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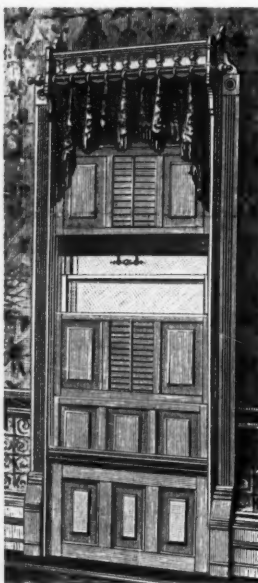
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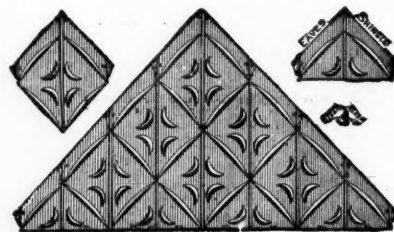
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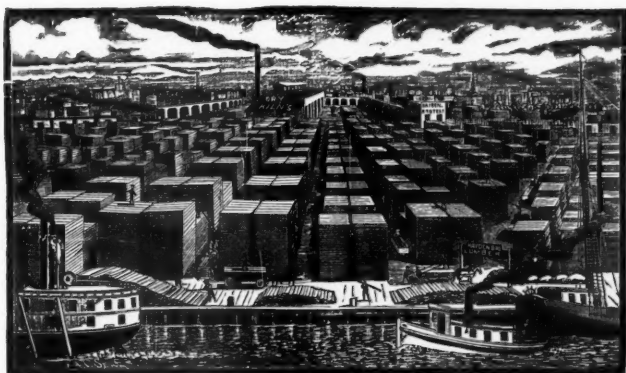
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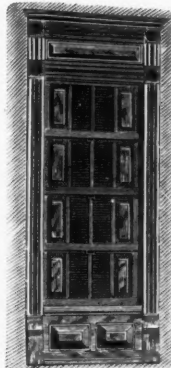
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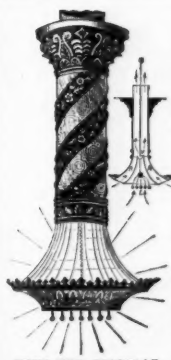
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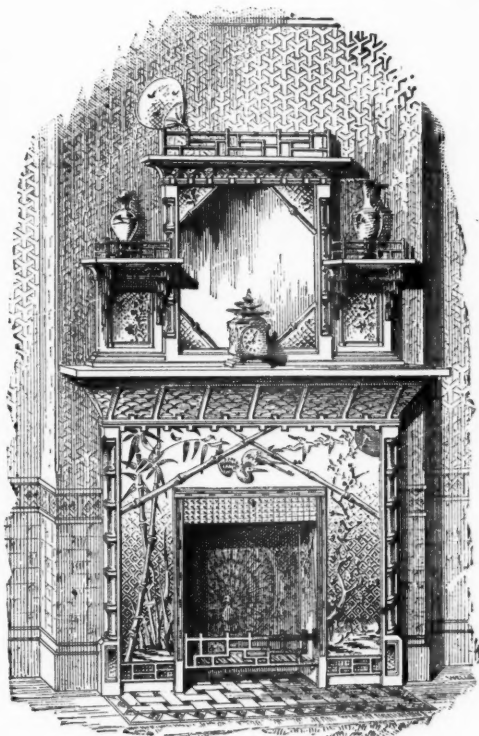
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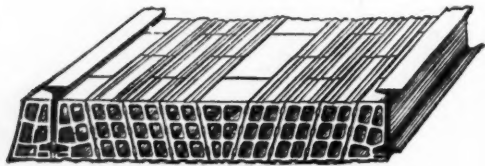
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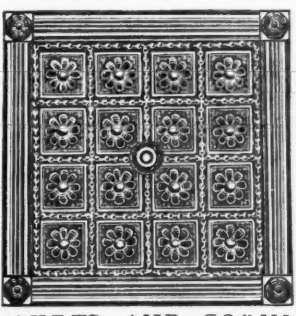
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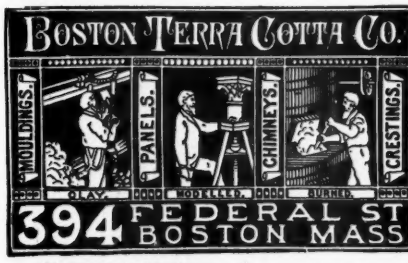
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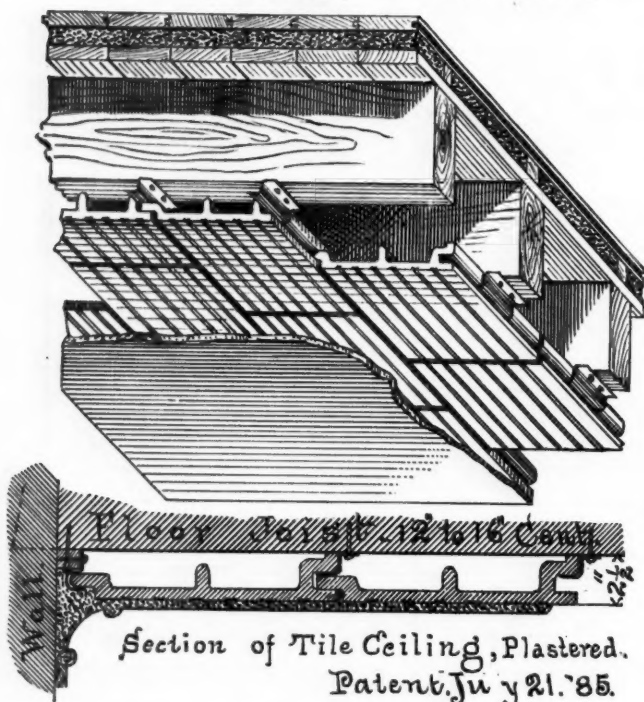
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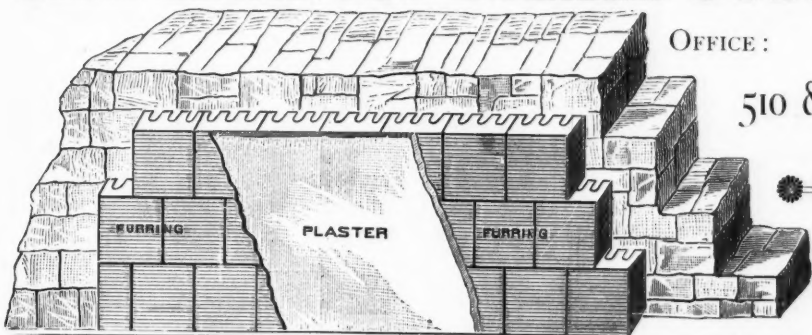
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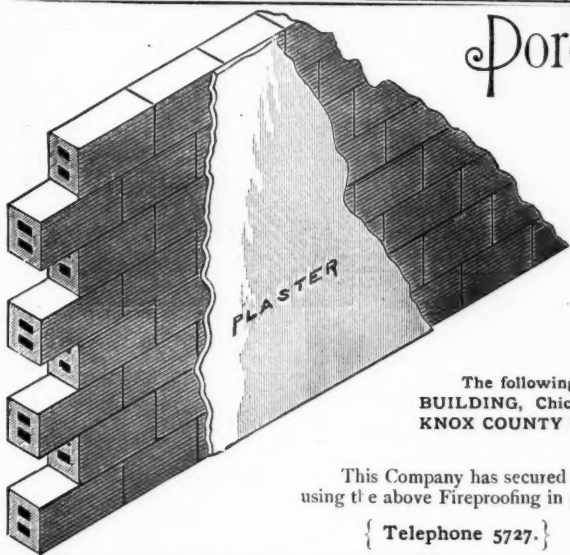
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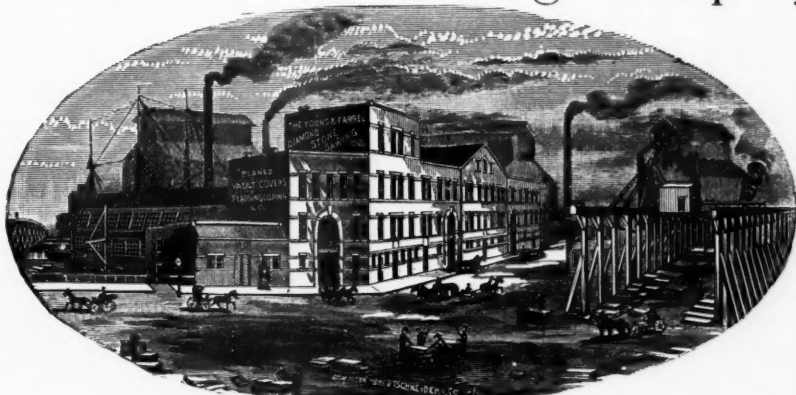
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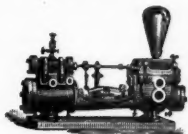
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[At York, Neb.]
Sealed proposals for the construction of a court house in the public square, York, York county, Neb., the cost of which is not to exceed the sum of \$50,000, will be received at the county clerk's office, on or before April 20, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p.m. Said court house to be built according to plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office, York county, or at the office of O. H. Placy, 131 South Eleventh street, Lincoln, Neb., on and after March 24, 1886. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond in double the amount of the contract price, conditioned for the faithful performance of his obligation, said bond to be approved by the county board.
The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board. M. SOVEREIGN, County Clerk.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND STATE PRISON.

[At Marquette, Mich.]
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND PRISON, UPPER PENINSULA, MICHIGAN.
MARQUETTE, MICH., February 27, 1886.
Sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and construction of the State House of Correction and branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, at Marquette, Mich., under the acts of the Legislature, No. 145, Public Acts of 1885.

Sealed proposals are invited by the Board of Commissioners appointed under said Act 145, until Wednesday, April 23, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Plans, specifications and instructions to bidders may be seen on and after the 15th day of March, 1886, at the office of the Board of Commissioners at Marquette, Mich., and at the office of the architects, Wm. Scott & Co., Nos. 4 and 5, Wayne County Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. Proposals must be submitted for the entire work, and the Board of Commissioners reserve the right to accept such proposals as they may deem for the best interests of the State or reject all.

Proposals are required to be submitted on the schedule blanks and accompanied by a copy of instructions to bidders, both of which, with copies of the act will be furnished to intending bidders upon application to the secretary of the board.

All bidders will be required to furnish bond and security or a certified check, payable to the order of the board of commissioners equal in amount to two and one-half per cent of the bid submitted, which bond or certified check will be forfeited to the board of commissioners in the event of the failure or refusal of the bidder to enter into contract with the board should the bid be accepted. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for State House of Correction and branch of State Prison, Upper Peninsula, and addressed to the Board of Commissioners at Marquette." For further information apply to the secretary of the board at Marquette, Mich.

E. P. ROYCE,
President of Board of Commissioners for State House of Correction Prison, Upper Peninsula.
Attest: GEO. P. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY EXCHANGE.

[At Kansas City, Mo.]
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31, 1886.
The Exchange Building Association of Kansas City are proposing to erect a building to cost not more than \$400,000. They have specially invited several architects to furnish designs in competition, but will also receive and consider designs by other architects not so invited. The drawings are to be in line, and are to be made to a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, and are to be delivered on or before the 15th of June next, at Columbia College in the city of New York, to the care of Prof. WILLIAM R. WARE, whom the association have appointed to be their professional adviser.

Printed instructions will be furnished on application to the editors of the *American Architect and Building News*, or to the undersigned.

EDWARD H. ALLEN,
President of the Exchange Building Association.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and construction of the State House of Correction and branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, at Marquette, Michigan, under the act of the Legislature, No. 145, public acts of 1886.

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All bidders will be required to furnish bond and security, or a certified check payable to the order of the Board of Commissioners, equal in amount to 2½ per cent of the bid submitted, which bond or certified check will be forfeited to the Board of Commissioners in the event of the failure or refusal of the bidder to enter into contract with the board should his bid be accepted.

All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison, Upper Peninsula," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners at Marquette, Mich.

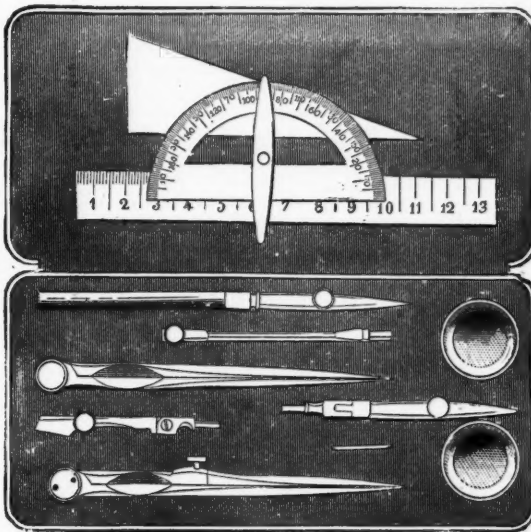
For further information apply to the Secretary of the Board at Marquette, Mich. E. P. ROYCE,
President of Board of Commissioners for State House of Correction and Prison, Upper Peninsula.

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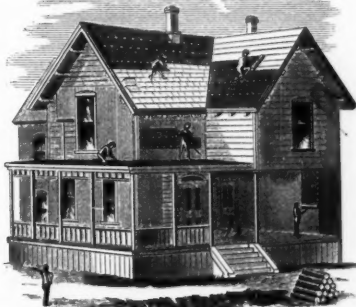
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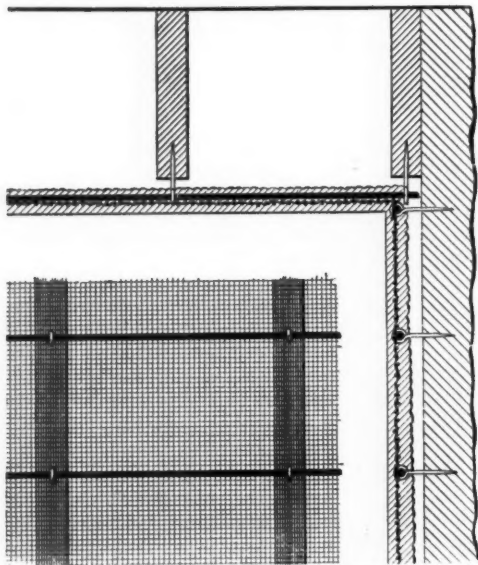
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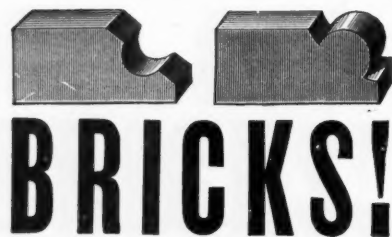
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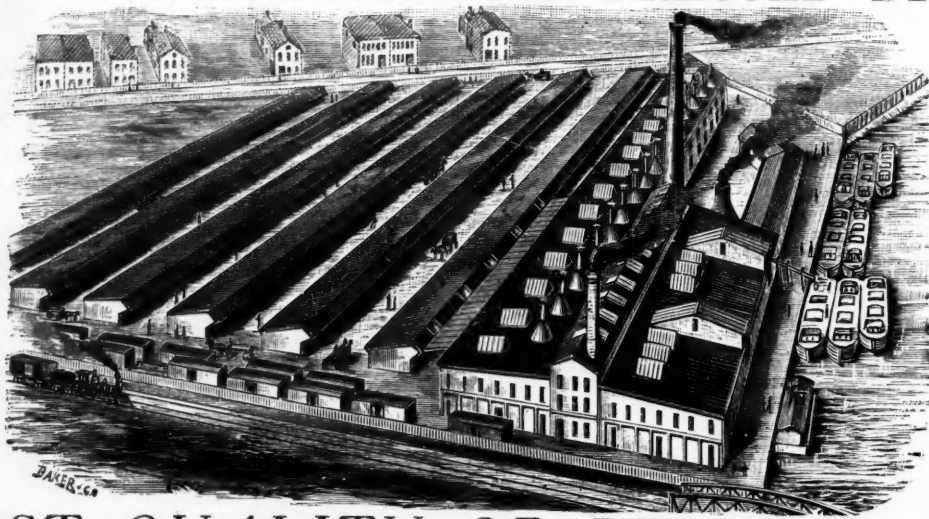
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Vol. VII.

No. 5

APRIL, 1886.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

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FOUR months have passed since the last convention of the Western Association and the appointment of a committee representing each state to present the recommendations of the committee on statutory revision, in regard to a state law governing the architectural profession, to the legislatures of their several states. This committee, as far as we know, has as yet taken no steps toward carrying out this most important office, which should be done at once in every state where a legislature is now sitting. The necessities for legislative recognition of our profession becomes every day more important, and now when the bill in regard to government building is before congress the state enactments should keep pace with it. President Adler is prepared to supply copies of the bill and any information that is necessary, and we are anxious that this work shall progress as far as possible before the next meeting of the Western Association.

ANOTHER committee which, without a like friendly suggestion may let valuable time pass, is that appointed to procure architectural drawings and photographs for exhibition at the next convention of the Western Association. As this meeting will take place at Chicago and will be more fully attended than any that have preceded it, the work of this committee is of the utmost importance. The late exhibitions of architectural drawings at New York and Boston should stimulate every member of the profession to a supreme effort to eclipse, both in variety and in execution, any other exhibit. And this can be done if the members of the committees, ably seconded by each member of the profession, shall at once commence the work. State associations can assist by appointing sub-committees to act in concert with the members of the national, and each individual architect can make at least a partial selection of the work he will send to represent him in the exhibit. While the executive committee have not selected a hall for meeting, they are now looking for a suitable place where not only the large number expected to attend the convention, as well as visitors, may be accommodated, but such as will have galleries attached where an advantageous exhibit of the drawings may be made.

VERY important and promising result of the organization of permanent state associations of architects is that a nucleus is formed to which all professional new-comers naturally gravitate, particularly if the state association should be blessed with a wide-awake set of officers, and, most of all, a vigilant secretary, who makes it his rule that the association candle, so to speak, in his particular state shall not be hidden under a bushel, but held aloft where its beams shall radiate to every city, town and hamlet. In union is wisdom as well as strength, and it is important that every reputable member now in the state, or who comes hereafter, shall immediately find his place in the state association before he has in any way committed himself to any policy which might be inimical to the mutual interests of the profession there. Then each state association, with a very gratifying unanimity, adopts THE INLAND ARCHITECT as its official journal. This is gratifying, as testifying anew to the high and somewhat universal esteem which this journal no less enjoys than endeavors to merit; and it is gratifying *in futuro* to the association itself, since it provides a medium of publication for its own proceedings, which, without expense to the infant society, will at once give them the widest possible

circulation among western architects (beside a rapidly increasing number of eastern ones), and will place them in mutual communication with all the other state associations as well. Still more, it introduces each member in each state, metaphorically, to all his brethren in that and other states, and in its news columns, its illustrations, its editorials, its special contributions, and all its other departments, it places before him at each issue, items of intelligence, results of experience and observation, suggestions in planning, design and construction, and other matter bearing directly upon his professional work, which, in innumerable ways, will enlighten, encourage and stimulate to higher attainment and greater success.

AMERICAN civil engineers have long complained of the policy of the government in its unreasonable, and often pernicious, discrimination against themselves and in favor of West Point graduates, for appointments on government works, such as harbor and river improvements, and surveys and constructions, which belong to the domain of civil rather than of military engineering. West Point is primarily a military school, and civil engineering occupies a very subordinate place in its training. At the engineering schools, on the contrary, this science not only takes the first rank, but their students become the more proficient in it because no part of their attention is diverted to fortification, military drill, tactics, the history and science of war, and other military studies which dominate everything else about West Point. Therefore, at graduation the civil engineers are naturally more thoroughly qualified in their specialty than are the West Pointers, and, as the former usually engage at once in some civil engineering work, while the latter are as usually sent out on the plains or placed on garrison duty, where their experience is chiefly military, this superiority increases every year. But the policy of the government thus far has been to assume for West Point military graduates such a lofty superiority in every respect to their civil brethren, that the latter are either not recognized at all, or are employed only in a subordinate capacity under the ostensible direction of an army engineer, whose ignorant and conceited intervention sometimes proves a most serious embarrassment in the execution of the work, and greatly increases its cost. The civil engineers held a convention in Cleveland, March 31, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in bringing to bear on the government officials a pressure which shall secure a reversal of this policy, and shall open freely to all qualified civil engineers the opportunities which continually arise for employment in national engineering constructions.

THE so-called Knights of Labor have forced themselves quite obtrusively on public attention during the past few weeks, and have provoked and aggravated a feeling of turbulent discontent among building mechanics, which materially affects building interests, both increasing the risk and cost to contractors and alarming owners who contemplate investing. No one will deny that working men, like all other men, have grievances which are real, and likewise that "they are the natural results of existing facts and conditions." The same thing is true of professional men and manufacturers and contractors, and of all other classes. This world is not exactly a paradise for anybody. But wherein and how does the joining of the Knights of Labor, marching and shouting in their ranks, paying the assessments levied by their irresponsible leaders, and quitting work whenever they order a strike, tend to relieve a single one of the working man's grievances? On the contrary, with rare and trifling exceptions, have not the busy-body rulers of this order always

brought the working man into worse troubles than they had before, interrupting their employment by wanton strikes, only to disappoint them at last, and leave them to help themselves out as best they could? It is the boldest effrontery to declare in general that labor in this country is so oppressed by capital that it must maintain a position of perpetual warfare against its employers to secure its rights. Furthermore, it is a common observation that the noisy clamor about the poor working man is not raised by the more reputable ones among them, those of steady habits and masters of their trades.

SUCH men are intelligent enough to know that they can always find work on their own merits, and need no boycotting combinations to boost them into place. It is the incapable man, the botch, whom no employer wants on any terms, who is always descanting on the "rights of labor." In this free country where journeyman mechanics get from two dollars and a-half to five and even six dollars a day, and where a Peter Cooper rose from a five year apprenticeship at two dollars a month and board, to be the millionaire benefactor of New York, the upward path is free and unobstructed to every industrious and steady man who wishes to rise, but it does not lead through the stormy camps of trade unions and Knights of Labor. Let every such man simply mind his own business, steadily aim to do each day's work better than before, seize upon all opportunities for reading, study and self-improvement, avoid saloons and other doubtful resorts, and carefully save up his earnings, week by week, and he will find his road to advancement as easy as most other men's, and with as few wrongs to complain of. Should he become a contractor or a manufacturer and thus have occasion to hire labor, he will quickly become enlightened on the wrongs which employers experience from their workmen and others, a subject on which labor reform demagogues are as profoundly ignorant as on most other things except vamping declamation.

THE architects and also the builders and material traders of the country, in their manner of organizing and conducting their associations, strongly contrast with the labor organizations, while the prime idea of a trades union as understood at present, is a body formed for coercion, whose main argument is a strike. The building profession and traders take the more pacific but more tenable method of an advisory policy. In their association interests they look first to the public good and judge from that, *per se*, their own. So well do they understand and deplore the evils of the coercive system of the trades unions that their greatest effort is to keep from their procedure anything that will look like an effort to combine for the purpose of compelling any man or any class to look at things from their standpoint, while every effort is made to show by precept, argument and example that such recommendations as they may make are for the public good rather than for their own advancement. This is the true and, we believe, the only way in which any class interest may be advanced, while the fallacy of the coercive method has been proven by hundreds of years of struggle and misfortune. No argument should be needed to prove that nothing but general disaster can attend disputes between labor and capital; one is dependent on the other; their interests are one. If we might paraphrase Mr. Longfellow, we would say:

As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto capital is labor.
* * * * *
Useless each without the other.

As a dispute between husband and wife means the disruption of the family, so is dispute between these.

AND now comes an envelope addressed to ——— "Architect," inclosing a "Price List of Building Materials." Within this price list lurks a furtive and anonymous slip in colored ink, which tells the architect, "We will give you a *special discount* of 25 per cent from this list," etc. If these dealers do not know that respectable architects everywhere have voluntarily agreed that the taking of compensation by them from any mechanic or dealer, whether in the shape of a discount, present, commission, or anything else, is disreputable, and that they regard offers of that nature as insults to their honorable reputation, it is because they do not read *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*. If they do not know these facts, they may do well to consider that they are adopting the surest possible course to have their names conspicuously recorded on the black list of all self-respecting architects whom they address. The profession will not tolerate assaults upon the honorable integrity of its members in their relations with clients, and will severely withhold their patronage from those who approach them with offers like the above, unless there be good reason for believing that the offense was committed inadvertently. It must be plain that a repetition of the act would be a dangerous experiment.

OUR wide-awake contemporary, *Building*, thinks it a grave defect in the revised Stockslager Bill, now before congress, that it omits specific mention of the sanitary engineer in its proposed appointments. It says the bill "does not make provision in any shape or manner for a proper and special consideration of a sanitary construction of the special buildings;" also, "Neither the commissioner of architecture with his hundred manifold duties, nor the special architect of a public building, can be expected to look after the sanitary arrangements as carefully as the details of such work require." This is news to us, as we think it will be to the architects who have prepared this bill and to the profession generally. No doubt the proposed commissioner of architecture will have a "hundred manifold duties." So have most other government officers of equal rank, and so has many an architect whose private practice is extensive. The planning and construction of sanitary arrangements are a part of these duties, as much so as the foundations, the framing or the roofing. No person who is unequal to the performance of manifold duties or to the design and supervision of the sanitary features of a building can be considered a properly qualified architect.

WITH our contemporary's admiration for the sanitary engineer, *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* has no controversy. In his legitimate province it extends a cordial welcome to the new-comer, and will reserve for him a front seat in the synagogue. But why put him forward thus as a rival in the architect's special field, the design and construction of buildings? We believe that this profession is as likely to keep abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to its duties as any other; that the design and direction of the sanitary arrangements of buildings is an inseparable part of those duties, and usually as properly performed as other parts; that in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred there is no occasion whatever for the intervention of the sanitary engineer in the planning and construction of buildings, and that in the hundredth case the architect may safely be trusted to call on the sanitary engineer for his advice, as he now calls on the chemist, the manufacturer, the hydraulic engineer, and other experts. We see no necessity for any legal interference, and we think the two professions will work far more harmoniously without than with it.

Polychromatic Ornament.*

BY IRVING K. POND.

IT is beyond my intention or power in this evening's paper to explore all the broad field towards which this rich subject points me, but will confine my ramblings to rather narrow limits, making an excursion now and then, perhaps, out into the neighboring region, as a bright flower or an outcropping ledge of shining marble may offer an attraction.

It is my purpose to treat of constructed ornament and ornamental construction, and this with regard to the natural colors and functions of the materials employed rather than to dwell upon what may be termed applied ornament, of which fresco painting is the grand type, whether used pictorially or conventionally. In all ages and in all styles of architecture, color has been a necessary agent in the expression of the sweetest sentiment and deepest, richest feeling. The sister arts of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture walk side by side toward the realm of ideal, of perfect art. As these sister arts journey in loving embrace, let us make, or seem to make, no ungracious comparisons. I do not say, nor do I mean, in this remark on the agency of color, that painting is a more expressive art than is sculpture, or that the absence of color causes in sculpture a weakness of feeling and expression. Painting does not say to Sculpture: "Because of my color I am richer than thou!" nor does Sculpture say to Painting: "Because of the whiteness and purity of my substance I am stronger in expression than art thou!" But Architecture embracing both does say: "Because of color, which is thy wealth, O! Painting, and because of pure mass and rounded form, which is thy strength, O! Sculpture, I now walk with you. It is thy province, O! Sculpture, to hold in enduring marble an expression of whatever may be the permanent condition of man's soul, be that condition good or bad! It is thy province, O! Painting, with thy ready hand to catch and record the gleams and glooms, the quick transitions of the active souls of men—at one moment godlike—at another sadly fallen; and it is my province to rear an abiding place fit for these men—men, whose bodies are beautiful temples wherein the gods do dwell. And that the work of my hand may respond quickly to the cravings of man's soul and the needs of man's body, to my aid I bring the strength and purity of thy mass and form, O! Sculpture, and the richness and purity of thy color and line, O! Painting."

Thus we see on what high ground architecture stands, and note the relation she sustains to the sister arts.

Let us now look closely into the methods architecture has used to make herself responsive to the sensibilities of men. She reaches the finest minds and purest souls through harmony—harmony and contrast—harmony in color, harmony in line and construction. It is not necessary that a façade should be monochromatic to be harmonious; the use of color never need destroy—the right use of color never will destroy the harmony of lines or the proportion of masses.

The dignity and impressiveness of a structure does not at all depend on a monochromatic treatment, while it is safe to say that the character of many a grand building has been undeveloped and expression has not been the strongest, because of a monotony or uniformity of color in all parts.

Architecture has been compared to music. The comparison is apt, and in no other phase more apt than in this color phase. We are now considering the building treated conventionally—building to which sculptured imitations of natural forms may or may not have been applied. On these imitations, or if you prefer, idealizations, I shall touch later. Now, I may say we have in the uni-colored architectural composition, the *tambour* of the orchestra. If the shadows are deep and broad we may have the two notes of the tympani. At the very best we have only perfect time sounded in full, rich tone. But no symphonies, no delicious concerted strains were ever written for the drums alone. The deep, rich foreground of the heavy strings and brasses, the middle distance of the reeds, the bright distance and blue sky of the violins are necessary to make up the perfect orchestral picture. The result is one grand harmony, comprehended in its unity from a distance. Come closer, and you may note the rich detailing of the flute, the harp and the viol. So is it in architecture! Would you hear the flute? See that rich, mellow frieze! Would you know what the violin is doing? Behold that beautiful complication of rich and brilliant mosaics!—and that richly carved molding is an *obligato* for the harp. The courses, the moldings, the pilasters, mark the perfect time. The whole is a grand harmony, intoxicating at a distance; entrancing, when known and appreciated in detail.

Does the color picture clash or refuse to blend with preconceived notions of the sublimity and grandeur of old Greek temples enriched with the white marble sculptures of Phidias and men of great renown? Then change your ideas. Phidias sought and found his gods and men in blocks of purest, whitest marble. Whenever and wherever art has been at its highest, sculpture has been monochromatic. But that does not mean that the sculptured forms were not to be exposed against grounds of relieving or contrasting color. Phidias never intended that the lines of his work should be lost on a white marble background. I saw a number of beautifully chiseled marble statues drawn forth from among the ruins of the old Roman forum, while the work of excavation was in progress. Scattered all about were fragments of bases, shafts, capitals and frieze bands, decomposed and dirty, dull and lifeless. I noted the change after the hand of the restorer had touched them; the statues glistened in their whiteness, and the fragments, cut and fitted and polished, took their places in a Florentine mosaic of brilliantly colored marbles. Then, for the first time, I had a clear conception of what architecture was "in the most high and palmy state of Rome." There was evidently no fear on the part of the Roman masters of belittling their work in the employment of many and bright colors. Those who laid the foundations of Roman architecture were guided by the clear light of Grecian example, and made no mistakes in the treatment and application of sculptured ornament. Whatever they did betokened deepest feeling and highest artistic training, and

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has always appealed and must continue to appeal strongly to artists of whatever school. The main point of difference between the color system of this school and of that which followed, was in the size of the color units. In the Roman, they were comparatively large; in the Romanesque, they were small, often extremely small. Thus, the melting harmonies of the later style did not obtain in the former, in which sculptured forms rather than intricate or elaborate color design invited study of detail. The classic may be said to be the architecture of the sculptor—the Romanesque, that of the painter as well. In the Romanesque, sculptured forms of plants and animals abound, but are treated in a more conventional manner and always with a color principle underlying, which was imbibed in the Orient, for the Romanesque artists drew much inspiration from that quarter.

One of the most distinctive classes of the Romanesque is to be found in the Tuscan cities, and to a few typical buildings of this class I shall now direct attention. The cathedral, the center of that famous group at Pisa, will lead, not chronologically, for I shall pay no particular attention to time and space, but because leaving Rome and coming northward as we have, Pisa seems the most natural point at which to rest. This cathedral at Pisa is a most attractive church, both as to its exterior and interior. The general character of the design I need not dwell upon, for the arched forms of the "Tuscan Gothic" come to mind at the mere mention of Pisa. The strength given by the colored marbles to the arched forms of the wall and wall-veil is vital. In music there is the theme upon which the composer builds his song; in painting there is the tone primarily laid, a prevailing tone, which makes itself felt in and through the overlying colors, rules them and harmonizes the whole picture. In this cathedral the harmonizing agent is white marble, which is used in broad masses, while the black and colored marbles are laid in narrow bands, or used in rich panels of mosaic work. These panels are judiciously disposed upon the broad surfaces between the columns or pilasters of the arcades. The design of the wall and wall-veil is most strongly brought out by the horizontal bands of dark marble. Pilasters, which from the nature of their positions could not be brought into relief by shadows, are given definite form and place by contrasting colors. The arch forms are likewise so defined. The columns of the wall-veil, each of which is a unit, though they do not all have the same color, are brought into bold relief by the bands in the wall running behind them. The spandrels are everywhere filled in with exquisite patterns of mosaic work, while here and there crops out a finely chiseled grotesque. The darker marbles are more broadly treated on the walls of the interior. This is partly so that a "dim religious light" may be suffused through the church, and partly because the mellow tone of the white marble allows of a more free use of color. The reasons for using the color in the interior in panels and bands are the same, and as valid as for the use of color on the exterior. This church is a type of other Tuscan churches, some of which are more elaborate in design, but none is more impressive or more worthy of study.

The Duomo at Florence is of these others. Here the piers and pilasters are paneled, as also are the wall spaces, in regular geometrical forms. There is no particular body color, the white not being used in sufficient quantity to rule the whole; hence there is an angular spotted effect which almost destroys the lines of construction. However, the general massing is saved by the introduction of continuous courses of rich molding or of delicately worked mosaics. In Giotto's famous campanile—the bell-tower of this cathedral—a feeling of great strength and repose is given by broad bands of the darker marbles which encircle the base. A little higher are alternating bands of dark and light marbles. Then, above, the bands are molded or paneled or worked in mosaic patterns. In the tower, white is used sparingly but most effectively. On a ground of medium tone mosaics and ornaments in relief are introduced, and the effect is of a homogeneous mass which fairly glows. Another of the Florentine churches of deep interest to students is San Miniato, a building of the Basilica form, and in external color treatment closely resembling the Pisa cathedral. The interior is more suggestive of the Roman basilicas. On two of these, St. John Lateran's and St. Paul's before the walls, I wish now to touch lightly. The façade of St. John Lateran's has been restored or rebuilt in a strong Renaissance style. The interior, however, still glows with the many-colored marbles used in the Roman style, in huge shafts and broad frieze bands.

The pavement is a marble mosaic. The cloisters, however, in line and color, are the most brilliant Romanesque. The columns under the arcades occur in pairs, and are fantastically wrought, being intertwining, spiral or twisted, as the fancy of the designer or worker chose to have them. The moldings which are formed upon the shafts are inlaid with the most delicately shaped colored marbles. Each shaft is a masterpiece of man and nature working in harmony. The frieze and moldings of the entablature generally are ornamented in the same rich manner. The cloisters of St. Paul's before the walls are very like those just described. The façade has been recently restored after the original style, and is covered with mosaics worked into pictorial and conventional forms and religious symbols. The interior is most magnificent. The highly polished columns, standing in rows, divide the body of the church into central nave and four side aisles. These columns of varied color, standing with all the stately dignity of splendidly robed priests, are reflected from the pavement, which is of colored marble in simple patterns, with a surface which has received the highest possible polish. Even the notes which float in the sunbeams that struggle through the painted windows are reflected in the sea of color below. Were it not for the subdued light of the interior the eye would be dazzled by the kaleidoscopic display of reflected, refracted, brilliant color.

In the realm of color Venice rules the world; but Venice herself bows down at the feet of St. Mark's. The subtle delicacy of the Greek sculptor and the vivid imagination of the Oriental colorist have contributed to make St. Mark's the fount whence all artists draw inspiration. A more beautiful and harmonious color composition can exist only in the imagination, if indeed, it can exist there. It cannot be worked out in solid material. The rich warm marbles of the great arcades of the western front are relieved against a background of deeper color—a background of Venetian

mosaics in which blue and gold are freely used, and which give shadows of broken intensity. Toward evening, when the red sun has washed off all the shadows but narrow rings under the arches, the mosaic pictures melt into brilliant distance behind the arcades, which are brought into more vivid perspective by the shadows of the three flag-staffs which are thrown across them, shadows which are all broken up in their hasty attempts to scale the domes, to look over the intercepting staffs and catch a glimpse of the sun-god which had bidden them play all the warm afternoon upon the piazza, upon and among the gay throng of merrymaking sinners, and had allowed them to play at hide-and-seek on the bright features of grave St. Mark's. I have watched these shadows, and have thought on them and on that "walking shadow"—life. They were all playing at the same game, all climbing, and climbing, and climbing, and trying to catch a glimpse, a little gleam, of the great light that brought them into existence, and always having the vista blocked by the dark side of a grim fate, till at last the sun has set and without the coveted sight, the warm shadows die and fade into the cold shades of night. The expression of this thought is pardonable here, for while we are designing and rearing our polychromatic buildings, we are also forming and rounding a many-sided, many-colored life, and the success and beauty of both building and life depends on the use we make of opportunities and materials procurable and at hand.

Let us now return to St. Mark's, and study the methods and materials of this and neighboring structures with a view to comparing, or, rather, contrasting them with work nearer home. The original polish has nearly vanished from the walls of the church inside and out, but age has placed in its stead a bloom and mellow softness; all hard lines are rounded; nothing protrudes with self-assertion. Piers and columns arise as if growing naturally from the rich mold of the undulating pavement. Above the shaft the capital spreads its leaves, or wraps them, closely nestled, about the parent stem; and above all sway the wavy lines of the roof. All swims in an atmosphere of subdued and dreamy color. This color charm is not confined to ecclesiastical architecture, for structures, civil, commercial and domestic, glow with the same soft radiance. The Doges' Palace, the Ca d'Oro, and many other buildings of lesser importance, will hold one for hours in studious contemplation.

Is it because of the color genius of the place that these things were possible to Venice? I think not. Is it because of a lack of color in earth and sea and sky that these things have not been possible to us? I know it is not. Over smoky Chicago I have seen a sunset sky as deeply dyed in crimson and vermillion as any that ever painted "Peter's Dome" black by contrast; and right over the black heart of this city hang skies whose delicate pinks and greens and golds lend a poetic charm to even the vulgar towers and spires which, in a pride begot of wealth and ignorance, assert themselves above their humble neighbors. Over Washington, our capital city, which contains more dull and stupid architecture in proportion to its importance than any other city of our land—over Washington and the smutty, whitewashed dome I have seen a sky of the deepest liquid blue, as blue as any that ever spanned the Neapolitan bay, or so spread itself over Milan, that the cathedral seemed a cameo of the most marvelous fineness carved on its azure breast. Nature is not lacking in color. We and the people for whom we build need artistic training and education.

It is curious sometimes to note what our education, or lack of education, and our surroundings, have led us to consider artistic—in an artist or a model, unshaven beard and unkempt locks; in a building, roughness and vulgar crudity. Will you get the effect of the softness which comes only with age in a freshly laid mass of brutal stonework? Hardly. There is more or less of pleasing effect in the little lights and shades of freshly-broken rock-faced work; but age and exposure soon robs the work of these, and leaves nothing to take their places—nothing but a characterless mass of crude stonework. If the designers who now affect the Romanesque will but remember the buildings which have inspired their work, or if they, not having studied the buildings, will take their glasses and examine their photographs, they will see that the lights and shades and shadows are not caused by rock-faced work, but come from masses of rich carving, and in this they will find that color plays an important part. Wood must be worked and polished if the color and beauty of the grain is to be brought out, and so must stone. A table or chair of rough split wood would excite our sarcastic comment, or at least our tearful smiles, if we thought the designer in earnest in his work. Of course, rough unfinished chairs are all right if they are to serve a purpose, and that purpose be to prevent people from sitting in them. But then they are not chairs. And so again with stonework. If you are building a Florentine palace, and fear street rioters and bands of armed marauders, why, make the wall sharp and rough and brutal, so that he who falls against it shall be broken. If you are building a modern home, or church, or commercial building, work the stone smooth, and make it inviting, safe to touch without injury. In the architecture of today rock-faced work has but two functions—the lesser to guard greatly exposed parts; the greater, to serve as discords or transition chords are made to serve in music, to make the finely worked up melodies more melodious by contrast. The feeling and color of a polished mass of stonework may, by an artist, be made more deep and vivid by a happy contrast with rock-faced work.

Other materials than stone may be made of value in the permanent coloring of buildings. The Gothic workers of the French schools show a decided aptitude in color design in the use of brick, and in the combination of brick and stone. Their example might serve us in good stead in the matter of our more economical work, where the Venetian would lead us in excess of our means. But the modern French school has failed in the exterior coloring of its greatest work, the Grand Opera House at Paris. The interior, from a Renaissance point of view, is satisfactory, and from any color point of view is rich and lavish in the extreme. But the exterior is a huge mass of dull color, which is broken very unattractively by light colored marble columns and bronze moldings and crests, and statues. The work possesses this advantage—time will tone it down, and bring the parts into harmony with each other.

I can hardly close this paper without making mention of the color

work of the Arabs and Moors as I found it in Spain. The mosque at Cordova shows some very bold color work in the use of red brick and yellow stone and marble in the interlaced arcades of the interior. There are four hundred and fifty pillars in the interior, hardly any two being the same in color. "The Marble Forest" is a very applicable name for this building, by reason of the great number of columns, and the manner in which the arches springing from them interlace. In the Alcazar, at Seville, and in the Alhambra, at Granada, may be noted a full development of a system of decorating with glazed tiles, each tile being a color unit in a complicated color design. This system lies between decorative painting and the Italian system of encrusting the walls in fine marbles. In the warm countries, where strong sunlight on whitewashed walls abounds, the tile decorations, for they are used inside and out alike, are extremely sparkling and attractive. The Italians used glazed terra-cotta in a similar manner to decorate their buildings. Animal and plant forms which do not exist in the Moorish work appear in this, giving much life and character, as well as poetry and color.

We have advanced far in our architecture toward supplying the bodily need of man. To make our architecture responsive to man's aesthetic cravings, let us go to the fountain-head of color and form. Let a love of nature sway our minds; let us translate her; let us study her in all her attitudes, in storm and sunshine, in cloud and sea, her working in animal and plant, and when we appreciate her, even in part, we shall begin to form an architecture which will appeal to the mind and heart of man—nature's God-like child.

More Kicks than Half-pence.*

BY T. B. ANNAN, ARCHITECT.

IT is not often that one of our profession is invited to submit an essay other than the well known and much abused privilege of essaying a design for greater or less compensation, so that when the opportunity presented by the state association was afforded me, I collared it and determined to make my kick. In the exercise of a wise discretion, our Executive Committee will probably never permit the evidence of these kicks to see the light. All right; but there's a grim satisfaction sometimes in deliberately swearing on paper in black and white, though no eye, save the writer's, ever sees the profane invocation.

Will some of my more experienced and learned brethren tell me, for example, some infallible method, some rule, some guide for determining the style of architecture to which many, if not most of our later American and English structures belong? What, for example, is Eastlake? Is it a style? Is it furniture decoration, or does it belong to the bed post and valance period, and how do you tell it when you see it? What is modern Gothic? Is it really a style? or does it belong to the circus horse era? And what is this new serio comic effort now running riot all over the land? Is this an effort to emancipate ourselves from the despotism of the classicists and the purists? What is Queen Anne? How do you know that when you see it? Can I take it for granted that when the roofs and gables of a modern house seem to have committed a series of unblushing indiscretions with the chicken coops, the stables, pigeon houses and dog kennels, that I have discovered a Queen Anne motive in the design; and how can I make sure that it isn't really of the Georgian era?

But a greater difficulty of definition than any of these has beset me. What is our vernacular style? I saw that, in an eastern architectural journal of deservedly high character, several years ago, and I determined to plaster it on to somebody's design at the first decent opportunity, but on reflection I thought, perhaps you may be asked to explain what our vernacular style is, and how then. Well I didn't know; do you? Of course I have two or three theories on the subject, some of which I am going to have stuffed, but meanwhile I am uneasy about it, and any little suggestions and information will be duly appreciated.

How about Neo-Grec? Is this a kindred style with French Renaissance? I have known the two to be used in describing the same building, and let us confess that we are nothing if not exact. I want to be set right also in relation to Florentine, Romanesque and Byzantine characteristics. It is a little unfortunate you know to admire or criticise a design, referring incidentally to the delicate Florentine decoration or detail, and to have your ignorance or misapprehension made bluntly manifest by the author, who tells you: "Why, man, that's pure Romanesque, or Byzantine, or Runabogen," as the case may be.

I know a landscape painter (most of you know his name and work), who, upon one occasion, asked Mr. S., the art critic of a leading paper, to give him his candid opinion of one of his pictures, then on the easel, and representing a Minnesota lake. S. finally consented to do so; and, among other of his criticisms, remarked: "Now, M., that water, for example, is simply wool in a state of violent agitation." M. was indignant and said: "Look here, S., I don't pretend to be a marine painter, but damme, sir, I'm not a wool painter." Nor would it be quite the fair thing to denominate some of the modern ten or twelve-story French flats as "turkey roosts."

There's another kick I want to make, and it is just this; what warrant, either in good taste or in an endeavor to create a vernacular style is there, or what apology can be made for the frequent and absurd violations of every precept of classic or Gothic, ancient, or modern styles in many of the ambitious designs that are frequently illustrated, and almost as frequently perpetuated, in brick and mortar? Entablatures, tormented with such a tautology of moldings, dentils and modillions, as to destroy all idea of detail; impertinent pilasters, forty diameters high, founded on nothing, and terminating under the apex of a pediment with a Gothic pitch and "Queen Anne" detail; terra-cotta doing the duty of stone or iron; fancy brick work that would make one of the dead and gone South German masons turn over in his grave, and a general hodge-podge or olla podrida of Greek, Gothic, bad French and Italian, as should provoke the applause of the unwary and make the judicious grieve.

Frankly then, are these things about which I kick evidences that we

*Paper read before the second convention Missouri State Association of Architects, January 12, 1886.

are gaining strength, purpose and freedom from the thralldom of the schools and the ages, or that in soaring after the infinite and diving after the profound, we are creating a vernacular full of apologies and anachronisms, affectations and having an air of self-assertion, utterly lacking in dignity or quiet repose?

Is there any good reason why architecture should not develop and demand specialists, as its sister arts and sciences have done? There are too many of us who labor under the notion that we are equally as competent and at home in designing a church or a skating rink, a set of bar-room fixtures or the stalls in a cathedral, a state house or mansion. Way down in the depths of your inner consciousness you know that there are limitations, even to your genius, and you also know that you have drawn many a deep sigh when, one or other of the above, it has been your fate to have to design, and said, "well, what the devil do I know about this thing anyhow." No, you didn't. Well, the other fellows did all the same, and a barrel full of head aches they got out of it too.

There is one other kick I have to make, and that in deprecation of the idea, which has somehow become prevalent, that we, as architects, are largely engaged in depreciating each other and each other's work. I believe this to be the work mainly of a few carping, surly, jealous sore-heads, who, having been pitchforked into the profession, "sent into the world but half made up," have never realized that they are out of joint with the times and that the world still continues to turn round. There are, fortunately, no Joshua's amongst them. Fortunately this class is, I sincerely believe and hope, growing daily less in numbers. The feeling is growing stronger that Uncle Toby's dictum that "the world is wide enough for thee and me" is true.

Out of an experience running through thirty years of acquaintance with and knowledge of my brethren, scattered from our boundary line on the north to the gulf, and west to the Pacific coast, I have found more genial good fellowship, more frank, unaffected good will, more real, earnest sincerity of purpose and adhesion to the claims of our common art, than among any other class of professional men; artists, pure and simple, alone excepted.

I have known such men lay aside other and pressing work and devote their time and their talent to the service of a brother architect to help him and his cause, and to protect the right and defeat the wrong. I know men in my profession who have voluntarily offered, not once but time and again, their influence and means to promote the welfare of one of their number, with whom, on the morrow, they might be and have been in direct competition. I know, personally, of only one conspicuous exception to this rule.

I have been the recipient of just such courtesies at the hands of my friends in the profession, and am glad of this opportunity to tell of them, and to kick against the converse proposition of selfishness and jealousy.

Our Illustrations.

Design for a brick mantel in St. Louis hydraulic-press brick, by Harry Laurie, Chicago.

Sketches of St. Marks, Venice, and the Mosque, Cordova, Spain, by Irving K. Pond, Chicago.

Residence for L. H. Clark, Esq., on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, Chicago, by W. W. Boyington, architect. It will contain thirteen rooms; height two stories and attic, 30 by 60 feet. Pressed brick and terra-cotta will be used. The finish of the first floor will be in hardwoods; the others in white pine, oil finished; cost about \$10,000.

Cathedral for Roman Catholic Society of San Francisco, Cal., by J. J. Egan, architect, Chicago. It is to be built of brick with stone trimmings, and granite steps. It covers 192 by 112 feet, contains two galleries and has a seating capacity for 1,500. The roof and spire are constructed with a special view to resist the effects of earthquakes and high winds. The roof is supported by laminated wood trusses which rise from below the main wall and branch outward to the center of the roof, making a continuous truss without tie-rods. The spire is constructed double, with a truss system in the center, continuous from the base of the tower. When completed, the estimated cost will be \$250,000.

Group of dwellings, apartment suites and stores, for Theophile Papin, located at the intersection of Olive street and Compton avenue, St. Louis, Mo., by A. F. Rosenheim, architect, St. Louis, Mo. The buildings are constructed of St. Louis hydraulic pressed brick with cutstone and terra-cotta ornamentation. Of the ten buildings which compose the group, there are eight dwellings, two stores and three sets of apartments or flats. The grounds cover 138 by 176 feet, admitting of a large interior court with a central lawn relieved by flower beds and shrubbery, flanked on two sides by the smaller private grass plats of the dwelling houses, the whole surrounded and intersected by graveled walks with cutstone combings. This court or garden is a distinguishing feature of the entire block. It is entered from the two streets by handsome cutstone archways with ornamental wrought iron gates. The buildings were erected for Mr. Papin by the late Major Francis D. Lee, the distinguished architect, whose untimely death occurred on August 26 of last year. Mr. Alfred F. Rosenheim, who, in Major Lee's lifetime, had been his chief assistant and superintendent, took entire charge of the work after his death and completed it. The property, all told, represents an investment of about \$100,000.

The highest chimney in the world, according to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, is said to be that recently completed at the lead mines of Mechnich. It is 134 meters (439' 6") high, was commenced in 1884, and was carried up 23 meters before the frost set in; building was again resumed on the 14 of last April, and it was completed last September. The foundation, which is of dressed stone, is square, measuring 11 meters (33 feet) on each side, and is 3'50 meters (11' 6") deep; the base is also square, and is carried up 10 meters (33 feet) above the ground. The chimney-stack is of circular section, 7'50 meters (24' 6") diameter at the bottom, and tapering to 3'50 meters diameter (11' 6") at the top, and is 120'50 meters (395 feet) high.

Illinois State Architectural Association.

THE subject before the last meeting of the Illinois State Association, on the 1st instant, was the reception of a draft of a state law governing sanitary construction in buildings, submitted by Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Dr. J. E. Gilman, and W. H. Genung. Vice-president H. L. Gay in the chair.

The secretary read the following letter from the president.

H. L. Gay, V.-Pres. I. S. A. A.

DEAR SIR,—I am reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of being present at our monthly meeting today, and therefore notify you that you may preside at same. My partner was called away to New York, and I am in the midst of very exacting business. I find two important engagements have been made for me this afternoon, and I am sorry, because I always intend to give thorough attention to the business of the Association.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. BURNHAM, President I. S. A. A.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, by the secretary, and their approval, Mr. Genung, as the representative of Dr. De Wolf, read the following paper, which is the complete draft of the proposed sanitary law.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Pursuant to your request, the accompanying draft of a proposed law is presented, having for its purpose the regulation of all sanitary appliances and conditions to be provided in all places of habitation to be constructed in all cities and towns within this state which have a department or board of health. The provisions of the proposed law place this first and greatest responsibility for providing these conditions with the architect, because he is the person who plans and describes in his specifications, and generally superintends and directs in detail all the several parts of a building during construction. It is not claimed that this proposed law, as presented to you today is perfect in all its parts, because I believe that the results of one man's thoughts cannot be as perfect as those of many men of equal experience and of the same profession. It is therefore to be desired that each section of this law will be taken up separately and discussed by your association, with a view to perfecting the imperfect portions, and making of the whole the most complete and best sanitary law in existence. It cannot be denied but that the law is a necessary one, and I believe it to be equally true that no one is better qualified to understand its necessities and provisions than the architect. The benefits to be derived from the enforcement of this law are, that it contemplates securing the best possible sanitary conditions in all habitable buildings, and that these conditions will be uniform in all classes of buildings. It will protect the conscientious architect and punish the careless ones, and take much of his work from the hands of botches and incompetents, thereby raising the standard of all this class of work to the same desired point. A uniform enforcement of this law will lower the mortality rate of this city to a point below that of any city in the world. Unlike some, I do not believe that this law should place this work in the control of sanitary engineers, for the reason that, except possibly in cases of large public works, the architects of this state at least are perfectly competent to carry out any of the requirements of the law. Has not the calling of an architect been looked upon and recognized in ALL ages as requiring equal intelligence and ability to that of any other art or profession? Should he now be asked to occupy second place to a calling younger than his own? I think it was Garibaldi who once said, that it is human nature to eat more than is needful when opportunity presents itself, and that many of us often drink too much; but that no one can be too well housed. This would imply that the very best sanitary surroundings that can be secured are not too good, therefore I ask you to perfect this imperfect law and thereby place all the responsibilities where they belong, namely, with the architect to first plan and provide for the best the law requires; and second, with a proper official to enforce these requirements for all alike.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF TENEMENT AND LODGING HOUSES, OR OTHER PLACES OF HABITATION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall be the duty of any architect or architects, builder and builders, of, or other person or persons interested in, any projected tenement, lodging house, or other places of habitation, in any city or town having a department or board of health, to submit correct and complete plans and specifications, as made by any such architect or architects, builder or builders, of, or other interested person or persons, or for any such building or buildings, to such department or board of health, or the lawful representative of such department or board of health for examination and approval; that said plans and specifications shall plainly show and describe all the sanitary conditions and arrangements to be provided in such building, and shall remain in the office of said department a sufficient length of time for a proper examination and consideration to be made of them; and that a copy of said plans or so much of them as may be demanded by said department, together with a full description of same to be filed upon blanks to be furnished for this purpose, which shall be filed in the office of said department, immediately upon the approval of same, and before constructing any portion of such building.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any plumber or plumbers, or other person or persons interested in the contract or execution of the plumbing work of such building or buildings, and before doing any work in a building, except in case of repairs, to obtain a certificate from the proper person that the drain connecting such building with the public sewer has been properly accepted, and shall present such certificate to said department of health, and shall file in the office of said department, upon blanks to be provided for that purpose, notice of the plumbing work to be performed, together with a plan and written or printed description of same, which shall show the whole course of the said plumbing work from its connection with the private drain to its termination above the roof of the building, and also all branches, traps and fixtures to be connected therewith, which plan and description must be approved by said department of health before executing any portion of the said plumbing work.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any plumber or plumbers, or other person or persons interested in the contract or execution of any plumbing work, other than repairs, after the completion of said plumbing work, and before any of said plumbing work is concealed, or in any way covered up in any building or buildings, or on the premises connected with said building or buildings, to notify in writing the said department of health, at least twenty-four hours—exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays—previous to the completion of the said plumbing work, that the same is ready for inspection; and it shall be unlawful for any plumber or other person or persons, to cover up, or in any way conceal such plumbing work in or about such building or buildings, until the said department of health shall approve of the same.

SEC. 4. If any architect or architects, builder or builders, violate the provisions of this act, he or they shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 5. If any plumber or other person or persons interested in the plumbing work, violate any of the provisions of this act, he or they shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for the first offense, and the further penalty of \$10 for each and every day such plumber or other interested person or persons shall, after first conviction, neglect or refuse to comply with any provisions of this act, or the written instructions of the health commissioner or commissioners, and for the second offense, a like penalty and a forfeiture of his or their license to do business in said city for one year after conviction.

SEC. 6. Inasmuch as the health of the people is endangered, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SEC. 7. Every habitable room in any building must have at least one window of not less than one-tenth the superficial measurement of the floor of the room it serves, and such window or windows shall be made to slide vertically, and shall open directly to the external air upon a street, alley or yard, or upon a court or light shaft; and it shall be unlawful to place a window or other means for lighting or ventilating any part of a building in a party wall, or wall abutting premises not owned by another person than the one owning the premises described in such plans and specifications.

SEC. 8. Every light and air shaft for habitable rooms must be at least fifteen feet in area for a three-story building, twenty feet in area for a four-story building, and twenty-five feet in area for a five-story building, and in every case not less than three feet wide in the clear; and shafts between two houses and common to both, must be double this area and not less than six feet wide.

SEC. 9. Where light or air shafts are to be covered with glass to admit light, they shall be carried at least three feet above the roof and provided with openings protected by slats so arranged as to admit air, said openings to be at least equal in area to the area of the shaft.

SEC. 10. In every building hereafter erected or converted, every habitable room, except rooms in an attic, shall be in every part not less than eight feet in height, from the floor to the ceiling; and every habitable room in an attic of any building shall be at least eight feet in height, from the floor to the ceiling throughout, not less than one-half the area of such room.

SEC. 11. The hall or halls of every building shall open directly to the external air, with suitable windows, and shall have no room or other obstruction at the end, unless sufficient light and ventilator is otherwise provided for said halls in a manner approved by the proper officer of the said department of health.

SEC. 12. Water-closet rooms shall not be ventilated by a shaft which ventilates habitable rooms; and where they do not otherwise open to the external air, they must be ventilated by means of a separate shaft to be not less than three feet in area for one water-closet, and an additional foot to be added for each additional water-closet using the same shaft; the said shaft to extend above the roof, and to be arranged for the admission of light and air at the top, in like manner as the shafts for habitable rooms.

SEC. 13. No alterations, additions or converting to a different purpose, which will change or alter any or all of the sanitary conditions or arrangements in any building, shall be made, except upon the express written approval of the proper officer of the said department of health; nor shall any additional structure be erected upon any lot on which there is already a building except upon such approval and a special written permit.

SEC. 14. In all buildings in which the story or floor next above the ground, or any portion of which is to be occupied as a place of habitation, and all cellars, shall have all the ground surface inside the building walls covered with at least three inches of masonry, stone, gravel stone and cement, or other suitable material, mixed to a proper consistency, and applied so as to make the whole water-tight, and finished to a smooth and even surface, and the lower or ground floor of every habitable room shall have a clear open space of not less than two feet beneath it, and shall have suitable provisions made for a free circulation of the air in said space.

SEC. 15. All outside foundation walls that are not fully exposed to view on both sides shall be plastered not less than one-half inch in thickness on their entire outside, with a heavy coating of cement or other impervious material, from their bottom upwards to a point not less than six inches above the finished grade of earth or abutting substance; and the entire top surface of such wall, at a point not less than six inches above said finished grade, shall be heavily coated with asphaltum tar applied hot, or some other material which will effectually and permanently prevent moisture from being carried over said walls.

SEC. 16. Every cellar or lower story of any building, any portion of which is below the established or lawful grade of street adjoining, shall be provided with a proper subsoil or agricultural porous tile drain-pipe not less than one and one-half inches internal diameter, to be placed under the outer half of, and not less than one foot below the entire outside foundation walls; also a like drain pipe to be placed inside of and as near as practicable to such walls, the top of such drain to be not less than two inches below the finished concrete or other floor which is laid upon the ground; such drains shall have a true decline toward its discharge end equal at least to its internal diameter, and all connection and abutting joints shall be so made as to exclude sand, silt or other solids, and shall connect with the main building drain at some point outside the building walls, and through a proper gravel or sand trench, tide-valve and man-hole, and no substance shall be permitted to enter these drains except sub-soil water.

SEC. 17.—Each and every building must make direct connection with the main sewer in the street. Under no circumstances will two or more houses be permitted to make such connection through one pipe, nor to carry their drainage in pipes laid beneath or through adjoining property. If no public sewer is provided in the street adjoining the premises, then the main building drain shall connect with a proper stone or brick and cement cesspool of a capacity and location to be approved by the said department of health.

SEC. 18. The main sewage drain and connecting branches for every building shall be constructed of iron inside the building walls and be not less than one-fourth inch in thickness and of such internal diameter as the said department of health may prescribe, and all such drains must be permanently placed in full view and made water-tight throughout their whole length; hard burned glazed tile pipe may be used if centrally imbedded in a solid cement grouting one foot larger than the outside diameter of such drain, which imbedding shall be fully exposed to view and placed above or upon the finished concrete floor of such building.

SEC. 19. All such drains shall have a true decline, toward their discharge end, of not less than one-eighth of an inch per foot, and all metal drains shall rest on piers of masonry, or on the footing-stone projection of walls, or be secured to walls of buildings with strong iron hooks, or other equally permanent method, and shall be heavily coated outside and inside with asphaltum or other coating to prevent oxidation.

SEC. 20. No grease basins or other receptacles for retaining sewage filth will be permitted in or upon any premises, except upon a written permit from the said department of health; and all waste or drain pipes which receive grease in any form shall connect with the main sewage drain in front of a soil pipe connection.

SEC. 21. The main sewage drain for every building shall be provided with a proper trap outside the building wall, and also be provided with an inlet for fresh air, just inside the said trap; but no sewer pipe trap will be permitted to be placed at the foot of a ventilating, waste or soil pipe; but rainwater leaders which do not extend to highest roof gutter of the building they serve, and when connected with soil or drain-pipes, shall be suitably trapped, before connecting with said soil or drain-pipe.

SEC. 22. Sewer, soil pipe or waste pipe ventilators shall not be constructed of brick, earthenware, or sheet metal, and chimney flues shall not be used as such ventilators.

SEC. 23. All plumbing work shall be executed in a thorough and proper manner, the materials for which shall be of good quality and free from defects, and shall be so placed as to be readily inspected.

SEC. 24. Every soil-pipe and waste-pipe of iron or lead, shall extend through and at least two feet above the highest roof of the building of which it is a part, open and undiminished in size, and no such extended pipe shall have its open top end nearer than ten feet to the window or door of a habitable room; and such pipe shall continue in an upward direction, and no horizontal or nearly horizontal portions of such pipes shall be permitted which aggregated portions shall exceed one-half their vertical measurement, and all divergence from a straight line shall be made with curved pipes, and connections with horizontal pipes shall be made with Y-branches of proper size.

SEC. 25. All lead pipes shall have solder or other metal "wiped" joints, and iron pipe joints shall be run with molten lead, or a cement made of iron filings and sal ammoniac, and such joints shall be made impermeable to gases.

SEC. 26. Every sink, basin, bath-tub, water-closet, slop-hopper, and each set of trays, and every fixture having a waste-pipe, connecting therewith, shall be furnished with a proper trap, which shall be placed above the floor on which the said fixture rests, and as near as practicable to the fixture it serves; and all such fixtures shall be placed upon or attached to branch waste or soil pipes, and never upon or to the main waste or soil pipes, and no trap or obstruction of any kind shall be placed in or upon any such main waste or soil pipe, and all traps shall be protected from syphonage or air pressure by special air pipes of a size not less than the waste pipe it serves; but air pipes for water-closet traps shall be of not less than two-inch bore for such pipes of thirty feet or less in length, and of not less than three-inch bore for such pipes of more than thirty-feet in length; and all such air pipes shall be run as direct as practicable, in a continuously ascending line to their upper end, and shall be not less than one inch greater diameter than the pipes they serve, at and beyond the roof they pass through.

SEC. 27. Drip or overflow pipes from safes under water-closets, and other fixtures, or from tanks or cisterns, shall be run to some place in open sight, and in no case shall any such pipe be connected directly with a drain, waste pipe, or soil pipe; and no waste pipes from a refrigerator or other receptacles in which provisions are stored shall be connected with a drain, soil-pipe or waste-pipe.

SEC. 28. Every water-closet, or every line of water-closets on the same floor shall be supplied with water from a tank or cistern, and the flushing pipe shall not be less than one inch in internal diameter.

SEC. 29. When a lead pipe or trap is connected with an iron pipe, the joint or connection therewith shall be made through a metallic sleeve or ferule, and calked with lead or otherwise, as provided for joints in other iron pipes.

SEC. 30. No cistern, tank or other receptacle for drinking water shall be lined with lead, and when the pressure of the pumping works of any said city or town is not sufficient to supply such cistern, receptacle or flushing tank, a suitable pump shall be provided for such purpose.

SEC. 31. A grease trap, or other proper receptacle, shall be constructed under the sink, and above the floor on which it rests, of every hotel, eating-house, restaurant or other cooking establishment, excepting a private residence, and such trap or receptacle shall be constructed of the material and in the manner directed by said department of health.

SEC. 32. No steam exhaust pipe shall be connected directly with any soil, waste or drain pipe, except upon the written permission of said department of health.

SEC. 33. No plumbing work shall be used until the same has been inspected or tested, and approved in writing by a proper officer of said department, nor until such approval is filed in the office of said department of health.

SEC. 34. All steam, hot water or hot air heating apparatus shall be provided with a proper air duct to supply such apparatus with fresh cold air, and such duct shall be made of non-combustible and imperishable material and never be placed below the floor of the room in which the said apparatus is to be placed; also that all "furnace pits" or air chambers placed under said heating apparatus shall be made of non-combustible and impervious materials; they shall be made water-tight, and shall in no case be connected with any drain, waste or soil pipe, catch basin or cesspool.

SEC. 35. A suitable automatic filling water-pan shall be provided in all hot-air heating apparatus, in which the air to be heated shall at any time come in contact with fire-heated metal or fire-brick; and no respired air, or the contained air of any room, shall be reheated for use in any living or sleeping-room.

SEC. 36. Any duly authorized officer of the said department of health shall, so far as may be necessary for the performance of his or their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in such cities or towns.

SEC. 37. Any court having equity jurisdiction, in term time or vacation, may, on application of such duly authorized officer, by any suitable process or decree in equity, enforce the provisions of this act, and may, on such application, issue an injunction to restrain the use or occupation of any building or structure in any such city or town, erected, altered, maintained, or used in violation of this act.

SEC. 38. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, where no other penalty is provided, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor exceeding \$100 for each and every offense. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 39. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after thirty days after its publication.

A motion was made to read and discuss the law, section by section, which was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Adler, who suggested as a substitute that inasmuch as this proposed law was quite long, its provisions of great importance, and as the attendance was quite small, that he would make the following motion:

Resolved, That the proposed law be printed and submitted to all the members of this Association, and be taken up for criticism at the next meeting of this Association. The secretary shall at once notify all members of this, and shall request them to notify him in writing, before the beginning of next meeting, of the articles of the law to which they may take exception; and, if possible, the nature of their exceptions and the reasons therefor; and that at the next meeting of the Association the law be taken up and discussed article by article before it receives the endorsement of this body.

The motion was carried, and the members went into informal discussion, of which the more important parts are given.

Mr. F. Bauman said: It seems to me that if this is left loosely to the perusal of each and every member of this board, that we get very little, if anything, done in regard to it, and it would seem to me far better if we have a special committee appointed to do this revision—a committee of three—and leave this revision (if it needs revision at all) and read it again before this board of architects, and then have the action which is required in regard to it taken.

Mr. Adler: If you will make the motion I will second it.

Mr. Bauman: I do make such a motion.

The Chair (Mr. W. W. Clay, who had taken the place of the vice-president): It is moved and seconded, gentlemen, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the new law, and to make, at our next meeting, such suggestions as they may see fit.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bauman: I think, Mr. Chairman, it would be proper to have this committee irrespective of the chair, and that the chairman be an ex-officio member of this committee.

The Chair: I appoint Messrs. Burnham, Adler and Bauman.

The Chair: Perhaps Dr. Gilman would favor us with a few remarks.

Dr. J. E. Gilman: I have not very much to say. The object of this law, as I understand it, is to make sanitary doctors of the architects, as well as sanitary architects of the doctors. As we have it here, this law may be deficient in some particulars of practical action. As it is here drawn, is the way sanitarians would like to have it, as a means of prevention of certain defects that are present now, and the practical operation of it is where you gentlemen are supposed to fill your part. We furnish the ideas and you furnish the practical making out of those ideas. That there is a necessity for the law there is no question. Look at some of the buildings that are put up here in this city, built with water-closets that are completely enclosed in the house, without any method of ventilation. I know of a house not far from me now, where the water-closet is built at the end of the hall, and the only means of ventilation of that closet is through this hall, the air being carried into the rooms, causing, I have no doubt, a great many diseases. The great advantage of the law that Mr. Genung has told us of is the saving of lives. As to the practical working of it, that is something that will need your criticism. There is among the doctors a very great lack of knowledge of what is needed to make a house to perfectly conform with all the laws of sanitation; and there seems to be a similar lack of knowledge among architects. I hope, by coming together in this way, that we will get the matter regulated, so that it will be contrary to law to build a house that is going to prove a death-trap to the people who inhabit it.

After more informal discussion by members, upon points which will be touched upon in the regular discussion of the law at the next meeting, the assembly adjourned.

MESSRS. BLEININGER & HASSELMANN, two German chemists, have, it is said, recently patented a method for obtaining products that will be more resisting to humidity, etc., than ordinary bricks and tiles. After drying and grinding the clay, they make a mixture as follows:

Clay		9 1/2 parts.
Iron filings		3 "
Table salt		2 "
Potash		1 1/2 "
Elder or willow wood ashes		2 "

The whole is heated to a temperature varying from 1,850 to 2,000° C. (3,362 to 3,632° F.) At the end of from four to five hours the argillaceous mixture is run into molds, then rebaked in the ovens (always protected from the air) at a temperature of 842 to 932° F. The product may be variously colored by adding to the above 100 parts: 2 parts of manganese for a violet brown, 1 part of manganese for violet, 1 part of copper ashes for green, 1 part arseniate of cobalt for blue, 2 parts of antimony for yellow, and 1 1/2 parts of arsenic and 1 part oxide of tin for white. These products resist the action of acids, and are well adapted for sewers, etc.

Chicago Master Carpenters and Manufacturers.

At a meeting of a number of the leading contracting carpenters and mill men at the Grand Pacific Hotel, March 20, it was resolved to form an association, and a call signed by eighteen firms was issued to meet March 27. A committee of three—Wm. Hearson, Murdock Campbell and Wm. Grace—were appointed to prepare articles of organization. The names of firms signing the call were: The W. E. Frost Mfg. Co., Hearson & Payn, The Campbell Bros. Mfg. Co., William Jackson, Henry Gilsdorf, William Mavor, Steinmetz & Eilenberger, Ira A. Heath, Wm. Grace, Jas. Wood, Carsley & East Mfg. Co., Thomas Clark & Sons, Woodard & Rees, F. D. Reynolds, E. P. Wilce & Co., Peter Kauff, John L. Diez & Co., Charles Carpenter.

At the meeting March 27, about one hundred representative carpenter contractors and manufacturers met in answer to the call.

Wm. E. Frost was appointed chairman, and R. C. McLean temporary secretary.

Mr. Frost announced that the secretary of the previous meeting was absent, and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Wm. Hearson, chairman of the Committee of Organization, stated that the object of the association was for the protection of the interests of the craft. It was well known that the contracting carpenters had been at swords' points in regard to cutting of prices. All other trades had organizations, and the carpenters should, as theirs was a large industry. Again, many things are placed in carpenters' specifications that do not belong to them to perform, and an association should be formed to protect them in this and to promote harmony and unity of action. Mr. Hearson concluded by moving that such an association be formed, which was unanimously assented to.

The chair called for the report of the Committee on Organization, which was read by the chairman.

The secretary then read the constitution and by-laws, section by section.

The only important change made from the committee's report was the substitution of \$5 initiation fee for \$15, and the annual dues placed at \$4. The constitution and by laws as finally amended and adopted are as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—Your committee appointed at a meeting held at this place on Saturday, March 20, 1886, to draft a code of by-laws and constitution for the government of an association about to be organized by the master carpenters and manufacturers of building materials of the city of Chicago, herewith submit for your approval the product of their labors. There have been about 400 postals printed and distributed to the various parties connected with our business.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. HEARSON,
M. CAMPBELL,
WM. GRACE by WM. HEARSON, } Committee.

PREAMBLE.

We, the master carpenters and manufacturers of wood building materials, of Chicago, for the purpose of uniformity of action in regard to matters involving our mutual interests, do hereby form ourselves into an association and adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. The name of this association shall be the Association of Master Carpenters and Manufacturers of Wood Building Materials of the city of Chicago.

ART. II. Any master carpenter, sash, door and blind manufacturer, or others whose avocation is a part of the above, may become a member. The name of any person wishing to become a member must be submitted in writing, accompanied by the initiation fee, signed by two members of the association, and handed to the board of directors, who will meet every two weeks to consider such applications, and report at the next regular meeting, and be acted upon at said meeting by ballot. Three-fourths of such ballot shall constitute an election.

ART. III. On admission member shall sign the roll, thereby pledging himself to all the rules and regulations of this association. The membership of this association is not transferable.

ART. IV. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, one vice-president, secretary and treasurer; also six directors.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The executive officers shall be elected annually for one year. At the first election, three of the directors shall be elected for two years. Should any vacancies occur in the board of directors, such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next regular meeting.

SEC. 2. The president shall preside at all meetings and act as chairman of the board of directors; appoint special committees; approve all bills, and sign them before being paid; direct secretary to mail notice of meetings, countersign certificates of membership, and have the casting vote.

SEC. 3. The vice-president shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the president and in case of sickness or protracted absence of the president, shall approve bills and discharge his other duties.

SEC. 4. The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and the accounts of the association in books provided for that purpose; shall give notice of all meetings, collect all moneys, and turn the same over to the treasurer, notify all new members of their election, issue all certificates of membership, and affix the seal of the association thereto; countersign all bills, and do all other duties appertaining to his office or required of him by the president or board of directors.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall receive all moneys from the secretary, giving a receipt for the same; pay all bills approved by the president and countersigned by the secretary, and render an account of moneys received and paid during the year at the annual meeting or to the board of directors, when called upon to do so.

SEC. 6. Before entering upon their duties, both the secretary and the treasurer shall file with the president a bond of indemnity, payable to the association for an amount, with sureties, as may be approved by the board of directors. At the expiration of their services for the term of their election, they shall turn over all papers, receipts and funds that may be in their possession to their duly qualified successors.

SEC. 7. The board of directors shall have charge of all property of the association not in the hands of the treasurer, and shall fix the compensation of the secretary.

SEC. 8. The president shall appoint, within one week from the election, the following standing committees, each consisting of three members: a committee on membership; a committee on rooms, and a committee on arbitration.

a. The Committee on Membership shall meet one hour before the regular meeting, receive all objections to applicants for membership, and treat such objections as made in confidence.

b. The Committee on Rooms shall have charge of the rooms of the association and see that everything is arranged for the convenience of the same. They shall form a set of rules for the government of members and visitors and strictly enforce the same.

c. The Committee on Arbitration shall take charge of all matters in dispute or difference between members, or members and others, that may be given to them for settlement.

d. The secretary shall act as clerk of this committee. All persons who may desire the services of this committee shall file with the clerk an agreement to submit their case to said committee and to abide by their decision. When such agreement is filed, the secretary shall call a meeting of the committee as soon as possible and convenient to the parties concerned, to hear and decide such controversy.

Sec. 9. The initiation fee of this association shall be \$5, paid in advance. The annual dues shall be \$4, paid quarterly.

Sec. 10. There shall be an annual meeting on the third Saturday of January for the election of officers or any other business that may regularly come before it. Special meetings may be called by the president at any time, and shall be called at the request of any ten members in writing, stating the subject they wish to bring before such meeting. Notice of such meeting and the subject for discussion shall be mailed to each member of the association one week previous thereto by the secretary.

Sec. 11. At the hour of 3 P. M. on the third Saturday of January, the president shall call the members present to order, whose duty it shall be to nominate a member for each of the offices to be filled at the annual meeting, to post the ticket so made in the room of the association, and printed on white paper, at least five days before said meeting. A plurality of votes shall constitute an election.

Sec. 12. Any member who shall neglect to pay his annual dues for the period of three months from January 1, shall be fined twenty-five cents for each month or part of a month he shall so neglect beyond the three months provided for, and until such dues and fines are paid, he shall have no vote, and at the next following annual meeting, if such moneys shall remain unpaid the names of such delinquents shall be publicly announced by the officer in the chair; their name shall be stricken from the roll; they shall not be entitled to any of the benefits of this association, and any interest he or they may have had shall revert to the association.

Sec. 13. Should fraud or dishonorable business conduct be charged against a member, the Committee on Arbitration shall investigate such charge at once and report its findings to the board of directors. If the charge is sustained by evidence, the president shall publicly announce the expulsion of such offending member, and his interest in the property of the association shall terminate. A member who has submitted his case to the arbitration committee and refuses to abide by the decision when made, shall be deemed guilty of dishonorable business conduct.

Sec. 14. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. Additions, alterations or amendments to these by-laws may be made by a two-third vote of members at a special meeting called for that purpose, after such proposed additions, alterations or amendments shall have been discussed at the last regular meeting of the association.

Sec. 15. The regular meetings of this association shall be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 3 P. M.

Sec. 16. The rules of order laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the meetings of this association.

Wm. Mavor moved that the roll should be signed and the initiation fee paid before the election of officers, which was carried.

C. B. Bartlett moved that all who wished should be permitted to sign the roll and payment of the initiation fee be postponed until the next meeting, when it would become the first order of exercise. Carried.

It was decided that an adjourned meeting should be held to complete the organization, and Wm. E. Frost was elected treasurer pro tem to receive the initiation fees at the next meeting.

After the signing of the roll by fifty firms, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, Tuesday, March 30, at three o'clock.

At the adjourned meeting on the 29th instant, Wm. E. Frost presided. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and their approval, upon motion by Wm. Mavor it was decided that only those who had signed the roll and paid the initiation fee should be entitled to a vote. It was moved by Wm. Grace, seconded by Wm. Mavor, "that section 9 of the by-laws be reconsidered." Mr. Cregay rose to a point of order. He claimed that as the constitution and by-laws had been adopted that they could only be changed according to the rule laid down in the by-laws which called for the posting of the desired change and the call of a special meeting for its consideration.

The chair stated that as this was an adjourned meeting and the object was to perfect the organization, that he thought any change could be made that was thought desirable by the meeting. J. W. Woodard moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was seconded but not carried. Wm. T. Beal asked the chair what recourse the twenty odd men who had signed the roll at the previous meeting and adopted the by-law as it stood would have in case an alteration was made.

The chair answered that he supposed that they could endorse the action or withdraw as they chose.

After considerable discussion, pro and con, the motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 14.

It was moved by S. H. Demsey, seconded by Mr. Mavor

That considering that names may be signed and fees paid by parties who might not be desirable members of this association, all names of firms or individuals signing and paying fees be referred to a proper committee, and if objections are raised and sustained their fees be returned, and the parties have no further claim on the association.

The motion was carried, and the members proceeded to pay the initiation fee, and those who had not already done so to sign the roll, which showed a total of thirty-eight qualified members.

Nominations being in order it was decided to nominate by acclamation and vote by ballot; a majority of ballots electing.

Murdock Campbell nominated Wm. E. Frost for president, and moved that the secretary cast the ballot for the assembly, which was assented to unanimously.

For vice-president, C. G. Dixon, Wm. Hearson, Wm. Grace and Murdock Campbell were nominated. On the first ballot, Messrs. Grace and Hearson tied, and on the second Mr. Hearson was elected vice-president.

For treasurer, nominees were Wm. Mavor, Murdock Campbell and Peter Kauff; the latter receiving a majority of the votes cast. On motion, the election was made unanimous.

A member suggested that the secretary of the meeting, R. C. McLean, be unanimously elected secretary of the association. Mr. McLean stated that while in a journalistic way, or in any other, he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the association, he could not, in justice to it or to the INLAND ARCHITECT, accept the office.

Mr. Mavor nominated Thos. E. Clark for secretary and moved that the secretary cast a ballot for the assembly, which was assented to unanimously.

For directors to serve two years, Messrs. C. G. Dixon, Wm. Mavor and Wm. Grace were elected.

For directors to serve one year, Messrs. Ira A. Heath, Murdock Campbell and Peter Welter were elected.

On motion, the president, vice-president and secretary were instructed to secure articles of incorporation.

On motion of Mr. Grace, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLean for his services as secretary pro tem.

Mr. Mavor stated that as the INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER gave special attention to the builders interests, he would move that the

INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER be made the official journal of the association, and that members give it the news and their support so far as possible. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

The secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks from the association to Mr. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the use of the hall, and the committees on rooms and on constitution and by-laws were discharged with thanks.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary, who would state the place of meeting.

Association Notes.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

On the 16th of February the leading architects of Buffalo organized an association with the above title, which will probably do much toward regulating and establishing professional procedure in that city. A constitution and by-laws similar to those of other architectural bodies was adopted. The objects of the society, as set forth in its constitution, being "to unite in fellowship the architects of the city and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and the cultivation of kindred arts."

The officers elected are: Cyrus K. Porter, president; M. E. Beebe, first vice-president; Geo. J. Metzger, second vice-president; Edward A. Kent, secretary; R. A. Bethune, treasurer.

The charter members of the society include the following architects: George J. Metzger, Cyrus K. Porter, M. E. Beebe, Richard A. Waite, F. W. Humble, W. W. Carlin, F. Caulkins, Henry L. Campbell, Edward A. Kent, Jesse P. Porter, Harry P. Beebe, R. A. Bethune, Louise Bethune, Green & Wicks, Silsbee & Marling, H. H. Little, Swan & Faulkner, Louis Saenger.

The society hold regular meetings on the first Friday of each month.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

President Lawrie called the meeting of the sketch club to order to 8:30 P. M., March 29, 1886. The secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted as read. The report of the committee selected by the sketch club to decide the award of prizes for brick mantel sketches, rendered the following very acceptable decision.

To C. A. S. C.:
GENTLEMEN.—The committee selected by you to award the prizes in the brick mantel competition desires to report as follows: They have carefully examined the designs submitted, and find that many of them have marked merit. Among them they have selected the design marked Red Mortar (by H. Lawrie) for the first prize; Catalogue (by W. J. Williamson) for the second, and Jay (by J. Wechselberger for the third. The design marked Tail End (by W. J. Williamson) is also worthy of favorable mention.

Very truly yours,

W. L. B. JENNEY, }
L. H. SULLIVAN, } Committee.
JOHN W. ROOT, }

A vote of thanks was heartily extended to this committee by the club. The following communication from the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company was read.

OFFICE OF THE C. A. P. B. CO., CHICAGO, March 29, 1886.

H. LAWRIE, ESQ., President C. A. S. C.:
DEAR SIR.—Enclosed find \$50 to cover the prize offered by us for the best designs of pressed brick fireplace or mantel. With the permission of the club, we will offer another \$50 as a prize for competition for the best design for the main entrance of a large office building, built entirely, except under foot, of Chicago Anderson plain and ornamental brick. If offer is accepted the details of competition is left to the action of the club, our only request being that the designs shall not be less than three-fourths inch scale drawings.

Respectfully,
C. A. P. B. CO.,
per F. L. BLAKE, Secretary.

It was decided to accept the proposition for a second competition on conditions as specified, and the same was favorably received.

Three new members were received into the club, two senior and one junior, as follows: Richard E. Schmidt and F. L. Ellingwood, Senior; and A. C. Berry, Junior.

The evening was then devoted to sketching a down-spout head, in which many different forms of the griffin and many very neat sketches were presented. In the tombstone competition a number of acceptable sketches were handed in. The next meeting, April 12, will be occupied by George Beaumont, who will read a paper on brick-work.

MILWAUKEE SKETCH CLUB.

The club now numbers about twenty-five, and is in a flourishing condition, the meetings being well attended and interesting. At the last meeting, several architects and honorary members were present, and spoke highly of the work of the club. The present programme is a discussion on brick-work; essay on the life of a draughtsman; how to figure bills of quantities of building materials; competition, design for the side of a library, including mantelpiece and bookcase combined, for a medium priced house. The junior work is a few designs for porches.

COLUMBUS BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

The Columbus Builders' Exchange was organized Saturday, March 27, at a meeting held in the office of Architect H. A. Linthwaite, and was well attended by the builders and architects of the city. The following officers of the exchange, which has been incorporated, were elected: William Slade, president; J. B. Coulter, first vice-president; W. H. Fish, second vice-president; Messrs. Beekey, Wilcox, Carlile, Krauss, Fink, Fish, Hildreth and Hagerty were elected directors. George B. Parmele, secretary of the Columbus Brick and Terra-cotta Company, was elected secretary, and E. A. Hildreth treasurer by the board.

This enterprising organization grew out of the enterprise of the Columbus builders and material men, largely aided by the board of trade. Shortly after the organization of the board of trade in the summer of 1884, President Miles and Secretary Lord visited Cincinnati, and their investigations there into the workings of the board of trade and chamber of commerce brought them in contact with the Builders' Exchange, a large and influential body of contractors, builders and real estate men associated together for their mutual protection and advancement, and having inti-

mate relations with the board of trade. That organization impressed them very favorably, and on returning to Columbus the president and secretary brought the matter before the directors of the board at Columbus, and the contractors, architects and builders were stirred up on the question of organizing such a body. It has been agitated more or less ever since, and within the past two or three months Messrs. William H. Fish, W. H. Ferguson, W. H. Slade and others pushing together have brought about this organization, which has already been incorporated, and will no doubt become one of the fixed and useful associations of the city.

OHIO MECHANICS' LIEN LAW COMMITTEE.

Ohio material men, mechanics and laborers, appointed a committee in January last (Messrs. W. H. Fish, C. E. Morris, D. W. Kelly, W. H. Ferguson and O. B. Thompson), to report upon amendments to the mechanics' lien law. To this committee the Association of Ohio Architects, at their last meeting, added four architects, Messrs. Harris, Linthwaite, Kremer and Morris, to assist this committee in the work. The amendments were prepared and the bill has been read before the state legislature and ordered printed, and we have private information which leads us to strongly believe that the law is generally well thought of and will be passed and become law without opposition. A general attendance of parties interested was called, and met at the city hall, at Columbus, on the evening of March 15th, to hear and consider a report of progress by the committee in charge.

MINNEAPOLIS BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

A large gathering of builders, architects and contractors assembled at the permanent exhibit rooms, at Minneapolis, for the purpose of reviving and re-organizing the old builders' exchange, and considerable enthusiasm was developed. The following officers were chosen: B. C. Hurd, president; P. B. Woodlief, secretary; W. W. Sly, treasurer; B. C. Hurd, W. W. Sly, W. R. Griffith, C. W. Davidson, G. W. Libby, L. C. Bisbee, Fred Kees and W. H. Dennis, executive committee. Meetings will be held each day from 11 to 12 o'clock.

New Publications.

THAT excellent sanitary journal, the *Sanitary News*, of Chicago, has commenced issuing a daily edition. It is four pages in size. This journal, the regular weekly edition of which is one of the best authorities upon sanitation in this country, in fact but one, and that published in the East, possessing any claims for superiority, should have a place in every architect's library. Its editorial matter is always authoritative, and with its daily edition it will be able to keep its subscribers thoroughly posted on the sanitary news of the day.

THE *California Architect and Building News* deserves considerable praise from the profession. It has had, like the pioneer, many things not encountered by other journals of its class to contend with, and its results, like all pioneer work, may have been somewhat crude, but there is little doubt in regard to its effectiveness, judging from the designs for buildings published of late, and the vast improvement in the typographical appearance and enlargement of the journal's pages, which indicate that it is prosperous. We have a decided feeling of sympathy and friendliness for journals that are honestly and earnestly endeavoring to truly benefit those from whom they draw their support, and are able to forget their own personalities in their work of advice, direction and encouragement. This, under its new departure, our California contemporary is evidently doing. The architects of the Pacific coast, and, as far as they can, all architects should give them practical encouragement. Theirs is, perhaps, outpost duty, but none the less deserving of praise; but there is no reason why, with its wealth and natural advantages, the Pacific slope should not become famous for its architecture, and this journal be a powerful agent in its upbuilding.

THE March 6th issue of *Building* contains the second paper on "Slow-Burning Construction," by W. H. Dabney, Jr., architect to the Mutual Factory Fire Insurance Companies, of Boston; the continuation of Mr. Warren R. Briggs' excellent series of articles on "The Planning and Construction of School Houses," with plans and perspectives of a model suburban school. Mr. Wm. B. Tuthill, architect, continues the discussion, in his articles on the "City Residence, its Design and Construction," of various plans for apartment houses, including what is known as the Duplex System. Various plans of apartment houses are given in the text. Mr. J. Pickering Putman, well known through his "Lectures on the Principles of House Drainage," speaks of the necessity of thorough ventilation for soil-pipes and waste-pipes, and of the evils and objections to special trap ventilation in his article on "Improved Plumbing Appliances." There is also an illustrated article on the street memorial in the royal courts of justice, London, a book review department, the weekly report on the real estate market, a trade supplement reviewing the industrial progress, and a four-page supplement of the building news of the week, besides editorial comments on the topics of the day. In the illustrations, sketches are given for small laborers' cottages, for a country church, details of a staircase hall for a city house, finished in oak, and the perspective view and plans of the new clubhouse for the Elmira Athletic Association.

THE plans for the Bethesda hotel, to be erected at Waukesha, are rapidly progressing in Architect Boyington's office, and will be completed in time for dedication July 4. It will be located right at the Bethesda Spring, in the park. It will be of frame, and with its tower features, gables and broken sky-line, will be a great ornament of the landscape, much more so than the Fountain Springs hotel. It will be 350 feet long, and will have 150 private guests' rooms, besides servants' department, dining rooms, parlor and other public rooms. So well arranged is the building that this wing can be cut off for a winter hotel, as well as serve an admirable part for summer guests. Figures will be taken on the building directly, and fully \$75,000 will be expended.

Mosaics.

P. P. COOKINGHAM and Herbert Clarke are a new firm of architects doing business at 74 Metropolitan block.

THE Illinois Terra-cotta Lumber Company have secured the sole right for the use of Hawley's patent improved fireproof construction for the state of Illinois.

ARCHITECT A. BAUER, who is making an extended tour through Europe, when last heard from was in Rome. Mr. Bauer writes that he thinks more of Chicago every day, and that he will soon again return.

A. G. MURRAY is placing the plumbing in the residence of Mr. Reed, at Lake Forest, Illinois. One feature in the plumbing is eight back-outlet bowes, made by Huber & Co. of New York. The work is described as being exceptionally fine. Cobb & Frost are the architects.

W. E. HINCHLIFF & Co. have recently contracted to furnish 125,000 pressed bricks, to be used in the erection of the school building at the corner of York and Lavin streets; also 30,000 pressed bricks to Napoleon Provst, to be used at the corner of Madison street and Center avenue.

PLANS are being prepared by architect Scott, of Ottawa, Canada, for a depot for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada at Montreal. The building has been projected for a number of years under an agreement with the city of Montreal, and under this agreement must be finished by the end of 1887. The depot will cost upward of half a million of dollars.

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT of the hardware firm of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, was married, on the 9th of March, to Miss Christina Boyd, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The wedding took place at the residence of the groom's brother, Mr. Walter Scott, 124 East Front street, Plainfield, a gentleman widely known throughout the country in the printing-press business, and the nuptial knot was tied by Rev. T. Logan Murphy.

MINNEAPOLIS is to have a new twelve-story hotel, The Palisades. The main dining-room and private banqueting rooms will be in the tenth story, and will excell in finish any rooms used for similar purposes this side of New York. The eleventh floor will be devoted entirely to the kitchen and its accessory departments, and the twelfth story contains the laundry and servants' quarters. It will have accommodations for five hundred guests and will cost \$750,000.

HAY & PRENTICE Co., the steam-heating firm of Chicago, have fitted up a suite of elegant offices in the Commercial National Bank building, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets, for the accommodation of architects and their clients. This firm is now manufacturing an improved radiator, and have taken the agency for a wrought iron boiler of English manufacture, which does not materially exceed in cost those of cast iron, samples of which, together with their other specialties in the steam and hot water heating line, are exhibited at the downtown office.

MR. E. H. SHELDON will build, after plans by Architects Burling & Whitehouse, a first-class seven-story business block at Quincy street and Fifth avenue, to cost \$75,000. The block will be constructed in the most solid manner, of Lake Superior variegated sandstone and St. Louis brick, and made thoroughly fire-proof by the Wright Fireproofing Co. All girders of the building will be of iron, covered with the fire-proofing material, concealing the same. The building will be chastely severe and strict in style. There will be two elevators, a passenger and a freight, the staircases will be iron, and the interior will be furnished in a superior manner.

FREQUENT paragraphs like the following are going the rounds of the press:

One of the most noticeable features of the winter building—especially to a stranger—is the fact that great roofs are built under which the Chicago worker in stone puts in a foundation as securely with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero as he could during the summer weather. As was stated at one of the banquets last week, "this is a Chicago feature in building, and nothing can stop her progress."

All of which is good and true but why does not the truthful scribe give all the facts, which would include the statement that Architects Burnham & Root introduced the method, as far as Chicago is concerned, and are deserving of proper credit for, as Architect Adler said recently, making two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

THE Eclipse Furnace Company have completed a building for their factory at Hermosa (formerly known as Garfield), a few miles from the center of Chicago, on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The factory is located on Tripp avenue, 50 by 110 feet, two stories high, and 100 men are employed. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have commenced at this place an elegant new depot, 20 by 60 feet, two stories high. The facilities for shipping afforded this company are incomparable, as the factory is on the main line of this railroad, and side-tracks permit the shipment of their product without rehandling. The Eclipse furnace is one of the best as well as economical in the market. The city office of the company is at 81 Dearborn street.

GERMAN competition in the lock trade, says an English contemporary, is becoming increasingly severe. At present it shows itself chiefly in the brass cabinet branch, which is devoted to the production of locks used mainly upon all descriptions of furniture. The Germans are meeting with especial success in the London market, where their goods are much appreciated by buyers, numbers of whom will not have the English articles of similar style even when they can be had at the German prices. The style and finish of the German goods are very attractive, and their prices have hitherto been below those of the English locks. It was on account of their prices that they first obtained a footing in England, and now that English makers are beginning to sell at the Continental prices the German goods are maintaining the hold they have got on account of their excellence. The Continental locks are machine made, and complete in every part. Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock makers are becoming seriously concerned at the direction which the market is taking, and by the adoption of machines and hand-worked processes certain firms are now turning out some of the goods at the German prices, and are working to German pat-

terms. To assist in bringing about this result, they have, however, had to considerably reduce wages, and during the past two or three years wages have fallen altogether some 15 or 20 per cent, and it is considered likely that a further reduction will have to be enforced. Even with their presses it is not at all easy for the English manufacturer to imitate German finish; and it is clear that unless some more decided steps are taken the Germans will have a considerable slice of the English trade.

BRONZE gates for the Vanderbilt mausoleum, designed by Architect Richard M. Hunt, of New York, are being made by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. There are to be twenty-two double and two single gates, six of the former being each 9 feet 8 inches tall, 6 feet 4 inches wide, and sixteen 8 feet 6 inches square. The two single gates will be 7 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 4 inches. In addition to these there are sixteen lantern guards and frames with glass work 7 feet high and 4 feet wide. Upward of 38,000 or 40,000 pounds, or nearly twenty tons of standard bronze and phosphor bronze, will be used in their construction, including heavy sockets and bolts by which they will be hung and riveted in position. A separate mold is required for each piece, both large and small, no matter how many times reproduced. Although the workmen were all imported from Europe for this class of work, and were selected from the celebrated bronze foundries of Barbedienne and Thiebaut Freres, of Paris, the utmost care must be taken with every casting, as they are required to be free from crack or blemish of any kind. The designs are the old wrought hinges of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The architect personally inspects each piece as soon as cast, and his approval after such examination is necessary before it can be sent to the finishing-room. The first of the double gates has just been cast. It is the largest single bronze casting of that character ever made in this country, and probably in the world, and is a marvel of workmanship. It will require the services of a dozen men at least a month after the masonry of the mausoleum is finished to put up the bronze work. After it is completed it is claimed that so far as this part is concerned the mausoleum will be practically burglar-proof. The cost of the gates will approximate \$60,000.

Wood Mantels.

AN exhibit of much merit and extensive proportions and varied styles, in the line of wood mantels, is something which would have been a decided novelty in Chicago, but, through the enterprise and skillful work of such firms as the C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co. the public cannot only procure these comparatively cheap and yet incomparably rich and effective additions to the interior finish of their homes, but are able to choose from hundreds of styles and varieties of woods just the mantel they may fancy or their purse allow. Evidencing this, the magnificent show-rooms lately fitted up for the especial purpose of exhibiting wood mantels, grates and tiles by the company mentioned, at 133 and 135 Wabash avenue, are daily thronged with visitors. Not only are seen architects with their clients, but ladies who wish to remodel their houses, gentlemen who contemplate building, and not a few who, with no desire to purchase, but through a pure love of art, pass over the richly carpeted floors, wander through aisles between the rows of richly carved and handsomely polished marvels of the woodworker's art. Here and there novel pieces of metal or bisque bric-a-brac enrich and add a harmonious completeness to the general effect, while plate-glass mirrors reflect and bright brass enlivens the view from room to room. On the floor below is found so large a quantity of all styles, shapes and qualities of tiling that the visitor must perforce stop to wonder where all the talent and manufacturing ability was found to produce such marvels of ceramic art. The C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co. have moved their former show-rooms to this locality, so that architects and their clients, as well as other visitors from city and country, may find them always accessible, as they have always been desirous to please.

Synopsis of Building News.

Amboy, Minn.—Architect Geo. Pass, of Mankato, Minn., reports: For Odd Fellows' Society, two-story brick and stone building, 24 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Aurora, Ill.—Building outlook is fair. There seems to be very strong competition among builders, all seem anxious to get the first contracts, and are building very low.

Architect J. Mulvey reports: For J. M. Short, two-story and basement brick and stone store building, 21 by 60 feet; cost \$3,700; under way; L. H. Waterhouse, mason; E. D. Briggs, carpenter. For Wm. Cooper, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 46 feet; cost \$3,500. For John Reiley, two-story and basement brick and stone store building, 22 by 80 feet; plans not yet completed.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, reports: For C. L. Hoyt, two-story and basement frame residence, 38 by 52 feet; cost \$7,000. Architects Edbrooke & Burnham, of Chicago, report: For Royston Bros., two-story brick and terra-cotta store and flat building, 50 by 85 feet; cost \$16,000.

Austin, Ill.—Architect J. H. Carpenter, of Chicago, reports: For H. E. Hunt, five two-story ten-room frame houses; cost \$12,500; projected.

Beloit, Wis.—Architects Cobb & Frost, of Chicago, Ill., report: For John R. Adams, frame residence; to cost \$20,000.

Blue Island, Ill.—Architect C. H. Gottig, of Chicago, reports: For John Engelhard, frame hall building, 50 by 72 feet; cost \$7,000; H. Krueger, contractor.

Brenham, Texas.—Architect N. J. Clayton, of Galveston, Texas, reports: For Mrs. R. E. Graver and R. R. Kruger, two-story brick building, tin roof; cost \$4,000; projected.

Bucyrus, Ohio.—Architects Kendrick & Shrimpton, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., report: For Mrs. Hassinger and P. Osman, brick residence; cost \$5,700.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architect R. A. Bethune reports: Addition to Homeopathic Hospital, corner Twelfth and Maryland streets, to cost \$8,000; Charles Berrick, contractor. For David S. Bennett, brick stable, to cost \$4,000; Charles Berrick contractor.

Architect George J. Metzger reports: For John Keenan, three-story brick store, corner Niagara and Virginia streets, to cost \$12,000; Charles Berrick and Stephen Reimann, contractors. For John Mesmer, brick livery stable, to cost \$15,000; Rumrill & Rupp and Joseph Metz, contractors. For Jacob Dold, six-story brick pork-packing establishment; to cost \$30,000; Henry Schaefer and Stephen Reimann, contractors. For Louis Goetz, frame residence, to cost \$4,000; Jacob Hasselbeck, contractor.

Architect Edward A. Kent reports: For Charles E. Williams, frame residence, to cost \$3,000; Hoffmeyer & Goetz, contractors.

Architect H. J. Little reports: For J. J. McWilliams, brick residence, to cost \$25,000; Rumrill & Rupp, contractors. For H. L. Taylor, brick stable, to cost \$6,000; Rumrill & Rupp, contractors.

Architect Charles K. Percival reports: For George Dickman, frame residence, to cost \$5,000; Oliver A. Jenkins, contractor.

Architect W. W. Carlin reports: For Frank J. Abel, frame residence, to cost \$3,000; Louis Bieber, contractor. For Jabesh Harris, brick soap factory, to cost \$4,000; Rumrill & Rupp, contractors.

Architects Bayer & Paul report: For Mrs. P. McNorton, frame residence, to cost \$4,000.

Architects C. K. Porter & Son report: For William Illingworth, frame residence, to cost \$5,000; C. J. Close, contractor.

J. L. Telford reports: For C. H. Seymour, frame residence, to cost \$2,500; Oliver A. Jenkins, contractor.

Jacob Hasselbeck reports that he is building the following: For Conrad Klemm, frame store and dwelling, to cost \$2,500. For Robert Oehmig, brick store and dwelling, to cost \$2,500. For the Union Steamboat Company, freight shed, to cost \$12,000.

Bureau, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, Ill., reports: For the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., depot; cost \$2,000; contract not let.

Butte City, Mont.—Architect C. H. Gottig, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Samuel Word, pressed brick, granite and terra-cotta residence; to cost \$38,000.

Cadiz, O.—Architect Chas. P. Harrison, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports: For Harrison National Bank, two-story bank building, 44 by 36 feet, stone foundation and trimmings, ornamental brick cornice, granite entrance porch; cost \$12,000; under way; A. W. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, Pa., builder.

Carey, Ohio.—Architect F. K. Hewitt, of Tiffin, Ohio, reports: For Henry Fetter, three-story hotel and store building, 98 by 80 feet, brick, cutstone and terra-cotta, tin roof, steam heating, tile floor, electric bells, grates and wood mantels; cost \$24,000; under way; Brown & McGowan, builders.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Architect J. H. Carpenter, of Chicago, reports: For Dan O'Hara, six dwellings, 25 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000 each; projected.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Following is the amount of building done in this city during the year 1885: Stone store building, 1; cost \$75,000; brick and stone store buildings, 4; cost \$239,500; brick store buildings, 14; cost \$755,000; brick school buildings, 4; cost \$172,000; stone church, 1; cost \$50,000; brick churches, 6; cost \$127,000; brick hotel, 1; cost \$5,000; factory buildings, 12; cost \$220,000; stone residence, 1; cost \$35,000; brick residences, 10; cost \$50,000; frame residences, 254; cost \$268,000; total 308 buildings; cost \$1,217,000; total, 1884, 404,700. The following buildings are under way, or plans are being made: Brick stores, 4; cost \$100,000; brick hotel, 1; cost \$75,000; brick residences, 2; cost \$8,000; brick churches, 2; cost \$40,000; frame dwellings, 40; cost \$50,000.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Outlook is good. Plans have been prepared for a number of buildings, but capitalists seem inclined to wait until the labor question assumes a more settled form.

Architect Joseph Cochran reports: For Dr. A. M. Gerow, three-story double store building, 52 by 108 feet; cost \$15,000; drawings under way.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Prospects for a building boom look very good, to say the least. The following buildings seem to be assured facts: \$150,000, capital at Cheyenne; \$50,000, depot U. P. R'y. Co. at Cheyenne; \$50,000, hotel at Cheyenne; \$50,000, institute at Laramie City; \$30,000, insane asylum at Evanston. Plans and specifications for depot are here, and work is expected to begin shortly. There are many cheap dwellings and additions under way now, and prospects for Cheyenne this season look bright indeed.

Chicago, Ill.—The uncertainty which has existed for some time in regard to the outcome of the eight hour movement is about over, and while the probability still exists that several of the trades will ask that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, and that ten hours' pay will be asked before the end of the season, it is extremely probable that this demand for increased wages will not be made before present contracts are executed. The general feeling is that neither contractors or employees can afford a strike.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney reports: For Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., designing new office and fittings for their wholesale building on River street. Office fittings for Barrett & Kimball, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. Also for Bogue & Hoyt's new office in the Howland Block. Plans made for a block of two three-story and basement residences, 56 by 65 feet, on Ashland avenue, rock faced and cutstone front; cost \$20,000; contract not let. For Wm. Penn Nixon and Dr. O. W. Nixon, two three-story and basement cutstone front houses, at the junction of La Salle and Clark streets, opposite Lincoln Park; cost \$8,000 each.

Architects Treat & Foltz report: For E. E. Crepin, three-story and basement, Indiana pressed brick and stone and terra-cotta residence, 46 by 56 feet, on Woodlawn avenue, between 47th and 48th streets; cost \$22,000; Edmunds & Hay, carpenters; J. G. Dietz, mason; J. Furst & Son, cutstone; Martin Moylan, plumber; J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painters.

Architects Adler & Sullivan report: For Martin Ryerson, six-story and basement store building, 50 by 170 feet, on Adams street, between Franklin and Market streets; front to be of granite, iron and glass; cost \$90,000.

Architects Addison & Fiedler report: For Wm. E. Hinchliff, two two-story dwellings, 46 by 55 feet, at 502-504 Jackson street, Indiana pressed brick, stone trimmings; cost \$10,000; under way.

Architects Holabird & Roche report: A hall of natural science to be erected in connection with the Northwestern University at Evanston, brick and stone, extensive laboratories to be fitted up; cost \$40,000.

Architect H. M. Hansen reports: For A. Olsen, nine two-story and attic stone front dwellings, 170 by 75 feet at 137 to 175 Eugene street; cost \$60,000. Also, three two-story and attic dwellings on N. Wells street, same as above; cost \$16,000. For Adolph Holsen, three two-story and cellar dwellings on N. Franklin near Division street; cost \$15,000.

Architect Wm. Thomas reports: For Alex. Bell, two-story and attic dwelling at 3238 Wabash avenue, pressed brick, brownstone and terra-cotta, hardwood interior finish, all modern improvements; cost \$7,000; under way; Chas. Farr, contractor.

Architect H. S. Jaffray reports: For E. Pendleton, two-story and attic residence, 25 by 70 feet, on Calumet avenue near Thirty-third street, Bedford rock-faced stone front; cost \$10,000; under way. For Philo Allen, two-story Bedford rock-faced stone front residence, 23 by 56 feet, on Prairie avenue near Thirty-third street; cost \$6,000; under way. For Joseph Swart, three-story store and flats, 25 by 44 feet, on Ogden avenue near Jackson street, pressed brick front; cost \$7,000. For Geo. F. Harding, two additional stories to office building at 155 and 157 Washington street; cost \$8,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll reports: For A. C. Graham, two-story and cellar pressed brick residence, 20 by 50 feet, on Bowen avenue near Drexel boulevard; cost \$3,000; contract not let. For Chas. H. Smith, two-story and attic and cellar pressed brick residence, 24 by 46 feet, on Leavitt street near Congress; cost \$4,000; contract not let. For O. B. Mullen, three three-story brownstone front dwellings, 50 by 80 feet, on La Salle avenue near Division street; cost \$16,000.

Architect L. B. Dixon reports: Letting contracts for the Michigan avenue M. E. Church, to be erected on corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, of Fox Hill (Pa.) granite; cost \$80,000. For Baker Bros., four-story brick factory building, on Fifteenth street near State; cost about \$12,000; Alex. White, carpenter; Geo. Lehman & Son, masons. For G. L. Hamlin, three-story residence, to be built of rock-faced limestone, black slate roof, red slate for roof of bays; cost \$10,000; Jos. Philipson, carpenter; M. Kagan, mason.

Architects Bauer & Hill report: For Henry Gauler, three-story flats, on Lincoln avenue; cost \$8,000; contracts let; also, a \$60,000 panorama building at Kansas City, Mo., described in Kansas City News.

Architect J. H. Carpenter reports: For J. W. Thomas & Son, four three-story and basement flats, 75 by 76 feet, on South Sangamon street, Anderson pressed brick, with Marquette stone trimmings; cost \$25,000; under way. For Robert C. Butzow, three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet, Anderson pressed brick, Marquette stone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost \$8,000; contracted. For Mrs. J. H. Surbridge, pressed brick and stone residence, 25 by 50 feet, on Lake Park avenue; cost \$4,500; projected. For John B. Jeffrey, six-story office building 50 by 90 feet, on Third avenue, Anderson pressed brick; cost \$50,000; projected; also, additions to residence and stable for same, on South Park avenue. For Mr. Garrity, four brick residences 75 by 70 feet, on Centre avenue, three-story, cutstone fronts; cost \$16,500; projected.

Architect C. A. Weary reports: For R. M. Cameron, three-story and basement pressed brick and stone store and flats, 25 by 70 feet, at 241 South Halsted street; cost \$8,000. For J. L. Campbell, six two-story and cellar dwellings, 134 by 54 feet, on Warren avenue, pressed brick, galvanized iron trimmings; cost about \$30,000. For O. M. Wells, sixteen two-story and cellar dwellings, 335 by 66 feet, on Prairie avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, pressed brick and stone fronts; cost \$80,000; under way; C. W. Boyington, contractor. For James Dunn, two three-story stores and dwellings, 50 by 90 feet, on West Jackson street near Halsted, pressed brick fronts, stone, terra-cotta and galvanized iron trimmings; cost \$17,500; contract not let. For same, two three-story

and cellar flats, 46 by 65 feet, pressed brick and stone fronts; cost \$11,000; contract not let. For J. L. Campbell, six two-story and cellar dwellings, 120 by 50 feet, on West Congress street, pressed brick fronts; cost \$30,000. For same, four story stores and flats on corner of Harrison street and Campbell avenue, pressed brick and stone front; cost \$9,000; not let. For same, five two-story pressed brick and stone front dwellings, 21 by 36 feet, corner of Campbell and Racine avenues; cost \$18,000. For C. F. Holman, four brick cottages, 22 by 37 feet, on Kedzie avenue; cost \$6,400. For H. C. Owsley, two-story flats, 50 by 50 feet, corner of Hoyne avenue and West Adams street, Indiana pressed brick and Carbondale brownstone fronts; cost \$7,500.

Architect P. W. Reuhl reports: For P. Brennan, double three-story brick and stone store and flat building, 595-597 West Twelfth street; cost \$14,000; Conrad Kies & Son, contractors. For A. Geringer, two-story and basement and attic store and flats, 32 by 65 feet, pressed brick and stone, steam heat; cost \$9,000. For C. F. Woolly, double four-story and basement brick and stone store and hall building, 48 by 80 feet; cost \$20,000; contracts let. For G. Gegenworth, three-story store and flats, Twelfth street near Western avenue, pressed brick and stone trimmings; cost \$7,500. For M. Herchofer, three-story and basement store and flats, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, pressed brick and stone; cost \$8,000. For Mr. Hoffman, double stores and flats, 48 by 50 feet, on Centre avenue and Thirteenth place.

Architects Cole & Dahlgren report: For Mrs. Geo. Dingee, two-story frame dwelling with brick basement, 24 by 45 feet, on Paulina near Wilson street; cost \$3,000. For L. B. Wood, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 44 feet, on Paulina near Leland street; cost \$3,000. For F. A. Bishop, frame cottage, 24 by 41 feet, on Paulina near Leland street; cost \$2,000. For Hilpert & Chandler, frame cottage, 24 by 41 feet, on Leland street near Ravenswood avenue; cost \$2,000. For same, cottage, on Leland street near Ravenswood avenue; cost \$1,800. For Mr. Millberg, two-story cottage, 24 by 42 feet, on Ashland avenue near Sunnyside; cost \$2,500. For A. J. Bickman, cottage, on Paulina near Lawrence avenue; cost \$2,000.

Architect John H. Wagner reports: Preparing plans for alterations in the room occupied by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, in the Portland block; to cost \$20,000. The main entrance to the bank will be on Washington street. New counters will be put in and the room redecorated. The three-story store and flat building being erected at the corner of Madison and Curtis streets by Samuel Kirkwood, is rapidly nearing completion and the stores will be ready for May renting. The Meyer-Sniffen Co.'s Hellyer water-closets are used. P. Nacey is doing the plumbing.

Architects Ostling & Bourgeois report: For J. D. Everett, two-story stone front residence, 25 by 66 feet; cost \$8,000; under way; T. L. Whalen, carpenter; J. Lecroix & Co., masons.

Architect Geo. Beaumont reports: For Mrs. Barbe, two-story and basement brick and stone residence, 28 by 66 feet, on South Park avenue; cost \$8,000; contract not let.

Architect Thos. H. Harrison, of Richmond, Ind., reports: For Morrison & Plummer, pressed brick laboratory building, 85 by 68 feet, on Clybourn avenue; cost about \$5,000; under way.

Architect August Bessler reports: For Fred. Matt, three-story and attic store building, 26 by 66 feet, corner of May and 20th streets, Indiana pressed brick; cost \$7,000; under way. For Peter Steiner, three-story and attic building, 22 by 40 feet, at 104 Mather street, Indiana pressed brick; cost \$3,500; under way. For P. Gallagher, three-story building, 26 by 80 feet, at 381 W. Polk street, St. Louis pressed brick; cost \$8,500; under way. For Conrad Kolb, three-story flat building, 27 by 66 feet, on Green street, St. Louis pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$5,800; under way. For Mr. Nicholson, two-story and basement dwelling, 26 by 50 feet, on Humboldt boulevard, Anderson pressed brick; cost \$4,000; under way. For J. W. C. Nehf, two-story frame house, 22 by 68 feet, in Lake View; cost \$3,000; under way. Also three small cottages, to cost less than \$2,000 each; under way.

Architect P. W. Alexander reports: For Geo. Welterhead, three-story and basement pressed brick front store and flats, 46 by 56 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For John Nielsen, seven two-story and cellar dwellings, 35 by 22 feet; cost \$1,600 each; plans under way.

Architects McAfee & Lively report: For H. G. Brooks, on Warren avenue, near Robey street, remodeling cottage; cost \$2,500.

Architect L. G. Hallberg reports: For Geo. P. Braun, block of stores and flats, 100 by 75 feet, on corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue, pressed brick and stone fronts; cost \$35,000. For George Seaverns, twelve two-story and cellar dwellings, 160 by 35 feet; cost \$40,000; contract let. For A. L. Kraft, two-story store and flat, 23 by 90 feet, on North Clark street; cost \$5,000; contract let.

Architect J. W. Ackerman: For John Pierser, two-story and basement custome front residence, 25 by 76 feet, on Michigan avenue; cost \$12,000. Also a residence for Hugh Templeton, to be erected on the west side; plans made.

Architect S. M. Randolph reports: For H. C. Durand, four-story stores and flats, on northeast corner of Clark and Indiana streets, Indiana pressed brick, with terra-cotta, copper and gilded-iron trimmings; cost \$30,000.

Architect I. C. Zarbell reports: For S. A. Wheeler, two-story double residence, to be erected on Warren avenue, near Francisco street, pressed brick and stone fronts; cost \$6,000. For Benj. Sumner, four-story store and flats, on Van Buren near Paulina street, brick, with stone trimmings; cost \$12,000.

Architect Julius Speyer reports: For Gage, Sullivan & Co., double two-story store and flats, 50 by 100 feet, Chicago avenue, near Wells street, pressed brick and stone front; cost \$15,000. For Town of Lake, two-story and basement brick and stone school building, 70 by 80 feet, heated by steam; cost about \$25,000; contracts let; also, school house, 80 by 90 feet, brick stone trimmings, slate mansard roof; cost about \$40,000. Have made a contract with C. L. Jenks for four tenement buildings, in different localities on the South Side, at an aggregate of \$75,000, to be commenced May 1; plans under way. For Robinson & Vannetta, two-story and basement livery stable, 57 by 120 feet, on Thirty-ninth street, near Cottage Grove avenue; cost \$18,000. For Henry Kostens, four-story and basement store and flats, 27 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000. For Martin Adler, two-story and basement flats, cost \$5,000. For George Montgomery, two-story and basement flats on Winchester avenue near Adams street; cost \$7,000. For Falkner & Stern, four-story and basement store building, 50 by 90 feet, at 287 and 289 West Madison street, Marquette and Portage brownstone front, heated by steam, passenger and freight elevator; cost \$25,000. For himself, Mr. Speyer is erecting a brick and wood residence, 25 by 62 feet, on Burling street, near Fullerton avenue, heated by steam. For D. Ward, three-story and basement factory building, 50 by 160 feet, on Clinton street, near Adams. For M. Keller, two-story dwelling on Laflin street, near Spruce; cost \$6,000.

Architect John H. Warner reports: Residence for W. J. T. Brooks, to be erected on Congress street, near Centre avenue; cost \$12,000.

Architect Fred Ketterich reports: For W. H. Denhard, flat building to cost \$5,000, to be built at 1020 West Twelfth street.

Architect F. Baumann reports: For E. A. Matthiesen, two-story and attic and basement dwelling, 41 by 72 feet, on Dearborn avenue near Burton place, Trenton pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, copper bays and cornice, all modern improvements; cost \$40,000. For C. J. Barnes, three-story and cellar, pressed brick and brownstone, double store and flats, 48 by 56 feet, on Thirty-first street near Wabash avenue; cost \$10,000; bids all in.

Architect J. J. Donelan reports: For Hammill & Jordan, double store and flats, at 641 West Polk street; cost \$12,000.

Architect O. J. Pierce reports: For E. G. Dunn, one-story frame cottage, 22 by 48 feet, at 527 Burling street; cost \$2,000. For J. W. Van Berschoot, two-story and sub-cellar flat building, 24 by 60 feet, on Warren near California avenue, pressed brick and stone; cost \$5,000; W. H. Iliff, mason. For F. P. Owings, five-story store building, 42 by 150 feet, on Franklin street north of Jackson, brick, stone and iron construction; cost \$30,000; contracts being let.

Architect S. V. Shipman reports: For T. S. McClelland, three-story residence, at 417 Superior street; cost \$10,000.

Architects Wm. Striplingman & Co. report: For John Rueter, four-story flats, 40 by 100 feet, at 356-358 West Twelfth street, Anderson pressed brick front; cost \$20,000; Peter Kauff, carpenter; Conrad Kies & Son, masons. For Conrad Seipp, four-story and basement pressed brick warehouse, 80 by 140 feet, at 257 to 263 Franklin street; cost \$30,000; under way; John L. Dietz & Co., carpenters; Henry Appel, mason.

Architect A. Cudell reports: For P. Schoenhofen Brewing Co., three-story and basement building, 66 by 100 feet, at Eighteenth street and Steward avenue, pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta, fire-proof; cost \$65,000; Rossler and Winkler, masons.

Architect W. W. Clay reports: For H. Weigle, residence; to cost \$20,000; at north-east corner of Jackson and Laflin streets.

Architect H. F. Kley reports: For Mrs. Julia Farrart, stores and flats, at 304-306 South Halsted street; cost \$10,000.

Architect Fred. Alschlager reports: Three-story hall building, 50 by 125 feet, to be erected on Halsted street near Thirty-fifth, for C. O. Johnson, of 5,555 Wentworth avenue, pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta, heated by furnace; cost \$16,000.

Architect E. R. Krause reports: For R. H. Piratzky, three-story attic and basement store and flat building, to be erected on Blue Island avenue near Fourteenth street,

Anderson pressed brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, galvanized cornice; cost, \$25,000; mason contractors, Bodmer Bros.; carpenters, LeBeau Bros.; plumbers, Weber & Weppner; iron work, M. Benner.

Architects John Woolcott & Son: For C. A. David, three two-story dwellings, on Dayton street; cost \$10,000; contract let. For C. Schuarts, three-story and attic and basement flat building, on corner of Division and Wells streets; cost \$10,000. For Grace M. E. Church, three three-story dwellings, to be erected on corner of La Salle avenue and Locust street; cost \$15,000. For L. Willie, two three-story stores and flats, on North Clark street; cost \$11,000; Woolcott & Son, builders of all the above.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The rise in the Ohio river has reached within five feet of the height of the flood two years ago, but as it is receding, little danger is apprehended.

Architects Smith & Forbush report: For A. G. Clark, two-story, nine-room, frame residence, at Home City, slate roof, half shingle. For O. H. Tudor, Walnut Hills, two-story stock brick residence, twelve rooms, slate roof, pine finish. For Wm. Van Hart, Walnut Hills, two-story, nine-room frame residence, slate roof, half shingles, bath rooms, laundry, etc. For Wm. L. Finch, two-story, ten-room frame residence, slate roof, ordinary plumbing. For G. W. McDermott, two-story, ten-room frame residence, slate roof, ordinary plumbing. For J. M. Brunswich, remodeling warerooms and additional story to store, and new stairs. For Wm. Merrill Chemical Co., remodeling factory, two additional stories, fireproof. For Geo. Merrill, frame stable, 25 by 30 feet, all modern improvements. For N. D. Wildman, ten-room frame residence, slate roof, ordinary plumbing.

Architects Rumbaugh & Schureman report: For L. C. Black, fourteen-room stock brick residence, red stone trimmings, slate roof, hardwood finish; cost \$12,000. For A. W. McCormick, twelve-room brick residence, Bedford stone trimmings, slate roof, natural wood finish; cost \$7,000. Addition of sixty rooms to Dennison Hotel, six stories; cost \$20,000. This provides for a grand large entrance, with wood fireplace, etc., in the lobby. First Baptist Church, Bedford stone, Ashlar front and sides, slate roof. There are many more features which will be described, and may be illustrated in a future edition of this journal. For city, 13th District school house, two stories, twelve rooms; cost \$42,000. For city, 22d District school house, two stories, twelve rooms; cost \$36,000.

Architects Des Jardins & Hayward report: For J. F. Anderson, three and one-half story brick flat building, 90 by 80 feet; cost \$25,000. For C. W. Brennan, nine-room frame house, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$6,000. For J. H. Law, twelve-room brick house, 50 by 70 feet; cost \$13,000. For Benj. W. Putnam, twelve-room brick and stone residence, 40 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000. For J. F. Anderson, fine stone residence, 50 by 75 feet; cost \$35,000. For August Bepler, row of brick houses, 90 by 50 feet; cost \$12,000. Also considerable work outside the city.

Architect Gustav W. Drach reports: For W. F. Kallmeyer, two-story, nine-room brick residence, slate roof, pine finish; cost \$9,000. For John Grossins, two-story, seven room frame and shingle residence, slate roof, pine finish, cost \$4,000. For John Schwab, two-story, six-room, frame dwelling, slate roof, pine finish; cost \$3,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Outlook good, with a fair amount of work already started. Architect Chas. E. Cole reports: For E. J. Leighton, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 45 feet; cost \$5,000; completed; James Kennedy, builder. For S. L. Hodges, two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 60 feet; cost \$4,500; completed; Chas. Case, builder. For A. W. Strong, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 55 feet; cost \$4,500; completed; Chas. Case, builder. For Mrs. W. E. Ransom, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$1,800; completed; Chas. Case, builder. For N. A. Buell, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 55 feet; cost \$2,500; completed; Wright & Newman, builders. For Geo. H. Reid, two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 62 feet, slate roof; cost \$4,500; completed; Latimer & Moore, builders. For Chas. H. Richards, two-story frame dwelling, 29 by 55 feet; cost \$2,000; completed; Wright & Newman, builders. For Wm. H. King, two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost \$2,500; completed; Henry Banks, builder. For A. W. French, two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800; completed; Wright & Newman, builders. For D. Russ, two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 60 feet; cost \$4,500; completed; W. A. S. Kelley, builder. For S. Mather, two-story brick block, 127 by 60 feet, six houses; cost \$25,000; completed; S. C. Brooks & Co., builders. For C. W. Chamberlain, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 65 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For A. W. French, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,000; projected. For T. H. White, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost \$2,000; projected. For Mrs. C. E. Cole, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 47 feet, slate roof; cost \$2,500; under way; Wright & Newman, builders.

Cuero, Texas.—Architect N. J. Clayton, of Galveston, Texas, reports: For Rev. Father Joseph Ferra, brick church building, Romanesque style; cost \$5,000; under way.

Dallas, Texas.—It is very dull at present on account of the labor troubles. New railroads are being built, and it is expected a number of good buildings will be erected later in the season.

Architect S. Nelson reports: For J. B. Simpson, two-story brick building, 35 by 60 feet, stone front; cost \$4,200; under way; S. Nelson, builder.

Davenport, Iowa.—General outlook is fair.

Architect J. W. Ross reports: For Mrs. C. Carroll, three-story frame dwelling; cost \$4,000; under way. For H. Boulcher, story and a half dwelling; cost \$2,000; under way.

Davenport, Iowa.—Architect C. H. Gottig, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Davenport Glucose Manufacturing Co., stone and corrugated-iron elevator, with capacity of 100,000 bushels; cost \$20,000.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Several "schemes" are being discussed by local parties, many of which will no doubt be abandoned. The prospect is very fair for the coming season.

Architect W. F. Hackney reports: For Nourse & Kaufman, business block, 44 by 132 feet; cost \$35,000; projected. For State Agricultural Society, fair ground buildings; cost from \$50,000 to \$80,000; projected. For State University, chemical building, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$30,000; projected. For G. W. Marquardt, residence, 51 by 73 feet; cost \$25,000; projected. For John Miller, double tenement, 40 by 52 feet; cost \$8,000; contracted. For D. F. Wilter, residence, 32 by 43 feet; cost \$5,000. About \$100,000 will be expended on the Iowa state capitol building this year. The work will consist of finishing the basement rooms, mural decorations, putting up outside steps, painting up the building, etc.

Detroit, Mich.—Present condition is excellent and the outlook is that this will be a heavy building season.

Architects Mason & Rice were the successful gentlemen in the competition for the Y. M. C. A. building. They presented a fine building (Norman in style), to cost \$50,000. The design was for brick, but it has been decided to build it of stone. As this and other material changes are being perfected a full description will be more perfect later.

Architect R. T. Brooks reports: For Frank McGaugh, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 24 by 68 feet; cost \$4,500. Thomas Sherck & Co., builders.

Architect A. E. French reports: For Mrs. P. McGinnis, double three-story brick and stone dwelling, 50 by 80 feet, slate and gravel roof; cost \$6,000; Patrick Dun, builder.

Architect W. G. Malcomson reports: T. A. Parker, six-story brick, stone and iron furniture warehouse, 60 by 100 feet, tin roof; cost \$30,000; A. Chapaton, Jr., builder.

Architects Hess & Kaseman report: For A. Germer, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 22 by 43 feet, gravel roof; cost \$3,500; Spitzley Bros., builders.

Architect H. Englebert reports: For Chas. Turner, two-story brick and stone store and hall, 47 by 81 feet; cost \$5,000.

Mr. F. Newmann is building for himself a two-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 56 feet; cost \$3,400.

Mr. Thomas Dudley is erecting a two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 64 feet; cost \$4,000; A. Beaton & Co., builders.

Mr. D. H. Osgood is building for himself two two-story frame dwellings, each 26 by 51 feet; cost \$3,900.

Mr. Jeremiah Connor is erecting five one-story frame cottages.

Mr. J. H. Farrell, two-story brick block of five stores, 90 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; A. Beaton & Co., builders.

Mr. Chas. Turner is erecting a two-story brick and stone store and hall building, 47 by 81 feet; cost \$5,000.

Permits were issued during February for new buildings, to cost \$156,535. For alterations, etc., cost \$8,100. Total amount, \$164,635.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Architect F. D. Hyde reports: For Board of Education, two-story, four-room addition to brick school house, 36 by 58 feet; cost \$2,000; plans under way. For Waller & Coates, two-story brick double tenement, 40 by 48 feet; cost \$4,000; plans under way. For Consolidated Tank Line Co., two-story brick office and warehouse, 40 by 50 feet; also piers for three 1,000-barrel iron tanks and brick engine house, 15 by 20 feet; plans under way; cost not estimated.

Englewood, Ill.—Architect W. L. Carroll, of Chicago, reports: For L. H. Fluke, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 48 feet; cost \$2,500. For C. H. Crane, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,500.

Eldon, Iowa.—Architect Edward Clark, of Ottumwa, Iowa, reports: For W. G. Crow, two-story and basement store and office building, 24 by 80 feet; brick, with white brick, cut stone and galvanized iron trimmings; cost \$3,200; under way.

Evanston, Ill.—Architects Edbrooke & Burnham, of Chicago, report: For J. C. Connor, two-story pressed brick and stone store and flat building, 56 by 116 feet; cost \$22,000.

Fargo, Dak.—The *Argus* office was burned March 26. Loss \$30,000. Insurance \$8,000.

Frankfort, Ind.—Present condition is not very good, nor is the outlook encouraging. Architect J. N. Hammond reports two frame cottages under way, to cost \$1,800 and \$2,500.

Fremont, Ohio.—Present outlook for building in this vicinity is not very flattering, still hopes of improvement are entertained.

Architect J. C. Johnson reports: For Erie county, County Infirmary building, 152 by 74 feet; cost \$30,000; contracts let March 30. For Catholic society, St. Joseph's Church, 162 by 80 feet; cost \$20,000; ready for inside finish.

ft. Wayne, Ind.—Architects Kendrick & Shrimpton report: For S. A. Burrows, frame dwelling; cost \$3,000. For B. R. Nall, brick dwelling; cost \$4,500. For L. Fox, store building; cost \$13,000. Catholic Orphan Asylum; cost \$25,000.

Architect H. W. Watson reports: For Wm. Sander, two-story double brick dwelling, 50 by 60 feet, slate roof; cost, about \$4,500. For A. Racine, double brick dwelling, 40 by 55 feet; cost, about \$3,000.

Galesburg, Ill.—Architects Edbrooke & Burnham, of Chicago, report: For the Fraternity Hall Association, three-story store, office and hall building, 66 by 100 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta; cost \$30,000.

Galveston, Tex.—Present condition and outlook for building is fair.

Architect N. J. Clayton reports: For Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry., car, machine and work shops, one-story, with lantern light, corrugated iron roof; cost \$35,000; projected. For J. Cohen, two-story frame dwelling, tin roof; cost \$4,000; projected. For L. Blocks, two-story frame dwelling, tin roof; cost \$8,500; projected. For Col. W. H. Sinclair, two-story frame residence, slate roof; cost \$8,000; projected. For Col. W. B. Denson, two-story residence, slate roof; cost \$7,000; projected. For L. Meyers, one-story frame cottage, slate roof; cost \$4,500; projected.

Genesee, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, Ill., reports: For A. O'Brien, cottage; cost \$2,000; under way.

Grubb, Kan.—Architects Wm. S. Eames and Thos. C. Young, of St. Louis, Mo., report: frame farm house to cost \$5,000; projected.

Hannibal, Mo.—The present condition as well as the outlook is rather gloomy, the discontent among laborers having intimidated capitalists somewhat.

Architect Jas. Oliver Hogg reports: For city of Hannibal, eight-room school house, 48 by 38 feet; cost \$10,000; under contract; Hogg & Sons builders. For W. D. Anderson, two-story double store, 40 by 62 feet; cost \$4,000; under contract; Hogg & Sons builders. For Sibel & Reddick, two-story double store, 50 by 62 feet; cost \$7,000; under contract; Chas. Hobb, builder. For Mrs. Rendline, two-story dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; cost \$3,500; projected. For Mr. Jacoby, two-story store building, 20 by 60 feet; cost \$2,500; projected. For James Hayward, two-story dwelling, 30 by 36 feet; cost \$4,000; projected. For Mr. Bethan, two-story dwelling, 30 by 36 feet; cost \$1,200. For the city, one-story electric light building, 40 by 70 feet; cost \$2,000. For Annheiser & Busch Brewing Co., two-story refrigerator building; cost \$4,000; projected. For Mr. Holt, two-story store, 20 by 60 feet; cost \$2,000; under way.

Hastings, Neb.—Prospects at present very promising for building in the central part of the state.

Architect C. C. Rittenhouse reports: For F. Johnson, First National Bank, two-story and basement brick store and bank building, 50 by 94 feet; cost \$16,000; contracted; Roberts & Hammon builders. For Wm. Kerr and others, three-story stone building, 47 by 90 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; Scales & Clark, builders. For Samuel Alexander, three-story store building, 22 by 90 feet; cost \$5,000; J. E. Ellis, builder. For Carson Hamott, two-story frame dwelling, 36 by 48 feet; cost \$3,000; contract not let. For J. J. Judson, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 50 feet; cost \$2,500; contract not let. For Chas. K. Lawson, two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 50 feet; cost \$4,500; contract not let. For W. H. Lanning, two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 52 feet; cost \$7,000; under way; work done by the day. For James B. Hartwell, two-story frame residence, 52 by 60 feet; cost \$19,000; under way; work done by the day. For A. W. Cox, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000; M. Judd, builder. For Masonic Fraternity, three-story brick hall, 66 by 100 feet; cost \$23,000; plans in preparation; also several smaller buildings.

Hillsboro, O.—The outlook is not encouraging, but is better than at this time last year. Considerable country work is expected.

Architect Joseph H. Ott reports: For E. L. Ferris, two-story frame; cost \$6,000; projected; Kremer & Hartman, of Columbus, builders. Mr. Ott also reports a number of smaller buildings, ranging in cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Architect J. H. Carpenter, of Chicago, reports: For H. Warner and others, a sixty-room frame hotel; cost \$10,000; projected.

Huntington, Ind.—Architects E. O. Fallis & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, report: For Montgomery county, brick and stone court house; cost \$40,000; projected.

Huron, O.—Architect J. C. Johnson, of Fremont, O., reports: school house, 76 by 81 feet; cost \$18,000; under way; W. H. Campfield builder.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Outlook for building is fair.

Architect A. B. Howatt reports: For T. F. Leidigh, two-story stone building, 25 by 120 feet; cost \$8,000; Fraser & Co., masons; Fairchild & Cathcart, carpenters. For W. L. Woodnutt, two-story frame, 32 by 48 feet; cost \$4,500; under way. For S. Bigger, two-story brick, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$4,300; not yet commenced. For Fred. Ryde, two-story brick, stone front, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$3,000; not yet commenced. For S. H. Sidlinger, two-story brick, stone fronts, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$6,500; not yet commenced.

Hyde Park, Ill.—Architect S. M. Randolph, Chicago, reports: two-story dwelling, Anderson pressed brick, with stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, heated by furnace; cost \$4,000; contract not let.

Architect Edbrooke & Burnham report: For Wm. M. Craig, of C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co., three two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 36-6 feet; cost \$7,500.

Architect W. H. Adams, of Chicago, has planned a dwelling for A. E. Bingham, to cost \$11,000; also for H. M. Barnard, two residences on South Park avenue, to cost \$10,000.

Architect Geo. Beaumont, of Chicago, reports: For A. H. Lawden, two residences, to be erected on Lake avenue, near 43d street; cost \$11,000.

Hyman, Dak.—Architect Ernest Baillie, of East Pierre, Dak., has been selected as architect of Hyde County Court House, to be erected here. Mr. Baillie also reports a three-story and basement hotel building, 72 by 72 feet.

Independence, Kan.—Architects E. O. Fallis & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, report: Three-room school house; cost \$7,000; under way; W. Hooker builder.

Ionia, Mich.—Architect O. Waterbury, reports: For Osmond Tower, three-story brick block, 82 by 90 feet; cost \$20,000; projected. For John H. Walsh, frame dwelling; cost \$2,800; projected; Claire Allen, builder. For A. S. Wright, improvements in residence; cost \$1,500; projected. Several building projects are spoken of, but not definitely; among these is a three-story brick and stone block.

Joliet, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, reports: For Geo. L. Vance, three-story and basement store building, 58 by 66 feet, Anderson pressed brick and stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, plate glass, elevator, etc.; cost \$8,000; contract not let. For Robert Walsh, remodeling frame residence, colored glass, etc.; cost \$2,500; contract not let.

Kansas City, Mo.—Present condition and outlook not as good as was expected. Dullness of the building trade is largely due to strikes and real estate speculation.

Architects Knox & Guinotte, report: For S. T. Smith, double three-story building, 48 by 70 feet, slate mansard roof; cost \$12,000. For same, two single three-story buildings, 24 by 70 feet; cost \$6,000 each; under way; work done by the day. For W. B. Teasdale, two-story brick, 42 by 75 feet, slate roof; cost \$6,000; under way; F. M.

Sharp, builder. For Thomas Ridge, two-story brick, 45 by 60 feet, slate roof; cost \$7,500; under way; T. O. Combs, builder. For S. Z. Schulte, five-story stone front business block, 50 by 110 feet, cost \$60,000; under way; James Guyman, builder. For Martin Birmingham, two-story and basement brick residence, 23 by 42 feet; cost \$3,500; under way; work done by the day. For J. K. Stark, double two-story brick and terra-cotta building, 48 by 70 feet; cost \$16,000; projected. For G. M. D. Knox, two-story brick with stone trimmings, 33 by 52 feet; cost \$5,000; projected.

Architect H. Probst, reports: For S. D. Mills, two-story brick dwelling, 31 by 35 feet; cost \$3,500; under way; S. H. Beresford, builder.

Architects Bauer & Hill, of Chicago, report: For Broadway Panorama Co., pressed brick panorama building to cost \$60,000; the important feature of the building will be the construction of the roof which will be entirely new, making trusses 128 feet span without any center support; building will be located on the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, a spacious entrance, elegantly fitted, will be at the south end of the building, midway between Eighth and Ninth streets, and not on the corner as is usual with this class of buildings; September 1, is the date set for opening; the building is now under way, under the supervision of Architect A. Van Brunt, of this city; the painting to be exhibited is the Battle of Chattanooga, now being executed by Prof. Bracht, of Berlin.

Architect H. Probst reports: For A. K. Meyer, two-story and basement and attic residence, 50 by 60 feet; first story, St. Louis pressed brick; second story, slate; gables red (Akron, Ohio) tiles; brick work will have terra-cotta trimmings; brick terrace and carriage porch; cost \$22,000; under way; H. Schultz & Son, contractors for foundations; Eysell & Crosby, carpenter work.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—Architect D. P. Clark, of West Bay City, Mich., reports: For Edward Maginness, two-story brick-veneered house, 32 by 53 feet; cost \$3,000; under way; S. Stringer, builder.

Architect F. B. Hamilton reports: For English Bros., five-story and basement brick building, 48 by 108 feet, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$22,000; plans nearly completed. For A. Altman, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 45 feet; cost \$4,000; also alterations, to cost \$500; under way. For Ashgrove Lime Association, one-story frame warehouse, 38 by 100 feet; cost \$1,800; plans made.

Architect Geo. Carman reports: For C. McBride, five-story brick building, tin roof; cost \$4,500; under way. For V. B. Buck, three-story brick building; cost \$30,000; under way. For Mathew Butler, three-story brick building, slate roof; cost \$8,000. For J. W. German, two-story brick dwelling, slate roof; cost \$7,000; under way.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The floods have interrupted building in this section to a great extent.

Architects Adams Bros. report: For D. B. Loreman & Co., on the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, three-story and basement building, containing five stores; basement and foundation walls limestone; superstructure brick, with terra-cotta and stone trimmings, tin roof, 60 by 243 feet, fronts on three streets, total frontage 363 feet; cost \$50,000; basement and first story up; D. J. Chandler, builder. For S. M. Winchester, corner of Market and Seventh streets, four-story and basement building, four stores and bank; basement exterior walls and foundation limestone, superstructure brick with terra-cotta and marble trimmings, tin and slate roof, 110 by 200 feet, fronts on three streets, total frontage 420 feet; cost estimated at \$100,000; excavations being made; other contracts not yet awarded. For J. W. Adams, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, three-story and basement, eight stores; basement and foundation walls limestone, superstructure, main front stone, other fronts brick with stone trimmings, tin roof, 100 by 220 feet, fronts on three streets, total frontage 420 feet; cost \$45,000; roof on; W. S. Adams, builder. For the trustees of the M. E. Church, block of two stores with apartments above, three stories high, 35-6 by 65 feet, near corner of Cherry street and Georgia avenue, foundations limestone, superstructure brick with stone trimmings; cost \$6,000; under way; H. C. Jackson, builder. For I. H. Boughton, ten-room frame dwelling; cost \$3,000; projected. For Willingham & Son, frame dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way; J. R. Taylor, builder.

Kenwood, Ill.—Architect J. H. Carpenter, of Chicago, reports: For Mrs. A. Shattuck, frame residence, 28 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000.

Lake Forrest, Ill.—Architects Cobb & Frost, of Chicago, report: For Presbyterian Society, stone church building, timber and slate roof, finished in hardwood. The building will be rural in style and have a seating capacity of about 600; cost \$10,000.

Lake View, Ill.—Architects Treat & Foltz, of Chicago, report: Frame store and hall building, 40 by 70 feet, on Clark street near Addison avenue depot; cost \$6,000; J. Rancke, carpenter; J. G. Dietz, mason.

Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, reports: Plans for four, pressed brick, stone and wood dwellings: it is said they will be among the handsomest suburban houses; the owners are J. B. Waller, Jr., R. A. Miller, H. J. Peet and H. A. Knott; cost not estimated.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, reports: For Roswell King, two and one-half-story frame residence; cost \$6,000.

Architect F. Baumann, of Chicago, reports: For Town of Lake View, two-story brick, stone and terra-cotta engine house and police station, 152 by 80 feet, Anderson pressed brick, heated by steam; cost \$15,000; contracts let.

Lancaster, Mo.—Architects Allen & Coxhead, of Streator, Ill., report: For city of Lancaster, two-story brick school house, 70 by 65 feet, stone trimmings, six room; cost \$7,500; contract not let.

Lansing, Mich.—Architect I. Gillett, reports: For Thomas Sawyer, two-story brick store building, 23 by 70 feet; cost \$3,000; not contracted.

Laramie, Wyo.—Present season good; outlook better for the coming season. A Territorial University building bill has just passed the legislature. The building will be erected here this summer at a cost of \$50,000.

W. A. McKenzie, builder, reports: For J. H. Symons, two-story brick office, 24 by 24 feet; cost \$4,100; Gittings & Lemmattess, builders. For U. P. R. Co., one-story frame building, 30 by 100 feet; cost \$5,000; under way; U. P. R. Co., builders. Also, five frame houses; under way; cost about \$1,000 each.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Business outlook is good, and the real estate market shows considerable activity.

Architects Wells & Phelps, report: For Dr. Robert L. Wood, two-story frame dwelling, 37 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500; under way; J. H. Coldren, builder. For Judge Stillings forty-foot addition and handsome front to residence; under way; Henry O'Neal, builder. For J. M. Lee, two-story, eight-room frame dwelling; under way. For W. H. Farrell, Sr., four-story brick store and flats; projected; cost not estimated. For J. H. Brandon, two-story store and flat, 24 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800; under way; Wilcott & Stier, builders. For Mr. Davis, two-story brick store, 38 by 65 feet; cost \$5,000; projected. For J. H. Jeorger, ten-room dwelling, 42 by 65 feet; cost \$5,000; projected; also, considerable smaller work. These gentlemen also have charge of the work on the U. S. government building, to cost \$150,000, now under way, and report the concrete foundation already in.

Lincoln, Ill.—The season is very backward, little work being done now; many men in the building trade are idle.

Architect W. Hunter reports a number of small buildings, ranging in cost from \$900 to \$1,500.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect Fred. J. H. Rickon reports: Since my last I can report the following: For A. L. Schader, two brick stores, between Seventh and Eighth, on Main street; to cost \$6,000. For Fletcher & Hoize, remodeling Grand Opera House and changing it into a three-story building, to be used as a dry goods establishment. For Chas. Kramer, frame residence, at Twentieth and Scott streets; estimated cost \$3,000. For G. P. C. Rumbough, frame residence, at Markham and Gaines streets; cost about \$3,000. For Jno. B. Bond, brick store, at Markham and State streets; cost \$3,000. All the above are under way.

Plans are ready for a residence, to cost \$6,500, for Geo. B. Tilles, at Fort Smith, Ark. There is also a plan competition open for a \$50,000 building for the Berlin schools at Fort Smith, but no decision has been arrived at yet.

Lockport, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, Ill., reports: For C. F. Draw, dwelling; cost \$2,500; contract not let. For W. S. Meyers, three frame dwellings; cost \$2,500 each; contract for stone work let.

Louisville, Ky.—Outlook is only fair. It is dull at present. All classes of mechanics are inclined to hold their labor at higher rates, and are forming local unions to aid in their demands. This will cut down the building to a considerable extent if persisted in.

Architect Mason Maury reports: For Mrs. Fanny Speed, a fire-proof office building, 48 by 103 feet, 46 offices, to be built of brick, stone, terra-cotta and iron; cost \$70,000; taking bids. For W. S. Mathews, stone and brick dwelling, 44 by 66 feet; cost \$2,000; under way. For H. L. Stone, brick dwelling, 30 by 60 feet; cost \$8,100; under way;

Jno. Greiner & Bros., builders. For Dr. B. O. Boyle, brick dwelling, 23 by 58 feet; cost \$4,500; under way. For J. N. Struck & Bro., builders. For Russell Houston, brick and stone dwelling, 38 by 64 feet; cost \$18,000; under way. For K. W. Smith, brick and stone dwelling, 37 by 56 feet; cost \$16,000; under way. For C. P. Moorman, brick dwelling, 40 by 26 feet; cost \$4,500; taking bids. For J. M. Bocker, brick and terra-cotta dwelling, 32 by 52 feet; cost \$8,200; taking bids. For W. M. Mundy, brick and terra-cotta dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$7,500; taking bids. For Geo. Merz, brick and stone dwelling, 40 by 53 feet; cost \$9,000; drawings under way.

Macon, Ga.—Present condition and outlook for building is good. Architect A. Blair reports: For Robert H. Plant, office building, 36 by 50 feet; cost \$7,500; under way. For R. C. Wilders' Sons, builders. For Mrs. F. M. Palmer, two-story frame dwelling, 47 by 60 feet; cost \$3,500; plans in preparation. For Dr. C. H. Hull, two-story and basement brick and frame residence, 49 by 72 feet; cost \$6,000; plans in preparation. For R. L. Berner, two-story frame, 39 by 37 feet; cost \$2,500; plans in preparation. For Robert Coleman, two-story frame, 39 by 37 feet; cost \$2,000; plans in preparation.

Mason, Mich.—Architect D. P. Clark, of West Bay City, Mich., reports: For H. W. Williams, two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 60 feet; cost \$4,000; plans just completed.

Mankato, Minn.—Building outlook is good. The plans of Architects Haley & Allen, of Minneapolis, Minn., for the Blue Earth County Court House, were adopted. It will be two stories and basement high, 80 by 100 feet, to be built of stone, with tin and slate roof. Bids to be called for after May 4. The foundations are to be put in this year. Architect Geo. Pass reports: For Baptist Society, brick and stone church building, 50 by 100 feet; cost about \$12,000; projected. For Geo. Pass, three-story brick and stone office building, Bodine road; cost \$3,500; under way. O. R. Mather, contractor for brick and stone work.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Architect W. A. Hawley reports: For W. A. Wass, a two-story brick and stone residence, redwood roof, 34 by 46 feet; cost \$3,500; foundations in. For Attorney Smith, remodeling two-story frame residence, 31 by 43 feet; at cost of \$2,000. This work was mentioned in our March regular and intermediate issues erroneously credited to Architect F. M. Ellis.

Median, Ohio.—Architect D. P. Clark, of West Bay City, Mich., reports: For Willis H. Abbro, two-story frame dwelling, 35 by 56 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,500; plans on the boards.

Millersburg, Ohio.—Architect H. W. Matson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., reports: For B. S. Young, two-story brick residence, 33 by 60 feet; cost, about \$4,000.

Minden, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, Neb., reports: For Rogers & Chapin, two-story and basement brick bank building, 22 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000; contracted.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects generally report business picking up, but are not prepared to make their more important engagements public yet.

Architect W. A. Hunt reports: For the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., three stations on the "Short Line," between St. Paul and Minneapolis; cost \$2,500 each; also three to cost \$1,600 each. For T. W. Kelly, granite monument, to be erected in Jesser-land Cemetery, Sibley Co., Minn.; cost \$2,000. For J. H. Weider, residence, to cost \$6,500.

Mobile, Ala.—Outlook for building is good. Architect James H. Hutchinson, reports: For S. G. Stone, one-story frame cottage; cost \$2,000; projected. For A. Philippi, two-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet, slate roof; cost \$2,500. For P. W. Walsh, one-story frame cottage; cost \$1,500. M. Smith, builder. For Spring Hill College, repairs, etc.; cost \$3,000; under way. For Mrs. G. Turner, repairs, etc.; cost \$2,000; projected.

Moline, Ill.—Architect J. W. Ross, of Davenport, Iowa, reports: Two two-story brick school buildings; cost \$15,000 each; plans under way. Architect James H. Hutchinson reports: Several small buildings ranging from \$800 to \$2,700 in cost.

New Corporations.—The Chicago Ventilating Company: capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, William W. Baldwin, Jr., Richard Henry Towne and Jesse J. Simpson. The Standard Brick Company, at Chicago: capital \$100,000; incorporators, Joseph T. Torrence, Dwight F. Cameron and Horatio F. Williston.

New Iberia, La.—Architect N. J. Clayton, of Galveston, Texas, reports: For Rev. Father Jacques, brick church in the thirteenth century Gothic style; cost \$20,000; projected.

Norfolk, Va.—Outlook fair, but will be very gloomy unless the labor troubles are settled very soon. At present things in general are in a very unsettled condition.

Architect Geo. C. Moser reports: For S. A. Stevens, four-story building, 50 by 50 feet, for stores, offices and flats, to be built of brick, terra-cotta, marble and Potomac stone; cost \$11,684; contract let. C. R. Parlett, builder. For R. W. Webb, frame cottage, 22 by 40 feet; cost about \$1,500; Richard Wilkins, builder. For Geo. Tait, three-story store and office building, 36 by 96 feet; cost \$7,221; Keeling & Fletcher, builders. For Geo. H. and Wm. H. Wales, double residence, 42 by 90 feet; cost \$7,000; A. E. Murray. For Chas. Myers, residence, 30 by 80 feet; cost \$6,000; C. R. Parlett, builder.

North Springfield, Mo.—Building outlook is very good. Architects Abbott & Hobenchild, report: For Springfield, Mo., School Board, brick school building, 56 by 74 feet, limestone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, slate roof, modern style, heated by the Ruttan system, all modern improvements; cost \$8,000; contract not let.

Omaha, Neb.—Building outlook somewhat gloomy owing to the unsettled labor question, contractors are willing to bind themselves to almost anything, and owners seem afraid to venture.

Architect Sidney Smith reports: For John Ledevich, three-story and basement brick stores and flats, 66 by 80 feet; cost \$18,000; under way. John Swiss, builder. For H. W. Cremer, three-story and basement stores and flats, 60 by 66 feet; cost \$16,000; under way. For Burr & Wilson, five-story and basement, brick and stone hotel and store building, 88 by 140 feet; cost \$65,000; projected. For Baptist Congregation, brick and stone church, 96 by 106 feet, slate roof; cost \$28,000; projected. For C. W. Pearce, brick residence, 36 by 56 feet; cost \$6,000; contracts let. For Presbyterian Society, brick and frame church building, 56 by 90 feet; cost \$6,500; under way. For West Side Building Association, twelve two-story and basement dwellings, 26 by 40 feet, average cost \$2,500.

Owatonna, Minn.—The contractors for building the state school buildings are on the grounds with their men. The contract has been let for the erection of the ladies' hall, to cost \$25,000, donated by Hon. G. Pillsbury to the Minnesota academy, to be furnished by the Baptist churches of the state. The contract for building the large packing-house was also let on Saturday. This house is to have all the latest appliances, the president having visited the packing-houses of Chicago and Kansas City during the winter, and, being a practical packer, he will get the best that money can secure. It is also proposed to build a starch factory near a water-power on Straight river.

Peoria, Ill.—Architects Allen & Coxhead, of Streator, Ill., report: For M. E. Society, frame church building, 57 by 115 feet; cost \$10,000; contract not let.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Building, as well as general business, outlook is good. Architect J. M. Creighton reports: For Dr. Goodrich, one-story brick store building, 100 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000; under way. B. Cox, builder. For W. H. Reid, two-story brick store building, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$11,000; under way. Chas. Foster, builder. For W. Rimm, builder, one-story frame; cost \$800. For B. Goodrich, one-story brick residence, 21 by 45 feet; cost \$6,000; under way. day work. For S. D. Lount, one-story brick factory building, 35 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000; projected. For S. E. Patton, one-story frame, 28 by 35 feet; cost \$3,000; under way. For Arizona Territory, three-story brick insane asylum, 300 by 600 feet; cost \$75,000; under way. For same, two-story brick Normal school building, 85 by 65 feet; cost \$11,000; under way. Patton & Creighton builders.

Pierre, Dak.—Architect Ernest Baillie, reports: An Episcopal church building to cost \$6,000.

Ravenswood, Ill.—Architects Cole & Dahlgren, of Chicago, report: For School Board, one-story and basement brick and stone school building, 90 by 68 feet; cost \$12,000; contract let.

Richmond, Ind.—Work on the eastern insane asylum is being rapidly pushed; the buildings will be completed by January 1, 1887; E. H. Ketchum, of Indianapolis, architect; W. S. Kaufman, superintendent.

Architect W. S. Kaufman, reports: For R. H. Shoemaker, two-story and attic brick residence, 52 by 74 feet, stone trimmings; cost \$20,000; drawings just completed.

Richmond, Va.—Architect B. J. Black, reports: For Little Sisters of the Poor, chapel with basement and main floor, brick with stone and iron trimmings, 30 by 82 feet; the building will be purely Grecian in style; cost \$7,000; under way. F. Sitterding, builder. For Dr. R. G. Crouch, three-story brick dwelling, 32-6 by 97 feet, brown-stone trimmings; cost \$12,000; under way. Bell & Bowles, builders. For Col. John Murphy, three-story and mansard building, 39 by 60 feet, brick, iron, stone and terra-cotta, cathedral glass windows, etc.; cost \$18,000; Frederick Weltz, builder.

Ronoke City, Va.—Architect J. E. Tinsley, of Staunton, Va., reports: For Dr. J. A. Gale, two-story residence, ornamental brick, galvanized iron trimmings, slate roof, seven rooms; cost \$5,500; under way. H. F. Henderson, carpenter; Jas. Eastman, mason. For Dr. A. B. Koerner, two-story seven-room, brick residence; estimated cost \$4,000; plans in preparation.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—Architect J. W. Ross, of Davenport, Iowa, reports: For O. C. Smith, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000; under way.

San Antonio, Tex.—Building is very quiet at present, but the outlook is very encouraging for the near future.

Architects Gordon & Shelton report: For T. F. Parrott, one-story frame dwelling, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800; J. E. Rendle, builder. For T. Campbell, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500; taking bids. For Val Verd county, Texas, two-story rock jail building, 40 by 55 feet; cost \$18,000; Martyn, Brynes & Johnson contractors. For O. J. Woodhull, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$5,200; A. C. Prentice, builder. For L. S. Berg, two-story rock residence, 42 by 65 feet; cost \$14,000; day work. For J. Lowenstein, one-story frame dwelling, 37 by 70 feet; cost \$4,000; G. Findlay, builder. For C. Villemain, two-story brick store building, 26 by 46 feet; cost \$3,000; Kleindienst & Gleason, builders. For W. Atkinson, two-story frame dwelling, 45 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000; projected. For Medina county, Texas, two-story rock jail building, 35 by 50 feet; cost \$10,000; taking bids. For J. J. Stevens, one-story brick dwelling, 30 by 35 feet; cost \$2,500; projected. For Traders' National Bank, alterations; cost not estimated.

Saratoga, Kan.—Architect A. B. Howatt, of Hutchinson, Kan., reports: For J. D. Rosam, one and one-half-story frame, 42 by 38 feet; cost 2,000; not yet commenced.

Seymour, Ind.—Very little building going on or projected. Outlook is not encouraging.

Architect J. Balsley reports: For Preston Rider, two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 36 feet; cost \$2,000; projected. For Henry Brunning, one-story brick and frame concert hall; cost \$1,500; projected.

Socorro, N. M.—The outlook for the trades for the coming season is good, with a full supply of labor. There is a good opening for a lumber dealer, as there is only one firm that deals in building materials.

Architect P. H. Gillespie reports: For Mrs. A. Abeitia, two-story brick, tin roof; cost \$9,500; about completed. Leavitt & Watson, builders. For Abe Coon, two-story brick, tin roof; cost \$14,000; under way. For Thomas Tilly, block of one-story brick tenement houses; cost \$5,000; Thos. Tilly, builder. For Thos. Dorsey, two-story frame addition; cost \$2,000; P. H. Gillespie, builder. For A. Curtesy, two-story brick; cost \$5,000; projected. For F. Baca, two-story brick business house; cost \$10,000; projected. For I. Harlon, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$2,000; under way.

South Bend, Ind.—Architects Cobb & Frost, of Chicago, Ill., report: For Clem Studebaker a \$60,000 residence.

South Chicago, Ill.—Architect C. H. Gottig, of Chicago, reports: For A. Oehmich, three-story store and hall building, 28 by 80 feet, pressed brick and terra-cotta trimmings; cost \$9,000; Otto Schoening, contractor.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For the Marine Banking Co., three-story bank and office building, 27 by 117 feet, stone front, steam heat; cost \$20,000.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, Ill., reports: For the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., depot; cost \$2,000; under way.

Staunton, Va.—Present condition and outlook is fair, better than at same time last year.

Architect J. E. Tinsley reports: For Julius Scheffer, two-story brick store building, 25 by 85 feet, tin roof, galvanized iron cornice; cost \$4,000; under way. W. T. Marr carpenter, W. B. Plunkett mason. For C. S. Baker, two-story residence, eight rooms, modern improvements, ornamental brick, galvanized iron trimmings; cost \$7,000; under way. Lushbaugh Bros., carpenters; W. B. Plunkett, mason. Also several smaller buildings under way.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Wm. S. Eames and Thos. C. Young report: For G. W. Simpkins, two and one-half-story brick and stone dwelling, 60 by 40 feet; cost \$25,000; under way. Frank S. Greene, builder. For G. H. Holland, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 40 by 55 feet; cost \$13,000; under way. Frank S. Greene, builder. For Augusta Free Hospital, brick and stone building, 65 by 38 feet, framed gables; cost \$12,000; under way. Jos. L. Guedry, builder. For Leverett Bell, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 37 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. Frank S. Green, builder. For H. C. Ives, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 36 feet; cost \$10,000; under way. Kerr & Allan, builders. For N. W. Perkins, brick dwelling, 30 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000; projected. For C. R. Erwin, two-story frame cottage; cost \$4,000; under way. John Ferguson, builder. For Mrs. E. C. Copelin, two suburban dwellings, brick, 37 by 40 feet; cost \$6,500 each; projected.

Among the building permits issued since last report are the following, which call for an expenditure of \$4,000 or over: P. Cullnany, two two-story brick flats, 36 by 52 feet; cost \$4,000; D. Cregan, builder. T. Behring, three two-story brick dwellings, 50 by 53 feet; cost \$5,000; A. Haeselet, builder. Mrs. M. C. Bringham, two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 48 feet; cost \$4,000; J. Low, builder. John O'Neill, four-story brick hotel building, 25 by 152 feet; cost \$13,981; John Helm, builder. Missouri Car Co., two-story car stable, 100 by 150 feet; cost \$17,000; Millburn & Rich, builders. Anhauser & Busch, two-story brick wash-house, 65 by 96 feet; cost \$7,000; sub-let. M. Laine, four two-story brick dwellings, 69 by 48 feet; cost \$10,000; M. Laine, builder. G. W. Bennett, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 40 feet; cost \$4,000; F. F. Marley, builder. Wm. Grassmuck, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 69 feet; cost \$4,500; E. Hoffmeyer, builder. T. H. Tempel, two-story brick dwelling, 50 by 42 feet; cost \$4,500; M. Kirkwood, builder. J. Stocke, two two-story brick dwellings, 40 by 51 feet; cost \$5,000; L. Jaeger, builder. J. Straus, five-story brick store building, 60 by 125 feet; cost \$30,000; S. Hofman, builder. J. D. Healy, three two-story and mansard dwellings, 60 by 50 feet; cost \$8,000; F. H. Gray, builder. J. H. Pierman, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 72 feet; cost \$5,800; J. D. Fitzgibbon, builder. C. M. Jennings, two-story brick dwelling, 34 by 39 feet; cost \$4,200; sub-let. T. Mohan, three two-story brick dwellings, 47 by 44 feet; cost \$5,000; T. J. Kelly, builder. T. Kelly, two-story brick dwelling, 50 by 47 feet; cost \$6,000; T. F. Kelly, builder. Mrs. Körner, two-story brick dwelling, 84 by 26 feet; cost \$5,000; Hartmann & Debus, builders. H. Vogelsang, two two-story brick dwellings, 33 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; H. Drees, builder. H. Strodick, two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 34 by 56 feet; cost \$5,200; B. Aepken, builder. Mrs. Bevis, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 39 feet; cost \$5,000; sub-let. Seibel, Shesdorf & Co., three-story brick factory building, 85 by 108 feet; cost \$8,500; Wm. Rieve & Son, builders. Jos. Donovan, four two-story brick dwellings, 60 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000; D. C. Hiltzhausen, builder. Southern Cooperage Co., three-story brick warehouse, 48 by 80 feet; cost \$5,000; A. Dietz, builder. Wm. Bogue, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 70 feet; cost \$4,500; S. L. Jones, builder. L. H. Rumsey, two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 56 feet; cost \$4,000; S. L. Rumsey, builder. Mutual House-Building Company, two-story brick dwelling, 32 by 51 feet; cost \$4,500; J. V. Meyers, builder. A. F. Ghio, two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 24 by 70 feet; cost \$8,000; S. C. McCormick, builder. R. M. Poulin, two-story brick dwelling, 47 by 45 feet; cost \$8,000; A. E. Cook, builder. German church, two-story brick dwelling, 34 by 72 feet; cost \$7,500; Bothe & Rattermann, builders. C. Wensecker, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$4,360; August Dicke, builder. H. Evering, two two-story brick dwellings, 33 by 50 feet; cost \$4,600; Hartmann & Debus, builders. Mrs. L. Bauman, two-story brick dwelling, 24 by 34 feet; cost \$4,500; McCormick & Son, builders. L. Orapka, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 54 feet; cost \$4,000; W. C. Papp, builder. C. & K. Lucke, two two-story brick stores and dwellings, 35 by 53 feet; cost \$4,500; F. Alt, builder. J. Pauly, two-story brick dwelling, 43 by 56 feet; cost \$12,000; A. Uhri, builder. Dr. A. K. Hartmann, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 92 feet; cost \$8,000; Bissler Bros., builders. G. Hein, two two-story and mansard brick dwellings, 47 by 72 feet; cost \$5,000; A. McAllister, builder. M. P. Wichenden, two-story brick dwelling, 27 by 50 feet; cost \$4,500; E. C. Sanderson, builder. A. L. Paul, two two-story brick dwellings, 38 by 68

feet; cost \$9,000; sub-let. A. Griesedick, three-story brick brewery, 44 by 40 feet; cost \$5,000; sub-let. J. Beattis, two-story brick dwelling, 42 by 65 feet; cost \$7,500; Thompson & Vallery builders. Union R. R. Co., one-story brick and iron car shed, 63 by 250 feet; cost \$5,000; Wm. Cochran builder. T. J. Toomy, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 24 feet; cost \$4,000; E. C. Horn builder. H. Wolke, two two-story brick dwellings, 36 by 56 feet; cost \$4,800; B. Koesters builder. M. Stoltmann, three-story brick dwelling, 21 by 67 feet; cost \$4,600; Bothe & Rattermann builders. Mutual House Building Co., two two-story brick dwellings, 32 by 51 feet; cost \$4,500; J. V. Mayors builder. A. P. Ghio, two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 24 by 70 feet; cost \$8,000; S. C. McCormick builder. J. H. Tiemeyer, three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 90 feet; cost \$4,700; P. Richers builder. T. Farnbach, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000; O'Mally Bros. builders. J. J. Ostermann, two-story brick dwelling, 24 by 56 feet; cost \$7,000; Herrmann & Co. builders. W. M. Gautry, six-story brick store building, 29 by 120 feet; cost \$30,000; sub-let. H. Siegrist, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 56 feet; also two-story brick stable, 28 by 38 feet; cost of whole improvement, \$12,000; J. Hill builder.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect J. C. Carter reports: For Mrs. A. T. Root, two-story frame dwelling, 36 by 64 feet, at Hamline; cost \$5,000. For J. W. Crosson, two-story frame, double store and dwelling, 44 by 44 feet, on Dale street; cost \$2,500.

Architect A. M. Radcliff reports: Plans being prepared for frame dwelling, 24 by 48 feet; cost \$3,500. Also frame dwelling, 28 by 50 feet; cost \$4,500.

Architect Geo. Laurent reports: For Wm. H. Colter, two and one-half story frame dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000. For August Adams, two-story brick store, 27 by 58 feet; cost \$3,000. For Andrew Schlaets, two-story brick dwelling, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500.

Architects Knight & Neuhausen report: For A. Hahn, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$9,000.

Architects Teltz & Joy report: For John Teltz, two-story frame residence; cost \$4,700.

Architect W. F. Thompson reports: For B. Davis, at Union Park, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 46 feet; cost \$2,500.

Architects Bergman & Fischer report: For John Hermann, two-story brick veneered dwelling, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$3,200. For H. Schroeder, two-story frame, double dwelling, 38 by 40 feet; cost \$4,000. For M. Peterson, two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 32 feet; cost \$3,000. For John Hammer, two-story brick veneered store and dwelling; cost \$3,500. For H. Meyerching, three-story brick dwelling; cost \$6,000.

Architect H. Sackville Treherne reports: For J. F. Spranger, at Recreation Park, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For M. Ellis, on Seventh street, three-story brick store and office building, 25 by 90 feet; cost \$9,000.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Labor troubles seem to have effectually stopped the progress of building in this city, and it is expected that very little will be done this season.

Architect W. H. Floyd has prepared plans for remodeling dwelling of Geo. Faris.

Architect J. W. McLean is building a \$2,600 dwelling for Patrick Burke.

Dr. Winstern is erecting a \$2,600 dwelling, 30 by 50 feet. No architect employed.

Tiffin, O.—Architect F. K. Hewitt reports: Remodeling of Baptist Church, new round tower, slate roof, galvanized iron coping, copper finials, elevated organ loft and gallery, paneled ceiling enriched with blue and gold; cost about \$4,500.

Architects E. O. Fallis & Co., of Toledo, O., report: For R. H. Baker, brick residence; cost \$9,000; under way; John W. Lee, builder.

Toledo, O.—Prospects for building in this vicinity are not above the average of former years.

Architects E. O. Fallis & Co. report: For city of Toledo, Warren School, twelve-room building; cost \$30,000; under way; A. Buelley, builder. Illinois School, eight-room building; cost \$14,000; under way; John Cavinaw, builder. North Toledo School, four-room building; cost \$9,000; under way; John Cavinaw, builder. For Calvin Barker, brick dwelling; cost \$7,000; projected. For H. Rensler, frame dwelling; cost \$2,500; under way. For John Kinnan, frame residence; cost \$12,000; under way; E. Freund, builder. For W. B. Schafer, frame dwelling; cost \$2,000; projected.

Architect F. K. Hewitt, of Tiffin, O., reports: For David Harpster, two-story double store building, 42 by 80 feet, brick and cutstone, tin roof; cost \$5,000; drawings just completed.

Architect C. A. Weary, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For E. D. Moore, six two-story dwellings, pressed brick and blue Bedford stone fronts; cost \$20,000.

Washington Heights, Ill.—Architect C. H. Gottig, of Chicago, reports: For A. Behrens, frame store and hall building, 26 by 82 feet; cost \$6,500; I. Hecht contractor.

Waterville, O.—Architects E. O. Fallis & Co., of Toledo, O., report: For College of Ursuline Sisters, brick college building; cost \$40,000; projected.

Waukegan, Ill.—Architect W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, reports: Masonic Hall building, 36 by 80 feet, pressed brick and stone, steam heat; cost \$10,000.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Building outlook is not at all encouraging; owners confining their improvements to necessary repairs. The depression is owing to continued labor troubles.

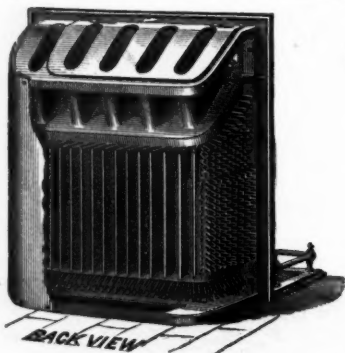
Architect Chas. P. Hamilton, reports: Court house for Ohio county, W. V.; building was formerly state house, previous to removal of the seat of government to Charleston; the city of Wheeling has completed alterations, repairs, etc., to the amount of \$12,000 on the south end, and the county has contracted for similar work on the north end, to cost \$20,000; building is 216 by 108 feet; improvements under way; Kleves, Kraft & Co., of Wheeling, contractors. For Geo. W. Johnston's Sons and Alexander Laing, remodeling business fronts, etc., four-story block at 1,224 and 1,226 Main street; cost \$8,000; projected.

Winnetka, Ill.—Architects Edbrooke & Burnham, of Chicago, report: For Congregational Society, brick and frame church building, 52 by 68 feet; cost \$5,000; John Morton, contractor.

Wilmington, N. C.—The county jail building and a number of residences and stores were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

Yankton, Dak.—The outlook is good, although nothing has been started as yet. A stock company has recently been formed to light the streets by electricity.

Architect Albert E. Cobby reports: For the Masonic Order, three-story brick Masonic temple, 75 by 100 feet; cost \$25,000; projected. For I. O. O. F., three-story brick Odd Fellows' hall, 50 by 88 feet; cost \$20,000; projected. For Ward & Miner, three two-story stores, 75 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; projected. For J. H. Teller & Co., three two-story stores, 75 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; projected. For H. F. Jencks & Son, brick hotel, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$20,000; projected. For J. F. Shaw, brick residence; cost \$3,000; projected. Just completed remodeling mill for Excelsior Mill Co.; cost \$12,000. Also, have several small dwellings under way.



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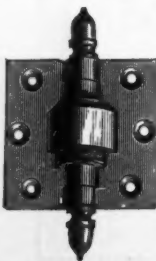
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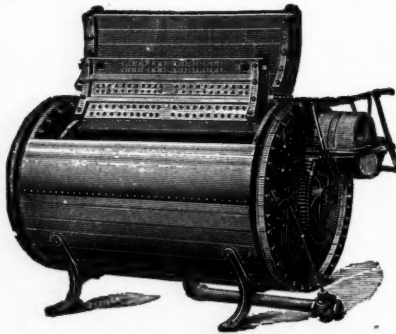
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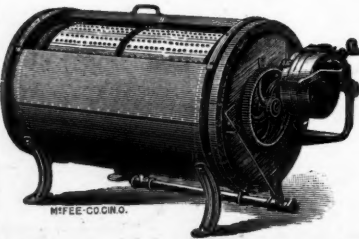
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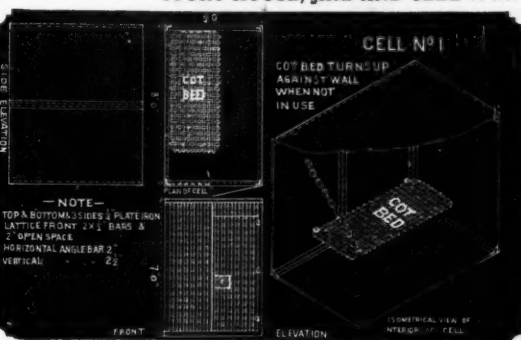
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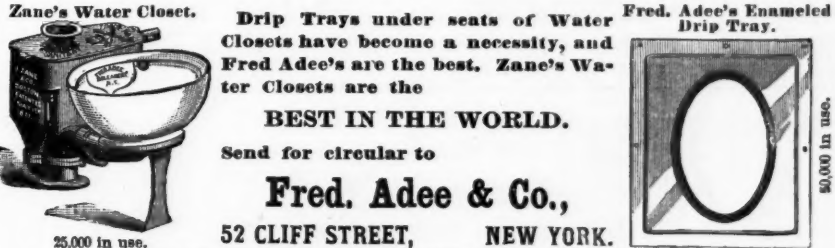



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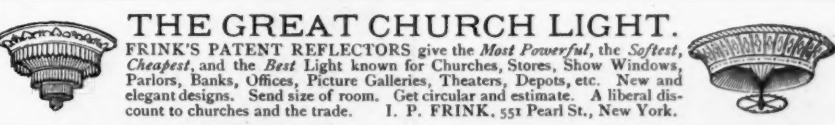
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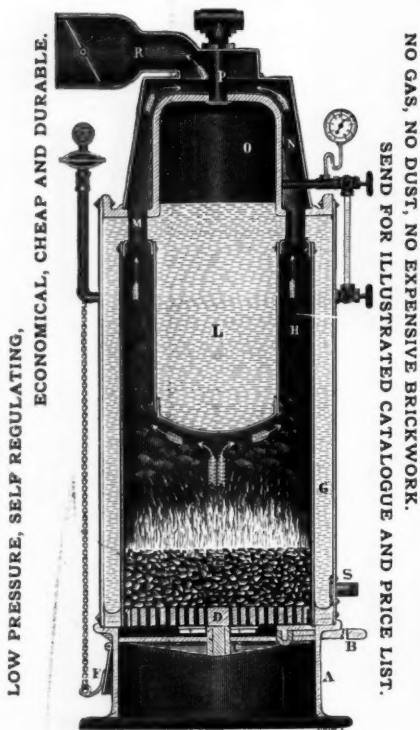
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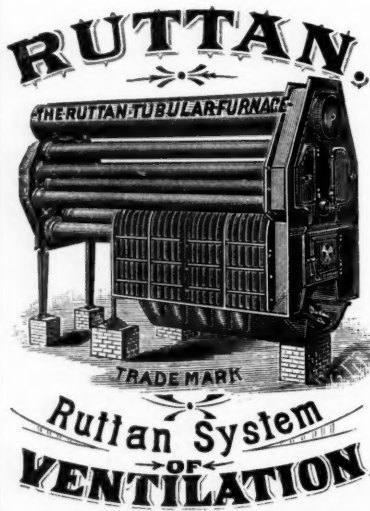
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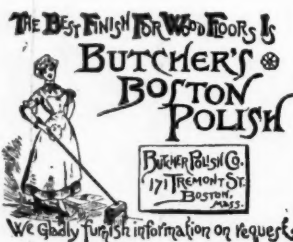
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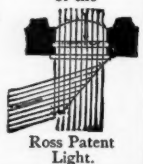
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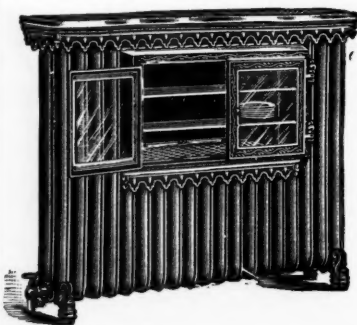
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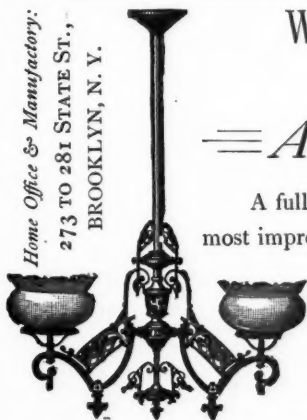
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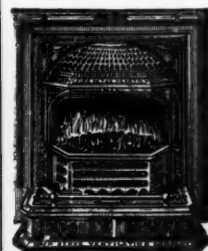
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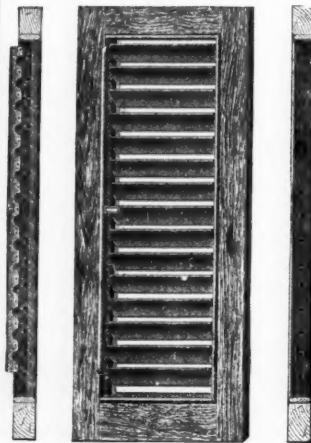
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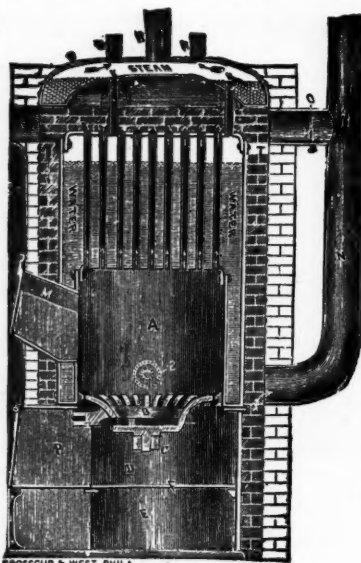
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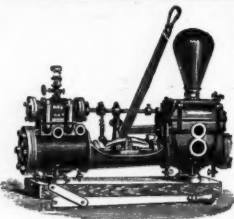
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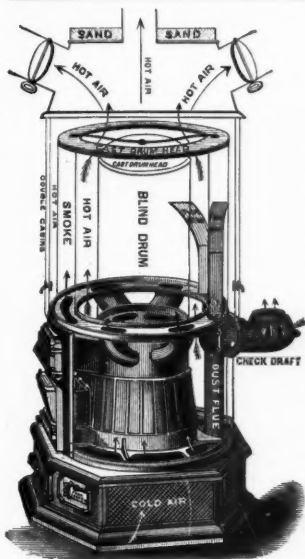
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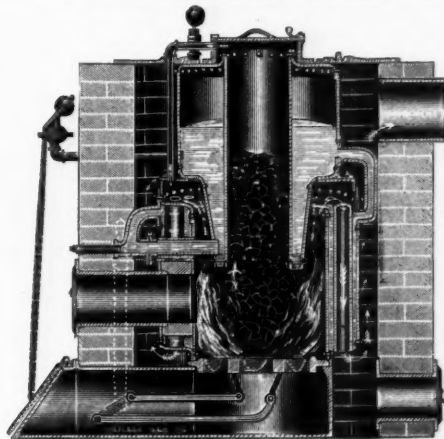
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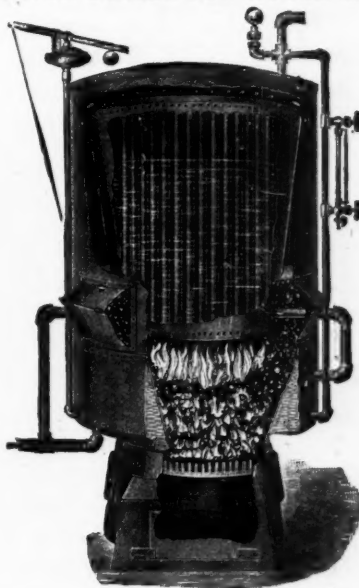
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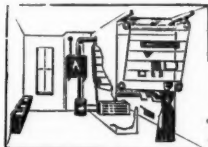
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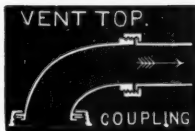
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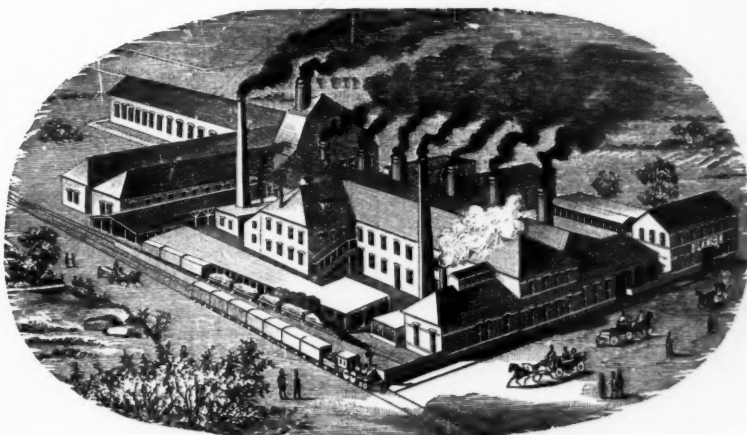
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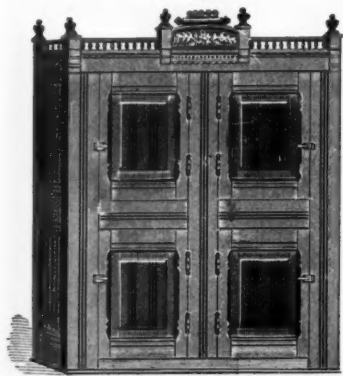
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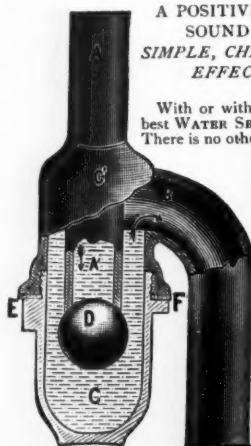
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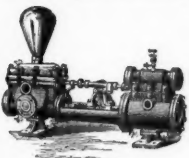


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Stonemason	3 50	4 00	4 00	3 50	3 75@4 00	5 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	3 00	3 00		4 00	3 50	2 75	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Stonesetter	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 50		3 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 50
Roofer (Tin)			2 75	2 75	2 75	3 25	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 50	3 00		3 00	3 00	2 50	2 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	2 50
Slatier			2 75	3 00	3 00	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 00	2 00	3 00		3 00	3 00	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 50
Stairbuilder		3 50	3 00	3 00	3 25@3 75	4 50	2 75	3 25	2 00@2 50	3 00	5 00		4 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	5 00	3 00	3 50	5 50
Steamfitter			3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 25	2 00@2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	3 50

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

CHICAGO, APRIL 10, 1886.

Common BRICK. Per M. \$ 8 50@9 50

Fronts:
Chicago pressed (Anderson)..... 22 00@29 00
St. Louis pressed..... 27 00
Purinton Kimbell "Standard"..... 24 00
Indiana pressed..... 16 00@22 00
Philadelphia pressed..... 42 00@45 00
Milwaukee pressed..... 25 00
Tiffany Pressed..... 22 00@30 00
Trenton..... 38 00
Zanesville (Harris Bros.)..... 29 00
Perth Amboy Buff..... 50 00
" Mottled..... 50 00

Moulded:
Chicago (Anderson)..... \$65 00@300 00
St. Louis..... 50 00@125 00
Indiana..... 25 00@50 00
Tiffany..... 75 00
Zanesville (Harris Bros.)..... 75 00

Enameled:
Enameled edge..... 90 00
Enameled edge and end..... 105 00
Enameled (Harris Bros.)..... 80 00

CEMENT, LIME, ETC. Per Cask.
Chicago Lime..... \$ 0 65@ 75
Wisconsin..... 90@ 1 00
Milwaukee, Utica, Louisville, Akron..... 1 00@ 1 25
Portland..... 3 25@ 3 50
Keene's coarse..... 7 50@ 9 00
Keene's fine..... 11 00@12 50
Plaster of Paris..... 2 00@ 2 50
Hair (cattle), per bu..... 20 00
Hair (goat), per bu..... 40 00
Sand (lake shore), per yard..... 1 00@ 1 25

STONE. (Quotations furnished by J. S. F. Batchen.)

Limestone: Promiscuous blocks. f. o. b. cars, Chicago. Per cubic foot.
Buff Bedford..... \$ 50
Blue Bedford..... 65
Hoosier deep blue Bedford..... 65
" buff..... 50
Joliet..... 35@ 50
Lemont..... 40@ 50
Salem Oolitic..... 50

Foundation:
Dimension on dock..... 20@ 25
Rubble, per cord..... 8 00
Sidewalk..... 40@ 1 00
Planed..... 40@ 1 00

Sandstone—Promiscuous blocks:
Hummelstown or Philadelphia Brown Stone..... 1 50
Brown Connecticut..... 1 50
Amherst..... 60@ 75
Berea..... 55@ 65
Potomac Red Sandstone..... 1 25
Carbondell..... 1 10
Malone Blue Euclid..... 55@ 65
New York bluestone..... 1 35@ 1 40

Marble:
Italian, veined..... 4 00

Marble, continued:

Tennessee, red..... 2 50@ 5 00
Tennessee, Knoxville..... 3 00
Vermont, white..... 3 50@ 8 00
Ophite..... 4 50@ 5 00
Armodite..... 1 50

State:

Roofing, Vermont, per square:
Green..... 6 50
Purple..... 6 50
Red..... 13 50
Black, Lehigh..... 5 75@ 6 75
Black, Chapman's..... 7 30@ 8 00
Black, Bangor..... 5 50@ 5 80

LUMBER, CAR LOTS. (Lumbermen's Exchange, 250 So. Water St.)

Boards: (Ordinary Dimensions.)
Pine, 1st quality, clear..... \$46 00@48 00
Pine, 2d quality..... 44 00@47 00
Pine, 3d quality..... 42 00@44 00
Common..... 13 00

Siding:
Pine..... 10 50@22 00

Framing Timber:
Pine..... 12 00@17 00

Laths:
Pine..... 2 00

Shingles:
Pine (sawed)..... 2 25@ 2 60
Cedar..... 2 25@ 2 35

Miscellaneous:
Pickets, pine..... 9@ 21
Posts, cedar..... 9 00@21 00
Pine, yellow southern..... 28 00@35 00

HARDWOODS. (Quotations furnished by The Holbrook Co.)

Walnut, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... \$ 75 00@ 80 00
1 1/2 and up..... 80 00@ 100 00
Walnut, counter top..... 15@ 20
Ash, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 30 00@ 32 00
1 1/2 and up..... 33 00@ 36 00
Maple, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 25 00@ 35 00
1 1/2 and up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, white, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 30 00@ 35 00
1 1/2 and up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 35 00@ 40 00
1 1/2 and up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, quarter sawed..... 40 00@ 50 00
Cherry, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 75 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in..... 80 00@ 85 00
2 1/2, 3 & 4 in..... 95 00@ 100 00
Beech, Red, 1st & 2d..... 25 00@ 30 00
Whitewood, 1st & 2d, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in..... 26 00@ 30 00
2 1/2, 3 & 4 in..... 32 00@ 38 00
Birch, red, 1st & 2d..... 35 00@ 40 00
Butternut, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 45 00@ 50 00
1 1/2 and up..... 50 00@ 55 00
Sycamore, 1st & 2d..... 20 00@ 25 00
Gum, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 25 00@ 30 00
1 1/2 and up..... 35 00@ 40 00

FINISHING WOODS.

Mahogany, Mexican, per lb..... 15@ 20
Mahogany, St. Domingo, per lb..... 20@ 25

Finishing Woods, continued:

Mahogany, Cuba, per lb..... 12@ 20
Rosewood, per lb..... 5@ 15

CALIFORNIA WOODS, ETC.

(Quotations furnished by Charles B. Crombie.)

Redwood lumber..... \$60 00@65 00
Redwood shingles—square, hexagon, round, diamond and octagon, small quantities..... 6 00@ 6 50
Mexican Spanish cedar..... 150 00@300 00
California pine..... 65 00@ 75 00

Georgia Yellow Pine:

Flooring:
1st & 2d clear, 4 in..... 35 00
1st & 2d clear, 6 in..... 35 00
Boards, D 1 s..... 33 00@ 35 00
Beaded Ceiling:
1st & 2d clear, 1/2 in..... 18 00@ 21 00
3/4 in..... 26 00@ 30 00
7/8 in..... 33 00@ 36 00
Step plank:
1st & 2d clear 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in..... 33 00@ 35 00

Georgia Cypress:

Lumber, 1st & 2d clear..... 35 00@ 40 00
Shingles..... 3 75@ 4 25

Frame Oak Lumber and Timber:

Plank..... 23 00@ 25 00
Timber..... 24 00@ 30 00

PAINT, ETC.

White lead (American)..... \$ 7@ 7 1/2
Zinc, white (American)..... 8@ 10 10@ 12
Red, Venetian..... 2@ 6@ 12
Red, Vermilion..... 20@ 50 40@ 100
Red, Indian (English)..... 12@ 22
Yellow, Ochre..... 2@ 15
Yellow, Chrome..... 18@ 25
Green, Chrome..... 12@ 20
Green, Paris..... 20@ 35
Black, lamp..... 8@ 30
Blue, ultramarine..... 16@ 35
Putty..... 3
Whiting (dry)..... 16@ 3
Paris white (English)..... 2@ 3
Litharge (American)..... 6@ 10
Sienna, burnt..... 9@ 16
Umber, burnt..... 7@ 16
Oil, linseed (raw), per gal..... 42
Oil, linseed (boiled), " "..... 45
Turpentine " "..... 45
Varnish, coach, " "..... 1 25@ 2 00
Varnish, shellac, " "..... 3 25@ 4 00

HARDWARE.

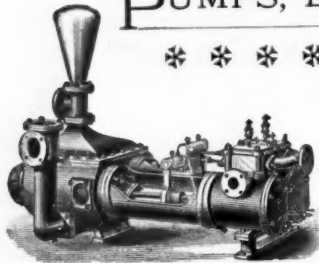
Nails: Per Keg.
Spikes, wrought..... \$3 40
Tenpenny, common..... 2 55
Shingle, 4 s..... 3 30
Lath, 3 s fine..... 5 40
Steel nails, 10's to 60's..... 2 75
For steel nails add 20 c. per keg.
For finishing-nails add \$1.50 per keg.
For casing-nails add 75 c. per keg.

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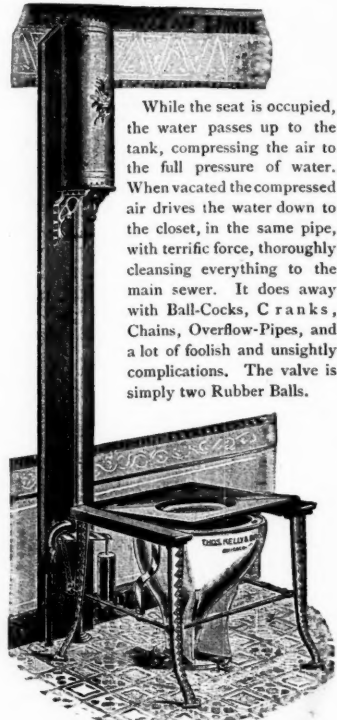


FIG. 3.

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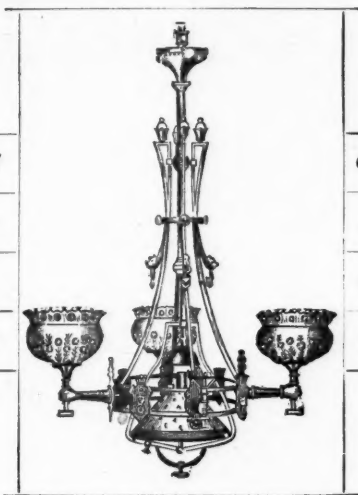
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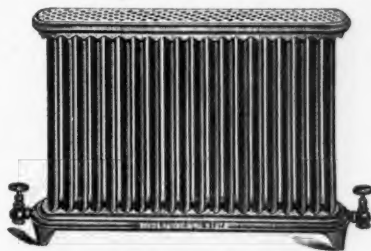
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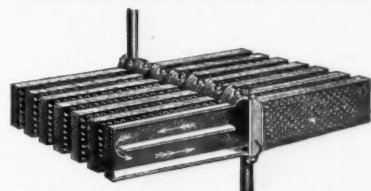
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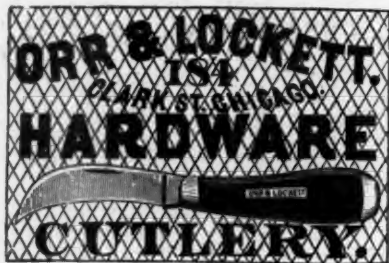
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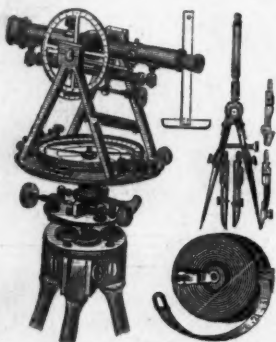
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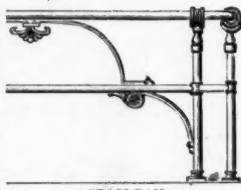
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