best exhibit of corrugated iron for building purposes.

JOHN STEWARDSON, who has earned considerable reputation among leading Chicago architects as a skillful and educated designer, has gone east and opened an architectural office at Philadelphia. It is located at 212 South Third street. His many Chicago friends wish him abundant success.

MR. T. L. JOHNSON, who has been identified with the trade in architects' materials for many years, has connected himself with the house of James W. Queen & Co., of Philadelphia. The many engineers and architects who remember that genial gentleman, will be glad to learn of his connection with a house whose instruments and drafting papers have such universal use.

ARCHITECT G. A. C. SMITH, the late superintendent of construction of government buildings, and in charge of the Chicago Custom House, has formed a partnership with a prominent Chicago architect, J. W. Ackerman, under the firm name of Ackerman & Smith. It is a satisfaction to note that Mr. Smith's abilities have been appreciated in Chicago, and that the city will still enjoy the benefit of his skill in her future building.

A HAND-BOOK of the Builders and Traders' Exchange for 1885 has just been issued. It was compiled by Mr. F. C. Schoenthaler, secretary of the exchange. It is a complete little volume, containing a full list of architects, builders, and dealers in material, with rules for the measurement of mason work, the lien laws of Illinois, hints to contractors, building, fire, sanitary, plumbing and sewerage ordinances, and much valuable information for builders.

A WATERPROOF building paper is becoming quite common in the West, as it has been for several years in the East, that for sheathing and other building purposes has many points of superior excellence. It is light, tough and durable, and is made of good material with no straw in its composition. It is made by the Erie Paper Mills, and the western agency is in the hands of an enterprising firm, Messrs. Stevens & Fry, at 81 La Salle street Chicago, who are making a specialty of this and the many varieties of sheathing, deafening and roofing papers made by these mills.

IN fireproofing the trade seems to be on a steady increase, as it is becoming the rule where it has too long been the exception, to thoroughly fireproof all large structures, particularly those of a public character. Among those recently commenced and the fireproofing of which is in the hands of the Pioneer Fire-proof Construction Company are the Indiana State House at Indianapolis, a contract covering nearly \$100,000; the Roe office building at St. Louis, the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company's building at Minneapolis, the Will County, Ill., Court House at Joliet, the Schoenhofen and Brand breweries, Chicago, the Franklin County, Ohio, Court House at Columbus, all showing that from being regarded as a luxury, fireproofing has become in the public sentiment a necessity to perfect construction.

THERE appears to be a growing disposition on the part of those interested in the more important buildings being erected or planned at the present time, to give preference to stone, as more enduring and otherwise preferable, both as to appearance and utility, than various materials to which preference has for several years past been given over stone. With this increased use of stone comes the frequent question as to what is the best variety, taking in account the more important points of strength, durability and beauty. Perhaps no variety of stone has of late years made so great an advance in favor, with those best prepared to judge, as the Oolitic limestone of Indiana, which is being introduced largely throughout the country in the larger cities. Of the various quarries of this class of stone, none stand higher than those at Salem, for which is claimed the important advantage of being more equal in color and texture, and thus more reliable in working than that from other quarries. The Salem stone is now being used for the new capitol of Georgia, at Atlanta; for the new court house at Cincinnati, Ohio, and various other important edifices in the country, where, as we learn, it is giving unqualified satisfaction, alike to the authorities as well as architects and builders.

HARDWOOD finishing lumber has come into so general use that it is not strange that Western enterprise has established in a center like Chicago, complete facilities for its supply. Its uses and beauties have in the past been a matter of theory rather than practical knowledge among builders. This has been largely because the public have been much more in the dark regarding its uses, beauties, and value, as a permanent finish, as well as to its comparative cheapness. It is largely owing to the firm of Hayden Bros., of Chicago, that this prevailing ignorance has been broken, and every house of any pretensions to elegance, has a finish of some one, if not a variety of the many beautiful woods that have in the past found their chief use the line of furniture. At the office of this firm in the Pullman building, a rich display of the practical value of hard woods is made in the office fittings. In the face of the partitions of the accounting department, no less than forty of the most practical and attractive hard woods are used in panels, each arranged to harmonize with the other, and all worked with a view of showing just how each can be utilized in the trimming of a house; while around the walls are arranged hundreds of different woods, not only of domestic growth, but from all parts of the world. It will be exceedingly interesting for architects to visit this office, especially with their clients, in order to make an intelligent selection for the trim and finish of contemplated residences or office buildings. The office screen is in its entirety a fine piece of work, and was designed and executed by William Hayden, of 193 Wabash avenue.

Synopsis of Building News.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Architects Baumann Bros. report: For H. O. Lynch, two-story residence; under way; Reys Jones, mason; Washam Bros., carpenters. For Maj. J. F. O'Brien, a large dwelling; Washam Bros., builders. For Col. M. L. Patterson, store building, 158 by 178 feet; under way; Middleton & Weatherford, masons. For J. M. Greer, two-story warehouse, 50 by 150 feet; under way. For S. R. Ogden, seven-room cottage. For T. P. Roberts, six-room cottage. For Mrs. Wm. M. Baxter, additions to residence. For the German Lutheran Church, a parsonage. For D. G. Colsen, a seven-room frame cottage. A bank building at Marysville. For C. B. Mims, at Newport, Tenn., a large dwelling.

The contract for repairing the First Presbyterian church has been let to Cooley Bros. The contract for the different kinds of work for the Catholic church has been awarded. Mr. Reys Jones has the brick work, McLemore & Kelley the carpenter, iron and slate work; Mr. George Fenton has the stone work, and has nearly all of the stone cut and ready to set in the building. The polished marble columns for the main entrance are very handsome pink marble, the top being finished with hand-carved capitals of same.

Chicago.—Building has increased with the past month and many offices that two months ago were comparatively empty are now full of work, some needing more help than office room can accommodate.

The recent strike of the employees of the West Side Street Car Company, and the consequent inconvenience to the public, has set on foot a movement toward securing better facilities for transportation. Two companies have been incorporated, each with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The first is for an underground road and is thoroughly impracticable, while the other, for an elevated road, is not only on the right track but have before them the certainty that within five years there will be an elevated road in operation in Chicago, and that most probable on West Madison street.

In the recent strike public sympathy was largely with the employees of the car company, but the city authorities supported the company to the extent of furnishing police protection. This had more to do toward inciting riot than anything else, yet they blindly persisted in running cars filled with policemen who indiscriminately charged the crowd and clubbed more unoffending citizens than rioters, refusing to see that the peace of the city was worth more than the quarrel between a company and its employees.

The attention of the building department is called to a building in course of construction on the southwest corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. It is on the rear of the lot and framed with studding, two stories, and floors laid. It may be the intention to veneer this frame with brick, but even in this event it is worth the attention of the city building office.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney reports: For Spencer & Co., Duluth, Minn., four-story and basement office building, pressed brick, 115 by 50, cost about \$65,000; contracts not let. For Second Universalist Society, church edifice, on corner of Robey and Warren avenue, pressed brick, 60 by 107, cost \$40,000; foundations in. For S. E. Barrett, block of two houses, at intersection of La Salle and North Clark, 22 by 63 feet, pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$15,000; under way.

Architects Wheelock & Clay report: For J. M. Love, corner Thirty-third and Vernon avenue, eight two-story and cellar dwellings, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, 18 by 50 feet each, cost \$35,000; Jas. Price, mason. For Jno. Morris, corner Groveland Park avenue and Thirty-first, five two-story and cellar dwellings, St. Louis pressed brick, Bedford stone basement, 20 by 65 feet each, cost \$5,000 each. For H. M. Dickey, one similar, and adjoining above, but more ornamental, same size, cost \$5,500. For W. E. Smith, on Rhodes avenue, near Thirty-third, three two-story and cellar dwellings, Bedford stone fronts, size, 20 by 60 feet, cost \$15,000. For N. P. Smith, one corner triangular office and store building, at intersection of Graves Place and Cottage Grove avenue, two-story pressed brick 40 by 100 feet, cost \$10,000.

Architect H. S. Jaffray reports: For E. Buckingham, at Hyde Park, residence, two stories, pressed brick, 40 by 40 feet, cost \$8,000; contractors, Thain & Diez. For Reformed Episcopal Society, at Maplewood, Ill., church edifice, frame, two stories, 44 by 65 feet, cost \$10,000. For Philo Allen, on Prairie avenue, near Thirty-second street, two two-story brick, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000. For J. D. Robertson, on Forest avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, block of dwellings, two-story and basement, brick, pressed brick front, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, 35 by 60 feet, cost \$8,500.

Architect S. V. Shipman: For Wm. A. Marigold, dwelling, corner Lake avenue and Brooks street, two stories, basement and attic, Anderson pressed brick and brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, 27 by 35 feet, cost \$11,000; Geo. Lehman & Sons, masons; D. A. Walsh, carpenter. For Jos. F. Smith, at corner Halsted and Wabash place, block stores and flats, three-story and basement, Anderson pressed brick front, McArthur brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, 52 by 62 feet, cost \$12,000; Wm. H. Liff, mason; L. G. Chevalier, carpenter. For E. S. Baldwin, on north La Salle, near Ontario, block of flats, pressed brick and stone trimmings, three stories, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$6,500. For Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., two-story, basement and attic, rock-face, Waukesha stone, 72 by 74 feet, cost \$17,000. For Capt. J. L. Comstock, at Algona, residence, two-story, frame, with stone basement, 42 by 58 feet, cost \$10,000. For Eighth Presbyterian church, corner of Washington boulevard and Robey street, gallery and other improvements, cost \$2,000.

Architects Bauer & Hill report: For W. D. St. Clair, on west Madison street, near Halsted, a five-story and basement store building, St. Louis pressed brick, with stone trimmings, store front entirely of plate glass and mahogany, 182 by 40 feet, cost \$55,000; under way; Rossler & Winckler, masons; F. P. Nelson, carpenter. For Altenheim (German Old People's Home), on West Madison street, west of Crawford avenue, three stories and basement, pressed brick, with stone trimmings, old German renaissance style, 104 front by 43 feet deep, cost \$25,000; Rossler and Winckler, masons; A. Katz & Co., carpenters. An addition to Forestville school building, at St. Lawrence avenue and Forty-third street, two stories and basement, 85 by 36 feet, cost \$11,000; Jas. Phillips, mason; A. Katz & Co., carpenters. For Peter Kessler, at 364-6 State street, stores and flats, three stories and basement, blue Bedford stone, 40 by 70 feet, cost \$15,000; Miller & Schell, masons; Chicago Building Supply Co., carpenters.

Architect W. W. Boyington reports: For Messrs. Young and Davidson, at Englewood, nine frame eight-room cottages, each 24 by 40 feet, and costing \$2,200 each; Cannon & Williamson, contractors. For O. H. Morgan, at Highland Park, frame residence, brick cellar, 40 by 56 feet, cost \$7,000; J. L. Phillips, contractor. For Martin Hayes, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-fifth street, two-story and basement residence, pressed brick front, with terra-cotta embellishments, 25 by 53 feet, cost \$6,000. For Geo. Kirk, at Waukegan, Ill., two-story, cellar and attic residence, first story brick veneered, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$15,000. For Albert Keep, rear 2,010 Michigan avenue, brick barn, 25 by 50 feet, two stories, cost \$4,000. For John Bijane, at Thirty-ninth street and Archer road, stores and flats, two stories, brick, 50 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000. At work on drawings for completion of state house, at Springfield.

Architect J. J. Flanders reports: For Geo. P. Holmes, on Washington boulevard, between Robey and Hoyne streets, three-story residence, pressed brick front, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings, gable front, German renaissance style, 27 by 72 feet, cost \$12,000; contracts not let. For the city of Chicago, Cottage Grove school, four-story and basement building, eighteen class rooms, seven recitation-rooms, large hall on fourth floor, 130 by 82 feet, cost \$70,000; contracts not let.

Architects Ackerman & Smith report: For John Heiland, 1506 Michigan avenue, three-story and basement, Anderson pressed brick, Humelstown, Pa., brownstone trimmings, 30 by 80 feet, interior hardwood, steam heating, cost \$14,000; mason, J. McGraw; carpenter, John McKinlay. For Herman F. Wellmann, 41 Beethoven place, three-story and cellar residence, 24 by 70 feet, Anderson pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, cost \$8,000. For John McKinlay, residence, 23 Hamilton avenue, remodeling building, hardwood interior finish, all modern improvements, cost \$4,000. For W. E. Hale, southwest corner State and Washington, remodeling store, cost \$10,000. For Thomas Ryan, corner Huron and State, two-story and basement brick store building, 23 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000. For J. S. Cook, 138 south Morgan, two-story and cellar residence, 22 by 44 feet, Anderson pressed brick, McArthur brownstone trimming, interior finished in hardwood, cost \$5,000. For James J. Gallagher, residence, 639 west Taylor street, two-story and basement, Anderson pressed brick, limestone trimmings, cost \$3,800; under way.

Architect W. L. Carroll reports: For N. E. Dilley, 391 S. Leavitt street, two-story pressed brick front dwelling, 22 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. For Anna L. Garside, Groveland Park, two-story and attic brick residence, Euclid stone front, 28 by 62 feet, cost \$7,500; contract let. For Louis and S. J. Arado, 84 Sherman street, store and flat building, four stories, brick, 25 by 96 feet, cost \$11,000; under way. For Mr. Brown, on Warren avenue near Hoyne, plans made two-story and cellar residence, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, 30 by 62 feet, cost \$5,500; under way. For John Jones, two-story, flat of six rooms on each floor, brick, 25 by 52 feet, cost about \$3,000; contracts not let. For Thomas Mackin, on Illinois street near Dearborn, brick block of fourteen flats, three stories and basement, 55 by 100 feet, cost \$20,000; projected.

Architects Treat & Foltz report: For Mr. W. J. Chalmers, on Ashland avenue, residence, three-story and basement, brownstone front, 39 by 53 feet, cost \$20,000; Edward Sturtevant, mason; Chicago Building Supply Company, carpenter work; Young & Farrell, cutstone work. For Mrs. M. Wendell, corner Forest avenue and Thirty-first

street, two dwellings, Indiana pressed brick, stone trimmings, two-story and basement, 38 by 59 feet; cost about \$11,000; under way. For F. C. Hancock, on Bellevue Place, dwelling, three-stories and basement, brick, stone basement, pressed brick front, terracotta facings, 30 by 65 feet, cost \$10,000; under way. For R. B. Mason, three-story and basement at Delaware Place, Anderson pressed brick, 25 by 40 feet, cost \$7,500. For Cummings & Howard, rebuilding Langham Hotel for store building; contract for iron work, Union Foundry; masonry to Messrs. Smith & Gobel; work begins at once; stone-work, Tomlinson & Reed, fireproof.

Architect C. L. Stiles reports: For D. C. Cook, Elgin, Illinois, two-story brick residence, stone trimmings, 42 by 52 feet, cost \$15,000; under way. For Wm. A. Gardner, at Lake View, two-story frame residence, cost \$4,500. Plans on boards for block of four dwellings for Thomas Dowling, on West Washington near Western avenue, two-stories and cellar, pressed brick front, 75 by 52 feet, cost \$14,000.

Architect O. J. Pierce reports: For Thos. Emerson, Racine, Wisconsin, enlargement and improvement of residence, cost \$2,500. For Hicks Bros., at 914 West Lake street, three-story store and flats, pressed brick, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; under way; Geo. Lehman & Co., masons; G. A. Johnson, carpenter. For C. B. Sawyer, on Sawyer avenue, two dwellings, two stories, pressed brick and brownstone, iron oriel, slated towers, plate glass windows, 44 by 38 feet, estimated cost \$5,000; plans ready for bids. For J. L. Lombard, on Kedzie avenue, two dwellings, pressed brick and brownstone, 44 by 38 feet, cost \$5,000; ready for bids. For M. M. Warren, No. 975 West Lake street, three-story store and flat building, pressed brick front with hanging bays, 24 by 60 feet, cost about \$6,000; projected. For Mr. Oliver, on Congress near Laflin street, two-story residence, pressed brick and brownstone, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; not let. For K. A. Shaw, corner of West Jackson and Laflin streets, two residences, three stories, rockfaced brownstone, with mansard, corner bay and slated towers, 44 by 60 feet, cost about \$12,000; not let.

Architect C. C. Miller reports: For Charles H. Fuller, on Warren avenue near Leavitt, two-stories and basement residence, 25 by 70 feet, Anderson pressed brick, Carbondale brownstone trimmings, plate glass windows, arched porch at entrance, gable and half mansard front, bay-window in sitting-room, hall, parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, four large chambers and bath on second floor, hardwood finish, furnace, electric bells, speaking tubes, plumbing and ventilation perfect, cost \$7,000; W. H. Wilkie, mason; O'Neil Bros., carpenters; J. H. Lockett, plumber; P. C. Diener, stone-cutter; Kerns & Shugene, plasterers. For H. S. McLean, on Laflin street, near Van Buren, flat building, pressed brick front, bay windows, 44 by 65 feet, cost \$10,000; under way. For John Latta, on Sangamon street between Congress and Harrison, three-story and basement flat building, Anderson pressed brick, 25 by 65 feet, cost \$7,000. For J. Hirsh, on Michigan avenue near Thirty-fifth, brownstone and pressed brick front residence, three stories and basement, 26 by 90 feet, cost \$20,000.

Architects Burling & Whitehouse report: For I. V. Clark, President Hibernian Bank, on Halsted and Twenty-eighth streets, block of stores, brick and glass, 125 by 65 feet. Chapel for Church of Epiphany, first story chapel, second story open trussed roof for church meetings and classrooms, cost \$3,500. For estate of L. Jones, on Cottage Grove avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, a block of stores and flats, pressed brick front with stone trimmings, 100 by 76 feet, cost \$30,000. For H. L. Thompson, on Belden avenue, three-story and basement residence, Anderson pressed brick with brownstone and copper embellishments, high roof, cost \$20,000. For C. W. Haskell, on Ontario street, residence, stone and brick, three stories and basement, 30 by 76 feet, cost \$12,000.

For E. B. Sheldon, block of four houses, three stories and basement, gabled roof, Wolf's mottled stone for basement and first story, Anderson pressed brick above, 100 by 45 feet, cost \$30,000. For H. M. Seymour, on Ontario street near St. Clair, residence, pressed brick, with stone and galvanized iron ornamentation, 30 by 70 feet, cost \$10,000. For C. G. Wicker, on Cottage Grove avenue, block of stores and flats, 100 by 75 feet, cost \$27,000. For Mrs. George Armour, alteration of residence on Prairie avenue. For Grace Church, Madison, Wisconsin, alterations of old roof to open roof and trusses, and stone chancel addition to building, cost \$10,000.

Architects J. T. Moulton & Son report: For C. & N. W. R. R. Co., grain elevator, 60 by 126 feet, storage capacity 250,000 bushels, cost \$75,000; under way; foundations nearly completed; the architects are also the builders.

Architect August Bessler reports: For Peter Popp, store building with dwelling, four stories and basement, on the north east corner South Halsted and Fourteenth streets, of Anderson pressed brick and Lemont stone trimmings, size 25 by 118 feet, cost \$18,000; building under way. For Mrs. H. Cohn, store building with dwellings, three stories and basement (including a two-story brick barn), 507 South Halsted street, of Anderson pressed brick front with Lemont stone trimmings, size 30 by 80 feet, barn 30 by 16 feet, cost \$12,000; building under way. For C. S. Bode, four store buildings with dwellings, four stories and basements, stone fronts of Lemont and Bedford stone, on West Twelfth street, between Lytle and Throop streets, size 100 feet front by 80 feet depth, cost \$40,000; building under way. For Mr. Asmus, dwelling house, two stories and basement, West Twelfth street, between Robey and Hoyne avenue, Indiana pressed brick front, with stone trimmings, size 21 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For Mr. Hohmuth, dwelling house, two stories and basement, West Twelfth street, between Robey and Hoyne avenue, Indiana pressed brick front, with Lemont stone trimmings, size 21 by 48 feet, cost \$3,800; under way. For Charles Kindt, store building, two stories and basement, corner Leavitt and Parmelee streets, Indiana pressed brick, with stone trimmings, size 25 by 75 feet, cost \$4,200; under way. For Wm. Jacob, frame store building, two stories, on cedar posts, on Ashland avenue and Forty-ninth street, size 22 by 62 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For M. Donahue, store building, two stories and basement, northwest corner Twenty-first and Johnson streets, Indiana pressed brick, with Lemont stone trimmings, size 30 by 80 feet, cost \$7,500; projected.

Cincinnati, O.—The following is reported by the secretary of the Builders' Exchange: Business prospects in building for the fall are not bright, and the total amount of building behind last year, but if the delayed plans and contracts are carried out the prospects will be more flattering. At the present time there are a great many mechanics out of employment. The architects themselves are well satisfied with their season's work, and all seem quite busy. One Cincinnati Cremation Society have purchased a beautiful site in the suburb of Clifton and will soon erect a crematory.

Architect Geo. W. Rapp reports: For Martin Kleine, additions to frame residence, tin roof; under way. For Jacob Schuedlapp, additions to residence; under way. For A. Enneking, at Walnut Hill, block of seven buildings, to be built of limestone, free-stone trimmings, mansard roof, each 25 feet front and to contain ten rooms, cost \$45,000; drawings made. For Henry Haacke, at Walnut Hill, fourteen-room residence, limestone, cost \$15,000; drawings made. For Thomas Calliman, two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, slate roof, cost \$55,000. For John Groene, three-story store and flats, 25 by 92 feet, cost \$8,000.

Architects Plympton & Trowbridge report: For Dr. N. B. Wolfes, two-story stone and frame barn; projected. For Mrs. Dr. O. H. Witherspoon, dwelling, 62 by 32 feet, cost \$4,500; plans under way.

Architects Smith & Forbush report: For Geo. Kinsey, at Wyoming, O., two frame houses, all modern improvements, cost \$8,000. For Mr. Henry Newburg, brick residence, eleven rooms, laundry in cellar, finished in white and yellow pine, secret nailed gables, pebble dashed, black slate roof, cost \$7,000. For S. F. Denton, frame residence, cost \$4,000. For A. M. L. Masson, frame residence, cost \$6,000. For S. L. Thompson, double brick tenement, at Cummingsville, O., cost \$6,000. For John Finch, frame residence, all modern improvements, cost \$5,000.

Architect S. E. Des Jardins reports: Brick residence of ten rooms, wooden gables and hardwood finish, for Wm. Harvey, cost \$11,000. Methodist church for Madison county, Ky., built of brick with wood trimmings, cost \$5,000. Remodeling Dudley Table's, Esq., residence at Richmond, Ky., cost \$6,000. Brick house of nine rooms, for W. H. Blymer, Esq., cost \$6,500. The beautiful residence of this same gentleman is under way and will be an addition to the neighborhood. The cost will be \$28,000.

Architect E. Anderson reports: For Connorsville Furniture Co., brick warehouse; plans completed. For M. Werk, plans in preparation for seven-room, stone front house, mansard roof, quite a new style, and ornate. For M. Werk & Co., plans in preparation for eighteen room brick tenement. For Wm. F. Shaw, eight-room brick dwelling. For Mrs. Shaw, two frame dwellings of eight rooms each; plans in preparation. For Dr. J. M. Scudder, additions to frame residence; plans in preparation. For Samuel R. Smith, five brick houses of six and eight rooms each; plans completed.

Architect Chas. Crapsey reports: For Samuel C. Tatum, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, of 12 rooms, second story finished, with redwood shingles, slate roof, and pine finish, cost \$8,500; contracts let; W. W. Steward's Sons, contractors. For Thad A. Reamy, M.D., addition to Private Hospital, frame, of 15 rooms, pine finish, slate roof, elevators and hardwood floors, cost \$10,000; contracts let; Henry Holtzinger, contractor. For Chas. H. Payne, D.D., frame dwelling, of 12 rooms, with slate roof, three alcoves for books, with capacity of 2,500 volumes, cost \$10,000; contracts let. For C. H. & D. R. R., station at Miamisburg, brick, with all improvements, cost \$3,500; projected. Other plans on the boards.

Architect Edwin Buddemeyer: For Tuttle & Wade, double brick house, on Dale avenue. For Geo. Mason, double frame house, on State avenue. For C. C. Brewer,

frame dwelling, on State avenue. For W. F. Whitney, brick building. For L. Vaight, frame dwelling, on Windsor street, Walnut Hills. For S. Kuhn, two stores, on west Fifth street.

Clinton, Mo.—Architect Harry Kemp reports: Working on Baird College, contract which was let to him on June 8, at \$33,462, for all above the foundations, to be completed September 20, 1885.

Columbus, Miss.—Present condition is not as good as usual, yet there are prospects of a better fall season.

Architect W. S. Smith reports: A public school building, 40 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000. There are also five dwellings in process of erection, costing about \$1,500 each.

Columbus, O.—A house bill has been introduced by Mr. Sharp, authorizing the Holmes county commissioners to make alterations in court house now in process of erection, and to issue \$30,000 bonds to pay for same.

Creighton, Neb.—Outlook for building good. It is a certainty that a number of good and substantial buildings will be erected this season.

Architect A. L. Raymond reports: For Packard & Kutcher, two-story mill building, with high mansard roof, 36 by 36 feet, cost \$10,000; under way; Mr. Kutcher is the builder. For Packard & Marck, two-and-one-half-story elevator building, 36 by 40 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; Mr. Packard, builder. Mr. Raymond also reports several smaller jobs, ranging from \$800 to \$2,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Present condition good, and outlook fair. It is likely that more heavy work will come into the offices now to be prepared for fall and winter.

Architects Donaldson & Meier report: For Augustus Ruoff, two-story residence, 62 by 60 feet, also barn, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$17,000; M. Scholl & Son, masons; Spitzley Bros., carpenters. For H. Kaiser, two-story store and dwelling, 25 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$3,500; J. L. Gearing & Son, masons; Underwood, Armstrong & Son, carpenters. For Christ's Church parish, two story and basement church building, 60 by 45 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$11,000; Blay & Son, masons; Vincent & Co., carpenters. For Criminal Insane Asylum, two-story and basement extension and boiler-house, 42 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$14,000; R. Wallace, builder. Also steam heating for whole of asylum buildings, cost \$6,000; Sprout & McGurran, of Grand Rapids, contractors. For Mrs. Worthington, at Omaha, Neb., two-story residence, 50 by 80 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$15,000; J. F. Coots, contractor. For Geo. Thomas, at Owosso, Mich., three-story store building, 45 by 55 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$7,000; H. Robins, contractor. For the college at Gambier, Ohio, library and museum building, 41 by 64 feet, two stories, stone, slate roof, cost \$10,000.

Architects Watkins & Arnold report: For Wm. Turner, at Stanton, Mich., two-story hotel building, 40 by 140 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$12,000; projected. For J. W. Weatherwax, at Stanton, two-story store and office block, 44 by 138 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$8,000; projected. For R. C. Ripley, at Vassar, Mich., two-story store and office block, 48 by 62 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$6,000; projected.

Architect A. E. French reports: For G. W. Simons, four-story factory building, 33 by 38 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$10,000; projected. For R. S. Webb, three-story packing-house, 20 by 100 feet, brick, gravel roof, cost \$5,000; projected.

Architect C. B. Cole reports: For G. Stenton, three-story residence, 30 by 54 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$4,500; projected. For D. W. Fales, two-story residence, 31 by 54 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$4,500; projected. For Mrs. A. Wood, two-story residence, 25 by 54 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$3,800; projected. For J. W. Babcock, three three-story residences, each 28 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$6,000 each; projected. For J. W. Babcock, two three-story residences, 30 by 64 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$4,500 each; projected.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Waterfall & Son, two three-story residences, each 36 by 74 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, slate roof, cost \$14,000; Waterfall & Son, builders. For Barney Finn, two-story store building, 30 by 58 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, gravel roof, cost \$4,500. For S. J. Martin, two-story dwelling, 30 by 50 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, slate roof, cost \$4,000. For H. S. Peoples, block of three two-story stores, 72 by 52 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, gravel roof, cost \$7,500.

Architects Mason & Rice report: For E. H. Butler, three-story dwelling, 44 by 68 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, slate roof, cost \$15,000; A. Albrecht, builder. For Herbert Bowen, two-story dwelling, 38 by 65 feet, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, cost \$7,000; G. Verier, mason contractor. For E. C. Berman, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40 feet, cost \$3,500; P. Dee, builder.

Architect Douglass Smith, of New York: For W. B. & J. V. Moran, five-story store building, 60 by 106 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$40,000; A. Chapoton, Jr., builder.

Architect W. E. Brown reports: U. Flattery, two-story dwelling, 40 by 86 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$15,000; A. Chapoton, Jr., builder. For Patrick Dee, two-story dwelling, 30 by 60 feet, brick and frame, cost \$5,000; P. Dee, builder. For Bradford Smith, block of four two-story stores, 80 by 50 feet, brick, gravel roof, cost \$8,000. For city of Detroit, two-story school building, 77 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, cost \$20,000. For Laue & Deitz, two-story double dwelling, 63 by 45 feet, brick, cost \$10,000. For Thomas Fairbairn, two-story brick dwelling, 46 by 54 feet, cost \$8,000. For Philip Letowniran, three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 66 feet, cost \$6,500. For J. F. Weber & Co., four two-story brick stores, each 20 by 50 feet, cost \$4,500.

Architects Spier & Rohn report: For Jno. P. Hucklestein, two-story double brick dwelling, 43 by 60 feet, cost \$9,000; A. Beaton, builder.

Mr. O. M. Hiddin, for himself, two-story double brick dwelling, 26 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000; G. Virier, builder.

The total amount of permits issued during the month of June was \$346,680.

Dubuque, Ia.—Outlook fair, a number of buildings under way.

Architect Frid Heer reports: For Sacred Heart congregation, new Catholic church building, 65 by 166 feet, brick and cutstone, cost \$45,000; excavation commenced; Peter Mihier, contractor for mason work. For Chas. Fox, at McGregor, Ia., two-story brick building, 40 by 40 feet, cost \$5,000; commenced. For Rev. J. P. McGrath, at Charles City, Iowa, Catholic church, brick and cutstone trimmings. For A. Hubert, at Dubuque, four-story double brick residence, 42 by 44 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For John E. Corwith, at Galena, Illinois, addition to residence, cost \$4,000; under way. For Jos. Witmer, at Dubuque, three-story brick store building, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$3,500; under way. For Frank Carbury, Dubuque, two-story brick residence, cost \$2,500; plans made.

Architect F. D. Hyde reports: For Wm. Andrews, three-story business block, 60 by 65 feet, brick, metal roof, cost \$16,000; under way; James Hawie, builder. For J. Herod, two-story and attic double brick residence, 46 by 66 feet, cost \$7,500; under way; John McCoy, builder. For G. R. Clark, two-story store building, 20 by 65 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For A. R. Mack, at Parkersburgh, Ia., one-story frame, 24 by 40 feet, cost \$1,600; under way.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Outlook for building is good.

Architect J. J. Kane reports: For Stock Company, four-story stone University building, 190 by 92 feet, slate roof, cost \$100,000; taking bids. For Major K. M. Van Zandt, two-story brick residence, 40 by 62 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; Newell & Tomlinson, builders. For W. F. Lake, two-story frame residence, 46 by 66 feet, cost \$12,000; under way. Newell & Tomlinson, builders. For M. B. Loyd, two-story brick business house, 25 by 90 feet, cost \$7,000; under way; Newell & Tomlinson, builders. For Thomas Waggoner, two-story stone residence, 40 by 90 feet, cost \$40,000; under way; Henry Bergman, builder. For city of Weatherford, Texas, two-story stone school building, 75 by 80 feet, cost \$22,000; taking bids. For Montague county, Texas, two-story stone court house, 85 by 90 feet, cost \$40,000; under way; Thos. Jarrall, builder.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Architect D. S. Hopkins reports: For C. W. Coit, brick veneer dwelling, cost \$7,000. For Wm. S. Havey, frame dwelling, cost \$5,000. For Mat. Wilson, at Muskegon, Mich., frame dwelling, cost \$5,000. For D. W. Stever, at Muskegon, brick veneer tenement, cost \$6,000. For Dallas Boardman, at Kalamazoo, Mich., frame dwelling, cost \$7,000. For Mrs. M. E. Vaughn, at Ashland, Wis., frame dwelling, cost \$4,000. For J. K. Hazard, D.D., at Richmond, Va., frame dwelling, cost \$3,500. For F. H. Ball, at Fresno, Cal., frame dwelling, cost \$4,200. For J. L. N. Baintine, at Port Huron, Mich., brick dwelling, cost \$5,000. Also a number of smaller jobs, ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,500, and aggregating \$47,400.

The cornerstone of the new city hall building will be laid August 1, instead of July 4, as was intended.

Hannibal, Mo.—Architect Jas. O. Hogg reports: For city of Hannibal, city prison and recorder's court building, brick with galvanized iron and stone trimmings, slate roof, 38 by 52 feet, estimated cost \$4,800; receiving bids. For Thomas M. Taylor, frame cottage, 32 by 44 feet, estimated cost \$1,500; plans under way.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Building permits: T. A. Morris, \$3,000 brick addition, the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, \$30,000 brick; Memorial Presbyterian church, \$1,000 improvements; Charles F. Meyer, \$3,500 frame; Ernest F. Knodel, \$1,600 frame.

Ionis, Mich.—The building outlook is fair. Mechanics are all busy or nearly so. The skating rink is to be changed into an opera house, 61 by 127 feet.
Architect O. Waterbury reports: For Oscar Webber, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 52 feet, cost \$3,000; under way: G. W. Badger, foreman of work. For Geo. Lauster, two-story brick dwelling, 33 by 30 feet, stone trimmings, cost \$2,000; under way: Goodwin & Leigh, builders. Mr. Waterbury is also preparing the plans for remodeling the rink.

Kansas City, Mo.—The building "boom" has not abated, but continues in a healthy condition. Many buildings under way, and quite a number projected that will surely go on during the season.

Architects Nier & Byram report: For Gen. T. H. Devoe, two four-story brick store buildings, 44 by 100 feet, cost \$11,000; nearly completed; Joseph Street, builder. For Thomas Swope, four two-story brick stores, 50 by 90 feet, cost \$5,000; nearly completed; Joseph Street, builder. For S. M. Taylor, brick dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000; projected. For Salles & Co., San Paulo, Brazil, packing house, brick, 100 by 150 feet, tile roof, cost \$50,000; to be commenced at once. For L. Luce, frame dwelling, 21 by 50 feet, cost \$2,500; contract let. At Independence, Mo., brick and stone school house, 85 by 95 feet, two stories high, ten rooms, cost \$12,000; contract let; J. W. Adams, builder. Also, two-story brick and stone school house, 64 by 78 feet, two stories, six rooms, cost \$11,000; taking bids. At Moberly, Mo., brick and stone school house, 73 by 78 feet, two stories, eight rooms, cost \$10,000; taking bids. For Dr. J. B. Bell, six two-story brick and stone stores and dwellings, 55 by 132 feet, cost \$15,000; under way: Chas. Wenzel, builder. For Miss Almira Hayes, two two-story brick stores and dwellings, 50 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; taking bids. Also, a number of buildings projected, but not far enough advanced to give description.

Lake City, Minn.—I. S. Richardson is soon to erect a fine residence on upper High street.

Leavenworth, Kan.—No important new local work showing just now.

Architects Carr & Grodavent report: For soldiers home, plans for boiler house, etc., 46 by 120 feet, and two sets of officer's quarters, also officers quarters and barracks for four companies at Ft. Reiling, contracts not let. For soldiers home, dining hall, 95 by 180 feet, cost \$46,000; under way: Jas. A. McGargle, builder. For city of Leavenworth, school building, cost \$15,000; projected; contracts not let.

Marseilles, Ill.—Architect A. W. Allen reports: For Marseilles Manufacturing Co., office building, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$2,000; projected.

McMinnville, Ore.—Present condition and outlook for building is good. There is more building in business houses than in any previous year.

Architect J. C. Cooper reports: For O. H. Adams, two-story brick store, 24 by 72 feet, cost \$3,000; under way: C. H. Palmer, builder. For city of McMinnville, two-story brick building, 24 by 36 feet, cost \$2,500; projected. For Hotel Company, two-story brick hotel and store building, 72 by 90 feet, cost \$12,000; projected.

Michigan City, Ind.—The Farrall Glass Manufacturing Company has been organized here, under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The directors are T. D. Farrall, T. E. Woodward, James S. Hopper, Walter Vail, Christopher Roeske, C. E. De Wolfe, and M. G. Sherman. Stock will be subscribed immediately, and the works will be in operation by October 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A summary of building operations for the first half of 1885 is given by the *Pioneer-Press* as follows: "Not less phenomenal has been the building record. A person who has not traveled much about the city the past few months or kept close watch of the published records, will probably question the truth of the statement that buildings involving an aggregate expenditure of about four million dollars have been gotten under way since January 1. This is the story as told by the building inspector's record. Several things need to be taken into account in this connection. The inspector estimates that the figures given him average 25 per cent below the actual cost. The permits issued by him give a total cost for improvements of \$3,538,915. Adding the 25 per cent gives a total of \$4,423,643. This covers no work for which permits were issued previous to January 1, whereas many large buildings were started last fall and large amounts have been expended this year. According to the system adopted by this paper of including in its yearly review the actual expenditures from January 1, to January 1, making allowances for these items would swell the total very materially. While there are no data for detailed comparisons with last year, as the inspector's office was not established until about a year ago, yet taking the total for the year from the *Pioneer-Press* record, \$7,600,000, it is evident that 1885 will fully equal, and bids fair to exceed its predecessor. The following is the summary of the inspectors record for the six months:

	No. Permits.	Cost of Buildings.
During January.....	83	\$137,835
During February.....	176	273,751
During March.....	355	491,410
During April.....	412	1,169,062
During May.....	353	713,765
During June.....	291	754,092

Total buildings, six months..... 1,660 \$3,538,915

The foundations for the Temple Court (the new name for the building to occupy the old Academy site) is nearly in, and work on the superstructure will be begun shortly. The corner of Second street and Third avenue north is a scene of great activity. The old buildings have been removed and work on the foundation for the new car shops is well under way. The Cook building, corner of Fifth and Hennepin, is rising rapidly, and gives excellent promise of being an ornament to the avenue. The Stillman building on Fourth street, is up several stories in the rear, and the first story frontage shows a handsome effect. The superstructure of the Eustis building, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, is rising rapidly. The Callum and Brackett blocks, on First avenue south are finished as to the exterior. The finishing touches are being put on the exterior of the loan and trust building. Of the large new churches, the First Baptist is looming up in vast proportions, and it will be, without doubt, the most showy church in the city, and probably the most costly. The Olivet church in East Minneapolis is about completed. Dan Horbach has commenced the erection of a new store building on Second street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues north. Emmond J. Cooper will build six brick stores and flats at the corner of Cedar avenue and Two-and-a-half street, to cost \$20,000. Cargill & Bagley have taken out a permit for an elevator, which they will build at the corner of Twelfth-ninth street and Eleventh avenue south. It will measure 47 by 90 feet, cost \$25,000 and have a capacity of 100,000 bushels. L. E. Reid is putting in the foundation for a substantial block on Washington avenue, between Second and Third avenues south.

Architects Long & Kees report: For S. G. Cook & Co., Lumber Exchange, nine-story brownstone building, 141 by 44 feet, fireproof, cost \$150,000; under way. For W. H. Eustis, six-story stone and brick building, 99 by 39 feet, fireproof, cost \$50,000; under way. For Frank Holmes, four-story brownstone front, 75 feet front, fireproof, cost \$50,000; under way. Also double house of red brick with brownstone trimmings, 34 by 60 feet, cost \$12,000. For A. D. Lee, five-story red pressed brick building, 44 by 162 feet, fireproof, cost \$50,000; under way. For C. K. Sherburne, frame dwelling, 38 by 56 feet, cost \$8,000; under way. For A. E. Merrell, brownstone residence, 36 by 69 feet, cost \$10,000; under way. For Frank Adams, double frame dwelling, cost \$10,000. For Plymouth congregation, church building, of blue limestone, cost \$15,000. For J. Spear, block of four houses, red pressed brick, cost \$20,000; under way. For J. W. Johnson, residence of Kasota stone, 72 by 90 feet, cost \$30,000; under way. For J. L. Rosser, at Rugby, Va., brick residence, 50 by 80 feet, cost \$12,000; under way. For T. B. Walker, brick hotel building, 50 by 120 feet, at Crookston, Minn., cost \$15,000. For Geo. R. Lyman, brick business block, cost \$30,000; under way. For F. A. Fisher & Co., brownstone front building, 44 feet front, cost \$10,000; under way. For H. H. Humphrey, brick residence, cost \$6,000. For Harry Downs, double frame dwelling, 25 by 59 feet, cost \$8,000; under way. For J. F. Pomeroy, four-story brick business block, 25 by 115 feet, cost \$15,000; under way. For Mr. Swanson, brick residence, 44 by 30 feet, cost \$8,000; under way. For H. A. Towne, at Brainerd, Minn., three-story brick business block, cost \$10,000; under way.

Architect Hodgson has made plans, which have been accepted, for the erection of a building for children and aged women. The association has a building fund of \$35,000. The new building will be completed about May 1, 1886.

Among the permits issued recently are the following: H. H. Barton, three two-story dwellings, South Colfax avenue and West Twenty-eighth street, cost \$6,250. S. G. Daniels, brick tenement, Twentieth street, between Third and Fourth avenues north,

cost \$6,500. Cargill & Bagley, elevator building, corner Twenty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue south, 47 by 90 feet, cost \$25,000. Miner Ball, five-story brick block, 44 by 80 feet, northeast corner Third street and Ninth avenue south, cost \$30,000. Charles L. Mayham, two-story, thirteen-room brick veneer dwelling, Twenty-first avenue and Twenty-seventh street south, cost \$3,500. Minneapolis Street Railway Company, two-story brick car shop, Third avenue north and Second street, cost \$20,000. Miss A. E. Hammond, two-story dwelling, Stevens avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, cost \$4,500. William Regan, two-story dwelling, Ridgewood avenue, west of Lindley, cost \$6,300. T. B. Taft, two-story brick veneered dwelling and store, Twenty-fifth street, corner Bloomington, cost \$4,000. Mrs. M. A. Durtoch, brick store, 223 South Washington, cost \$8,000. N. G. Merriam, brick store, northwest corner Washington and Second avenue north, cost \$8,000. William Williams, two-story wooden building, Fifteenth avenue northeast, between Como and Talmadge avenues, cost \$4,000. Sumner & Cooper, six brick stores and flats, three stories, corner Cedar avenue and Two-and-a-half street south, cost \$20,000. George B. Shepherd, two-story, thirteen-room frame dwelling, east corner First avenue and East street, cost \$10,000.

New Corporations.—The following companies have been incorporated:

The Car-Heater Gauge Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, George Naylor, Fred G. H. Artwell, and William Siebert.

The Davis Fire-Escape Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$9,000; incorporators, L. H. Smith, A. Humphrey, and L. E. Dunn.

The National Electric Service Company, at Chicago, capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Alfred H. Andrews, Melbert E. Casey, and Z. S. Holbrook.

The Merrimac and Monitor Panorama Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Alfred T. Andreas, Orville D. Bond, and Arthur H. Gilbert.

The Chicago Rapid Transit Company, for the construction and operation of underground railways in the city of Chicago; capital stock, \$5,000,000; incorporators, Charles A. Barnard, James W. Brennan, and William H. Stockler.

The Fire and Water Proof Building Material Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Joseph Wurmer, Nathan Whitman, and William Kelly.

The Madison Street Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire, Wis., to erect and manage planing and saw mills, and do general lumbering business. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Union Iron Works Company, of Newark. Capital stock of \$50,000.

The Union Stone Building Company, of Minneapolis, to quarry and manufacture stone of all kinds, for monuments, buildings, bridges, and other structures. The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares. The indebtedness shall not exceed \$150,000. July 1, 1885, is fixed for the commencement of business. Incorporators, William N. Holway, J. R. Bury, George A. Fields, and W. E. Akers, of Minneapolis, and James S. Pierce, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Ossian, Ia.—Architect E. G. Aurand reports: For C. W. Williams, one-story stone building, 32 by 62 feet, cost \$3,000; under way; also small work amounting to about \$3,000.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Architect Edward Clark reports: For A. T. Nichols, at Trenton, Mo., two-story and basement, brick block, 34 by 85 feet, hollow walls, iron sills and plates, brick trimmings, tin roof, cost \$4,500; projected. Also two frame residences at Trenton, cost \$2,550; Robinson & Custer, builders.

Peoria, Ill.—The building business is exceedingly dull, so far as new buildings are concerned, a great amount of remodeling and rebuilding being done.

Peru, Ind.—Architect S. R. Berry reports: At present, things are very dull here, and have been dull all the season, but prospects are better for the future. There are a few cheap tenant houses going up. The building trade is at a standstill, but all are looking for better times after harvest.

Red Wing, Minn.—A McKinnon's new boiler shop is finished. The foundation for the new opera house is being laid.

Ripon, Wis.—Building outlook fair, with some work under way. Pratt's block, which has been mentioned in a previous issue, will be completed in about three weeks. Mr. J. Cook will rebuild his livery barn which was destroyed by fire; the new building will be of brick and stone; C. J. Derby, builder.

Architect A. N. Barney reports: A city building, 24 by 90, rear 60 feet wide, brick veneer, two stories, with clock tower 58 feet high, cost \$8,400; contract just let; A. M. Laning, builder.

Rockford, Ill.—Building is quite brisk here, all the local architects and contractors enjoying a good business in residence building.

The new high school building, by architect M. L. Beers, of Chicago, is under way, the foundations being completed. The site is upon an incline and sandy soil, and though the foundations are thought by some to be somewhat light, a careful inspection of their dimensions, the nature of the ground, and the height of the superstructure shows the architect's plans to have been prepared with all these conditions considered. It is to be built of Harris Bros' (Janesville, Ohio) pressed brick, furnished by Abbott & Wright, of Chicago, and pointed with Peerless red mortar. The contract for the mason work was awarded to David Kye, of Rockford, for \$21,306, with \$1,240 added to cover expense of expert brick setters, red mortar, etc.

The recently completed works of W. F. & John Barnes, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, are the largest, most substantially built, and best equipped works of the kind in this country, and cover an area of about half a block, independent of outlying buildings. The new works represent the largely increased business of this firm, who send their product to every part of the world.

Seymour, Ind.—The prospects are not very bright, although mechanics are fairly busy on small work; the buildings now under way are mostly cottages.

Architect Joseph Balsley reports: For city of Seymour, two-story brick school building, 57 by 71 feet, slate roof, cost \$5,500; projected. Two-story brick school building in Jackson county, Ind., 34 by 36 feet, cost \$1,500; projected. For F. M. Swope, Madison, Ind., two-story and basement brick and stone residence, 52 by 70 feet, slate roof, cost \$6,000; projected.

Springfield, Ill.—At a meeting of the Board of Education the bids for constructing the addition of four rooms to the Stuart school building were opened and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, F. T. Weller, at \$7,335. There were eight bids.

Springfield, Mo.—Outlook as well as present condition is poor.

Architects Foley & Wright report: For the Springfield and Southwestern Fair Association, exposition building, 150 by 150 feet, cost \$5,000. Amphitheater, 48 by 324 feet, cost \$5,000. Also a number of smaller buildings: A. S. Kaog, builder. Addition to court house, two-story brick, 25 by 80 feet, cost \$5,200; J. H. Houston, builder. For Jacob Marx, two-story brick residence, 51 by 62 feet, cost \$6,600; Thomas Coulon, builder. For A. A. Baldwin, two-story frame residence, 46 by 64 feet, cost \$7,500. For Mrs. Heckart, two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 50 feet, cost \$2,500; Leforgee & Yates, builders. For S. J. Langston & Co., at West Plains, Mo., three two-story brick stores, 77 by 90 feet, cost \$12,000; Amos & Benton, builders. For Sanders, Russell & Co., at Billings, Mo., two two-story brick stores, 51 by 70 feet, cost \$7,500; T. Aton, builder. School house, at Billings, two stories, 28 by 56 feet, brick, cost \$4,000; T. Aton, builder. At Baxter Springs, Kan., a mill and dam, to cost \$26,000; Kribles & Roberts, builders. For D. Farrar, at Bolivar, Mo., two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 45 feet, cost \$2,300; L. N. Whitcomb, builder. All the above are under way. At Trenton, Mo., a two-story brick opera house, 60 by 95 feet, cost \$16,000; projected. For C. H. Glasspell, at Davenport, Ia., two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56 feet, cost \$2,000; projected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Building is extremely dull, but with a slight prospect of a revival by early fall. The new opera house is being pushed, and will be ready for the fall season. It will be decorated by Almini, of Chicago.

Architect J. G. Cairns has finished the plans for a three-story building especially designed as a club house for the Order of Elks. It will be 42½ by 144 feet dimensions, and the center top cornice will be decorated with a colossal elk's head twelve feet high. The exterior of the building will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, executed in pressed brick with carved red sandstone trimmings. The cost of the structure is estimated at \$35,000, and when the preliminary arrangements have been carried out, it is to be built on the northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, now occupied by dwellings. The lower floors are designed for stores and offices, while the upper portion will be used for lodge room purposes and the accommodation of members of the Society of Elks.

John E. McKinney has plans prepared for two six-room dwellings, which he will commence building on the south side of Linden street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The two houses he estimates will cost \$3,500.

Architects Kirchner & Kirchner are superintending the building of three fine dwellings in Hammett place, and making perspective drawing for a hotel and suburban cottages near Oakland Station on the Missouri Pacific.

Building permits: H. C. Ives, \$8,000 dwelling, south side of Lucas avenue, between Ware and Channing avenues. J. A. Lynch, brick dwelling, two-story, six rooms, man-

sard, \$4,000; F. C. McCormack & Son, contractors. Wm. Skrainka, brick store and dwelling, three-story, seventeen rooms, \$8,000; C. K. Ramsey, architect. Wm. Keating, double brick store, with rooms above, \$6,000; J. Capitain, architect; P. Brennan, contractor. Henry Sayers, three adjoining brick stores, with rooms above, three stories, forty-two rooms, \$15,000; J. B. McElfrick & Son, architects; N. L. Wickwire, contractor. Wm. Brandt, three adjoining brick tenements, two-story, six rooms each, mansard, \$5,000; P. Riechers, contractor. M. A. Rosenblatt, eight brick flats and stores, three-story, twelve rooms each, \$50,000; Grable & Weber, architects; N. L. Wickwire, contractor. Manewal-Lange Cracker Co., brick warehouse and office, two-story, \$8,000; B. J. Goesse, architect; Goesse & Remmers, contractors. Dr. S. G. Moses, brick stores, two-story, four rooms, \$9,000; F. D. Lee, architect; B. Weber & Co., contractors. T. S. Noonan, three brick buildings, two-story, six rooms each, \$1,500 each; Ogden & McGinniss, architects and contractors. P. E. Espenschied, brick dwelling, two-story, eight-room mansard, \$4,500; J. H. Dunlap, architect. J. A. Monks, brick store building, \$30,000, five-story, five rooms; J. G. Cairns, architect. J. J. Sylvester, brick dwelling, two-story, twelve rooms, \$10,000; J. W. Givens, contractor. J. P. Vastine, brick dwelling, two-story, eight rooms, mansard, \$5,600; E. Mortimer, architect; J. V. Majors, contractor. Mrs. B. A. Kretzer, three adjoining brick tenements, three-story, six rooms each, \$7,000; Fred. Folk, architect; T. J. Kelly & Co., contractors. Mount Calvary Episcopal church, one-story, one room, \$10,000; Theo. C. Link, architect. Mrs. C. Green, double brick dwellings, two-story, mansard, six rooms each, \$3,500; Ed. Hall, architect; John Waters, contractor. Judge W. C. Jones, brick dwelling, eight rooms, \$7,000; F. J. Capitain, architect; W. J. Hegel, contractor. C. E. Fuchs, brick store, with rooms above, three-story, ten rooms, \$6,000; O. P. Koenig, architect; John Mortzloff, contractor. August Weinert, two double brick tenements, two-story, six rooms each, \$7,000; W. C. Schafer, architect; Andrew Dietz, contractor. Mrs. L. Lindhorst, double brick tenements, two-story, mansard, eight rooms each, \$4,500; C. F. May, architect; Henry Drees, contractor. John P. Tichacheck, double brick store and tenements, two-story, sixteen rooms, mansard, \$6,500; Franz Mueller, architect and contractor. Louisa Jehle, double brick tenements, two-story, sixteen rooms, \$5,000; John T. Steffen, architect and contractor. Mrs. H. Lowry, brick dwelling, two and a half story, eight rooms, \$7,500; C. C. Hellmers, architect; G. Strimple & Sons, contractors.

Architect O. J. Wilhelm reports: Shepard school building, 72 by 42 feet, three stories, brick, tin roof, cost \$18,200; under way; Ch. A. Neumeister, builder. Charles Kindergarten, one-and-a-half-story building, 30 by 54 feet, cost \$5,690; under way; R. H. Becker, builder. Carroll school building, three stories high, 36 by 76 feet, cost \$14,000; projected. Divoll school building, three stories high, 36 by 76 feet, cost \$14,000; projected. Stoddard school building, three stories high, 30 by 76 feet, cost \$18,000; projected. School building, to be erected corner of Sixth and Locust streets, five stories, fireproof, 60 by 110 feet, cost \$54,000; projected. Cote Brillante school, one-and-a-half-story, 72 by 64 feet, tin roof, cost \$16,000; projected. Reconstruction of offices in Polytechnic building, 120 by 150 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. Electric light in the building will be placed by the U. S. Electric Light Co., at a cost of \$3,920; work under way.

St. Paul, Minn.—Prominent among the new structures for the erection of which arrangements have been made, is the Bank of Minnesota building, 50½ by 100 feet, to be located at the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets; W. H. Wilcox, architect. The excavation for the building has been completed, and the foundation will be laid forthwith. Architecturally, the building will be unlike any other structure in St. Paul; the style, the architect characterizes as modernized Romanesque. The Romanesque features will be present, but will be departed from extensively in different parts of the building. The material used in construction will be Kasota stone. The building will be five stories in height, with a basement and sub-basement, and will be surmounted by a mansard roof. The basement story will be bold-rock-faced, and the first story will be composed of rough-faced stone, alternating with rubbed courses. The remainder of the building will be coursed ashlar, and the windows will be set off with stone balustrades. The main entrance on Jackson street will be ten feet in width, approached by iron steps. The entrance will be ornamental, having polished black and red granite shafts or columns at the sides and a rounded arch at the top, terminating at the capitals of the shafts in carved work. The tiled hallway, 15 by 29 feet, will be an important feature. The basement and the floors above the banking rooms will be fitted up for offices. Modern improvements of all kinds will be supplied throughout the building, and it will be made fireproof by the use of terra-cotta. The building will cost, when completed, \$100,000.

De Coster & Clark will soon begin the erection of a fine block on Jackson street. A hotel is to be put up on Front street, near Lake Como. James Cullen has put in the foundations for a \$12,000 residence at the corner of Eleventh and Cedar streets. The house will be a handsome one, in the style of the French renaissance. A. Collins is renovating his residence at the corner of Third street and Summit avenue, at an expense of \$8,000. E. Hammer is putting up two brick stores on West Seventh, near James street, to cost \$6,000. H. H. Mayall will soon begin work on a block of four-story brick stores and hotel on Jackson, near Seventh, to cost \$20,000. X. P. Cullen is building a two-story brick veneer-d livery stable on Selby avenue, between Western and Arundel, the cost of which will be about \$7,000. During the past week the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad Company took out permits for the erection of a brick round-house and turn-table on Custer street, between Odell creek and Wood street, to cost about \$18,000, and a brick veneer freight house on Ducas, between Indiana and Chicago avenues, to cost about \$10,000. James Smith, Jr., is building a \$7,000 double dwelling house on Nash street, between Mississippi and De Bow. John Nelson is erecting a double dwelling on Broadway, between Tenth and Thirteenth, to cost \$4,000. M. Biefeld has begun on a two-story block of brick stores and dwellings on East Seventh street, between Forest and Mendota, to cost \$18,000. Arnold Kalman is building an \$8,000 addition to his residence at the corner of West Third and Summit avenue. C. C. Berkman will erect a \$10,000 block of three-story brick double stores and dwellings on Sixth street, near Wabasha. White & Co. have taken out permits to erect six double dwelling houses on Lincoln street, between Oxford and Chatsworth, to cost \$3,000 each.

R. C. Warnock is building three dwelling houses on Hagar street, near Grotto, to cost \$5,000. Work is to be commenced at once on the Gross block on West Seventh street, near Fort, a three-story brick for stores and dwellings, to cost \$15,000. Work has been commenced on the large brick building on Jackson street, near Seventh, adjoining the International hotel. The foundations were laid last fall and planked over. Ald. Bryant, of the Sixth ward, is preparing to erect a \$5,000 residence on the corner of State and Winifred streets. Work on the new Potter block, on East Seventh street, between Robert and Minnesota, will be commenced at once. The structure will cost \$25,000. Peter Rothausen will build a two-story brick business block on Susan street, to cost \$10,000. A two-story brick business block will be erected by A. W. Schwabe on Rice street, near Eleventh. James Cullen will build a three-story block of brick double dwellings on Eleventh street, to cost \$12,000. W. R. Broom has bought lots in Dayton & Irvine's addition from George Benz for \$7,500. David Swank is building a \$7,000 residence on Wilkin street, between Ramsey and Exchange. Bishop Ireland is putting up a two-story frame Catholic college, near Merriam Park, to cost \$5,000. C. A. Albrecht is putting up a two-story brick block, with accommodations for two stores, with flats above, at the corner of Wabasha and Bluff streets. A large boarding house, with two stores on Jackson street, is in process of erection at the corner of Jackson and Viola streets. The Norwegian Methodists are building a chapel on Front street, near Western avenue, with accommodations for about two hundred and fifty people. The building is already boarded in. The new Front street school house has been completed to the second story, and looms up conspicuously in the Rice street district already. The county commissioners have awarded the contract for the new almshouse, and the work of construction will be begun without delay. Alfred Dufresne's block at the corner of Robert and Eleventh streets, is well under way. It will cost about \$30,000, and will contain five stores on the first floor and be cut into flats above the stores. C. Friend and others are putting up a row of six houses on Cedar street, just above East Summit avenue. The foundations for the new Bell block, at the corner of Dakota and Fillmore avenues, are being put in. Excavating for the Hale block, at Third and Jackson streets, is almost finished. The St. Paul Real Estate and Improvement Company will begin, in a few days, work on a new four-story brick block on Robert street, near Fifth, adjoining the Dawson block, to cost about \$40,000. The plans are being drawn. S. V. McKey is building a \$5,000 residence on Josette street. G. Dressel is to erect a \$7,000 residence on Nina avenue, near Laurel. Eight lots out on Rice street were sold during the week for \$5,000. John H. Stees has purchased of B. Magoffin eighty acres of land near Fort Snelling, on the Fort road, for \$30,000. Cochran, Rice & Walsh are building two two-story dwelling houses on Hennepin street, near Grotto, to cost \$4,000 each.

Building permits: Edward Hamm, two-story brick veneer store and dwelling, north side west Seventh street, between James and Randolph streets, cost \$4,500. E. V. McKey, dwelling, Josette near Nelson, cost \$4,600. Emma E. Tenny, two-story frame double dwelling, north side Dayton avenue, between Kent and Dale streets, cost \$4,900. E. L. Larpeur, dwelling, Eleventh, near Western, cost \$5,000. John Wann, rebuilding four-story brick store, east Fourth, near Wacouta, cost \$5,000. Bank of Minnesota, five-story brick and stone bank and offices, southwest corner Jackson and Sixth streets, cost \$100,000. N. Gross, three-story brick stores and dwellings, west Seventh, near Fort, cost \$10,000. G. Dressel, dwelling, Nina, near Selby, cost \$5,000. P. G. Olson, two-story frame store and dwelling, west side Rice street, between Wayzata and Melford streets, cost \$5,000. W. F. Stetson, two-story brick veneer store and dwelling, north side Thirteenth street, near Mississippi street, cost \$4,800. Mrs. Siebert, two-story brick veneer dwelling, south side Indiana avenue, between Dakota and Starkey streets, cost \$4,500. Mrs. Schebele, brick store and dwelling, Dakota avenue, near Colorado, cost \$5,000. W. W. Schebele, two-story brick store and dwelling, east side Dakota avenue, between Colorado and Delos streets, cost \$6,000. A. R. Capehart, four-story brick block stores and hotel, Fifth, near Wabasha, cost \$53,000. White & Co., six double dwellings, Stinson, between Oxford and Chatsworth, cost \$3,000 each.

Sturgis, Mich.—Business dull, but improving.

Architect J. M. Barrows reports: For National Bank of Sturgis, two-story building, 28 by 80 feet, plate glass and pressed brick front, cost \$4,000; under way; J. M. Barrows, builder. For Samuel Barnell, at Lima, Ind., brick dwelling, 30 by 62 feet, cost \$2,400; under way; J. M. Barrows, builder.

Wabasha, Minn.—Plans have been prepared for a large mill; work on the building will be commenced at an early date.

West Bay City, Mich.—Building business very quiet.

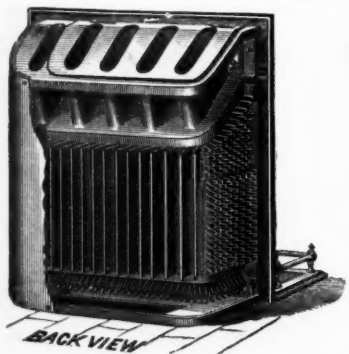
Architect D. P. Clark reports: For Willis H. Albro, at Medina, Ohio, two-story Queen Anne residence, frame, with slate roof, 33 by 60 feet, cost \$4,500; under way; G. F. Grininger, builder. Two frame dwellings in West Bay City, cost \$1,500 each. St. John's Lutheran church, one-story frame, 40 by 27 feet, cost \$1,000; E. C. Smith, builder. At Kawkawlin, Mich., one-story frame school building, estimated cost \$1,250; contract not let.

Winona, Minn.—S. W. Morgan is to erect a brick store building, 25 by 90 feet, on Center street, adjoining the new building of Messrs. Cummings & Vilsa.

York, Neb.—Present condition of building only fair; outlook not very flattering.

Architect Wm. A. Bell reports: For Dr. O. C. Reynolds, of Seward, Neb., two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 54 feet, cost \$3,000; plans just commenced. For A. J. Bell, one-story cottage, 28 by 42 feet, brick veneer, galvanized iron trimmings, cost \$1,300; J. Colyer, builder.

Youngstown, O.—Architect C. H. Owsley reports: High school building, 116 by 83 feet, at Ashtabula, Ohio, two-story, brick, stone and terra-cotta, slate roof, cost about \$25,000; plans completed; contract let July 11. For the Rose of Sharon congregation, a Jewish synagogue, two-story frame building, 32 by 60 feet, slate roof, cost about \$5,000; plans under way. For A. B. McConnell, at Salina, Kansas, frame residence, 35 by 50 feet, slate roof, cost about \$4,000; under way. For the Methodist congregation, at Warren, O., frame parsonage, 38 by 52 feet, slate roof, cost about \$3,500; under way. At Struthers, O., addition to brick and stone school house, cost \$5,000; under way.



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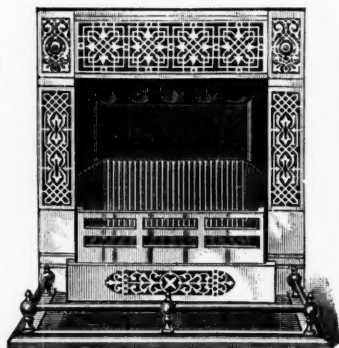
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J. H. PENMANN, Battle Creek.

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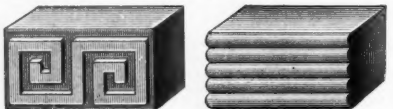
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[At Frankfort, Ky.]

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 P. M., on the 20th day of July, 1885, for furnishing and fixing in place all the joiners' work and wood flooring required for the court house, postoffice, etc., building at Frankfort, Ky., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be seen and any additional information obtained on application at this office, or the office of the superintendent.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, drawn to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract, if his bid is accepted, and furnish a bond equal to the amount of the contract.

Bids received after the time of opening will not be considered.

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STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.

[At Montpelier, Vt.]

MONTPELIER, VT., June 26, 1885.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act for the erection of a Building for the use of the State Library and other like purposes," and approved November 22, 1884, to which act reference is hereby made, invite sealed proposals for the erection of said building, according to plans and specifications therefor made by Joseph R. and Wm. P. Richards, architects.

Proposals will include the furnishing of materials.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architects, 44 Court Street, Boston, until including July 9, 1885, and at the office of Pitkin & Huse, Montpelier, from July 10, 1885, to July 20, 1885, on which last named day, at 8 o'clock P. M., the proposals will be opened at the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as they deem advisable for the interest of the State.

Proposals to be directed to "H. A. Huse, for Commissioners, Montpelier, Vt."

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STONE AND BRICK WORK.

[At Erie, Pa.]

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 P. M., on the 25th day of July, 1885, for furnishing and setting all the stonework and brickwork required for the superstructure of the court house and postoffice building at Erie, Pa., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be seen and any additional information obtained at this office or the office of the superintendent of the building.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000 for stone and \$500 for brickwork, drawn to the order of "The Secretary of the Treasury."

M. E. BELL, Supervising Architect.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Contractors are invited to submit proposals for the erection of a court house at Farmington, Mo., on or before 2 o'clock, P. M., July 20, 1885. Plans and specifications will be on file from and after July 6, at the county clerk's office, Farmington, Mo., and at the office of Architect J. B. Legg, Olive and Fifth streets, St. Louis, Mo. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Contractors will be required to give bond and approved security before the award is made. For further particulars address:

L. D. WALKER, Superintendent,
Farmington, Mo.

PENITENTIARY.

[At Allegheny, Pa.]

ALLEGHENY, Pa., June 29, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania until 7 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, July 14, 1885, for the necessary excavation, piles and pile-driving, concrete and stone work, in the foundations of the new south wing of said penitentiary.

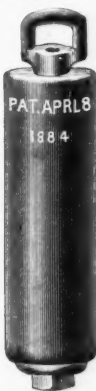
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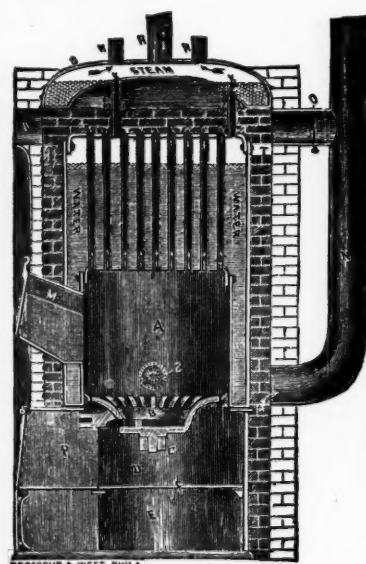
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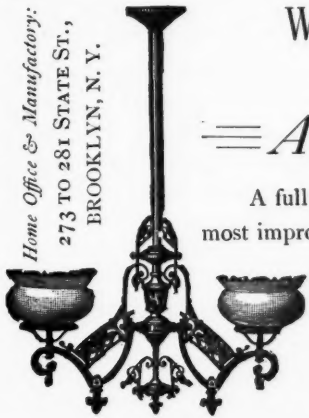
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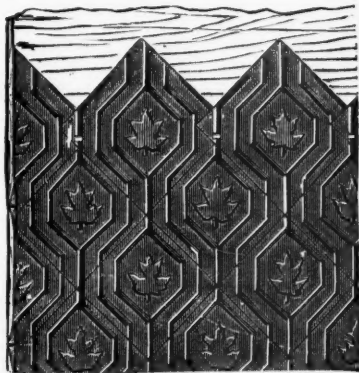
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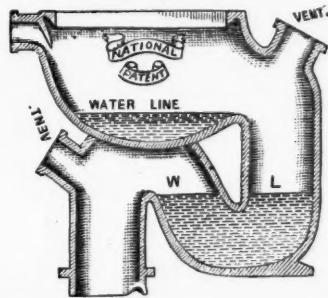
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Architects are invited to submit plans and specifications, July 28, 1885, to the Board of Trustees for the rebuilding of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. Said building to cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of steam-heating and lighting.

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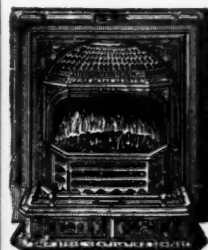
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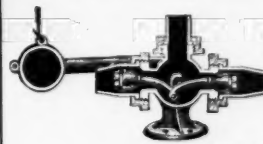
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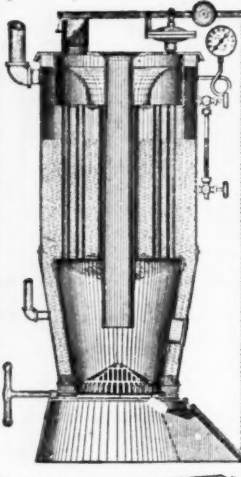
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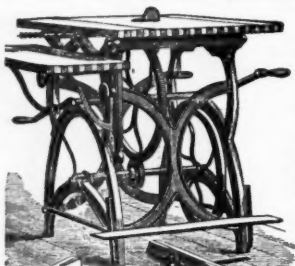
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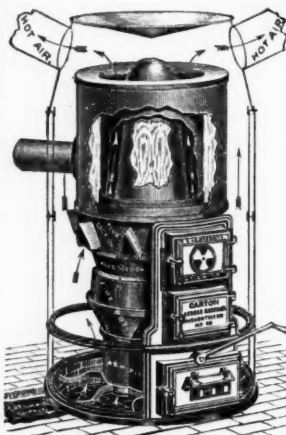
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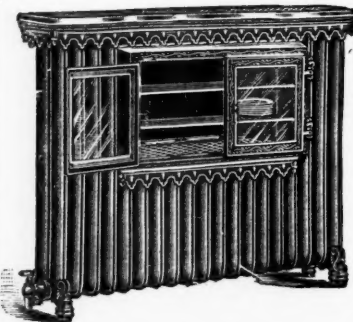
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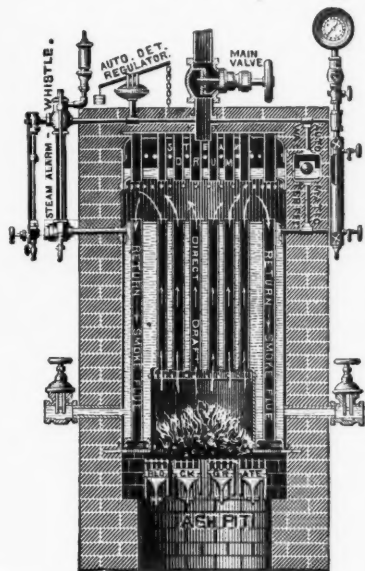
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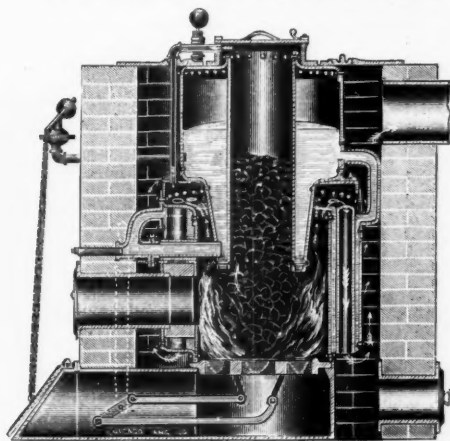
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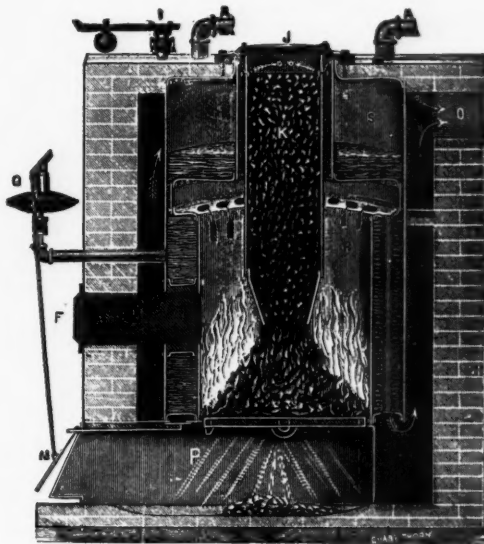
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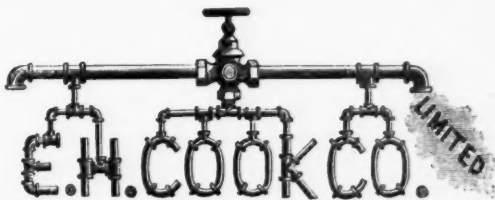
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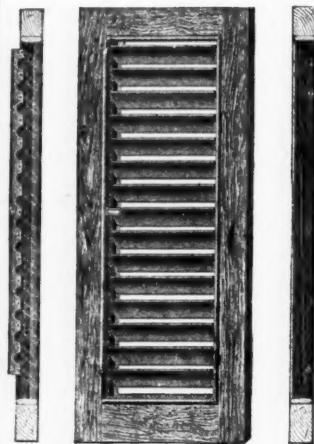
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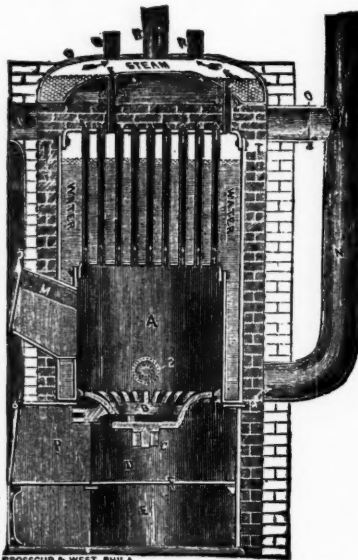
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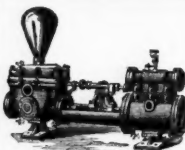
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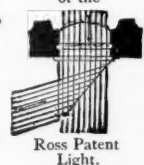
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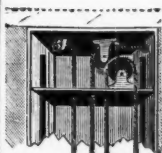
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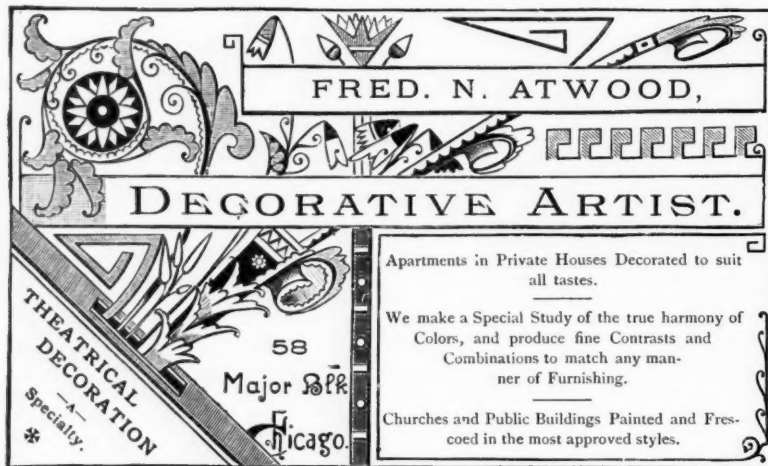
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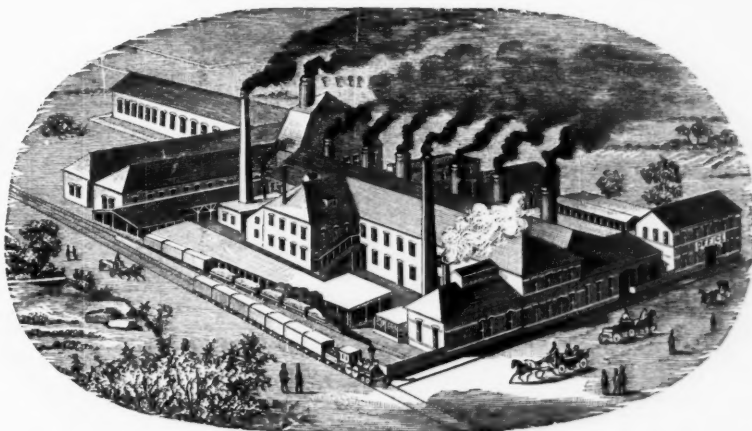
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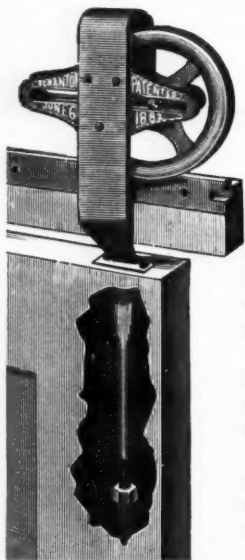
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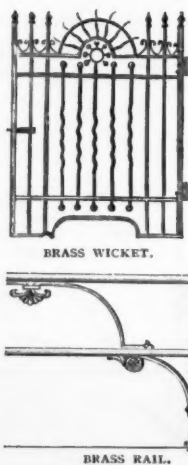
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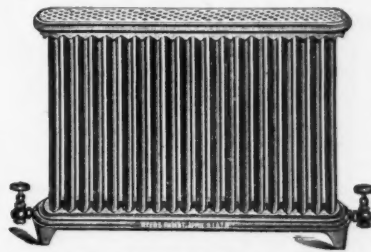
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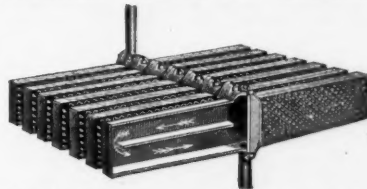
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