

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Vol. VII.

No. 7

MAY, 1886.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

A Monthly Journal (with an Intermediate News Number) Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

Construction, Decoration and Furnishing
IN THE WEST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
(A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.)

PRICE \$3.00 PER YEAR.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. R. C. McLEAN, Managing Editor.
C. E. ILLSLEY, Associate Editor.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.
19 TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

JOHN W. ROOT,	WM. PAUL GERHARD,	W. L. B. JENNEY,
BENNEZETTE WILLIAMS,	P. B. WIGHT,	E. H. KETCHAM,
D. H. BURNHAM,	LOUIS H. SULLIVAN,	IRVING K. POND.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1886.

PRESIDENT	DANKMAR ADLER, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY	JOHN W. ROOT, Chicago, Ill.
TREASURER	SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. B. JENNEY, Chicago, Ill., <i>Chairman.</i>	
C. E. ILLSLEY, St. Louis, Mo.	SIDNEY SMITH, Omaha, Neb.
E. H. TAYLOR, Des Moines, Iowa.	D. W. MILLARD, St. Paul, Minn.

SECRETARY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:

W. L. B. JENNEY, Chicago, Ill.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1886:

Committee on Discipline—The Board of Directors of the Western Association.

Committee on Raising the Standard of Professional Requirements for Membership—W. W. Boyington, W. L. B. Jenney and D. Adler, all of Chicago.

Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications—The executive boards of the several state associations to report at the next session of the Western Association.

Committee to take charge of the Bill Governing the Office of Super-vising Architect of the United States—D. Adler, Chicago; D. H. Burnham, Chicago; J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.

Committee on Procuring Architectural Drawings and Photographs for Exhibition at the next Convention of the Western Association—The members of the Committee on Formation of State Associations.

Committee on Collection of Statistics on Competitions—C. E. Illsley, St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney Smith, Omaha, Neb.; E. H. Taylor, Des Moines, Iowa; G. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.

Committee to Represent the Western Association at the next Annual Convention of the American Institute—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.; W. F. Hackney, Des Moines, Iowa; Sidney Smith, Omaha, Neb.; J. G. Haskell, Topeka, Kas.

Committee on Statutory Revision—Dankmar Adler, Illinois, Chairman; Sidney Smith, Nebraska; I. Hodgson, Minnesota; J. F. Alexander, Indiana; C. H. Lee, Iowa; E. O. Fallis, Ohio; A. E. Cobby, Dakota; Chas. K. Ramsey, Missouri; J. S. Mathews, Wyoming; S. J. Osgood, Michigan; C. A. Curtain, Kentucky; E. Townsend Mix, Wisconsin.

Committee on Formation of State Associations—J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.; Chas. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Taylor, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Hodgson, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. P. McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. M. Harteau, Green Bay, Wis.; Sidney Smith, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Cusack, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Sully, New Orleans, La.; S. J. Osgood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. G. Haskell, Topeka, Kas.; S. A. J. Preston, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Louise Bethune, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARCHITECT Henry Hobson Richardson, of Boston, died at his home at Brookline, one of the most beautiful suburbs of that city, on the 27th of April. Recognized by the profession as the foremost architect in this country and celebrated abroad, his death calls forth expressions of the profoundest regret, his loss being the greatest and most irreparable the profession has met with in the New World. His age was about forty-seven years, and he was in the zenith of his fame, some of his greatest works being still incomplete, when his great vitality succumbed to the complication of diseases that had for years marked him for an early death. No other architect has done so much toward the development of a style as Mr. Richardson, his work bearing the boldness of the Romanesque and the oriental lightness of the Byzantine, but going, some of his admirers think, far beyond the best examples of either, and giving, with a purity and strength that is inimitable, creations such as shall in the long future mark him as a great teacher if not a true master in his profession, as his works are compared with the best the architects of the nation may develop. He did not live long enough to be deemed a prophet, and he lived too long to be less than a great teacher to those who come after. He never was a writer, but his thoughts, his best feelings, his hopes, and his ambition, are written in enduring stone. It may be because he selected that style of itself most adaptable to our needs, or it may have been the genius of the man that has done so much toward forming a basis for an American architecture, but it is not too bold a thought or an inconsiderate judgment that leads us to predict that, as the years go by, and though others as great as he, and even more versatile and popular, may come, Mr. Richardson will live, and in the estimation of the profession stand, as the Angelo of his time.

SOME of the foreign journals are deriving some hope and consolation from the extensive strikes that are now taking place in this country, and the serious interference with American mechanical production that is likely to arise from the hostile attitude of American workmen. One journal says, in view of the socialistic and eight-hour demonstration which is taking place: "It is not unlikely that European manufacturers in a very short time will be relieved from all danger of successful competition from the American continent." The ground for this hopeful anticipation of relief from "all danger of successful competition from the American continent," is found in the recent strikes in Eastern cotton-mill centers, and in other large manufacturing points both East and West, and the general hostile attitude of the workingmen, as evinced in the demonstrations of the socialists and the clamor for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Workingmen should remember that their acts and declarations are not confined to the special locality in which they are made. Telegraphs, railways and steamships not only carry them to all parts of this country, but across the ocean to the British Isles and the Continent of Europe. And everywhere stand men waiting to take advantage of every opportunity furnished by the unnatural contest of labor and capital in any portion of this country. Should the programme of the socialists and the eight-hour leaguers by forcible measures be carried out, foreign manufacturers believe they might easily step in and take possession of our own markets, as well as retake the foreign markets that our manufacturers have partially secured. But even if we only lose the hold we have so

laboriously secured in the foreign markets, through the demand of factious workmen for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, large numbers of operatives in the mechanical and architectural industries will have to seek other lines of employment. Our manufacturing capacity for production is already far in advance of the demand for home consumption; and if we must abandon all other markets, we must very largely curtail our production. This can have but one effect: to decrease the demand for labor; and, so long as the supply remains the same, the price must fall. Thus our workmen, while ostensibly punishing their employers, are in fact working against their own interests, and giving aid to the manufacturers, proprietors and employes of the Old World, without in the least benefiting themselves.

THE Kansas City Exchange building, competition for which several architects have been requested to submit designs, is one the plan of which can be presented as a model, and if carried out in the spirit of the instructions will form a basis for all legitimate competition in the future. The instructions sent out were formulated by the competition committee of the Western Association, in conjunction with Mr. W. R. Ware, Professor of Architecture in the Columbia College School of Mines, New York, who is retained by the building association as their advisor. Architects Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, Burnham & Root, of Chicago, and Geo. B. Post, of New York, have been selected to compete, and will be paid \$500 each for drawings presented. Other architects are at liberty to send in designs, and these will receive consideration, all drawings being immediately returned if not accepted. The cost of the building is limited to \$400,000. The drawings are to be one-sixteenth scale, consist of plans, section, elevations and perspective, and must reach the committee by June 15.

A MOVEMENT that finds its parallel in the bill now before congress governing the public architecture of the country, is that of the council of engineering societies, in their endeavor to form a board of public works, who for that purpose will memorialize congress. It is certainly time that such a change in the administration of national engineering affairs was made, as the river and harbor and other improvements are too extensive to allow the present method to be continued. The most popular plan, and one which we think eminently proper, is to place the entire field in the hands of a competent board, probably under the treasury department, whose province it would be to select from the engineers of the country, from civil life or from the army or navy, those especially fitted by education and experience to perform the work demanded. The bill under consideration covers this, and it should be promptly brought before congress and receive the support of every public spirited citizen.

"BRICKWORK," is the title of an exhaustive paper upon the subject, by George Beaumont, architect, read before the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, and printed with illustrations in this number. Mr. Beaumont has gone into the subject with a thoroughness which is most commendable, considering the limited time for research that belongs to an architect, and that his associates will in a large measure gain by his work. The paper not only gives practical examples of good and bad bricks, proper and improper bricklaying, but treats of designing for brick construction. Mr. Beaumont has also gathered statistics regarding the eight hour movement among the bricklayers. On the whole, the paper is most valuable, both to architects and contractors.

CINCINNATI architects have found that, in justice to each other and the public, a stand should be taken against contracting architects. It was found that the rules debarring such from association membership were not sufficient, and at a recent special meeting of the Cincinnati members of the Association of Ohio Architects, the following resolution was passed and signed, the notice of meeting furnished by the secretary of the association being as follows:

The following resolution was passed by the undersigned Cincinnati architects at a meeting held at the Builders' Exchange, Monday, April 5, 1886:

Resolved, That hereafter all builders making a practice of making or furnishing drawings to parties contemplating building will be debarred from the privileges of making estimates in our offices.

Geo. W. Rapp, Smith & Forbush, Rumbaugh & Schureman, Gustave W. Drach, Theodore A. Richter, Plympton & Trowbridge, Emil G. Rueckert, Edwin Buddenheimer, Des Jarlin & Hayward, Jas. W. McLaughlin, Edwin Anderson, Wm. Martin Aiken, Samuel Hannaford, W. W. Franklin, H. E. Siter, Chas. Crapsey.

Builders who have been furnishing drawings, and who desire to retain their privileges in the above offices, will please notify the secretary at once, in writing, of their discontinuance of the practice, and have their names removed from the black list.

OLIVER C. SMITH, Secretary.

The course taken by architects generally in discountenancing all manner of contracting by architects is most acceptable, not only to the profession, but to those who have in the past done an extensive business as contractors, and furnished their own plans. The principle has been established that an architect cannot be a contractor, and that it does not pay the contractor to make his own plans, and the action of the Cincinnati architects will be endorsed by all but those who are not representative men among either architects or builders.

ANOTHER subject of equal importance came before this meeting. The county commissioners, with the too universal ignorance of architectural rules displayed by public officers, wishing to secure an architect's services in erecting a wing to the Longview asylum for the insane, advertised for bids from architects. The members present who signed the resolutions given above then proceeded to form a city association, under the rules of the Association of Ohio Architects, called the Cincinnati Chapter A. O. A. They elected, as officers, Geo. W. Rapp, president; Walter R. Forbush, vice-president; Theo. A. Richter, secretary; Edwin Buddenheimer, treasurer. The association then agreed to send a communication to the commissioners, objecting to their method, sending them the schedule of the Western Association, with the statement that these were their terms for professional services. This communication was signed by the architects present. When the bids were opened, four who had signed, and one who had not, had bid. The lowest was for less than one-half of one per cent, and all were less than the schedule.

WE are frequently called upon to criticise the action of architects who are not within the association, but when men who call themselves members of this, the grandest of the professions, make specific agreements and then deliberately break them, to say that they deserve to be cut off from all professional fellowship is treating the matter with exceeding mildness. The rules of architectural associations are advisory only, and no pledges are made, but the tacit understanding that those rules are good and should be observed, that the credit and dignity of the profession may be upheld should keep men from violating them. A special agreement, such as the one under consideration, is governed by the universal rule of honor. We hope the gentlemen involved will be able to make a suitable explanation at the next meeting of the association, but their action should not be allowed, in any way, to interfere with the future of the chapter, especially at the outset of so valuable an organization as that they have just formed, and owe to themselves and the public to perpetuate.

H. H. Richardson.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

ONE night last week, between the acts of one of the most brilliant comedies of modern times, a great merchant accosted me with the words "Richardson is dead, I have just received a telegram from his office." The drama of real life, the incidents, the struggles, the ultimate success of one of the world's greatest workers, and the untimely death of a friend, cut off at the very zenith and fruition of his career, recalled memories that usurped for the night all the mimic scenes that transcendent genius could depict. The life of Richardson was too real to be called dramatic. And yet it abounded with picturesque and, to some extent, romantic situations. But it was above all the life of one devoted wholly, absolutely and solely to his art. He was a man who took time for nothing else; he never took up the pen and never undertook any ventures outside of it. For the last thirteen years it was part and parcel of his daily life. Having an affectionate and domestic disposition, he never allowed his art to cause him to neglect his household, and so he took all his office work to his home and made it the share of his home life. He was always an indefatigable worker, and the more he worked the better he was for it. It was never wearisome. On the contrary, it kept down his bodily ailments. Without work he never would have lived so long. He died in the fullness of his mental and artistic strength at the age when men do their best work, and he worked until nature called him. For many years past he has been aware that he might die suddenly. He always talked of it as one of the natural events, the last event of life, which had no terrors for him.

Richardson was born in New Orleans. I cannot give the year, but think it must have been 1839 or 1840. He was from one of the oldest English speaking families of Louisiana, and there were very few of them. His mother was daughter to the Rev. Dr. Priestly, a Unitarian minister, and from that source he doubtless imbibed his very liberal ideas on the subject of religion, which increased with years. He entered Harvard University in 1855 and graduated in 1859, in the same class with Dr. Phillips Brooks of Boston, whose church he designed and erected many years later, it being the work with which his name is most popularly connected. He went to Paris immediately after graduation, having left the fine library which he had accumulated, when a student, stored in Boston. I speak of this because it became subsequently an important factor in his career. At Paris, he immediately entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the office of Labrute, architect for the extensions of the Louvre, as a student. While there he was the ideal student of the Quartier Latin, and speaking the French language with fluency, became identified with all that was arduous, romantic and jovial in the life of the French art student.

On the completion of his course at the Ecole he concluded to return to America and took passage on a Cunard steamer, which landed at Boston. But meanwhile our country had become embroiled in a civil war of greater magnitude than had ever existed before, and the extent which a young American who had lived a student life in Paris for several years, whether he might be a Northerner or Southerner, could hardly be expected to realize. Young Richardson had no idea of the extent of the trouble, absorbed as he was in his studies. Without any connections inclining him to the side of the North or of the South (except so far as his relationship on his father's side was concerned), he only thought that America was his country, and that it was time to return. His intentions really were to settle in New York or Boston, and he never dreamed that the fact of his birthplace being Louisiana would put him in the position of an alien enemy, should he reside in the North. Had he been like many other Southern non-combatants he would have remained abroad where he had opportunities and acquaintance. It has been so often erroneously said that he was obliged to return to France on the same ship because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, that I am particular in this matter. He did land in Boston, and then only realized the state of affairs in this country. He was sheltered in the houses of his friends, all of them the most patriotic Union people, who realized his position. He could have gone through the lines to the South, but knew that he could never make a living then at his profession, for he was then without resources, and had no idea of taking up arms. He wanted to remain in the North, but saw that he would be treated as a suspect on account of his birth; that this very circumstance would stand in the way of professional success, and that he would only expose his friends to danger by accepting their hospitality. So he concluded to return to France; and as the steamer he had arrived on was the next to sail, he went back on it. This is the story I had from his own lips, which I repeat without giving unnecessary details.

On his return, he re-entered the office in which he had been a student, and rose by gradual promotion until he became *chef d'atelier*. He is the only American who ever filled that position in the office of a French architect.

After the close of the war, he returned again to America, but this time came to New York. There he was made welcome at the office of Emlen T. Littell in the Trinity Building, and it was then that I first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

It was about a year ago, when we met in a hotel at Pittsburgh, that he told me the story of his life, and it was with some surprise I then learned that I was the first architect to call on him. He said that he then realized what it was for a professional man to emigrate to a new country, where he literally had no friends until after his arrival, for he had resided abroad seven years, and almost felt as if he had no country. He only knew this as the land of his birth and early education. Many years after this time my acquaintance with him was renewed, and I was associated with him professionally for a short time.

It is known to but very few that, after coming to New York and taking a small office adjoining that of Mr. Littell, Mr. Richardson, notwithstanding his cheerful and whole-souled disposition which dispelled all thought of it, was suffering the pangs of poverty, want and disappointment. Friends he gained, and many, but they were professional friends who were attracted and entertained by the peculiar charm which made strong friends of all with whom he was brought in contact. But of clients, with building projects and money bags, there were none. One day, when his means were nearly exhausted, he thought of his library which had been carefully selected during college days when he did not lack resources. He remembered having stored the books in Boston, years ago, and had no idea whether they were to be found or had been sold for storage. He had just enough money to go to Boston, and there to his delight he found the cherished companions of youthful days. They were all good books and they sold well. He came back with the proceeds of the sale, prepared for another trial of patience. He lived in Brooklyn, where board was cheaper than in New York, and thus made his funds last as long as possible. But even this supply was nearly exhausted, when he heard that a church was to be built at Springfield, Mass., and that designs would be received in competition. There he went to procure the necessary information and permission to compete; his designs were made, they were adopted, and his first commission was secured.

This church, built of rock-faced stone in a severe lancet Gothic style, as different as possible from that in which he had been schooled at Paris, is a creditable piece of architecture, though very different from those which he has since erected. The employment on the church led to a commission for the railroad office building in the same city. It also is different from any of the Parisian styles. It is of free classic architecture, but built of his favorite rock-face stone, in this instance of granite in huge blocks.

With these two buildings, commenced Mr. Richardson's architectural career. But he felt the necessity of being associated with some architect already versed in the details of American office practice. Charles D. Gambrell and Geo. B. Post having dissolved partnership, the firm of Gambrell & Richardson was formed, with offices at 59 Broadway, New York. This partnership continued until the untimely death of Mr. Gambrell in his New York office. The practice of the firm gradually increased. The Springfield work led to other work in Massachusetts and even in Boston. Mr. Richardson took to himself for wife a daughter of New England, and concluded to live in Brookline, Mass., one of the most picturesque suburbs of Boston, where he was surrounded by the friends of his wife and the refined and cultured society whose association and sympathy he craved. At first this residence, so far from the home office, was simply a convenience in attending to the eastern business. But he soon found that he could do his best work in the quiet and retirement of his own home. It was there that he was inspired to conceive the great works with which his name is associated. The New York practice was never extensive or lucrative, and on the death of Mr. Gambrell the office was closed and removed to Mr. Richardson's house at Brookline. It was large and old fashioned, but not possessed of those features which make the old colonial houses objects of interest and study to the architects of the present day. In fact, it was not a colonial house but one of the early part of the present century. Its size and location were all that commended it to the occupant, who was not owner but tenant. It occupies a commanding hill so surrounded with great trees as to command but scanty views. Mr. Richardson commenced building temporary additions to accommodate his largely increasing office force, which not only consisted of hired draughtsmen but a large corps of students. His library was, at first, in his house, and all his employes had the freedom of the house, for house and office were one. The additions grew out like spurs, as the ground afforded level places to build. Exteriorly they resembled barracks or hospitals, interiorly they were the most interesting of studios. Each employe had his own alcove, and Mr. Richardson's portfolios were at the free disposal of all to decorate their alcoves as they pleased. So each alcove was the expression of the taste and aspirations of the occupant.

Two years ago, realizing the great danger from fire to his immense

collection of books, photographs and the numberless objects of art which filled the studios and house (for the accumulation was very rapid), Mr. Richardson built a large fireproof library at the extreme end of the line of studios and as far as possible from the house. Everything about it is on the largest possible scale, in keeping with the large physique, not less than the large minded generosity of the owner.

Once only has Mr. Richardson visited Europe since his residence there, and never, to my knowledge, has he visited the South, or his native New Orleans. He has always been a sufferer from a complication of chronic maladies, enough to kill any one not gifted with such indomitable will and nerve force. These undoubtedly caused the gradual and subsequently enormous accumulation of adipose matter; for when he returned from Europe after the war he was a medium sized man with no inclination to fatness. During his subsequent visit to Europe, and the scene of his early work, his great size was the occasion of no small amusement to him in confronting his old associates of the *atelier*. But it was the occasion of triumphant reception on the part of many, who, like him, had achieved renown in their own country. From one of the present government architects of France, he failed to elicit a recognition, until he began to repeat some of the old studio slang in French. He returned to America laden down with bric-a-brac, books and photographs to enrich his already large collection, so that his house soon became a veritable museum of art,—the work of but a few years. This afforded the most extraordinary advantage to students, and he had his choice from the most brilliant young men of the whole country, some of whom have already gone forth and achieved reputation in their profession.

Mr. Richardson died from Bright's disease, the worst of all the maladies under whose tyranny he worked and suffered, and yet attended to his professional work to within twenty-four hours of his death. He was expecting daily to leave for Chicago, to see the foundation now being laid for the great wholesale store of Marshall Field, and thence to Cincinnati to receive bids for the New Chamber of Commerce.

Of his works, I cannot in justice speak, for I could name but a small number of them. He has left the stamp of his genius, not only in and around Boston and throughout the New England States, but in many of the larger cities of the West, as well as in the city of Washington. A full list of them should be carefully made and published.

In Chicago his only finished work is the front of the American Express building, erected in 1873, at the time that he was designing Trinity church for Boston. It long stood alone as the most dignified and impressive street front in this city. Two buildings from his designs have just been commenced, the store of Marshall Field, bounded by Adams street, Quincy street, Fifth avenue and Franklin street, and the residence of Franklin McVeigh on the lake shore drive, north division.

His largest work in progress, elsewhere, is the Pittsburgh jail and court house, the former having been just completed. The contracts for the whole exceed two million dollars.

The Brattle street church, at Boston, was one of his earlier efforts, designed while he was still in New York. It is notable as his first attempt to use the round arch style, which he subsequently developed into a modernized Byzantine architecture. The church was never a success. The acoustics were bad. The idea of a carriage entrance through the tower of a church was in bad taste, not to say sacrilegious and smacking of the opera where over-dressed beauties have to be set down under cover. But the tower, otherwise considered, is a noble work of art and, as such, to be considered entirely apart from the church to which it is attached. This building is only of interest as illustrating one link in the development of a definite purpose in all his works of recent years. The Byzantine style has found in him an interpreter worthy of the taste, along side of whose works all others are but travesties of the noble work of the Eastern Empire, which showed the first influence of Christianity over the decorated engineering works of the Romans.

His most highly lauded work, and that which has given him the most extended reputation, is his Trinity church, Boston. When the editors of the *American Architect* asked their subscribers to ballot for the ten best buildings in America, this received the highest number of votes. Mr. Richardson stands, therefore, recognized by his compeers to be the foremost architect in America. I doubt not, however, that the greatest number of votes was elicited by the exterior design of the central tower of this building. Opinions are not divided about that. Those who are informed know that the design for the exterior of the church was mutilated by the building committee against Mr. Richardson's protests, and that he was obliged to leave it in many ways unfinished. I doubt not that the condition in which the church has stood for years, notwithstanding the plaudits of the appreciative multitude, has been one of the few sorrows that have clouded his otherwise cheerful life. Furthermore, the parsimony of the same building committee compelled him to build the four great piers supporting the tower, of unworked blocks of granite, and few there are

who know that, under Mr. Lafarge's exquisite coloring of these beautiful appearing piers, there is nothing but a shell of iron, lath and plaster, surrounding rough blocks of granite just as they came from the quarry. The tower of this church—say what the carpers may, whether it be plagiarized from the towers of Spain or not—is the only part of his work which stands as he wanted it, and to him alone will the world be grateful for it.

I think, however, that Mr. Richardson's finest artistic sense was displayed in the designs for the numerous libraries with which he has embellished so many of the smaller Massachusetts towns. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the completion of the New York State Capitol, after there had been some dissatisfaction with the original architect. The commission, consisting of Mr. Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz and Fred. Law Olmsted, reported so thoroughly as to present a complete set of plans for finishing the building in an entirely different style from that in which it had been commenced. The design for the exterior, which was mainly that of Mr. Eidlitz, was not adopted; but Messrs. Richardson and Eidlitz virtually became the architects of the building from that time to the present day, and Richardson made a new design for the exterior, which has been carried out. In the completion of the interior of the north side, containing the assembly chamber, was entrusted to Eidlitz, and the south or senate side to Richardson. This work is still in an incomplete state, and is costing, according to the appropriations, about a million dollars a year. The exterior of the City Hall, in the same city, is a noble specimen of Richardson's best style. The Pittsburgh court house and tower will be, when completed, the grandest of all his works.

As will be seen from what I have said above, Mr. Richardson was schooled and practiced in the French Renaissance of the Second Empire. It was then called the *Néo-Grec*, because it was supposed to be a style whose details were based on the severely graceful lines of early Greek ornamentation. Unlike nearly every other American student of architecture who attended the French *École*, he cut loose from the trammels of the style in which he had been trained, as soon as he felt his own freedom. His first attempts were in what can only be called lancet Gothic. In it he went to the extreme of stiling all his lancet arches and stunting all his shafts. This was tried in several early productions. Then came the cyclopean Renaissance experiment, which was not repeated, and it was followed by the severe Romanesque trial in the Brattle street church, with round arches.

He was evidently impressed with the simplicity and repose of the thirteenth and fourteenth century domestic architecture of France, as revealed to us by many old buildings at Cluny, still standing. In these, the pointed arch and the double segment pointed arch were used in the same wall with heavy straight stone lintels, as the construction and use of buildings happened to call for them. The American Express building, Chicago, is an illustration. Then came Trinity church, which is still Romanesque (by which I mean the northern round arch style), but with a decided feeling for the beauty of Byzantine ornamentation. It was the transitional design in Richardson's career. It fixed his style and made his reputation as an individual designer. Thenceforth the Byzantine style, of which we still have examples in Constantinople and Venice, the style loved, admired and exemplified in the illustrated works of John Ruskin, found in him, not a disciple of Ruskin, but another exponent of its beauties. It was massive and romantic, and those were the essential features of Richardson's artist life.

In his self-education after he returned to his country he was a studious reader of the works of Viollet-le-Duc. And I think that this influence was potent in shaping his artistic career. In France he had been taught to regard the great archeologist as an innovator and interloper, a trampler on the traditions of the French school which had been sacredly guarded since the days of Philibert, De Lorme and Mansart. He had been brought into personal contact with Viollet-le-Duc in a peculiar way, for he was an *élève* of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* at the very time that the minister of fine arts appointed Viollet-le-Duc as lecturer on the history and esthetics of art in the *École*. He was a prime mover in the conspiracy to hiss the professor down and drown his voice. In the riot which ensued, he was one of the party that drove the lecturer across the Pont des Arts, and he was one of those who were put in prison for this foolish escapade. He doubtless then knew very little of the teachings of Viollet-le-Duc, but was only impelled by that zeal, which was part of his nature, and put him into perfect accord with his *confrères*. But he made amends to the teacher whose words he refused to hear, by becoming one of the most brilliant exponents of his teachings. The result of the rebellion on the school was of great value to the whole world of art, as well as himself; for, as a result of his voice being stopped, Viollet le Duc published his celebrated *Conversation on Architecture*, the most valuable work of the present century on architectural art; and for this the subject of our remarks was to some extent the cause. The later designs of Richardson were all massive, like

himself. He revelled in constructive rudeness. His greatest delight was to go upon the site for some country residence and dig up all the materials on the spot, to erect the house. But no matter how rude or cyclopean it might be it was always graced with the refinement of art in some exquisite detail. He always had the power of an elephant, but he also possessed the delicacy of manipulation of which the elephant's trunk is the greatest exemplar.

In his personal character he was the same. He was strong in argument, mighty in his own convictions, and irresistible in expressing them. Yet he was as a child, with little children. He was a thoroughly domestic man. He loved his home above all other earthly things. It was a home in which hospitality was dispensed generously, lavishly, in which the whole family joined, and the children were not always relegated to the nursery. He delighted to take his children with him on his business trips, which were numerous in later years. These were undertaken as a matter of necessity under great difficulty to himself, for he could never lie down in a sleeping car.

He was generous to extravagance in all his ideas. Entirely indifferent to the value of money, which was only something necessary to his enjoyment and comfort. But he would have had these even without money. The predominating element in his character was the magnetic force of his presence. He could make a friend of his worst enemy in five minutes. Fortunately he combined the genius of a great architect with the ability to convince the world that he was a genius. He knew exactly how to do it without telling people so, and therein was the secret of his success. It was this that made him the most accomplished politician in the profession.

There are other men in this country, I think, of equal ability. They only lack the power to express it so that the world will recognize it. But we will never have another Richardson, and it will be a long time before any other architect will assume equal prominence before the world. His works will be known more and more as time goes on, and their very prominence will make their faults more evident than those of others less known, so that future generations will learn to avoid them. But the good that was in him and his works will not be "buried with his bones," and the coming architect will learn from his life that an absolute devotion to his art and unremitting labor were, after all, the concrete on which his great success was built.

Obituary.

JAMES BATCHEN, the well known cutstone contractor, of Chicago, died on the 15th of April. Mr. Batchen was born in the village of Forres, Morayshire, in the North of Scotland, and received his early education in the town of Elgin. He came to America while still a young man, and pursued his trade, that of a stone-cutter, with all the success due to a faithful and thorough workman. Among the first structures he was engaged on was the superintendence of the stone-cutting work on the National Capitol at Washington. In Chicago he has fulfilled many important private and public contracts, and has done some of the best work in his special line in the rebuilt part of the city. His loss will be especially felt in the stone business, where the value of his knowledge was most marked. He had that talent for judging the proper value and adaptability of stone peculiar to the Scotch, who coming from a granite country, have this faculty above all other nationalities,—the larger proportion of the leading stone dealers and the best workmen, as well as designers, in this country being Scotch. Mr. Batchen's death is a personal loss to a great many people in Chicago, where he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of every one who knew him. He was in all respects an honest, worthy man, true in his friendships, tender as a woman in his domestic relations, and withal a genial, lovable companion—"a couthie, cantie chiel," to quote a favorite song he was wont to sing to his companions. He leaves to mourn him a wife and three children, two sons and one daughter. His son, J. S. F. Batchen, of Chicago, is prominently connected with the stone interest.

ARCHITECT B. S. DE FOREST, an old and well known citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died very suddenly in his office at that place on the 13th instant.

We learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Emily Probst, wife of Architect H. Probst, of Kansas City. Mrs. Probst was a lady of exceptional intelligence and education, her knowledge of languages and of architecture having been extensive, and in her social circle she was esteemed by all who were so fortunate as to possess her acquaintance.

At the last meeting of the Illinois State Association of Architects, the secretary presented a resolution to the effect that, whereas, the members of the association had learned with regret, of the sudden death of Architect Henry Hobson Richardson; and whereas, that architect had occupied a most prominent place in the profession, being the creator of some of the most celebrated structures in the United States, it was the sense of the Illinois State Association of Architects that the members learn of his death with sorrow, and that the secretary be instructed to spread suitable expression of the same upon the records of the association, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the family of Mr. Richardson and to the American Institute of Architects, of which he was a member.

Brickwork.*

BY GEORGE BEAUMONT, ARCHITECT.

WHEN the Executive Committee of this club invited me to read a paper on "Brickwork" I was rather puzzled where to begin, in order to make my paper of some value to you, there being already many excellent publications of an exhaustive character on this subject, so I decided to give my personal experience in the matter, extending over a period of nearly seventeen years.

The essential features of brickwork may be divided into four parts: 1. Bricks. 2. Mortar. 3. Bond. 4. Bricklaying and bricklayers.

I will take them in this order and proceed to describe the qualities of brick, more especially those of local make; they should be made from well tempered slightly sandy clay, free from lime-stone, slowly and evenly dried, and well burned, they will then give a decided ring when clashed together.

The Chicago common brick is a rough, crooked and fairly durable specimen, those made on the South side contain less lime than those on the North side, and are therefore not so liable to "pop," but the North side bricks are a better shape. These limestone pebbles found in the brick are changed into lime during the process of burning, and when the bricks are put into the wall they absorb the moisture from the mortar, which slacks this now small lump of lime and causes it to burst the face of the brick and disfigure the wall; if the pebble is in the center, the brick is generally destroyed. This "popping" can, to a great extent, be remedied or rather developed by a generous sprinkling with water while the bricks are laid on the ground, and when they are taken on the scaffold the bricklayers can select the slightly damaged ones for the inside of the wall. In hot weather they should be continually watered, to avoid, when put into the wall, the too rapid absorption of moisture from the mortar, which prevents it setting hard. In freezing weather the bricks should be kept very dry, so that the frost will not injure them.

The best common brick in the Chicago market are made by Hayt & Alsip, and when selected for the facing of walls and laid in red, brown, white or yellow mortar, they form a surface rich in warm, soft colors, and as impervious to moisture as it is possible for a common brick wall to be that is not painted. The one drawback to this brick is its smooth bed, which prevents a proper key with the mortar. A specimen of this class of work can be seen in a residence on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Fifth street, belonging to Mr. J. C. Welling, and another on Oakwood avenue and Forty-third street, by the same architect, for Mr. J. M. Fiske.

Never hesitate to reject soft, under-burned, bilious looking bricks, when they are delivered at the building, as they cause endless trouble when put into the wall, and the first winter they encounter generally disintegrates them so very badly that the owner silently curses you for the rest of his life, or anyway until he gets rid of the building.

Chicago common brick, when laid in ordinary mortar, will bear about five tons to the square foot, but when the bricks are selected for their good shape and hardness, and well bedded in cement, they will bear about ten tons to the square foot. The weight of a good dry common brick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 inches, averages $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; when immersed in water for ten hours it weighs $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

The weight per cubic foot of an ordinary common brick wall, laid in lime mortar, is 115 pounds. If laid in cement, and the bricks selected, the weight is 118 pounds per cubic foot. To lay a thousand bricks in the wall requires one-half a cubic yard of sand and one barrel of lime. A good bricklayer will, on an average, lay about two thousand bricks in ten hours; if the walls are eight inches thick not so many, but if they are twenty-four inches thick even this number will be exceeded. Six bricklayers on a first floor scaffold require the assistance of four hod-carriers to supply them with bricks and mortar.

I believe the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company is the only firm in this city who make pressed bricks. Their products are used very extensively here and throughout the West. In shape they are the truest in the market. They also make a very handsome dark-brown brick, which were used in the residence of Mr. E. Partridge, on Prairie avenue, just north of 29th street. The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company make a very good brick, rich in color, and of a very dense texture; they are in great demand with some architects, and generally seem to give good satisfaction. The Trenton & Tiffany brick are also used here, but my personal experience of them is so very slight that I cannot give you any particulars. The Perth Amboy Company, of New Jersey, make an excellent pressed brick of a rich cream color; a specimen of it can be seen in a residence 2,919 Prairie avenue, belonging to Mr. F. G. Logan. They have also introduced a "speckled" brick, madder brown in color, but pitted with a quantity of tiny steel-blue spots; whether these "speckles" are the result of iron pyrites in the clay, or from some kind of metal filings being introduced, I cannot say, but the effect in the wall is a mass of unique color, full of play, yet strong and dignified. Mr. Tiffany's residence in New York is faced with this brick; also Mr. B. F. Nourse's residence on Grand Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh street.

The output of a kiln contains brick of different sizes, degrees of density, and many shades of color. The dark brick is the best and dearest, because of their being well burnt. Surely the fact of hard-burned bricks commanding the highest price should stimulate our manufacturers to find out a system of burning which would give more equal results than at present; if some better method could be adopted, it would rid the makers of those expensive employes called "sorters," who classify the contents of a kiln according to color. I hope the day will come when architects will cease to specify that all pressed brick shall be of uniform color. This practice has filled our streets with buildings faced with red pressed brick of such even color that it is almost impossible to tell a painted wall from an unpainted one; whereas, if the bricks were taken as they come from the kiln,

* Paper read before the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, April 12, 1886. Revised by the author, and illustrations drawn expressly for THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

rejecting of course the "rare" ones, we should have such a play of color in our brick façades that would be much pleasanter than the miserable monotony now seen in most new buildings.

All pressed bricks made from dry, pulverized clay, are more liable to disintegration than those made from well plugged, plastic clay, and the only firm that I know who make brick from wet clay is the Peerless Brick Company of Philadelphia. Strange to say, bricks made from dry clay cannot be sold to any extent in the eastern markets, yet here scarcely anything else is used. Brick made from clay with artificial coloring in it is never so good as the natural color obtained from the oxide of iron in the clay. It takes about thirty days to prepare a kiln of brick ready for the market.

The Peerless Brick Co. say their bricks will not yield to a crushing load less than 400 tons to the square foot. Whether this is correct or not, I do not know, but am quite sure the pressed brick we use here will not bear any such weight. Average size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight of a Chicago Anderson pressed brick is $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will absorb 10 ounces of water.

Average size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight of a St. Louis hydraulic pressed brick is $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and will absorb 10 ounces of water.

Average size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and weight of a Philadelphia peerless pressed brick is $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will absorb 8 ounces of water.

Average size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight of a Tiffany pressed brick is $5\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and will absorb 11 ounces of water.

Average size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weight of a Trenton pressed brick is $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and will absorb 8 ounces of water.

Average size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight of an Indiana pressed brick is $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and will absorb 12 ounces water.

The various samples were weighed when perfectly dry and again after they had been in water 10 hours and the superfluous moisture wiped off.

These tests show beyond a doubt that you cannot have a dry and healthy house built of brick without it is either painted on the outside or the walls constructed with a cavity; they also prove that a building faced with Chicago common brick laid with close solid joints is practically as waterproof as if it was faced with the best pressed brick.

The following list will give you an idea of the different degrees of shrinkage which takes place in a kiln of Anderson pressed brick.

COLOR.		No. 1. Inches.	No. 3. Inches.	No. 5. Inches.	No. 7. Inches.	No. 9. Inches.
SIZE OF 1 BRICK.	Length	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{16}$	$8\frac{5}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$
	Width	$4\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	4
	Height	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
COLOR.		No. 11. Inches.	No. 13. Inches.	No. 15. Inches.	No. 17. Inches.	
SIZE OF 1 BRICK.	Length	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	8	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
	Width	4	4	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
	Height	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	

In general appearance the American pressed brick is much superior to its European prototype.

After the plastering is done the front should be cleaned down with commercial muriatic acid and water, not too strong, afterwards sponged with raw linseed oil, just what the bricks will absorb on application; this will give good color and make the brick waterproof, preventing to a great extent, if not entirely, the efflorescence appearing on the face. It should be repeated every two or three years, so that the front will always look new, having life and warmth of color. This mode of cleaning is recommended by the Peerless Brick Co., but the Chicago Anderson Co. object to having their bricks cleaned with acid.

In a paper read before the Illinois State Architectural Association at Chicago and published in THE INLAND ARCHITECT, December, 1885, Mr. Anderson says:

In laying up the walls, more or less of the mortar adheres to, and hardens on the face of the pressed brick, which is necessary to be cleaned off, and in doing this a highly objectionable method is universally employed, that is, washing the surface of the walls with a solution of common hydrochloric acid; this contains a large proportion of sulphuric acid which converts the oxide of magnesia in the mortar into the sulphate of magnesia, and appearing on the face disfigures so many of our buildings.

Not being an analytical chemist, I cannot demonstrate to you the actual facts of the matter, but I can say that should an unfinished wall not be thoroughly protected on the top, during a rain storm, it will surely show the efflorescence at the saturated part, as I have often marked these places and proved it when the building was finished, and sometimes before. The introduction of tarred paper between the pressed brick face and the common brick backing, is no use whatever as a preventive. You will very probably have noticed that buildings facing east, are the most liable to this unfortunate "rash."

MORTAR.

I will not attempt to go into the scientific question of the different materials from which lime is made, but will give you the general principles of mortar making: The first thing an ordinary Chicago contractor desires in preparing mortar, is rapidity, or rather cheapness, so he orders his mixer to place in the box a certain amount of lump lime, turns on the hose, and while his eye is cast over the busy groups of men at work on the building, he yells to this bespattered knight, "screen that sand," until sufficient water has run for slacking purposes. Very probably this gentleman is not acquainted with the chemical properties of the material he

battles with, so lets the water run until through with what he is doing, and then suddenly notices that the lime is completely submerged; nothing daunted, he siezes his hoe, stirs up the mixture into a paste very often no thicker than restaurant cream, and dashes into it an unknown quantity of loamy sand, the whole is then attacked by three or four pair of strong arms with shovels, and thrown on the ground ready for the hod-carrier, who comes along and turns it over gently, filling his hod to the utmost capacity, and passes on to the scaffold where rests the mortar board ready to receive his load. Occasionally one sees a bricklayer who has the moral courage to ask that the mortar be better tempered, but he must be very careful or he is likely to get "fired" for being too conscientious.

What is the result of all this hurry? Ask the owner of a four-year-old building, who has just paid a considerable portion of its rental for labor and material in raking out the crumbling mortar joints and refilling them with a similar kind of mortar; if he does not know, permit me to enlighten him; it is because the mortar was made as I have just described, and if used in winter, the defect is only aggravated.

It is easy to tell when lime is good by seeing it sputter and emit large quantities of steam during slacking, it should also fall to pieces very quickly, leaving no hard lumps or coarse particles. This method of reducing the lime directly to paste, is generally adopted in this country. From time immemorial the usual practice in Europe has been to first slack the lime with the smallest possible quantity of water, covering the mass with clean sand to keep in the heat, until it falls to fine powder, then pass it through a one-fourth inch wire screen to clean it of core—if there is much of this refuse it indicates that the material from which the lime was made was either not suitable or not burned sufficiently. This, for certain kinds of lime, is the safest way to ensure a thorough slacking, which alone prevents the mortar from blistering and disintegrating. Whichever way the lime is slacked, it must be done carefully and thoroughly. The best way to reduce lime to powder is to grind it.

Large piers or very thick walls of solid masonry should never be built with mortar made from rich lime, because the mortar in the interior will not set. Instances of this kind I have repeatedly seen.

Mr. George R. Burnell, in his treatise on limes, cements and mortars, says:

Some curious facts might be mentioned not only to show the influence of a large body of masonry in retarding the solidification of the mortar in the interior, but also of the danger of using rich limes in cases where such masses are necessary. Among them we may mention the fact cited by General Treussart, who had occasion to demolish in 1822, one of the bastions erected by Baubien, in the citadel of Strasbourg in the year 1666. In the interior, the lime after these 156 years, was found to be as soft as though it were the first day on which it had been made. Dr. John mentions that in demolishing a pillar nine feet in diameter in the church of St. Peter, at Berlin, which had been erected eighty years, the mortar was found to be perfectly soft in the interior. In both cases the lime used had been prepared from pure limestone.

The sand must be clean, sharp and not too fine, if it is loamy it will kill the best lime in existence, and allow of great settlement in the walls. Some kinds of sand are reduced to powder by the manipulation of mortar mixing. Three parts sand to one of lime is an average proportion. Never make the mistake of insisting that a large quantity of lime shall be used, as the best kind of mortar is made from clean, sharp sand, with just sufficient lime to bind the particles together. The reason I lay so much stress on clean sand is because of its well known incompressible qualities; to prove this get two bricks and bed them together with lime paste only and you will be able to squeeze it all out, then bed them together with lime and sand and notice the difference. Walls built with ordinary lime mortar should proceed slowly, to give the mortar time to crystallize, they will then be more durable and less liable to fracture. The vile and filthy practice of covering mortar beds and foundations in winter with manure, should not be countenanced in good building operations, and if the mason cannot find any better way to prevent his mortar freezing, he should quit until spring time rather than turn the building into a cesspool.

BOND.

In Chicago, this important part of brickwork is reduced to a minimum, and even then despised and trod upon by the bricklayers when working at a certain height above the scaffold.

The present system of bonding is done for convenience and cheapness; if it were repeated oftener the men could not do overhandwork so rapidly, and would have to back up the walls more frequently, thus preventing their standing on the inside face instead of on the scaffold, which is the proper place. On first coming to this city, I was amazed to see thick walls carried up with headers at every sixth course. Nothing less than a row of headers every third course should be allowed, and in first-class work an alternate course of headers and stretchers only. This latter mode is called English bond, and is the strongest that can be used; being the most expensive it is, therefore, seldom adopted. When any racking back is necessary in consequence of waiting for cutstone or pressed brick fronts, it should be done according to Fig. 1 on the diagram, and not as shown by Fig. 2. (See illustration pages.)

This pernicious practice of leaving down the fronts is often the direct cause of disastrous settlements and unsightly fissures in the walls, the foundations are over balanced by one part being carried up before another, causing the bond to be fractured, though not always visible at the time. Hoop iron is often introduced into the return walls and left hanging out until the fronts are brought to a level, when it is wallled in and continued over the window and door openings. Scantlings should never be used for bonding brickwork, because of the shrinkage. Great care should be taken to preserve the bond where the internal walls are connected; very often this done in the most reckless manner. See Fig. 3.

Brick piers should be properly bonded throughout every course, and on no account allow the outside face to be taken up ahead of the interior. Nor is it necessary to introduce bondstones, as they tend to destroy the homogeneity of the mass, and on the slightest lateral movement the piers have an inclination to slide form their bed at this part. The diagram will show you bond for walls of different thicknesses.

Many architects think that a facing of pressed brick looks better without headers, but why should we object to seeing the very thing which

really strengthens the wall? This showing of construction is one of the first principles of true architectural design, and should be encouraged rather than the system now in vogue, that of bonding the pressed brick face with clipped headers or iron binders. I always feel guilty of abetting bad construction when seeing pressed brick facing attached to common brick in this way.

I wonder if Mr. Anderson ever thought how naively he was exposing the ignorance of architects and builders when suggesting that his patent binders would allow the inside face of a wall to settle without disturbing its artificial complexion, shall I say, for facing common brick walls with a thin slice of different material, makes it assume a virtue it does not possess, that of being a compact wall whose interior is thoroughly well tied to the exterior?

BRICKLAYING AND BRICKLAYERS.

Whenever I pass a building that exhibits a bad display of brick walling, I always feel sure that the mason contractor is either a very inferior mechanic or else a mugwump. This is the kind of man that slights the bond, makes poor mortar, leaves the joints unfilled, and drives his men more like horses than human beings, and although the whip is not actually applied to their backs, it is to their senses, it cuts deeper and stays longer especially when it is weighed with oaths of the vilest kind. No wonder the men snap and snarl, look gloomy and absent minded, strike for higher wages and less hours, when the only pleasure they seem to have is in drawing their pay, they certainly have none in the discharge of their daily labor, for it is one continual rush from morning to night, with no thought of how well the work can be done, but how many bricks can you pile on the wall, one can scarcely say *in*, because they are so carelessly placed there.

How different is this to the way they do brickwork in Persia, where, according to Mr. S. G. Benjamin's report in the *Century* for last December, when a Persian bricklayer wants another brick he shouts down to the fellow who corresponds to our hodcarrier: "Brother, in the name of God toss me a brick." The one below then picks up a brick, shouts: "O my brother, in the name of God, behold a brick," and shies it up at him. How it would astonish a Persian bricklayer (says the *Daily News*) to get a job in this country where the one word "mort," mixed with a blue streak of profanity, fetches a wheelbarrow load of stuff up the ladder. But our system has at least the one advantage—that the same generation usually begins and completes a building.

A journeyman bricklayer seldom uses his own judgment when at work, beyond gauging the quality of his labor by the standing of his employer. The moment he steps on the scaffold he knows whether good, bad or indifferent work is expected of him. Should he dare, under the watchful eye of some contractors, to lay bricks solid and true in the wall, he would be instantly discharged as a slow, expensive workman; should he in another case lay bricks in the generally accepted manner, he would again be discharged, this time because he was a poor workman. The result is, a great many of our mechanics learn only the worst kind of brickwork and such a thing as a brick groined vault is unknown to them, even by name. Therefore how necessary it is that they should serve an apprenticeship or go through a manual training school creditably, where every kind of brickwork could be taught.

I understand the trade school in New York has actually been boycotted by the masons. Surely those men cannot be American born, they must be immigrants of the worst dog in the manger type, who come here and enjoy privileges undreamed of in the old world, and in return actually try and prevent the rising generation of our boys from learning a useful and necessary trade, so they may always have employment, not by reason of their merits but by controlling the supply of skilled mechanics.

To a great extent, the general public is responsible for cheap and rickety buildings, the cry being, for how small a sum can you do this brickwork, as a consequence, the quality of the labor is lowered to the standard of public demands, and in order to squeeze any profit out of his contract price, the mason must give a large quantity of a poor quality.

Another potent factor allied against the execution of good brickwork, is trades unionism as at present conducted, for it is contrary to human nature to expect an ordinary mechanic to make an effort to improve his handicraft, when a high rate of wages is fixed for him, irrespective of his qualifications, and I say without fear of reliable contradiction, that the abilities of a majority of our bricklayers have been deteriorating this last five years and it is only by the incoming of eastern mechanics to assist the old hands that the excellent brickwork I am about to speak of has been possible.

Now let me direct your attention to some first class brickwork that was done in the substructures of such buildings as the Traders, Home Insurance, Rialto, Phoenix, Studebaker, Central and the J. A. McLennan block of flats, on the northwest corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, this latter, for a building of its kind, is unusually good from foundation to roof. These magnificent specimens of enduring brickwork are a credit to the architects who so carefully calculated the dimensions and dispositions of the piers and walls to receive the superstructures, and also great praise is due to the contractors and their employes in so faithfully carrying out the ideas of the designers. During the erection of these buildings, my duties often took me past the sites, and I never could refrain from lingering a few moments to watch the men lay brick, with that peculiar dexterity noticeable in first class mechanics, and would turn away with a feeling of admiration, only to find when I got to the next block, some bricklayers at work on the iniquitous practice of bringing up the outside face of the wall five courses ahead of the interior, without any bond. This at once cooled my enthusiasm and warned me that I was still in Chicago.

In San Francisco the walls are built with solid joints; this they are compelled to do, because of the frequent occurrence of earthquakes. How we should quake here if we were subject to such convulsions of nature, when we think what a hollow mockery most of our walls are. It is just as necessary to do such work here, because of the ever moving nature of our ground, and the constant concussion buildings are subject to from heavy traffic in the streets, especially those that are paved with granite or any such unyielding material.

In the building where my office is located there is a very preceptible and annoying shudder goes through the structure every time a heavily loaded wagon passes by. The only way to get a solid wall is to use what the workmen call a "shove" joint, which requires the mortar to be unusually well tempered so the brick will slide easily up to its fellow, taking along mortar enough to overflow the joints, but this entails considerable more labor on the part of both bricklayer and mortar mixer, which restricts its use to the very best class of work.

If a firm like Messrs. Burnham & Root would allow the younger members of the profession to occasionally visit their buildings, and let them actually see first-class brickwork as exhibited in some of their foundation walls, it would do more toward improving their knowledge and indirectly the quality of brickwork than all the books they could read in a lifetime. Never carry the brickwork below grade if you can avoid it, because the bricks will not stand the alternate change of dampness and dryness in the soil, and moreover they are always absorbing whatever moisture there is in the ground, causing them to disintegrate very rapidly. If you cannot procure rubblestone for your walls up to grade, then cover them with a coat of English Portland cement.

The absorption of moisture by the basement walls is a primary cause of premature decay in the general construction of a house; it helps to write off every year at least five per cent of the original value of the building, and to make the occupant wonder what is the matter with himself, when he gets out of bed in a morning feeling dull and stupid, especially in winter when the windows and doors are almost hermetically sealed with weather-strips and every other known device for keeping out fresh air at a temperature of 25 degrees below zero. It never strikes him, that to a great extent it is the ground moisture percolating incessantly through the basement walls, and that this unsavory air comes from the decaying vegetable and animal matter which his servant has thrown into the alley or the next lot, and perhaps for months this has been going on under the eyes of the lady of the house, who probably is the very pink of perfection with regard to her personal cleanliness. What a disgusting sense of shame comes over one on walking down these alleyways of filth, behind even our world-famed Michigan avenue, when we think that with all our boasted civilization, and houses built with every modern convenience, there is not a single architect in this city to my knowledge, who provides in a salutary manner for the proper disposal of this refuse from our households.

If architects will not do this, why in the name of common decency do not our educated citizens cry out for a stove to burn this refuse, and thus destroy its deadly power at once, surely some one in this city can make a small crematory out of a metal pot, with a moveable cover and a piece of stovepipe which could be connected with a flue carried above the roof, and heated with a single gas jet, into this could go all dead rats, bones, scraps of meat, potato parings, and even that miserable brown wrapping-paper that the meat is rolled in by the butcher, and which has been made from rags picked out of the gutters, or perhaps taken from the back of some dead cholera patient. But I am digressing from my subject; in order to prevent this absorption of moisture, the foundation walls could be faced with common salt-glazed brick, laid in English Portland cement. What I mean by a salt-glazed brick, is a good, sound, common brick burnt in the same manner as a drain pipe, vitrified, in fact, and thus made impervious to moisture; these, if carefully bedded, would make the foundation walls absolutely waterproof, and would go a long way toward making our homes pleasant to live in, and also improve our general health; by this means we could also do away with the present and often treacherous rubblestone foundation walls, and build them entirely of common brick, thus making a much better looking wall, quite as strong for ordinary purposes, and would save 12 inches of space in the length and breadth of every basement that is now built with rubble.

Another mode of keeping out the moisture, is to build the walls with a 2-inch cavity, between the outside and inside faces, this will keep out the dampness, making the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer, vermin cannot secrete themselves behind the furring, which is not required. No chance for fire to spread up the walls and no cracking of plaster. The cost of furring strips, laths and one coat of plaster is saved which nearly offsets the extra cost of cavity. Mr. D. Harry Hammer's residence, on the northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Thirty-seventh street, is built in this way. This is the only building I am acquainted with in Chicago where the walls are so constructed, and I am quite sure Mr. Hammer will never regret having done so. After a heavy shower the bricks retain the water and pass it through the walls by capillary attraction, but if your walls have a cavity you can afford to ignore such a calamitous reality.

A damp-proof course is also a good protection against moisture. This necessary operation is invariably omitted in this city, to the great detriment of good work; it prevents the spread of dampness up the interior of the walls and can be done at little expense. It should be put on the top of the foundations as well as at the grade line.

Hoping to get some expression of opinion with regard to the eight hour movement, on March 11, I wrote the secretary of the Bricklayers Union, asking eight questions and received the following reply on the 9th inst.

George Brannont, Esq.:

Your favor of March 12, was duly received and referred to a committee with instructions to answer your important questions at their earliest opportunity. But owing to other and previous matters in the hands of the committee, your communication has remained unanswered longer than it otherwise would have been. Also, owing to the limited time we have to devote to the subject at hand, our answer to your questions will of necessity be somewhat abridged, but trust they will suffice for your purpose. Assuring you that the bricklayers are deeply interested in all that the architects may do to advance the art in this city, or inaugurate reforms that will redound to the interests of all concerned.

We remain, yours for the right,

P. J. MINITER,

C. C. SCULLAR,

Committee Bricklayers Union.

The several questions with their answers are as follow:

First Question.—Taking into consideration the practical abolition of the apprenticeship system, from what source do you propose to draw your supply of native skilled mechanics, as work increases and death removes many of the older hands?

Answer.—Instead of abolishing the apprenticeship system, in the year 1882 we adopted the system now in force in this city, and which we find,

together with the emigration from other cities, is ample to supply the demand for bricklayers in this city. In this connection we refer you to page 19 of the enclosed constitution, which reads as follows:

APPRENTICES AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. This union shall not allow any one contractor to employ more than two apprentices at the same time, and said apprentices shall remain at the business three years before they can become journeymen, and they shall at all times be under the control of this union, and subject to the wishes of this union during their apprenticeship, the same as a journeyman. They shall come to the hall at least once every four weeks. No one over 18 years of age shall be recognized as an apprentice, except the son of a journeyman who is a member of this union or a deceased member.

SEC. 2. No contractor will be allowed an apprentice until he has been regularly established in business two years. He shall then be allowed one apprentice. When he has been established three years he shall be allowed two apprentices. All apprentices will be compelled to finish their time with the contractor they sign indentures with, except for just cause, or in the case of death of the contractor, or his quitting business.

SEC. 3. All apprentices and contractors shall be required to sign indentures to the effect that the apprentice shall receive his wages weekly or fortnightly, as the case may be, all the year through the same as full time. This is strictly insisted on by this union for the sole purpose of securing for the apprentice a proper and responsible contractor to thoroughly learn his trade. Past experience has taught the union, as well as apprentices, that the aforesaid conditions on the part of the union and apprentices are absolutely necessary.

SEC. 4. Any applicant for time to complete his trade who has served part of his time in this or any other country, shall get regularly indentured papers from some contractor, who has not already the complement of apprentices prescribed by this union, and shall be required to give proof by his work on the wall that he has already served part of his time before he shall be entitled to the protection of this union, and a majority of the men working on the job where he may be employed shall determine how long he shall be required to serve, and shall personally testify before this union their opinion of the time he shall serve, and in case a majority cannot be present they shall delegate one or more of their number to appear before the union in session with their decision in writing. No applicant of this character shall be more than 20 years of age.

SEC. 5. All applicants for apprentice indentures shall be required to present themselves for the same within two weeks after their engagement with contractor.

SEC. 6. No contractor can have more than two apprentices at any one time; he will not be allowed any more until such time that the said two have finished their time, he may then replace them. The walking delegate shall have a list of all apprentices, their names and residence, and the name of the contractor with whom they have signed indentures.

Second Question.—What are your reasons for taking into the union so many men that you know are inferior mechanics, and demanding that they shall receive the same pay as first-class workmen?

Answer.—Previous to 1882 (or to the adoption of the present apprenticeship system) the bosses of this city were manufacturing inferior mechanics by the wholesale, never taking any steps to retain their apprentices a sufficient length of time to complete their trade, and our union was compelled to take their field as we found it, and see to it that every boy was properly indentured to responsible contractors. We also found from the practical appearance of years standing, that whenever there occurred a difference of opinion between first-class workmen and the bosses, the bosses were always ready and willing to employ the most inferior workmen to do, or rather attempt to do, first-class work, and were well satisfied with their services, no matter how well the work was "botched," especially if they secured said inferior workmen for 25 or 50 cents per day less, on occasion of strike or other pending difficulties. Of course we were compelled, under such circumstances, to recognize inferior workmen (if they were not too bad altogether) as eligible to membership in our society, because it naturally follows that if an inferior workman is good enough for the bosses in time of difficulties on account of living wages for superior workmen, then he (the inferior workman) should certainly be good enough to become a member of our organization. We would also add, that we do not demand the same pay for inferior workmen that is paid first-class workmen; on the contrary, we make a standard rate for inferior workmen, knowing full well that superior men are always able to command deservedly higher wages.

Third Question.—What are your ideas with regard to improving the quality of the bricklayers' art in Chicago?

Answer.—The bricklayers do not get time enough to do work right. Some architects in too many cases accept inferior workmanship, when it should be rejected, thereby encouraging bosses to exact from the men more work in a day than they are able to do properly. It is a well known fact that in eastern cities, notably Boston, New York City and others, that the average brickwork is superior in many respects to that of Chicago. We are informed with regard to this point by hundreds of our men, and corroborated by hundreds of bricklayers, who do not permanently reside in this city, that bricklayers in the eastern cities are encouraged in every way to superior workmanship in the art of bricklaying by getting at least sufficient time to lay a brick on its bed properly, to the line and plumb, and with proper bond and regular headers or binders. We think, as a remedy, that it would greatly improve the quality of brickwork if competent and honest inspectors who are skilled in the art of bricklaying were appointed, either by the architect or the city government.

Fourth Question.—Give me your candid motive for putting forth the edict, that henceforth eight hours shall constitute a days work?

Answer.—We believe the reduction of the hours of labor will be productive of extraordinary improvements in our daily life, physically, morally, and financially. 1st. Physically, because we have now on hand too many living evidences of premature decrepitude, caused by the exaction of the tyrannical system now in force, which requires men to strain every possible effort, use, as it were, every particle of strength in their bodies, not only every hour, but every minute during the ten hours of employment, to such an extent that our men are continually failing in health of both mind and body, resulting not alone in misery to themselves, but to their wives and children, in being partly and often wholly physically disabled on account of overwork, to provide a decent living for themselves and families. 2d. Morally, because men of our craft will apply at least a part of these two hours time that they are not at labor for the human frame to rest, and the other part to thought and study for the purpose of educating themselves and families for improving their conditions of life in this world, thereby doing their share to make this world a better and happier one to live in. It has been asserted by men of skeptical minds and non-sympathizers of workingmen (would-be moralists), that when workmen would work less hours per day, they would devote this extra time to the use of alcoholic stimulants, riotous living, etc. We are constrained to emphatically deny the truth of this assertion, to be the final result in this respect to

the reduction of the hours of labor. We are willing to admit, however, that a small percentage of our numbers may use this extra time in that way for a while, just as they are doing under the ten-hour system; but we firmly believe that this percentage will become more rapidly lessened under the eight-hour system than under the present one, by reason of the good example and great influence of the ever increasing majority of their fellow craftsmen. In fact, to put this part of the question in a "nut-shell," we honestly believe the great majority would devote these extra hours to thinking and not to drinking. 3. Financially, because if we improve under the eight-hour system physically, and morally, better than under the ten-hour system, why not financially, when the fruits of our labor from thought and study are used for the advantage of nobler purposes, acquiring homes, and better homes than we had before?

Fifth Question.—Give me whatever grievances you think the men have to contend with in their daily labor?

Answer.—This question is answered in general by the replies to the preceding questions; but it might be added, that continued overwork required by incompetent and unreasonable bosses, who believe, under all conditions, in quantity and not in quality of work, is a grievance the men are almost continually complaining of, and we find the workmen are not alone in this complaint, for very often we see architects and owners have a side to this grievance, in complaining of both work which is the result of excessive quantity or overwork, to the detriment of workmanship and quality of which is the requirement of architects and owners. Another and very important grievance, is the sub-letting of contracts. This system invariably produces inferior quality of work, because of the double profits required, and in order to make these profits, men are compelled to slight work as much as possible for the purpose of getting the excessive quantity of work required. Then, again, we are aware of the irresponsibility of a sub-contractor in the matter of paying earned wages. The men have no redress under the laws of the state in such cases, consequently we have to be continually on the alert to avoid trouble in this line, such as stopping the progress of the work by withdrawing our men from unnecessary loss of time, and expense involved, together with unpleasant controversies and distressed relations by all concerned in the erection of the building. It is generally conceded by the workmen that sub-contracting is positively and invariably detrimental to the welfare of the art.

Sixth Question.—Give me the average number of days per annum, exclusive of Sundays and national holidays, that a sober, industrious and skillful mechanic can work in this city, and what is the remuneration per hour.

Answer.—The average number of days, as near as it is possible for us to determine, is 150 days per annum, and the average remuneration for the above is 45 cents per hour.

Seventh Question.—Are you sure that the inferior members of the union are faithful to their oath, with reference to receiving the established price per hour?

Answer.—During the past three years we have been able to prove that seven inferior members have violated their pledge of honor to the union, in reference to receiving the established price per hour. However, it may be as well to add that we deal with such members in a way entirely satisfactory to ourselves, and up to the present time we have not had a second offense from the same parties.

Eighth Question.—Do the men suffer from any disease that is directly attributable to their occupation?

Answer.—This question is not an easy one to give an intelligent reply, so far as attributing any special disease to the trade. The diseases most prevailing in the trade are, as near as we can determine, as follows: Rheumatism, paralysis, (generally caused by the effects of sunstroke), and lung diseases, brought on by much exposure to cold and damp weather. Malaria is also frequent among the men when erecting buildings in the suburban or other districts where it is bred. But the prevailing complaints among our men are of aches in the small of the back, in the region of the kidneys. Physicians do not agree that they are caused by diseased kidneys, but, on the contrary, from over-working that part of the body, caused by constant and rapid stooping and rising. To illustrate: If a bricklayer lay two thousand bricks a day, he would stoop and rise not less than fifteen hundred times per day. That part of his body (region of the kidneys) is certainly exercised to an unequal degree, compared with the rest of his body; the result is, he is continually suffering from aches in the small of the back. There are few exceptions exempt from this complaint. To further illustrate, take a piece of sheet-iron, or hoop-iron wire of any thickness, say two feet long, and bend it backward and forward to an angle of 45 degrees, the same number of times of bending that the bricklayer's back is subject to in the course of ten hours work, the effect on that part of the metal subject to the bending will give an idea of the cause of complaint bricklayers are most subjected to.

Nebraska State Association of Architects.

A WELL ATTENDED meeting of the architects of the State of Nebraska was held in St. George's Hall, Omaha, on Friday, April 23, for the purpose of forming a state association of architects. The meeting was called to order at 3 P.M., when Mr. Sidney Smith was appointed temporary chairman, Mr. John McDonald being secretary.

The chairman then stated, very briefly, the object of the meeting and the purpose of the association to unite in fellowship the architects of this state, to combine their efforts and promote the scientific and practical efficiency of the profession under the Western Association of Architects.

After some discussion, it was decided to proceed at once to the formation of a permanent organization, and, on motion, Mr. Sidney Smith, of Omaha, was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. McDonald, secretary.

A committee of three was then formed as a committee on credentials, when the following names were reported for membership:

L. Mendelssohn, G. L. Fisher, F. M. Ellis, Sidney Smith and John McDonald, of Omaha; I. F. Kuhn, Lincoln; G. L. Cole, Beatrice; C. C. Rittenhouse, Hastings.

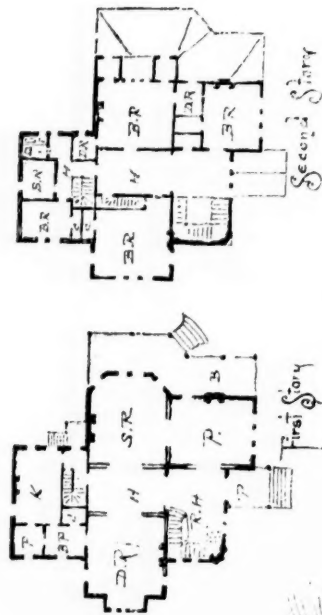
The names of several others were presented for membership, when it



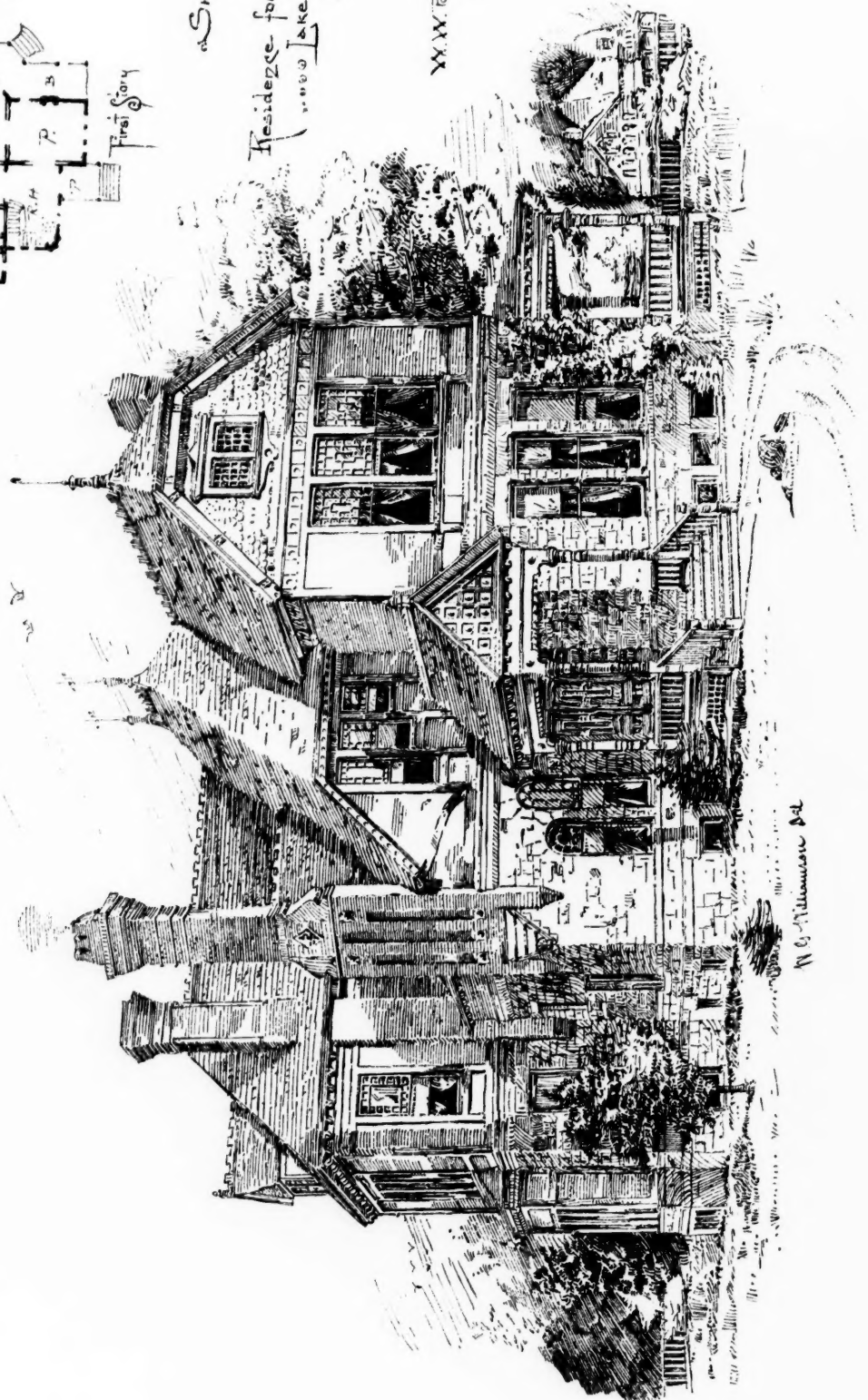
Copyright, Inland Publishing Co., 1886.

Inland Architect and Builder Print.

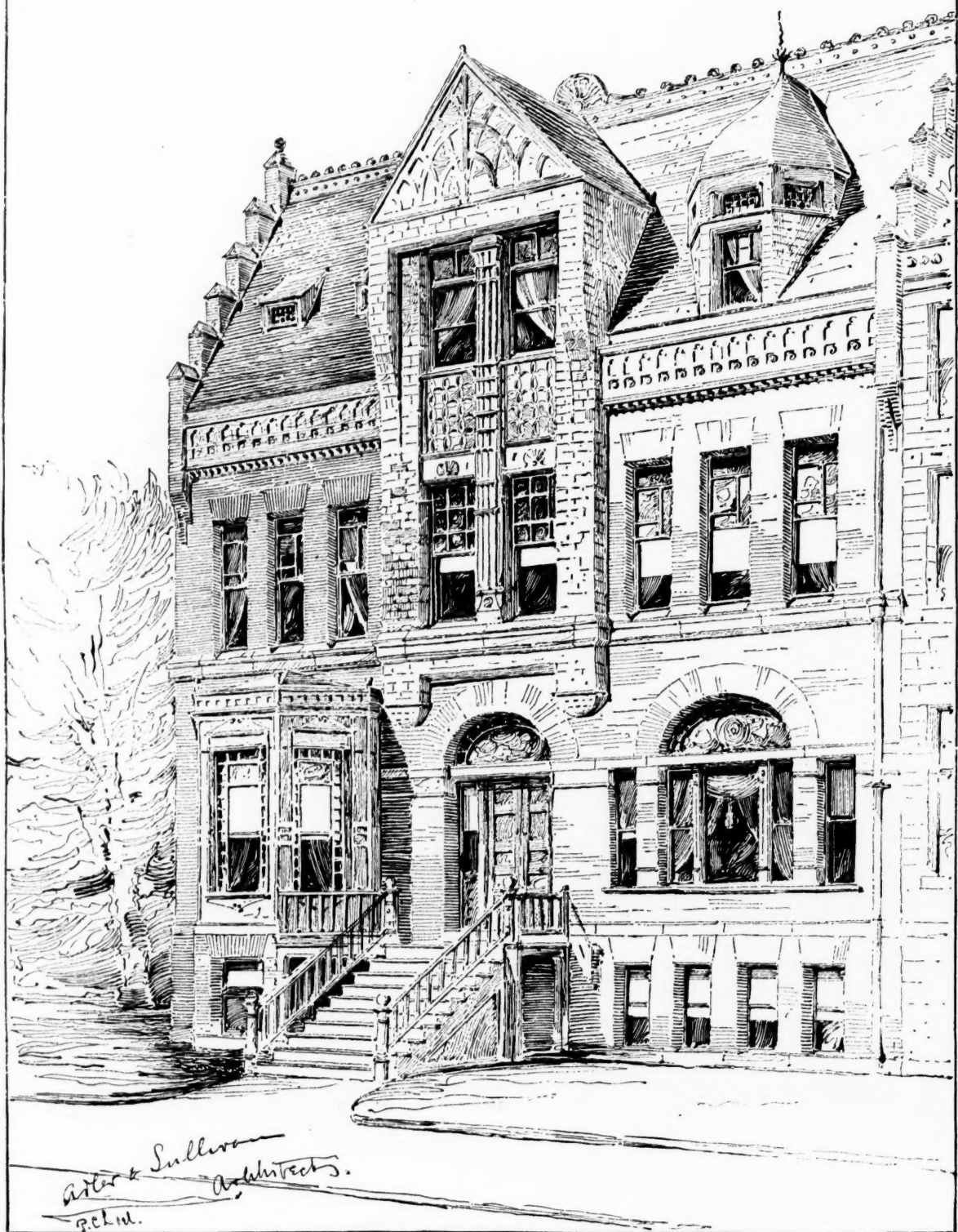
COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR GRANT MEMORIAL AT LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO,
By S. S. BEMAN, Architect.



SKETCH
of
Residence for Chas. Terry Esq.
New Lake Forest Ill.
W.W. Boyington Archt.
Chicago



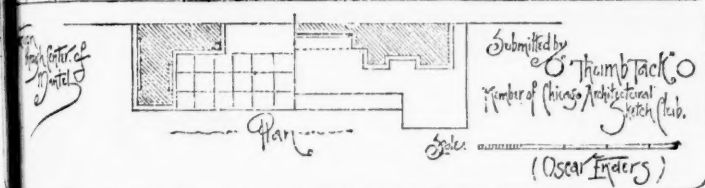
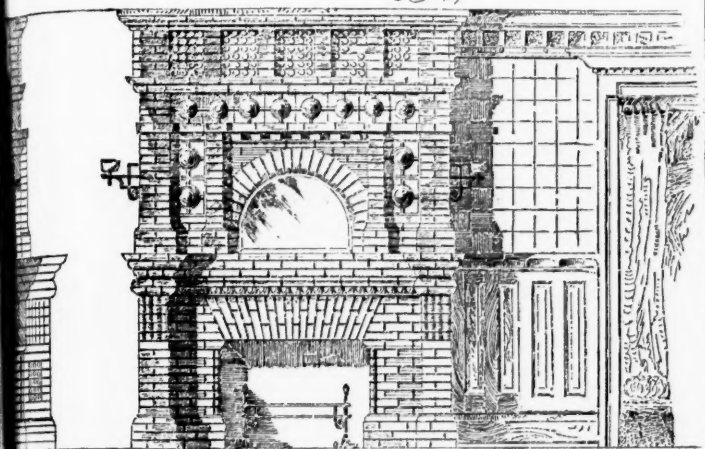
West Chicago Club House
48 & 50 Throop Street Chicago
Adler & Sullivan architects



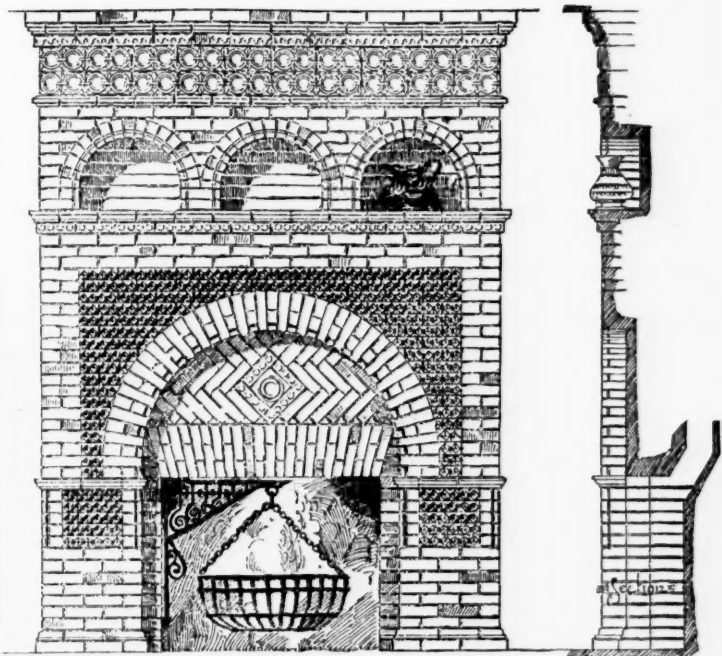
COMPETITIVE DESIGN.

BRICK MANTEL

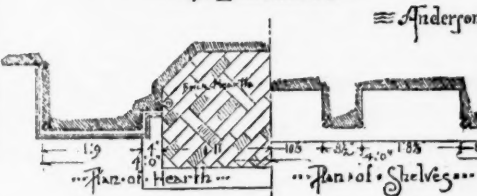
Anderson Pressed Brick Co Chicago Ill



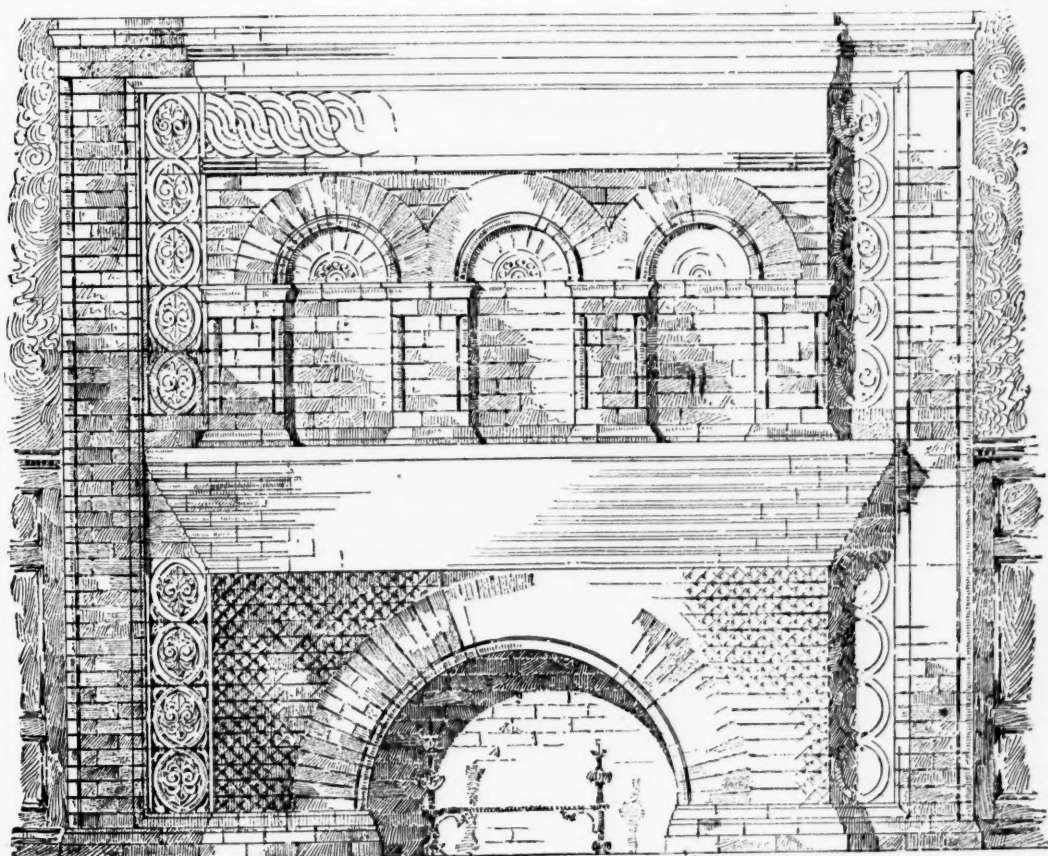
Submitted by
O. Thumback
Member of Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.
(Oscar Ingers)



... * Elevation * ...



Anderson Pressed Brick Co
Mantel Competition
Chicago Architectural Sketch Club
Design by Catalogue
Second Prize
W. G. Williamson



Front Elevation



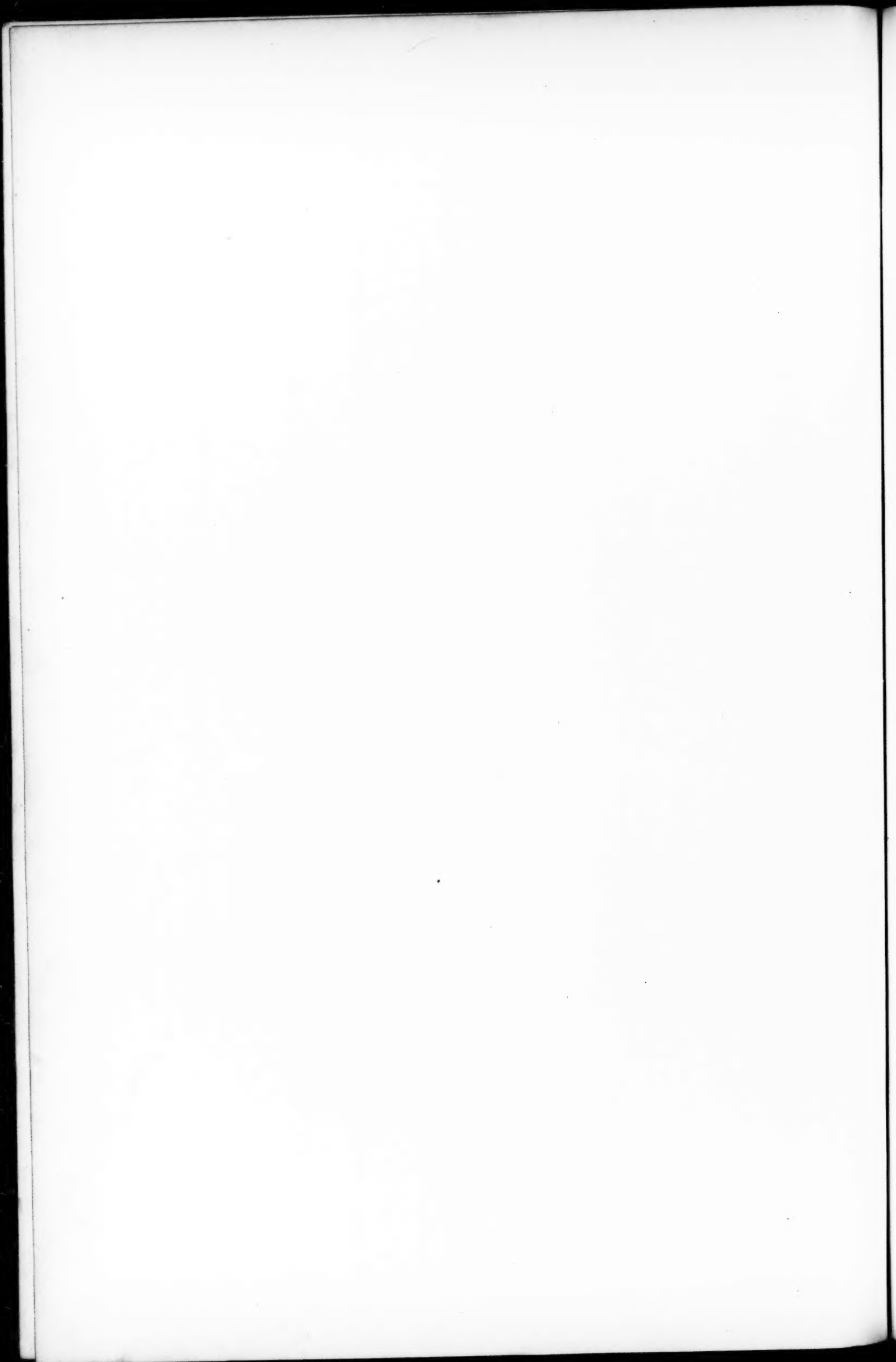
1/2 Plan

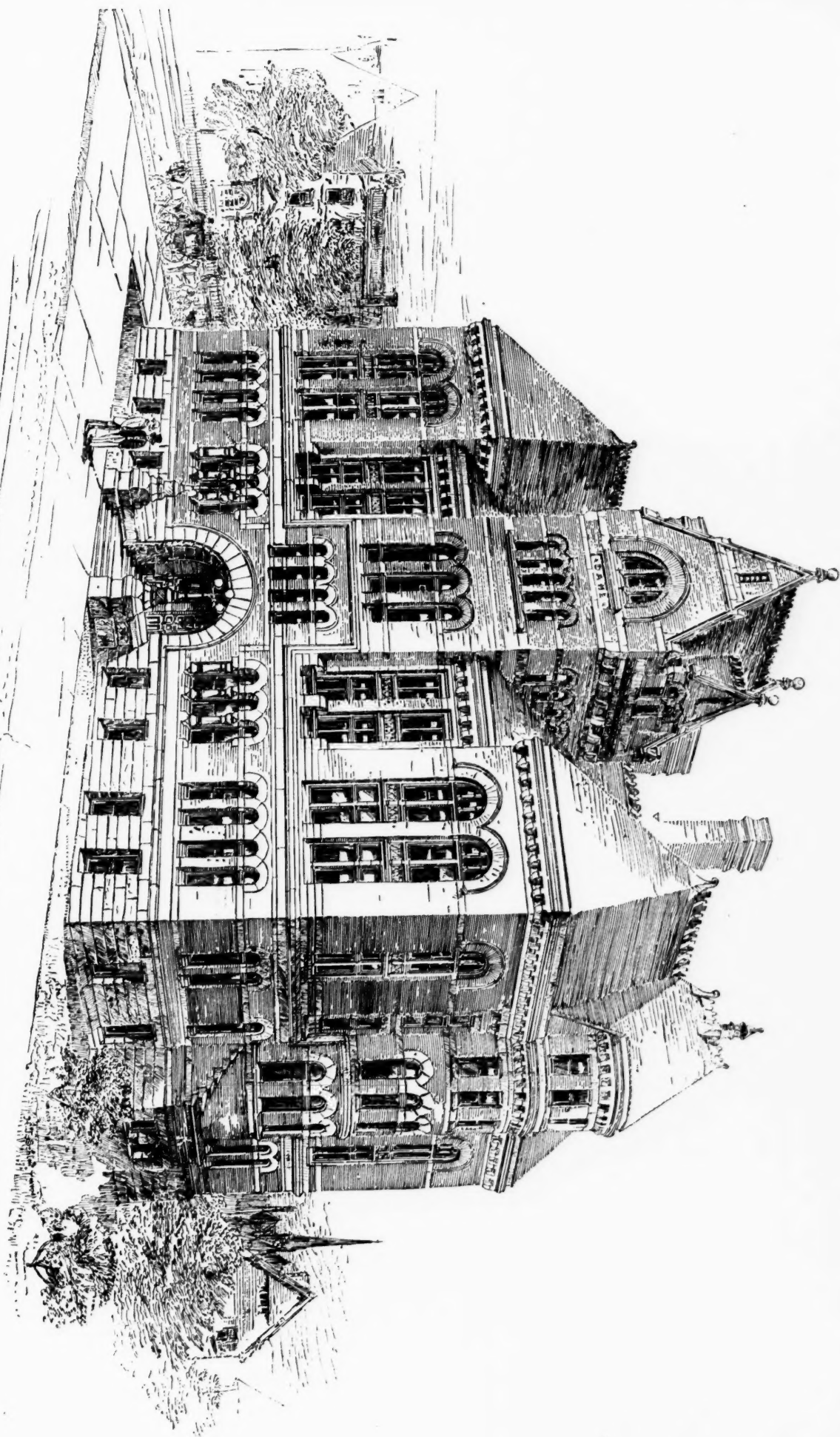
Chicago Architectural Sketch Club

Anderson Pressed Brick Mantel Competition

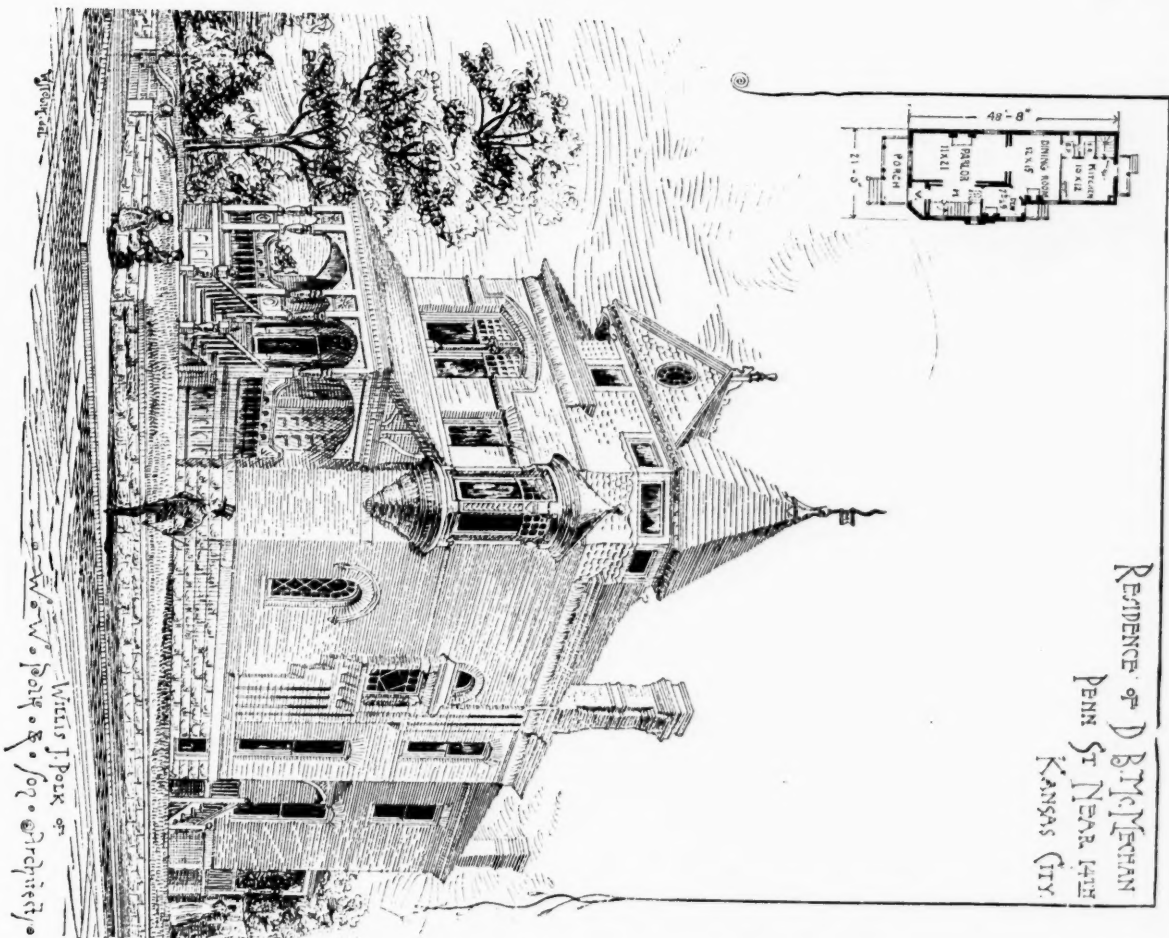
Scale 1 inch = 1 foot.

1st Prize Design by "Ed Montor" Harry Lawrence





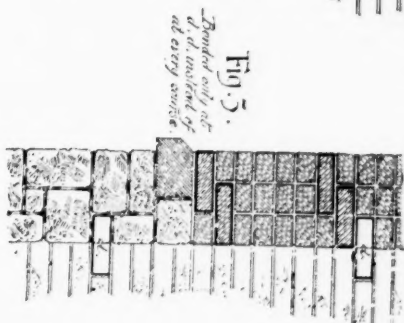
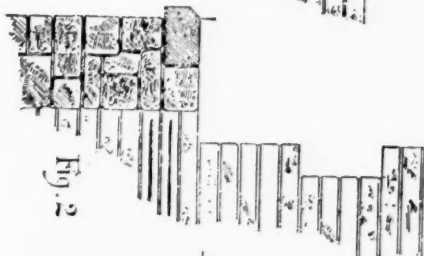
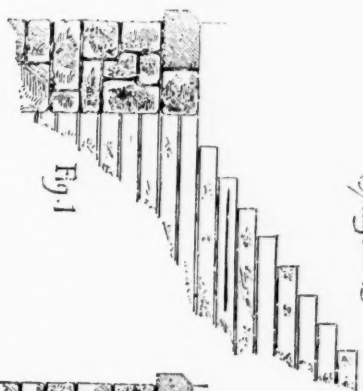
DANE CO. COURT HOUSE, MADISON WIS.
H.C. KOCK & CO. ARCHTS.



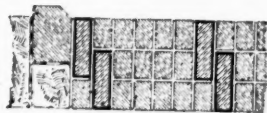
Diagrams illustrating paper on Brickwork

by
George B. Bannock
115 Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

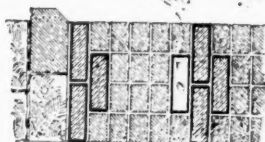
showing bond used in Chicago.



16 inch Wall.

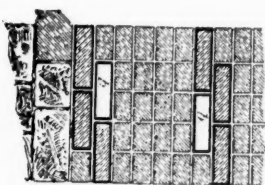


12 inch Wall.



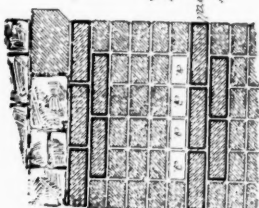
16 inch Wall.

Header C.
is generally
omitted.



20 inch Wall

It is often omitted not
being very common outside



24 inch Wall.

A simple mode of
strengthening this wall
would be to insert
headers at a 9 in
place of stretchers.

was suggested that the rules of the Western Association of Architects should be adopted. It was moved by L. Mendelssohn and seconded by Mr. Kuhn, that the convention now proceed to the formation of state association under the laws of the state and Western Association of Architects. The motion was carried.

Articles of association were then offered by the chairman and adopted, as follow:

NAME.

SECTION 1. The name of this association shall be the Nebraska State Association of Architects.

OBJECT.

SEC. 2. The objects of the association are to unite in fellowship the architects of the state, to combine their efforts in promoting the scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and encourage the study of kindred arts.

MEMBERS.

SEC. 3. This association shall consist of active and honorary members.

QUALIFICATIONS.

SEC. 4. Any architect practising his profession in the State of Nebraska may become a member of this association.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 5. The officers of this association shall be a president, secretary and treasurer, vice-president and executive committee.

DUTIES.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, or in his absence, the duty shall devolve on the vice-president.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to take minutes of all meetings of the association, to conduct its correspondence subject to the control of the executive committee.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all funds of the association and disburse the same, on the order of the secretary and indorsed by the president.

The executive committee shall consist of four members and the president, three members of which shall constitute a quorum; it shall be their duty to exercise control over the property and interests of the association; to receive application for membership and act on the same; to consider complaints and expel members *for cause*; to act as a committee of arbitration on all questions submitted to it by members of the association; all calls for special meetings shall be indorsed by this committee.

All appeals from action of the executive committee shall be to the board of directors of western association.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 7. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members, provided that a notice of such change shall have been sent to each member ten days before date of said meeting.

BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular meeting the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October of *each year*, at such place and time as shall be designated by the executive committee, due notice being given to each member of such place of meeting.

RULES OF ORDER.

ART. II. The meetings of this association shall be conducted according to Roberts' rules of order.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

ART. III. Any person desirous to become a member shall send his application, in writing, to the executive committee; this application to be indorsed by one or more members who are personally acquainted with the applicant.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ART. IV. Upon receiving an application for membership, the executive committee shall investigate the standing of the applicant, and shall by ballot admit or refuse him. All discussion on this subject to be considered strictly confidential.

DUES.

ART. V. All active members of the association shall pay an initiation fee of ten (10) dollars. All members residing in the state to pay annual dues of three (3) dollars per year, dues to be payable quarterly and prior to each regular quarterly meeting, and no person shall be entitled to vote at any meeting whose dues remain unpaid.

QUORUM.

ART. VI. Seven active members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ART. VII. All officers of the association shall be elected at the October meeting of the association; they shall be elected by a majority ballot vote of the members present. If any member of the executive committee is absent from four of its consecutive meetings, the members shall have power to declare his place vacant and proceed to elect his successor for the remainder of the term.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. VIII. The by-laws of this association may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting, notice having been given as in the case of constitution amendments.

After some discussion, the by-laws as they now appear, were adopted.

Chairman: The next order of business will be the nomination for and election of officers for the ensuing year.

The nominating committee submitted their report as follows: for president, Sidney Smith, Omaha; vice-president, C. C. Rittenhouse, Hastings; secretary, F. M. Ellis, Omaha; treasurer, L. Mendelssohn, Omaha. L. Kuhn, of Lincoln, and G. L. Fisher, of Omaha, were elected as members of the executive committee.

It was moved that the rules be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the ticket as reported by the committee. Carried.

Mr. Kuhn moved that the members present and those accepted be considered as charter members, and all who join before the July meeting will be included in the same, which was carried.

Mr. Ellis: I move that the chairman appoint a committee for the revision of the state statutes, also to assist the committee of the Western Association who have charge of the bill to be presented to the legislature of each state. Carried.

Chairman: I will appoint the committee at a later date.

On motion, it was decided that the annual dues should be paid in advance, and the secretary instructed to notify those not present of the action.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. McLean, of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, regretting his inability to be present, and wishing the association every success.

In response to a motion, the chairman said, "It has been moved and seconded that THE INLAND ARCHITECT be the official organ of the association, and the thanks of this meeting be tendered Mr. McLean for his good wishes." This motion was carried.

The convention then adjourned till called, and the time and place appointed by the executive committee.

National Civil Engineers.

THE work begun by the convention of civil engineers held in Cleveland, December 5 and 6, 1885, has been carried on by the executive board of the committee on national public works and the first fruits were shown in the convention for permanent organization that met at the Hollenden house, Cleveland, March 31st and April 1st. Delegates were present en route from fifteen of the twenty-two societies in the country and represented 3,000 civil engineers. President Cooley called the convention together at 3 o'clock, and without preliminary remark made the following opening address:

Gentlemen of the National Committee: We meet today, not as a convention, but as a committee, to provide for the transformation of a temporary organization into a permanent one which, with enlarged power, may carry forward the work suggested by the convention held in this city in December last. Although few in number, we represent great interests as a working organization. We are to propose matter for the consideration of our profession, and that public which is interested in the development of our public works. In our preliminary work, three-fourths of our civil engineering societies, embracing three-fourths of the membership in the United States, have taken such interest as to appoint permanent committees on national public works, and have decided in some manner to assist in this movement. These active societies embrace nearly 3,000 civil engineers, or quite one-half of those in the United States. It is simply a question of wise deliberation on our part to so define this matter as to secure the active cooperation of the entire profession, those organized in societies as well as out, and often to educate public men and the people to a more active realization of the desirability of change in legislative and administrative methods. This result may be brought about without shock, without injustice to any, by a conservative and catholic course. In view of this matter, which the executive board will present to you, and the consideration to be given the whole matter of this committee, your president would not seem to suggest a course or to prejudice your conclusions.

In concluding, Mr. Cooley introduced Mr. Charles Latimer, president of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, who, on behalf of the local society, welcomed the delegates in a well chosen and practical address.

Mr. Latimer's address was warmly applauded, and the convention began its business by electing Mr. Walter P. Rice, of Cleveland, secretary *pro tem.*, in Mr. Blunt's absence. Mr. Rice read the call of the executive board for the convention, and the following delegates answered to their names in the roll call: John Eisenmann, Civil Engineers' Club, of Cleveland; Charles F. Loweth, Civil Engineers' Society, of St. Paul; L. E. Cooley, Western Society of Civil Engineers, of Chicago, Ill.; Robert Moore, Engineers' Club, of St. Louis; Louis J. Barbot, of Charleston, N. C.; Southern Society of Civil Engineers; E. G. Gaertner, Technischer Verein, of New York; E. L. Heusner, Technischer Verein, of Chicago; Ezra D. Shreve, Ohio Society of Surveyors and Civil Engineers; D. C. Sanford, Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and Surveyors; Alexander Dempster, of Pittsburgh, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; E. T. Abbott, of Minneapolis, Engineers' Society of Minnesota. Telegrams were read saying that the Brooklyn Society of Engineers, organized in March, and had a delegate on the way, and also that Thomas Doane, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; L. M. Haupt, of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia; H. F. White, Iowa Society of Civil Engineers; T. A. Hardman, Indiana Association of County Surveyors and Civil Engineers; and G. P. Ela, Illinois Association of Engineers, would be in Cleveland to attend the meeting.

Professor Eisenmann read the report of the executive board for the past four months, a synopsis of which is as follows:

Your executive board has considered its power restricted to promoting the organization of a permanent committee. Incident to this date it has disseminated the action of the late convention, and from time to time reported the action of the several societies. It has also conducted an extensive correspondence, and issued information with a view of ascertaining the sentiments of the profession and the public at large, in order to determine what policy should guide the future action of the national committee. This information has been embodied in circulars and bulletins and our pamphlet, which have been circulated widely to the profession through the several national committees. Pamphlets and circulars have also been distributed to public men, to boards of trade and other organizations. The executive board has held two meetings, one after the December convention, and the other on March 6. In the latter a call was issued for this convention, and Mr. James Ritchie elected assistant secretary.

The following resolution adopted by the executive board was approved:

Resolved, That while the executive board does not deem itself authorized to memorialize Congress in advance of the permanent organization of the civil engineering committee on national public works, yet as it understood that a bill relating to national civil public works is contemplated, it considers events of this character as propitious aids to the work of the board, and will be pleased to furnish any information at its command that will promote the public welfare.

The secretary and treasurer's report showed that the expenditures of the executive board had amounted to \$266.58, while \$41 had been received from societies. The societies in the association had sent their contributions to the board by the delegates, but the moneys had not yet been received. With the adoption of this report, the work of the temporary committee on national public works was concluded, and the convention resolved itself into a permanent organization.

After a half hour's recess was taken, President Cooley and the officers of the old committee, who continue in power until their successors are elected, called the convention to order, and the president read the following list of committees:

Upon Organization—Messrs. Eisenmann, Barbot, and Huesner.

Upon Ways and Means—Messrs. Loweth, Shreve, and Gaertner.

Upon the Action of the Convention—Messrs. Dempster, Moore, and Abbott.

The convention on convening the next day went into a committee of the whole, President L. E. Cooley yielding the chair to Mr. Louis J. Barbot, of the Southern Society of Engineers. The report was taken up section by section and generally discussed. At 1.30 o'clock a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the meeting reconvened as a committee. At 4 o'clock, Professor Eisenmann read the following report of the committee upon organization, which was adopted:

To the Committee of the Council:

Your committee on permanent organization have the honor to submit the following report:

WHEREAS, The following societies embracing civil engineering in their organizations have adopted the recommendation of the December conventions relating to the appointment of a permanent committee on national public works, to wit: Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, Civil Engineers' Club of the University of Illinois, Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Denver Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club of

Philadelphia, Engineers' Club of Minnesota, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Engineers' Club of St. Louis, Southern Society of Civil Engineers, Illinois Association of Engineers, Indiana Association of County Surveyors and Civil Engineers, Iowa Society of Civil Engineers, Michigan Engineering Society, Nebraska Association of Engineers and Surveyors, Ohio Society of Engineers and Surveyors, Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, Technischer Verband of New York and of Chicago, Western Society of Engineers.

Be it Resolved, That we, the accredited delegates of the committees of our respective societies, having perfected a permanent organization, adopt the following articles of organization:

1. That the organization be called the Council of Engineering Societies on National Public Works.
2. Its object is to promote an improved system of national public works.
3. The membership shall be composed of the members of the committees on national public works of the several engineering societies in the United States, provided that each committee shall be entitled to but one vote. Past delegates and all engineers interested in the promotion of the objects of this council may become associate members hereof with all the privileges of membership except that of voting.
4. The officers of this council shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer, and an executive board of seven members, including the president and vice-president.
5. Meetings to be called by the president on the request of the executive board.
6. The officers shall be elected at any regular meeting by ballot, for the period of one year or until their successors are elected. The executive board shall have power to fill, temporarily, any vacancy that may occur.
7. Two-thirds of the delegates reporting for any meeting shall constitute a quorum.
8. The order of business shall be provided by the executive board.
9. The articles of organization may be amended at any regular meeting by a three-fourths majority of the members voting.

ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

The chair appointed Messrs. Loweth, Seales and Moore a committee upon nominations, and while waiting for the report, the following report was read by Mr. Dempster, the chairman of the committee on the action of the convention:

Your committee on action fully recognizing the importance, magnitude, and difficulties of the work undertaken, present the following report: We recommend that the executive board collect from all sources within its reach such data as may afford the fullest information on the subject and formulate a plan for the creation, maintenance, and operation of a bureau of national public works, as suggested in outline by the convention of December 5, 1885, send copies of the same to all the societies represented in the council and all others taking an interest therein, and after allowing ample time for the consideration of the same, submit it to the councils for consideration and discussion at a meeting called for the purpose.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Searles read the following list of officers nominated by his committee: President, L. E. Cooley, of Chicago; vice-president, J. B. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Eisenmann, of Cleveland; executive board, L. E. Cooley, of Chicago; J. B. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; John Eisenmann, of Cleveland; Augustus Kurth, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. M. Haupt, of Philadelphia; R. E. McMath, of St. Louis; L. J. Barbot, of Charleston, N. C. Secretary Rice was requested to cast his ballot for the council, and the nominees were declared elected.

Mr. Loweth, of the Ways and Means Committee, presented the following report:

Your Committee on Ways and Means report as follows: In order to defray the necessary expenses of the council we would recommend that the executive board make a close estimate of the amount required for the coming year, and transmit a statement of the movement, with the request that each society raise, in any way that may seem best, as large an amount as possible by an appeal for voluntary subscriptions equivalent in amount to at least a fair proportion, based upon the active members in each society.

The report was adopted after some little discussion, and the council adjourned to meet at the call of the executive board.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

At the meeting of the executive board Mr. L. E. Cooley was elected chairman and Professor John Eisenmann, secretary. The following sub-committees of one member each were appointed to gather information in regard to the organization and conduct of the public works of various countries, and to make digests of the same, which were to be forwarded to the secretary for the use of the board: Mr. Barbot, France and Italy; Mr. Haupt, United States; Mr. Kurth, Austria and Germany; Mr. McMath, Great Britain and Canada. The president was authorized to appoint such other sub-committees on investigation as he might see fit. Messrs. Cooley, Haupt and McMath were appointed a committee to collect and digest information bearing upon the subject of public work systems, and to formulate conclusions, which are to be sent to the societies represented in the council for discussion. As a result of its work the committee was directed to present a final report and prepare a bill for presentation to congress. The president and secretary were appointed a committee upon publication and to audit all bills.

The following resolution, intended to give an opportunity to engineers favoring the movement for the formation of a national board of public works who are located in cities having no engineering societies to assist in the work, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all past delegates and the following engineers be declared associate members of this council: M. C. Kollock, of Atlanta, Ga.; William H. Searles, of Cleveland; William T. Blunt, of San Francisco; Alfred W. Buell, of Pittsburgh; D. F. Henry and D. Y. Wisner, of Detroit; O. Chaumut, of Kansas City; G. Bauscarr, of Cincinnati; Lyman Bridges, of San Francisco; C. H. Latrobe and Colonel J. E. Lédler, of Baltimore; W. D. Whitecomb, of Richmond, Va.; M. Partridge, of Washington, D. C.; Charles Paine, of Pittsburg; A. P. Boller, W. S. Church, and A. Doering, of New York; and B. H. Hull, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The president appointed Mr. Searles to assist the secretary in compiling matter for publication, and appointed Prof. J. B. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a committee upon legislative information. Some little time was spent in laying out future work, and at noon the executive board adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

THE Carsley & East Manufacturing Company are fitting up large and elegant offices and show rooms at 260 Wabash avenue, for the display of their special work in interior fittings. This will be in charge of the well known designer of the company, Mr. L. F. Crosby, whose reputation as a designer in all lines of interior fittings acquired through the executed work in some of the finest residences of Chicago, has, together with the superior execution by the company's workmen, placed the larger part of the fine interior work of the city in their hands for execution. Crossman & Lee have removed to this location also, and will occupy considerable space for show rooms for mantels and stained glass works, for which this firm have a deserved reputation.

Association Notes.

NATIONAL PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual National Convention of Plumbers will meet, in a beautiful spot in the midst of the Alleghenies, located on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, early in June. Judging from an engraving, recently published in the *Sanitary News*, it looks as though the plumbers were about to take to the woods.

KANSAS CITY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The first annual meeting of the Kansas City Society of Architects was held at the rooms of the associations April 12, 1886. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, and showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, with a good increase in membership since its organization. Several important matters have been presented to the society for consideration, among the number being the new building ordinances, as compiled by superintendent of buildings, T. R. Tinsley. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, F. B. Hamilton; vice-president, S. E. Chamberlain; secretary, E. F. Fassett; treasurer, Geo. Carman. Trustees: A. Van Brunt, G. M. D. Knox, L. L. Levering.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the State Association a general discussion of the sanitary law was held. President Burnham in the chair. The Intermediate News edition will give this discussion, and the report of D. Adler, chairman of the Committee of Revision appointed at the last meeting.

Resolutions of regret upon the death of architect H. H. Richardson, were passed after which the following committee, recommended in Mr. Adler's report was, appointed by the chair: Frederick Baumann, Dankmar Adler and William Holabird, after which the meeting adjourned. About twenty members were pre-ent. Among the visitors were Mr. Genung, chief health inspector, and architect Walter R. Forbush, of Cincinnati.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The meeting of April 12 was entirely given up to the reading of a paper on "Brickwork," by Architect George Beaumont, and its discussion. The paper proved one of the most valuable and interesting of the year, and the discussion which followed was decidedly animated, many points of exceptional value to the draughtsmen being developed. The position taken by Mr. Beaumont upon the bonding of piers was assailed by the other members generally, but Mr. Beaumont sustained his points very creditably. The session was the longest the club had yet indulged in, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. President Lawrie occupied the chair, and, in the absence of Mr. Williamson, C. W. Trowbridge acted as secretary.

The meeting of April 26 was devoted to the reception of competitive sketches of a clock tower, for which five designs were submitted, and the usual club evening sketching. The secretary read a letter from W. H. Junge resigning his membership, stating that he would be permanently absent from the city. Mr. Junge is superintendent for the Boston Terracotta Co. of that city, and the club, expressing regret for his absence, unanimously made him an honorary member. On motion of Mr. Lively, W. B. Lord was invited to read a paper before the club on the geological and chemical formation of our building stones.

Our Illustrations.

Diagrams illustrating paper on brickwork; by Geo. Beaumont, Chicago.

Designs for a Grant memorial for Lincoln park, Chicago; by S. S. Beman, architect.

Court House for Dane county, Madison, Wis.; by H. C. Koch, architect, Milwaukee, Wis.

Competition designs for brick mantels; by Chicago Architectural Sketch Club. First prize, Harry Lawrie; second prize, W. G. Williamson. Favorable mention, O. Enders.

Residence for D. B. McMechan, of Kansas City; by W. W. Polk & Son, architects, Kansas City. The front is of Anderson pressed brick, slate roof, oriel of copper; hot air heating apparatus; cost about \$4,000.

Residence for Chas. Ferry, at Lake Forest, Ills., by W. W. Boyington, architect, Chicago. The first story will be Chicago black artesian stone; second story, Milwaukee buff brick and timber; shingle roof; hardwood finish throughout; cost, about \$30,000.

Club house for West Chicago Club, on Throop street, facing Jefferson Park, by Adler & Sullivan, architects, Chicago; 50 by 135 feet; pressed brick front, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The entrance will be in the center, opening into a broad hall; library and reading rooms on one side, cloak and retiring rooms on the other. In the rear will be a dancing hall, 42 by 88 feet. In the basement will be a bowling alley, billiard room, two dining rooms, kitchen, etc. The second floor will contain private dining rooms and sitting rooms; and the third floor, the dormitory for the help. The club will occupy the building about September 1. Cost, about \$25,000, which includes the value of old buildings incorporated in the new structure.

Correspondence.

Editors Inland Architect:

Having accepted the invitation of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club to read a paper on the Geological and Chemical Formation of Our Building Stones, and wishing to include in the paper all building stones in general use, or suitable for use, in Chicago, I wish the cooperation of quarry owners. They will oblige me by sending, at as early a date as possible, a three-inch cube of their stone, tests, the name of a building in which it is used, and such information as will be of value.

Yours very truly,
W. B. LORD,
Room 24, Old Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mosaics.

CLARK BURNETT & Co. have just closed a contract for about 700 steel shutters for the Marshall Field warehouse, Chicago.

ARCHITECT A. F. DUNLAP, of Montreal, Canada, is preparing plans for the St. James Methodist church congregation of that city. The estimated cost will be about \$150,000.

A SLIGHT fire occurred last week in the dry kiln of the works of the Carsley & East Manufacturing Co., Chicago. But slight damage was done, and none that in any way delayed the work of the firm.

THE western manager for The A. A. Griffing Iron Company, of Jersey City, N. J., Mr. T. C. Perry, now occupies 42 and 44 West Monroe street, Chicago, and will keep a large stock of the favorite "Bundy" radiators on hand.

THE frescoing, stained glass work and tiling in the Union League Club building is being executed by Healy & Millett, of Chicago. In the frescoing they have introduced "fibrous composition" relief ornaments, which is a new decorative feature.

E. D. MORRIS & Co., agents, have removed into an elegant suit of offices on the third floor of the Pullman building. A room is given to the display of tiles, stained and bevel plate glass, and partitions, showing construction in porous terra-cotta lumber, separate the apartment.

Mr. Geo. B. Sickels, long a citizen of Chicago, is about to remove to Tate, Pickens Co., Georgia, to engage in the manufacture of floor tile, at the Georgia marble quarries. We hope this enterprise will improve the facilities of contractors and builders to obtain this much desired material.

THE removal of C. E. Zimdars & Co., of New York, to 237 Mercer street, in order to obtain increased facilities for manufacturing pneumatic and electric bills and annunciators, etc., shows how the specialties of the firm are gaining in favor. The pneumatic air bell for elevators, etc., is largely in demand. The Chicago representative, L. S. Baldwin & Co., 95 Madison street, are doing an extensive business in this line.

E. & C. GURNEY & Co., of Montreal, Canada, are negotiating with The A. A. Griffing Iron Company with a view to introducing the Gurney hot-water heater into the United States. This heater is extensively used in the Canadian provinces, and offices of the company are established at Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and other points. It is a sign of prosperity in Canada, as well as a recommendation for the heater, that the firm now seek a foreign market.

THE Henry Dibblee Company have increased their manufacture of fine wood mantels, and the entire floor of their establishment at 260 Wabash avenue is occupied by a handsome display of wood mantels, grates, and tiling. The tendency toward showing this class of artistic work to the greatest advantage, is prompted by the growing taste among ladies for artistically arranged interiors, and who, in a large majority, select the mantels that go into houses either new or old, either with or without the aid of their architect.

THE first water color and black and white exhibition of the Nashville Art Association will open in the Watkin's building Saturday morning, May 8, and close Saturday night, May 22, 1886. Fine works, in water color and black and white, also etchings and engravings of high merit have been loaned for the occasion, or are placed on sale. D. H. Rains, secretary of the association, is in charge of the exhibit. Miss Lida Scott, of New York City, has represented the exhibit in the East, and sent a large number of valuable contributions.

It is pleasant to note the success, in an artistic as well as in a business sense, of such a representative of the interior decorator's and furnisher's art as G. W. Haskins, for it makes the growing appreciation of the people for artistic interiors. The growth of Mr. Haskins' business has obliged him to seek larger quarters than could be afforded him in Central Music Hall building, and he is now located at northeast corner Wabash avenue and Madison street. Mr. Haskins has carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner the interior decorations and furnishing of many of the most attractive residences and club houses of Chicago and vicinity.

THE use of wire cloth, as a surface for laying mortar upon, dates from its application to buildings in France in the early part of the present century, and the mortar is said to still retain its firmness. Great improvements in its manufacture have been made, and the patent stiffened wire lathing of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company is made with a direct view to filling the demand for a slow-burning or partially fireproof construction. There is no question but that wire lath should supersede those of wood, the cost being no more, as the manner of application dispenses with furring strips, and their great value in case of fire being unquestionable.

A MEETING of the radiator manufacturing firms of the United States was held at the office of The Eaton Cole & Burnham Co., New York, April 16. The firms represented, entered into an agreement to sell all kinds of radiators, both of cast and wrought iron, at not less than 27 cents per foot of heating surface on what are known as "standard," 36 inches being standard height, and wholesale jobbers and dealers shall be entitled to a minimum price of 26 cents per foot of heating surface and no lower. In addition to these there will be arbitrary prices on special styles. The firms signing the agreement are The Walworth Manufacturing Co., of New York; Haxtun Steam Heating Co., Kewanee, Ill.; The A. A. Griffing Iron Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Chicago; The Eaton Cole & Burnham Co., of New York; Detroit Steam Radiator Co., of Detroit, Mich.; The H. B. Smith Co., Westfield, Mass.; T. C. Joy, and Kelly Jones & Co.

THE great attention given, of late years, to the sanitary arrangements of buildings, and the better understanding of what precautionary measures are necessary to afford protection from foul and poisonous gases, have stimulated manufacturers to develop appliances to meet the latest sanitary requirements. One of the most successful concerns, in providing improved sanitary appliances, is Myers' Sanitary Depot, of New York. Their goods

are in use in many of the noted buildings, public and private, of New York and other cities, as well as in numerous village and seaside homes. Among the goods illustrated in their attractive catalogue of 1886, are the well known and popular "Dececo," "Caution," and "Niagara" closets; McFarland's improved automatic dumping flush tank; McFarland's nickel plated automatic syphon tanks, and baths and foot baths, with McFarland's patent overflow and supply. They also handle Moule's patent earth closet, so favorably known throughout the country. Architects, and others connected with building, will find much of value and interest in this catalogue.

THE Ainsworth boiler and pipe covering is rapidly gaining favor in the West. In the East this covering is and has been very popular for the past ten years. Under a former management of the western company in some instances, a cheap imitation was used that has not proved satisfactory; but the genuine Ainsworth covering which is used exclusively under the present management, for which Alfred C. Kemper, in the Opera House building, Chicago, is the representative, is said to give thorough satisfaction. Besides its record (practical and scientific), of possessing the qualities of non-conductibility, incombustibility and durability to the greatest extent, the Ainsworth covering is also very fine and neat in appearance, and everything considered, is said to be the cheapest steam boiler and pipe covering that can be bought. Among the largest contracts which were awarded to Mr. Kemper of late, number the New Board of Trade building, C. Seipp Brewing Co., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Ernst Bros' brewery, The Union Steel Co., and Bartholomae & Roesing brewery.

BRICKLAYERS, according to statistics, are more frequently subject to aches in the small of the back than to any other ailment, caused by the exertion of stooping and rising. It is also estimated that in laying two thousand bricks they will stoop and rise not less than fifteen hundred times. To enable the bricklayer to perform his work with less exertion, and consequently with greater rapidity, a bricklayer's scaffold has been patented, which takes the place of ordinary wooden horses and staging plank used on buildings of ordinary size. By it the scaffold, with bricks, mortar and workmen can be raised to the desired height with the turning of a crank, thus keeping the workmen in the most convenient height for rapid work. The cost of the scaffold is comparatively nominal, and the saving in scaffold material, the rapidity with which the work can be accomplished without changing the workmen from place to place should recommend it to bricklayers generally. Information regarding use or the right to manufacture these scaffolds at any point can be procured, for the present, by addressing THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

BAKER & SMITH COMPANY, after May 1, will be the title of the well known low pressure steam warming firm of Chicago, with J. J. Smith as president, P. S. Hudson, vice-president and treasurer, and J. H. Davis as secretary. The following circular is received:

CHICAGO, May 1, 1886.
DEAR SIR,—We beg to inform you that we have purchased the business, good will and unfinished contracts of the old established and well known house of Baker, Smith & Company of Chicago, and that we shall continue to do the same class of work as they have heretofore done, and improve upon it if possible.

Mr. P. S. Hudson, who has had entire charge of their business in Chicago and the West for the past nine years, will remain with us as vice-president and treasurer, and have entire control of the business as heretofore.

Thanking you for past favors to the old firm, and soliciting a share of your business for the new company, we are,
Yours truly, BAKER & SMITH COMPANY.

Mr. Hudson, during the nine years he has had charge of the Chicago house of Baker, Smith & Company, has not only secured the confidence of every architect and owner he has placed his apparatus for, in regard to the practical value of his steam warming system, but as an honorable, genial gentleman, has made as many personal friends. Mr. Davis is also well known through his long connection with the old firm, and this new departure only indicates a union of interests and the increased confidence they have in the public and the public in them, which has called for a large increase of facilities for the prompt handling of contracts.

In the last "Intermediate News" number mention was made of the award to Merchant & Co. of the contract for one hundred and thirty-five boxes of Gilbertson's old method roofing plates for the White House at Washington. The specification under which this competition was conducted recognized the inadequacy of the traditional terms IC, IX, IXX, etc., when no brand was named to express the practical value of roofing plates. The specification called for "one hundred and thirty-five boxes, more or less, of first quality prime IC dipped Martin-Siemens steel roofing plates—sheets 14 by 20 inches—boxes to contain 112 sheets. Each bid must be accompanied by a full sample-box, and must state the brand and the average net weight per box of the roofing plates offered. No quantity less than a full box will be received as a sample, and the parties bidding, other than the successful bidder, can remove their samples as soon as the contract is awarded. The government desires to secure the best quality of dipped roofing plates, and samples showing surface imperfections or irregularities in size or weight will be rejected. Comparative tests will be made for weight, ductility, uniformity of plates and thickness and quality of coating, all of which, as well as the prices, will be considered in making the award. * * * The United States desires only the best class of materials, and parties who imagine that any other class will be received are respectfully requested not to bid." The necessity for specifying the brand is shown by a test in which plates called IC were found to vary 20½ pounds to the box, between the lightest and the heaviest. To secure a good roof uniformity in thickness of plates is also important. It is well for architects to realize that sharp competition has promoted deception in tin-plate manufacture, and that it is necessary to specify brands offered by concerns of undoubted responsibility and guaranteed in size, weight, and number of sheets, and to see that the plates specified are used, by close inspection of the work as it progresses. In as much as reliable roofing tin, with the brand and thickness plainly stamped on every sheet can be had, there appears to be no reason why the most satisfactory results cannot be obtained.

Synopsis of Building News.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER has obtained quite a general expression from architects in regard to the effect the labor agitation has had and will have upon the building interests in the West. By a glance at our news columns it will be found that the architects, while in the main reporting a general depression, also report a fair amount of work in hand and much projected work that is sure to go on as soon as matters become settled. In the larger cities, some large building enterprises may be abandoned for the year. There will probably be as large or a greater number of small buildings erected this year than last. In the smaller cities, building interests have suffered little or not at all from labor troubles. It is understood, at present, that wages for labor will hereafter be based on the hour scale instead of the day, as heretofore. In this case the eight-hour movement can but little effect building, except at present, while all is in so uncertain a state. On the whole, it may safely be said that throughout the West a fair season is expected, though the loss of time will be much felt in some localities. The fact that during the past week a call for draughtsmen has come from architects in Detroit, Louisville, St. Louis, Omaha and Dubuque will further illustrate the fact that business is not so generally suspended as we might otherwise be led to believe.

Akron, Ohio.—Architects Weary and Kramer report: Labor trouble has completely stagnated the building business and prospects in our city. Although we have had no serious troubles here, the anticipation is as bad as the reality. We have work in hand in various parts of the state (reported elsewhere in this issue).

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Architects Spier & Rohms, of Detroit, report: For the Michigan Central Railroad Co., depot and other buildings. The central building will be one story, with clear story 100 by 40 feet, connecting sheds 60 by 24 feet each, outer buildings 20 by 40 feet. The buildings will be built of local granite, or field rock, trimmed around windows and other openings with the darker kinds. The water table and belt courses are to be of red sandstone. The roofs will be covered with red tile. The interior arrangement is such that the waiting-rooms do not open directly to the weather, but through a hall and lobby at each entrance, front and rear; the lobbies are to have tiled floors, and ornamental brick in walls. The waiting-rooms connect with the hall by large open arches opposite each other. A large open fire place graces one end of the ladies' room. The finish is to be of quartered red oak, of neat design. The style is rather of the Moorsque spirit, the main entrances being large Moorish arches, as well as some of the window openings. There is a tower at one end of the main or central building. Over the main entrance the wall is carried up a second story and finished with a gable, at one side of which rises a small, round, pointed roof, turret. Platform sheds connect each side of the central building with outer buildings for baggage, express or telegraph use; the total cost of the depot is estimated at \$20,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan report: Do not think the labor agitation has, as yet, in any way affected building here. There has been several points of difference between the hands and contractors on the capital building, but they have been adjusted without stoppage of work. There is a general spirit of improvement throughout the state, but the work is generally small. For G. H. Simpson we have made plans for two-story frame residence; cost \$3,000. Also have considerable work in various parts of the state.

Architects Adams Bros., of Chattanooga, Tenn., report: For Freedman's Aid Society, frame residence, 32 by 45 feet; cost \$4,000; making plans. Also four-story brick dining hall, 115 by 125 feet; cost \$28,000; roof on; T. C. Schneider, builder.

Adrian, Mich.—Architects Rae & Wheelock, of Chicago, Ill., report: Three-story frame hotel building, 200 by 190 feet; cost \$50,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Roman Catholic society, Church of the Seven Dollars, romanesque style. It is not yet determined if it will be built of brick and stone or entirely of stone; cost about \$100,000; contracts not let. Also chapel and residence for the priest, corner of Rich and Genesee streets.

Architect W. W. Carlin reports: For Geo. R. Potter, four-story brick stores and flats, corner of Niagara and Morgan streets; cost \$18,000; Rumrill & Rupp, masons; Jacob Jaekle, carpenter. For E. W. Eavens, five-story brick store building, at 85 Seneca street; cost \$10,000; Rumrill & Rupp, builders.

Architect R. A. Bethune reports: For M. B. Beemer, four-story brick stores, at 145, 147 & 149 Seneca street; cost \$25,000; Charles Berrick, contractor.

Architect M. E. Beebe, reports: For J. M. Richmond, five-story brick, iron front stores, at 87 & 89 Seneca street; cost \$18,000; Charles Berrick, contractor.

Bedford, Pa.—Architects Carr & Grodavant, of Leavenworth, Kansas, report: For Mrs. J. Lietz, brick dwelling, cost \$6,000, plans just completed.

Beaumont, Tex.—Architect Eugene T. Hiner, of Houston, reports: For J. A. Fletcher, two-story frame residence, 50 by 70 feet; cost \$7,500; contract not let.

Carrollton, Ill.—Architect Wm. Embley, of Jerseyville, Ill., reports: For Samuel Levy, two-story store building, 40 by 100 feet, brick, galvanized iron cornice, composition roof, corrugated iron ceilings, plate glass; cost \$6,500; T. M. Mercer, contractor.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Architect Joseph Cochran reports: There is at present no appearance of trouble at this place on account of the labor agitation. The building business has not yet commenced, all the work that has been done consists of general spring repairs, etc. Men are plenty and wages low. Have commenced the drawings for a three-story brick block, to be 60 by 100 feet; it is designed for stores and offices; the third story will contain a hall.

Chilesburg, Ky.—Architect H. L. Rowe, of Lexington, reports: For J. H. Graves, two-story brick residence, 45 by 65 feet; cost \$18,000; under way.

Cairo, Ill.—Architects Treat & Faltz, of Chicago, report: For Church of the Redeemer, rock-faced stone church building, 50 by 75 feet; cost \$15,000.

Canton, Ohio.—Architects Weary and Kramer, of Akron, report: For Mrs. C. Aultman, pressed brick and frame cottage, cost \$15,000; under way.

Chicago, Ill.—The past two weeks have found building interests in a very unsettled condition. First the general talk of an eight hour day in all branches of work, then the general demand for the shorter day and payment for two idle hours, which put an absolute stop to all work for at least one day (May 1), since then the socialistic element have stepped in and, by riots such as the city has not met for nine years, have destroyed the influence the trade organizations might have had. Now the situation is one of waiting. The masons are satisfied but the laborers want an advance. The carpenters are and have been receiving less average pay than any other class, and the general sentiment is to advance their wages. Some of the mills are running eight hours at ten hours' pay, some eight hours at eight hours' pay, with an advance to last year's wages where they were cut down in the winter, and some have closed down. There is a growing sentiment against the eight hour day; this is prompted both by the unwise and unreasonable demand for a general payment for ten hours work, and also by the enormous loss the reduction of time would be to those who use valuable machinery—the latter are disposed to unite in closing down until the demand is withdrawn. The architects' offices are full of plans, and some contracts are being let in the face of the agitation. One prominent architect let contracts last week for a building at exactly the same figures its duplicate was let for two years ago. In a week or two we predict, as we did in the two previous editions, that the trouble will be quietly lived now that demands have been made. The fact that wages in general have been reasonably good and labor is plenty, together with the amount of building "in sight" will bring about a compromise and work will go on. We think that the eight hour day for all classes is a failure, some classes of work may accomplish it, but not all, and where a compromise is made it will probably be a nine hour day and pay for ten hours.

A singular fire occurred in a residence in Chicago recently, the origin of which has given rise to considerable investigation and speculation. Mr. C. P. Kimball, a representative of a large stone contracting firm, built and furnished a residence at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. On the day of the fire, Mrs. Kimball and son were in the front parlor, the front of which was occupied by a very large plate glass window and trimmed with heavy curtains in several folds, a low radiator was used as a seat near the window. The house was fitted with electric bells, gas, etc. A few minutes after leaving the room, Mrs. Kimball was startled by the noise of an explosion, and going into the parlor discovered the entire front a sheet of flame, and before the fire department arrived the furniture and woodwork of almost the entire house had been destroyed. The first theory advanced was that because of the proprietor's connection with the labor troubles a year

or two ago, some explosive material had been thrown through the window. It was thought the gas had leaked and had been exploded by the electric wires, and even a stroke of lightning (from a clear sky) was offered as an explanation. It seems to us that a more sensible and perhaps correct origin of the fire could be found in the theory that the boy lit a match in some way, and the accumulated dust and inflammable material of the curtains was ignited, and the explosion heard was the heat breaking the immense window, which, letting in a strong draft, sent the flames throughout the house wherever doors were open. The liability of fires occurring in residences is very great, and while the greatest care will not always avert them, householders should, in addition, keep their personal property well insured.

Architect S. S. Beman reports: For Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, three-story dwelling, 46 by 60 feet, at 57 Lake Shore Drive, pressed brick, Connecticut brownstone; cost \$20,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz report: For Wright & Singer, five-story hotel and store building, 117 by 63 feet, corner Thirty-first and State streets; pressed brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof; cost \$50,000. For E. J. Lehman, four-story stable and flat building, 50 by 100 feet, State, near Twenty-third street, pressed brick, stone terra-cotta; cost \$16,000. For Wendel estate, corner Forest avenue and Thirty-first street, store and flat building, 125 feet front, 60 feet deep, 4 stories and basement, pressed brick front, terra-cotta and stone trimmings; cost \$25,000; not let. For Judge Caton, dwelling 50 by 100, two stories and attic, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, high slate roof, \$25,000; not let. For J. L. Fulton, dwelling on Ashland avenue, 28 by 75 feet, three stories and basement, brownstone, rock-faced front, slate roof; cost \$15,000; not let. Working on plans of all of the above, together with about \$100,000 of other work, the building of which depends largely upon the result of the labor troubles.

Architects Addison & Fiedler report: For H. Rubens, two-story dwelling, 29 by 60 feet, at 381 La Salle Avenue, Indiana pressed brick, stone basement; cost \$8,000. Muller & Schiel, masons; Steinmetz & Eilenberger, carpenters. For Wm. Menon, three-story residence, 60 by 69 feet, Vernon avenue, near Thirty-third street, Bedford stone front; cost \$12,000. John Angus, mason; Blondin & McDonald, carpenters. For John G. Neumeister, two-story residence, 20 by 45 feet, at Lake View, stone basement, frame superstructure; cost \$4,000; Robinson & Miner, masons; Blondin & McDonald, carpenters.

Architect E. Baumann reports: For Leiter & Weller, addition 80 by 160 feet, at 63 to 69 Washington street; cost \$6,000; Barney & Rodatz, masons.

Architect G. Isaacson says that he is preparing plans for four buildings that will cost about \$20,000, but work on them will be suspended until the outcome of the present labor trouble is determined. Figures were taken on the erection of one building, to cost about \$14,000, and another \$5,000, but the contractors do not feel safe to assume the risk involved at this time, and the buildings will not be commenced.

Architect J. H. Huber reports: For M. Salmon, two-story store and flat, 24 by 67 feet, on State, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; cost \$5,000; John Bossi, carpenter. For M. S. Brady, two-story flat building, 22 by 60 feet, at 79 Lincoln avenue, Lemont stone front; cost \$6,000; contractors, Joseph Hodson, mason; Michael Bender, carpenter. For F. E. Brookman, two-story dwelling, 28 by 47 feet, on Clark street, near Fullerton avenue; Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings, furnace, mantels; cost \$6,000. For Mason & Siepp, alterations in building at 170 Washington street, new elevator, steam heating; cost \$7,000; Chas. Thiele, mason; John L. Dietz, carpenter. For August Weck, three-story flat building, 20 by 60 feet, 83 Walton Place, Trenton pressed brick, Connecticut brownstone trimmings; cost \$7,000; under way; J. H. McCarthy & Co., masons; Post Bros., carpenters.

Architect Wm. Thomas reports: For Mrs. S. E. McEwing, two-story dwelling, 20 by 50 feet, 842 Warren avenue, pressed brick, Connecticut brownstone trimmings; cost \$5,000.

Architect J. W. Ackermann reports: For Matt Swarts, three-story and basement attic flat building, 24 by 80 feet, 78 Wilson street, pressed brick, brownstone and galvanized iron; cost \$8,000. Plans for several buildings suspended on account of labor troubles.

Architects McAfee & Lively report: For E. B. Needham, a frame cottage at Hinsdale, two stories, 44 by 27 feet; cost \$4,000. For Lincoln Ice Co., at Lake View, frame store and apartment building, 44 by 55 feet, two stories; cost \$6,000; not let. For P. C. Hearightly, at 415 West Fourteenth street, three-story and basement apartment building, 24 by 55 feet, limestone front and buff Bedford stone trimming; cost \$6,500; contractors, Jas. C. Sullivan, mason; John Brown, carpenter; mantels, hardwood finish and plumbing of the very best quality; Jos. B. Brien, plumber.

Architect C. E. Lohman reports: For N. Hansen, three three-story and basement, brick stores and flats, on Division street; cost \$12,000. Also barn; cost \$1,500. For A. Johnson, two-story and basement, brick and stone building, 102 Fowler street; cost \$4,500.

Architects Schaub & Berlin report: For F. C. Tumlir, four-story flat building, 45 by 85 feet, Milwaukee avenue and Wood street, pressed brick, stone, galvanized iron, mantels, etc.; cost \$16,000. Plans have been made for several buildings on which figures will be asked in a week or two, unless the results of the labor movements should not be encouraging.

Architect Julius Zittle reports: For M. Naughton, three-story stores and flats, 40 by 65 feet, 211, 213 East Indiana street; cost \$11,000; C. W. Helman, builder.

Architects Furst & Rudolph report: For Conrad Furst, six-story store building, 23 to 43 Franklin street, St. Louis pressed brick, stone trimmings; cost \$70,000; under way; Mueller & Schiel, masons. For A. Shire, on Jackson street, near Ashland avenue, two-story, attic and cellar residence, 25 by 70 feet, pressed brick and brownstone; cost \$11,000; contractors, G. Lehman & Son, masons; J. W. Bent, carpenter. For John Shull on Peoria street, near Adams, flat building, 50 by 75 feet, three stories and attic, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$18,000; contractors, Kies & Son, masons; carpenter, M. Dold.

Architect E. R. Krause reports: For Miss Ida Shaver, three-story and basement and attic, flat buildings, 22 by 40 feet, on North State street, near Chicago avenue, Anderson pressed brick, portage sandstone, slate roof, galvanized iron, marble mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$5,500; contract let. A two-story dwelling, 38 by 66 feet, Denning court, Lake View, pressed brick, Ohio sandstone, slate roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, marble mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$10,000. A two-story and attic dwelling, 22 by 65 feet, on North State, north of Schiller street, brownstone front, slate mansard roof, hardwood finish, wood mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. Clay reports: Contract for cabinet finish in residence of Edwin Partridge, 2808 Prairie avenue, was awarded to the Carlsley & East Manufacturing Co.; cost, \$15,000. Contract just let for dwelling of Edwin C. Day, two-story and attic, rock-faced Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, 33 by 58 feet, Calumet avenue and Thirty-first street; cost, \$15,000. For F. S. Weigley, two-story and attic, brick and rock-faced stone front, residence 25 by 65 feet, at 521 West Jackson street, hardwood finish, etc.; Anton Moore, carpenter; M. Zuesdorf, mason. For F. S. Whiting, two two-story and cellar, rock-faced, limestone front dwellings, each 25 by 54 feet, Lake avenue and Thirty-seventh street; cost, \$11,000. For Cole & Robinson, two-story and attic frame residence, on Jefferson avenue, near Fifty-fourth street; cost \$7,000. For Geo. F. Harding, alterations, two-story addition and repairs on building at 170 Madison street; a new elevator will also be placed; cost of improvements, \$16,000. For O. R. Keith, four two-story and attic frame dwellings, at Woodlawn Park; cost \$12,000. For D. B. Lyman, two-story frame cottage, at La Grange, Illinois; cost, \$1,000. For Fred B. Alley, one and one-half-story colonial frame dwelling, at La Grange, Illinois; cost, \$8,000. For E. M. Higgins, one and one-half story frame dwelling, at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota; cost, \$4,000. For W. A. Havemeyer, Esq., two-story and attic frame dwelling, at Riverside; cost, \$3,000; contracts have been let for all of the above.

Architect C. O. Hansen reports: For the Metropolitan Theater Co., four-story theater and office building, front part of which will be devoted to offices, large entrance, etc., will be 46 by 100 feet, the theater will be 104 by 150 feet, under the auditorium will be a natatorium 104 by 72 feet; cost is estimated at \$150,000. The building is to be located on the corner of Division street and Milwaukee avenue. For C. J. Stratton, two-story and attic frame residence, 36 by 38 feet, on Barry avenue, in Lake View; cost, \$6,000. For H. Osterman, three-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 60 feet, on the corner of May and Huron streets; cost, \$7,000. For Mr. Trefling, four-story and basement, pressed brick, store and flats, 25 by 85 feet, on corner of Ramsey and Emily streets; cost, \$9,000. For Mr. Gerner, three-story and basement brick flat building, 25 by 60 feet, on Belden, near Lincoln avenue; cost, \$6,000. For Mr. Knudson, four-story and basement store and flat building, 31 by 60 feet, on West Indiana street, pressed brick front, with stone trimmings; cost, \$8,000. Finishing auditorium in Trinity church (English Lutheran), on La Salle avenue and Elm street; cost, \$3,000.

Architect L. G. Hallberg reports: For M. Newhouse, two-story and basement and attic dwelling, 25 by 72 feet, on North State, near Schiller street, brick and rock-faced brownstone; cost, \$12,000. For Miss Carrie White, two-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 47 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings; cost, \$8,000. For S. E. Gross & Co., twenty-six two-story brick dwellings, near Humboldt Park. They are to be built in four blocks, 100 by 36 feet each, and cost \$30,000. For Vopica & Kubin, six two-story

and basement brick dwellings, 100 by 30 feet, on Lincoln, near Twelfth street; cost, \$8,000.

Architect W. G. Barfield reports: For Mr. Hansen, two two-story dwellings, to be built on Burling street, in Lake View; cost \$3,000; John Rentle, builder. For A. S. Maltman, two two-story dwellings, to be erected on Wrightwood avenue, Lake View; cost \$5,000; N. A. Chapman, builder. For John O'Malley, at 323 to 333 Thirty-seventh street and Prairie avenue, two-story and basement residence, 41 by 124 feet, Indiana pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, French slate and metal roof, furnace heat, stained glass; cost \$24,000; under way.

Architect I. C. Zarbell reports: For Thos. McCormick, three-story store and flats, 26 by 80 feet, 548 West Twelfth street, Anderson pressed brick front, terra-cotta trimmings; cost \$6,000; under way; Colehour & Brain, masons; J. Donohue, carpenter.

Architect John F. Warner reports: For Wm. Hayes, Idaho street, near Harrison, two-story and basement residence, 23 by 50 feet, pressed brick, limestone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost \$4,000; contracts let. For J. E. Brown, on Washington avenue and Fifty-seventh street, frame residence, store basement, two stories and attic, hardwood finish, 30 by 35 feet; cost \$5,000; contract let. For O. J. Franchera, on Loomis and Plum streets, residence, two stories, 22 by 50 feet, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$5,000; contracts let.

Architect C. W. Warneke reports: For A. Moldenhauer, three-story store and flats, 24 by 70 feet, at 399 Larrabee street, St. Louis pressed brick front, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,000; Techand & Wendt, masons. For Hermann Hintz, two-story dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, at 22 West Thirtieth street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$4,000; the owner is the builder. For F. Schneider, three-story store and flats, 30 by 50 feet, at 234 Twenty-second street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,000; Guttrich Bros., builders.

Architect August Bessler reports: For Loos Bros., three-story store and flats, 24 by 80 feet, at 763 West Twelfth street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,000; C. Fett, builder. For P. Gallagher, three-story store and flats, 26 by 76 feet, at 381 West Polk street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$6,000; M. Mercer, mason; Hearson & Pyne, carpenters.

Architect F. Keltenich reports: For Thomas G. Martin, three-story flat building, 24 by 54 feet, 630 West Taylor street, Trenton pressed brick front, Lake Superior brownstone trimmings, marble mantels; cost \$9,000. For M. Deisall, three-story store and flats, 24 by 60 feet, 575 Ogden avenue, St. Louis pressed brick, Bedford stone trimmings; cost \$5,000; under way; Krig & Demuth, masons; Kretchner & Co., carpenters. For D. Gillman, three-story flat building, on Walnut street, near Ashland avenue, Philadelphia pressed brick and Lake Superior brownstone; cost \$8,000. For same, five-story warehouse, 66 by 140 feet, 140 Fulton street, Indiana pressed brick front, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$18,000.

Architect P. W. Ruchl reports: For John Schaub, four-story store and flats, 24 by 80 feet, 312 W. Twelfth street, St. Louis pressed brick front; cost \$9,000; under way; Conrad Kies & Son, masons; Peter Kauf, carpenter. For Wm. Ruchl, two-story dwelling, 25 by 60 feet, on Ashland avenue, near Taylor street, Lake Superior brownstone front, granite basement; cost \$9,000.

Architect G. Bloedner reports: For L. Kopek, four-story store and flats, 51 by 50 feet, 407 West Erie street, St. Louis pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,500; under way; F. Dabelstein, mason; C. Bohn, carpenter.

Architect Gustav Thiel reports: For P. Bies, two-story store and flats, 25 by 76 feet, 733 Milwaukee avenue; cost \$5,000; under way; Reebe & Nissen, builders. For H. Sweet, twenty-eight two-story cottages, 20 by 42 feet each, Holstine's addition to Jefferson, Anderson pressed brick, stone foundations; cost \$52,000. For Wm. Wendorff, three-story dwelling, 25 by 76 feet, North avenue and Girard street, Anderson pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$5,500. For F. Voels, two-story flat building, 25 by 76 feet, 50 Cornelia street, pressed brick front; cost \$6,000; under way.

Architect H. Hildinger reports: For Wm. Eilers, three-story dwelling, 22 by 68 feet, 575 West Thirtieth street; cost \$5,000. For Joseph Moresch, three-story store and flats, 23 by 68 feet, 203 West Taylor street, pressed brick front; stone trimmings; cost \$6,500.

Architect C. E. Kaufmann reports: For John McCormick, two-story dwelling, 22 by 45 feet, 3616 Grand boulevard, buff Bradford stone front; cost \$9,000; under way; S. K. Wakeman, mason.

Architect H. Sierks reports: For John Ott, two-story dwelling, 25 by 50 feet, at 119 Evergreen avenue, St. Louis pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,000; C. Meister, mason; Peter Ott, carpenter.

Architect J. F. Doerr reports: For Adam Fraatz, three-story flat building, 25 by 76 feet, 3229 Wentworth avenue, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$7,800; Guttrich Bros., masons; M. Schmidt, carpenter. For Mrs. E. Buddinger, three-story store and flats, 25 by 70 feet, 2449 Wentworth avenue, Marquette brownstone front; cost \$9,000; under way; Geo. Schneider, mason; Patta Bros., carpenters. For John Aye, three-story store and flats, 24 by 70 feet, 2508 Wentworth avenue, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; cost \$8,000; under way; Geo. Schneider, mason; Chris. Kees, carpenter. For F. Homan, three-story store and flats, 50 by 80 feet, 3654 Wentworth avenue, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings; under way; Geo. Schneider, mason; John Kraus, carpenter.

Architect S. Linderoth reports: For H. W. Hanson, four-story store and flat building, 26 by 67 feet, 97 East Chicago avenue, Anderson pressed brick, Euclid sandstone trimmings, excelsior roof, marble mantels, partly hardwood finish; cost \$9,000; John Woodstrom, mason; John Larsen, carpenter.

Architects Wm. Striplin & Co. report: For M. Finnegan, three-story store and flats, 24 by 95 feet, 647 West Indiana street, Anderson pressed brick, blue Bedford stone trimmings; cost \$10,000; Hayes Bros., masons. For John Ruter, corner Morgan and Twelfth streets, three-story, basement and attic, stores and flats, 40 by 100 feet, Anderson pressed brick, Connecticut brownstone trimmings, terra-cotta; cost \$23,000; contractors, Kies & Son, masons, and Peter Kauf, carpenter. For L. Jensen, three-story and cellar flat building, on Mohawk street, Anderson pressed brick, blue Bedford stone trimmings, 25 by 56 feet; cost \$7,000; contractors, L. Weicks, mason; J. Kustel, carpenter.

Architect L. G. Hallberg reports: For T. S. Shay, two-story dwelling, 25 by 44 feet, at 419 Superior street, Anderson pressed brick and Lemont stone; cost \$6,500; C. W. Damier, mason; Hoff & Kiltz, carpenters. For E. B. Turner, double three-story dwelling, 35 by 44 feet, on Huribut street, near Lincoln avenue, pressed brick, terra-cotta, galvanized iron, slate roof, furnace heat, mantels, etc.; cost \$8,500.

Architects Ostling & Bourgeois report: For J. J. Sloan, three-story and basement, store and flat building, 49 by 70 feet, Chicago avenue and Market street, pressed brick, brownstone; cost \$10,000.

Architect C. C. Miller reports: For Henry Hebbard, three-story store and flat building, 24 by 60 feet, pressed brick, stone, terra-cotta, galvanized iron; cost \$7,000.

Architect Theo. Karls reports: For H. Brockhaus, two-story store and flats, 25 by 70 feet, at 636 N. Clark street, Anderson pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$6,000; Leo. Kabele, mason; Adam Spiess, carpenter.

Architect H. R. Wilson reports: For Hon. —, Mason, two two-story dwellings, 37-6 by 60 feet, Walnut, near Wood street, pressed brick, brownstone, terra-cotta, stained glass mantels, etc., furnace heat, cost \$7,000. For J. Hallenbach, two-story and cellar dwelling, 38 by 58 feet, Warren, near Albany avenue, pressed brick, stone; cost \$3,000. For J. H. Thomas & Son, five-story store and flat building, triangular, with 95 feet front on Lincoln avenue and 135 feet on Garfield avenue, pressed brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost \$40,000; contracts not let.

Architect J. J. Flanders reports: Four-story school building, 87 by 118 feet, Twentieth and Johnson streets, pressed brick, stone, terra-cotta, galvanized iron, steam heat; cost \$45,000.

Architects Rae & Wheelock report: For P. Fitzpatrick, three-story store and flats, 441-443 Ogden avenue, Anderson pressed brick front, Connecticut brownstone trimmings; cost \$14,000; under way; N. Cameron, mason; P. Fitzpatrick, carpenter. For Robert Rae, two-story dwelling, 28 by 46 feet, Seventy-first street and Webster avenue, Englewood, Anderson pressed brick front; cost \$5,000; Anson Moore, mason. For C. Nichols, on Grand boulevard, north of Thirty-seventh street, east front, two-story cellar and attic residence, front, Hummelstown brownstone, pressed brick, copper trimmings, high pitched roof, 30 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000; finished in hardwood, steam heat, and all modern improvements. For Wm. F. White, on Oakwald avenue, south of Forty-third street, east front, block of three houses, 60 by 63 feet, two stories, basement and attic, pressed brick and brownstone trimmings, hardwood finish, all modern improvements; cost \$16,500. For Lewis H. Bisbee, on Vincennes avenue, south of Thirty-ninth street, block of four houses, 79 by 70 feet, two stories, cellar and attic, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, two bay fronts; cost \$23,000. For C. S. Hutchins, block of three houses in Hyde Park, on Jefferson avenue, near Fifty-third street, east front, two stories, cellar and attic, French roof, pressed brick, brownstone trimmings, copper cornice, red slate on mansard, 60 by 63 feet; cost \$15,000.

J. J. Conellan reports: For John Hyland, two two-story and basement dwellings, 22 by 50 feet, Park, near Homan avenue, pressed brick, brownstone, galvanized iron, mantels, etc.; cost \$10,000. For I. G. Loeber, two-story and cellar and attic dwelling,

25 by 72 feet, Congress near Loomis street, pressed brick, brownstone, slate roof, mantels, etc.; cost \$9,000. For Philip Reedy, two-story store and flats, 24 by 70 feet, 613 Thirty-first street, Anderson pressed brick front, Portage stone trimmings; cost \$6,500; under way; John Gallagher, mason; C. P. McKay & Co., carpenters.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by L. Mendenhall: Our Builders' Exchange is pushing ahead, new members being received daily almost, and its influence is constantly felt for good throughout all branches of building. The new building laws are in the hands of the legislature, and when passed, as they will undoubtedly be, will accomplish many much needed reforms. The trade of Columbus and Cleveland are much interested in them, and giving the laws their close attention, as they will become operative in all the cities of the first class in the state. Political affairs, which have a very decided effect upon building, are in a much more healthy, honest state than heretofore, and "the rascals of both parties are on the run," and find it necessary to seek a change of climate. Every builder in Cincinnati and elsewhere owes it to himself and the community to support every honest effort for reform, regardless of party. Everything here points toward a busy season, the only bugbear in the way of its fulfillment being the fear that mechanics will demand ten hours pay for eight hours work, thus adding twenty per cent to the cost. However, we will live in hope even though we die in despair. Upon every side excavations are going on, while in like manner are seen buildings in a state of progress or almost completed. Our streets are badly torn up for the granite pavements, and for five months, fully, will remain more or less so; but if good, honest work is performed, we can afford to suffer the inconvenience for the sake of a much needed improvement. Our Art Museum will be dedicated next month, and is, undoubtedly, Mr. McLaughlin's *chef-d'œuvre* of all his plans.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report: For W. H. & Geo. L. Cox, Maysville, Ky., a row of seven houses of brick, three stories high, with mansard roof; cost \$18,000. For the same parties, a brick store, 76 by 100 feet, four stories high; upper floors for offices and masonic hall; \$25,000. Dwelling of frame, three stories, twelve rooms, hardwood finish, tile roof, for Geo. L. Cox, Esq., Maysville, Ky.; cost \$8,000; other plans in progress.

Architect Theo. Richter, Jr., reports: For F. J. Drucke, Esq., Covington, Ky., a brick dwelling of ten rooms, two-and-a-half stories, slate roof; cost \$4,000. For Dr. L. A. Querner, a four-story pressed brick, 24 by 100, to be devoted to flats, contains fifteen rooms, with tin roof; cost \$8,000. A frame dwelling for F. A. Hahn, Esq., two-and-a-half stories, ten rooms and slate roof; \$6,000. For John Pohlmann, a pressed brick, 40 by 75, store and flat building, three-and-a-half stories high, containing twenty rooms; \$8,000. A frame dwelling, two-and-a-half stories, containing ten rooms, for D. W. Robb, Esq., Amherst, Nova Scotia; cost \$7,000. A row of three pressed brick dwellings, for A. Betts, Esq., each containing eight rooms, with tin roof; cost \$9,000. Time well occupied.

Architect Jas. W. McLaughlin reports: For Miss M. Louise McLaughlin, a two-story, ten-room, brick dwelling, with hardwood finish; furnished with Wilson's rolling blinds. For Jos. Weil, Esq., a brick dwelling of ten rooms, two-and-a-half stories, slate roof and hardwood finish.

Architect Geo. W. Rapp's time well occupied, as well as E. Anderson's, Hannaford's, Drach's, and Smith & Forbush's.

Wm. Martin Aiken, a graduate from H. H. Richardson's practical and much coveted school, and formerly with J. W. McLaughlin, has opened an office, and already has his time well occupied.

Clinton, Iowa.—The strike is the all absorbing topic of the day, and projected work has stopped until the labor troubles are arranged. The scarcity of money, caused by poor crops and low prices last year, will prevent improvements, and the probabilities are that a dull season will be the result.

Coldwater, Mich.—Building outlook fair. All good mechanics are busy. Architect M. H. Parker reports: For Coldwater Road Cart Co., addition to factory, 48 by 120 feet; cost \$3,000; frame up; E. B. Sexton, builder. For Dyce Chapman, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 36 and 18 by 20 feet; cost \$3,500; commenced; E. B. Sexton, builder.

Columbus, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, report: For John Blackmar, two-story frame residence; cost \$3,000; under way.

Croighton, Neb.—Architect N. L. Raymond reports: Present outlook is good. It is not thought that the labor troubles will have any effect on the building interests, unless the shipping of lumber is stopped. Have plans for several buildings to be erected, also several small buildings, costing \$500 to \$1,000; under way.

Dallas, Tex.—Architect S. Nelson reports: The present condition is dull, but the outlook is good for the near future. Labor agitation is giving us but little trouble, if any. Have in hand, at present, several small frame buildings under way.

Denver, Col.—Architect F. C. Eberley reports: For Rudolph Schanfelberger, two-story and cellar brick building, 25 by 78 feet; cost \$5,000; excavating under way; Carl Bruchue, carpenter; S. Bollen, mason. For Mrs. Julia Grace, two-story brick building, 25 by 56 feet; cost \$2,100; excavating; Carl Bruchue, builder.

Architects F. E. Edbrooke & Co., report: Building outlook for spring and summer is good. Following is the work at present in hand: For county of Bernailles, N. M., county court house, 70 by 85 feet, stone building, all brick interior walls, fireproof; cost \$60,000; contract let May 2. For Sturly Estabrook Mercantile Co., four-story and basement stone warehouse, 60 by 125 feet, all modern improvements; cost \$45,000; first story up; Harvey Bros., contractors. For A. L. Ferrin, four-story and basement furniture store, 50 by 125 feet, brick and stone front; cost \$20,000; basement up; W. Thompson, contractor. For W. S. Wright, residence, 33 by 60 feet; cost \$6,000; first story up; Vanstone Bros., contractors. For C. W. Wright, pressed brick residence, 35 by 52 feet, steam heating; cost \$10,000; foundation commenced; A. B. McDonald, builder. For Weber, Owen & Co., two-story and basement building 50 by 100 feet, stone, iron front; cost \$9,000; commenced May 1; Hallack & Howard, builders. For E. E. Waugh, two-story residence, 23 by 35 feet; cost \$2,900; commence May 1. For Unity Church Society, brick church building 70 by 85 feet, stone basement and heavy stone trimmings; cost \$20,000; plans completed. For Wm. Clark, two-story store building, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$13,000; preparing plans. For Colorado News Co., three-story and basement block, 25 by 120 feet; cost \$10,000; plans in preparation. For the Collander Billiard Co., two-story hall building, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$8,000; plans completed.

De Smet, D. T.—Architects C. G. Maybury & Son, of Winona, Minn., report: For Kingsbury County Bank, two-story brick bank building, 25 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Detroit, Mich.—New work seems very quiet at present, and the outlook very uncertain. If labor matters become settled after May 1, much work may go on, otherwise we will probably not see a spring boom.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For J. M. Jameson, three-story dwelling, 40 by 45 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$8,000; Topping & Fisher, builders. For A. C. Fisher, two-story double dwelling, 38 by 62 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate and gravel roof; cost \$6,000. For H. A. Chauncy, two-story dwelling, 46 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate and tin roof; cost \$12,000; Patrick Dee, mason; Henry George, carpenter.

Architect W. E. Brown reports: For Brush Estate, block of four two-story stores, 83 by 100 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$30,000. Topping & Fisher, builders.

Architect Peter Dederichs reports: For N. Christa, block of two two-story stores and dwellings, 54 by 54 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$7,400. For B. Youngblood, two-story store and dwelling, 24 by 65 feet, brick, gravel roof; cost \$2,500; Jno. P. Martz, builder. For Aloys Krug, block of two two-story stores and dwellings, 22 by 61 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$8,500. For James Weidenbach, two-story store and dwelling, 25 by 58 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$4,200.

Architects Mason & Rice report: For S. B. Dixon, two-story dwelling, 45 by 65 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$17,000; Henry George, builder. For Hammond & Standish, two-story packing house, 100 by 100 feet, brick, gravel roof; cost \$17,000; A. A. Albrecht, mason; Nuppenan & Clark, carpenters.

Architect A. E. French reports: For John Robinson, two-story dwelling, 24 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate and tin roof; cost \$4,500. For Geo. H. Parker, four-story store, 23 by 65 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$5,000. Also two-story barn, 30 by 54 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$3,500. For Abbie Van Broulen, two-story dwelling, 42 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate and tin roof; cost \$5,000; John Brennan, builder.

Architect C. B. Cole reports: For J. H. Holmes, three-story boarding house, 30 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, tin roof; cost \$5,000; W. G. Vinton, carpenter; G. W. Buffum, mason. For C. H. Leonard, three-story dwelling, 28 by 26 feet, brick, stone trimmings, tin roof; cost \$5,000; Durst & Wood, carpenters; G. W. Buffum, mason.

Architects Scott & Co. report: For Wm. E. Howard, two-story dwelling, 34 by 63 feet, brick, terra-cotta and stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$7,400; Henry Carew,

builder. For E. T. Adams, two-story dwelling, 40 by 52 feet, brick, terra-cotta and brownstone trimmings; cost \$10,600; McGrath & Wallace, carpenters; Harry Chandler, mason.

Architect R. T. Brooks reports: For J. W. Frisbie, two three-story dwellings, each 30 by 72 feet, stone, hardwood finish; cost \$10,000 each; F. Julien & Co., builders.

Architect W. E. Higginbotham reports: For Bella Hubbard, two-story dwelling, 35 by 65 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$6,000.

Architects E. E. Meyers & Son report: For H. J. Rice, two-story store, 20 by 60 feet, brick, gravel roof; cost \$2,800.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Mrs. Maxwell, two-story double dwelling, 42 by 64 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$7,000; projected. For Wm. Rickey, two-story double dwelling, 44 by 60 feet, frame; cost \$4,000; projected. For Ben. Johnston, two-story dwelling, 24 by 42 feet, brick and frame; cost \$2,500; projected.

Nicol Mitchell is building for the Detroit and Milwaukee Elevator Co. a grain elevator 80 by 56 feet, 122 feet high, stone, wood and iron, slate and metal roof; cost \$40,000.

H. S. Peoples is building for himself, a block of two two-story stores and dwellings, 40 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$6,500.

M. W. Scovel is building for the Grand River Street Railway Co., car house, 32 by 80 feet, stables 72 by 120, blacksmith shops, 20 by 40 feet, frame, shingle roof; cost \$4,000.

Wm. Carson is building a two-story dwelling, 50 by 50 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$8,000.

H. J. Davis is building for Dr. C. C. Yemans, four two-story dwellings, each 26 by 55 feet, shingle roof; cost \$8,500.

Messrs. Beguin & Daleckis are building for the Polish Sisters of St. Francis, four-story chapel, 88 by 80 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$20,000.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Wm. A. Butler five-story and basement business block, 50 by 80 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof. The front will be of gray granite up to second story, piers rock-faced. The cornice is entirely of re-stone and brick; considerable terra-cotta decorates the front, and a striking feature is the bayed fronts of the offices on the second, third and fourth floors. The rooms on the first floor on either side of a wide hall are for banks. The large hall is carried through every story from front to rear of the block, off from which is a spacious stairway and an elevator. The finish on the first or bank floor is to be white oak, there will be paneled wainscoting throughout this floor, and the ceilings will be paneled. The other stories will be finished in red oak; cost of the building will be \$40,000; Albert Albrecht, mason; Knapp & Avery, cutstone; J. B. Wilson, ironwork. For Star Do Kage Co. two-story brick warehouse 100 by 100 feet, gravel roof; cost \$8,000; Candler Bros., builders. For Methodist congregation chapel, 32 by 62 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$4,000; W. H. Sherman, builder. For Mrs. A. W. Clark, two-story dwelling, 31 by 62 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$8,000; Lloyd & Flewelling, builders.

For James McMillen, two three-story, 50 by 60 feet, and four two-story, 45 by 91 feet, stores, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$16,000; projected. For G. K. Branden, three-story dwelling 40 by 64 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$9,000; projected. For Mr. Huber, two-story store, 35 by 65 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$4,500; projected. For Edward Bromley, three-story dwelling, 28 by 62 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate and tin roof; cost \$5,000; projected.

Architect H. Englebert reports: For Polish parish, two-story rectory, 40 by 52 feet, frame, shingle roof; cost \$5,000. For Mrs. Elizabeth Michel on three-story store, 27 by 105 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$5,300; F. Sheibner, mason; Gordon Bros., carpenters.

Architect C. Vandamme reports: For E. Bidegare, two-story store and dwelling, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$4,500; Henry Carew, builder.

J. D. Hawkes, engineer for the M. C. R. R., has planned for that company a one-story freight house 418 by 56 feet, brick, slate roof; cost \$15,000.

E. A. Walsh has planned and is building for Henry C. Moore, a two-story dwelling 48 by 72 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$10,000.

H. W. Holcomb is building for himself a three-story dwelling 36 by 48 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$7,000.

Geo. E. Depew is building for himself a two-story dwelling 30 by 45 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$4,000.

Building permits were issued during March for new buildings to cost \$319,815; alterations, \$18,760; total, \$338,575.

Daylestown, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For Old Fellows and Knights of Pythias, brick block for hall purposes; cost \$7,500; David Myers, builder.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Architect F. D. Hyde, reports: The prospects of labor troubles extending to all parts of the country, will undoubtedly affect building operations unfavorably here as elsewhere, though there is, at present, no particular change apparent, except in the general advance in prices. For J. K. Farley, two-story frame cottage, 33 by 35 feet; cost \$3,000. For Richard Cox remodeling business block; cost \$5,000; plans made. For Schenkowitz & Rose, double brick residence, 40 by 64 feet, two-story and attic; cost \$4,500; plans under way.

Easton, Ga.—Architects Bruce and Morgan, of Atlanta, are about to let contracts for a two-story, thirty-room brick hotel to be erected here.

Edgewood, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, report: For J. P. McDonald, one-story frame dwelling; cost \$3,000; contract not let.

Elkhart, Ind.—Architects N. Weaver & Son report: Many small dwellings are under way. Prospects for extensive buildings are not flattering. Labor troubles seem to have produced a lack of confidence in all business projects. Have plans for improvements in M. E. church; cost \$5,000; projected; contract not let. Two-story office building for F. C. Eckleman, previously mentioned, is under way; also, frame cottage for J. M. Shelby.

Architect Cass Chapman, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Elkhart County, a two-story and basement almshouse, 200 by 150 feet, brick; cost \$30,000.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Architects Carr & Grodavent, of Leavenworth, report: For Masonic Hall Association, opera-house and masonic hall; cost \$18,000; plans completed.

Evansville, Ind.—Architects Reid Bros. report: Parties contemplating building are holding off, awaiting a settlement of the labor troubles. Contractors, on account of the eight hour arrangement, propose to estimate 20 per cent above present rates. For L. Preston & Co., three-story brick addition, 26 by 80 feet, to factory building; cost \$2,000; under way. For Chas. P. Stoltz, builder. For L. Loenthal & Co., brick addition to store, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; under way. For J. S. McKorkee, builder. For Colonel Jas. Montgomery, brick stores, 75 by 90 feet; cost \$20,000; projected. For Chris. Daecher, brick stores, 20 by 130 feet; cost \$7,000; under way. For Henry Weiss, builder; Geo. L. Mesker, iron work.

Galesville, Wis.—Architects C. G. Maybury & Son, of Winona, Minn., report: For Bank of Galesville, two-story brick bank building, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$6,000; projected.

Galveston, Tex.—Architect Eugene T. Heiner, of Houston, reports: For Frank L. Lee, two-story frame residence, 48 by 74 feet, slate roof; cost \$9,800; under way. For Toothacker & Knight, builders. For Wm. P. Owens, four one-story frame cottages, 36 by 65 feet, slate roofs; cost \$10,000; contracts not let.

Grand Island, Neb.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher, of Omaha, report: For W. L. Eastman, frame cottage; cost \$2,500.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Architect Max Rentt reports: Although it is very unlikely that we will have strikes here, the uncertainty of the situation has a detrimental effect to business in general as well as to the building trades. One factory alone, for instance, being kept from making improvements in enlarging their shop to the amount of about \$50,000. Have the following work in hand: For Niles Tool Works, two-story brick pattern building, 74 by 100 feet, iron roof, sky-lights; cost \$5,880; contract let to J. F. Bender & Bros. Co., of C. Benninghofer, business and flat building; cost \$9,800, exclusive of plumbing, steam heating and excavation; contract let to Eisel & Mefford. For A. Haffertgen, two-story store and dwelling, brick, shingle roof; cost about \$2,300; projected. For Allen Andrews, repairs and remodeling frame dwelling; cost about \$1,600.

Hudson, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For school board, brick school house; cost \$8,000; contract not let.

Hummelstown, Pa.—Architects Carr & Grodavent, of Leavenworth, Kan., report: For E. M. Hoffer, residence; cost \$5,000.

Hannibal, Mo.—Architects Coddington & Hogg, of Kansas City, report: For P. Tucker, one-story frame cottage, taking figures.

Houston, Tex.—Architect Eugene T. Heiner reports: Present outlook is not good for a large amount of work the present year, although hopes are entertained, that it

may improve later on. For Gonzales county, Texas, two and one-half story jail building, 40 by 100 feet, brick walls, slate roof, I-beams, cement floors, corrugated iron ceilings; cost \$38,000; work just commenced; Henry Kane, general contractor; Smead & Co. Iron Works, of Louisville, Ky., iron and steel work. For Austin county, Texas, three-story brick court house, 70 by 100 feet, slate roof; cost \$38,000; contract will be let May 11. For Adam Clay, one-story brick store, 60 by 55 feet, tin roof; cost \$3,300; under way. For Jacob Binz, three-story brick store building, 53 by 100 feet, first story iron front, tin roof; cost \$20,000; contract not let; also, considerable work in other parts of the state, reported elsewhere in this issue.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Architect H. B. Beebe, reports: Fair amount of building being done, and future prospects good. Labor agitation has not reached here yet. Have completed for C. B. Hazeltine, three-story brick store and office building, internal alterations.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Architect Wm. Embley reports: For Judge G. W. Herdman, two-story store building, 24-3 by 90 feet, brick, galvanized iron cornices, tin roof, plate glass; cost \$5,000; contract not let. For Holliday & Shaffer, two-story store building, 50 by 83 feet, brick, galvanized iron cornice, tin roof, plate glass; cost \$5,500; contract not let. For Patrick Hamilton, two-story livery stable, 50 by 90 feet, brick, galvanized iron cornice, tin roof, plumbing; cost \$4,000; contract not let.

Kane, Ill.—Architect Wm. Embley, of Jerseyville, Ill., reports: For Miss Julia Christy, frame residence, 50 by 55 feet, Eastlake style, slate roof, marble mantels, stone cellar and foundations; cost \$3,800; under way; Robert H. Clark, contractor.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect E. F. Fassett reports: Outlook for building is fair, not so much as was anticipated the first part of the year. Railroad strikes have caused trade to become somewhat dull. The unhealthy "boom" of real estate, by some classes of dealers, in selling options, is effecting building more than the railroad strikes. For Martha Purvis, two-story and basement hotel, 40 by 70 feet, stone basement, frame superstructure; cost \$5,000; under way. For T. O. Coombs, builder. For Dr. Humphries, two-story brick dwelling, 31 by 52 feet; cost \$4,000; projected. For M. F. Simmons, frame dwelling 43 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800; projected. For Albert Marty, two-story brick stable, 22 by 46 feet; cost \$2,500. For same, five-story and basement brick warehouse, 89 by 100 feet; cost \$40,000; under way. For J. W. Le Slavens, alterations and additions to brick dwelling; cost \$5,000; under way.

Architects Coddington & Hogg report: We have lost but one building on account of the strike. Between it and the real estate boom, the building interests have been considerably retarded. For H. P. Jaques, brick and terra-cotta residence, 42 by 66 feet; cost \$17,000; projected.

In our April issue the two following items were by mistake placed under Kawkaulin, Mich., news:

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. C. 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.

Architects W. W. Polk & Son, report: The strike has slightly effected building interests, but the big real estate boom that is now at its height has killed more projected buildings than a dozen strikes would. Only a few of our architects are busy. We have the following work in hand: For J. H. Banerlin, two-story residence, 39 by 67 feet, brick, slate roof; cost \$8,000; under way. For S. H. Beverlin, builder. For M. A. Diaz, two-story residence, 24 by 64 feet, slate roof; cost \$4,000; under way. For M. A. Diaz, superintendent. For Dr. Bell, four-story store, brick building, 75 by 88 feet; cost \$30,000; projected. For Peter Otto, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 45 feet; cost \$2,500; projected.

Laporte, Ind.—Architect Cass Chapman, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Laporte County, an almshouse, two-stories and basement, 200 by 150 feet; cost \$20,000.

La Crosse, Wis.—Architects C. G. Maybury & Son, of Winona, Minn., report: For M. Funk, three-story brick store, 36 by 86 feet, cost \$9,000; projected. For H. Berger, three-story store, 45 by 80 feet; cost \$8,000; under way.

The great fire in the lumber district April 6, caused a total loss of \$562,000. Insurance \$60,000.

Architect Clinton J. Warren, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, brick round-house; cost \$50,000.

La Grange, Tex.—Architect Eugene T. Heiner, of Houston, reports: For A. T. Bradshaw, two-story frame residence, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$4,500; contract not let.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Architects Carr & Grodavent report: Several projects are being held back, the excuse being to see what effect this disposition to strike is going to have on the general affairs of the country. We have the following work in hand: For O. B. Taylor, brick residence nearly completed; cost \$15,000; Wm. Schroeder, builder. For Wm. Dodd, remodeling residence; cost \$3,500, plans in preparation. For Giacomini Bros., addition 48 by 70 feet to "Delmonico" Hotel; cost about \$10,000; plans ready for bidders. For A. J. Tullock, frame residence; cost \$5,500; projected. For John Gumper, remodeling residence; cost \$3,000; plans under way. For James McGee, frame residence; cost \$3,500; under way. For T. J. Weed, alterations to store building; cost \$9,000; under way. For E. H. Farrell, contractor. For the Soldiers' Home, near Leavenworth, we are preparing plans for a governor's residence to cost about \$10,000; treasurer's residence, to cost about \$6,000; engineer's cottage, cost about \$1,500. Have also in charge other buildings at the home, to cost about \$250,000; J. A. McGougle, contractor.

Lincoln, Neb.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher, of Omaha, report: For Eli Plummer, brick residence; cost \$9,000.

Lansing, Mich.—Architects Mason & Rice, of Detroit, report: For M. D. Chatterton, two-story dwelling, 35 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$6,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Architect H. L. Rowe reports the building outlook only fair. No agitation on account of labor strikes. For John Hayes, two-story brick store, 34 by 40 feet; cost \$4,500; under way. For R. P. Todd, remodeling brick dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way. For J. Headley, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 25 feet; cost \$5,000; under way. For Mrs. C. E. Hopson, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 40 feet; cost \$4,500; under way. For Charles Brent, two-story brick dwelling, 40 by 30 feet; cost \$7,000; under way. For Miss Lucy Carter, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000; under way.

Little Rock, Ark.—A. L. Wassell has commenced work on two brick stores, 40 by 72 feet, on Main between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Mr. S. L. Griffith is about to build a store 25 by 84 feet on Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets; estimated cost \$3,000.

The congregation of the Christian church are to tear down their old church building and rebuild on the same site, on Scott between Third and Fourth streets.

Mr. D. M. Gance has commenced work on his new stores on Markham, between Louisiana and Centre streets.

R. H. Farquhar is to build a residence 40 by 40 feet, on corner of Second and Chester streets; estimated cost \$3,000; T. Harding, architect.

Cnas. Whittemon will erect a residence 40 by 40 feet, at corner of Twelfth and Scott streets; estimated cost \$4,000; T. Harding, architect.

Pulaski county jail building is completed, and has been turned over to the county.

A. V. Stafford will build a frame dwelling, 30 by 38 feet; cost \$2,500.

Mrs. De Gursay will erect two frame dwellings.

Logansport, Ind.—Architects Crain & Kruttsch report: We do not anticipate any trouble here caused by the labor agitation directly. Our manufacturers and railroad officials, and their employes, are on the best of terms, each working for the int rest of the other, and the same feeling exists among the building trades. Superintendent Watts, of the P. C. & St. L., is a man of noble character, who rose from a brakeman to his present position, consequently can sympathize with those in his employ. There are a number of good business blocks projected for this place, to be built this season, and we anticipate a good business this year. We have at present a number of small buildings on hand, ranging in cost from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Manistee, Mich.—The Union School Building and contents were destroyed by fire April 26. Loss, \$15,000. Insurance on building \$21,346, and on the library, furniture, fixtures, etc., \$8,450. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The roller skating rink, the Methodist church basement, and other available quarters are being secured by the school board to accommodate the six hundred scholars and fifteen teachers that have been thrown out by the fire.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Architect J. G. Weatherby reports: Quite a number of parties who intend building have been awaiting the action of the legislature in regard to locating the Iowa Soldier's Home, expecting it to be located here. Outlook for building is not flattering at present. Of course we feel the effects of the late labor troubles to a certain extent, capitalists holding back from investment until the trouble ceases. Foundations are completed for the double store, Odd Fellows Hall, and office building, 40 by 100 feet, three stories, brick, tin roof; cost \$10,000; contract not let; work will probably be done by the day. Plans on boards for addition to frame dwelling of H. P. Balch.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects H. C. Koch & Co. report: There are about seventeen or eighteen architects practicing in this city, all doing more or less, but Messrs. E. T. Mix & Co., and ourselves, have done fully three-fifths of the entire amount of architectural work in the city. The indications last fall and about January 1 were, that our proportion would be even larger this year, and continued so until the labor agitation commenced, which put a complete damper on all building interests. Last year, at this time, we had fully or over \$500,000 worth of new work in hand, but this year we have less than \$100,000, and to all appearances the other architects' proportion of work are the same. Nobody seems willing to build unless there is a very urgent necessity and actual use, or completing contracts of last year, with the exception of a few buildings being erected by some parties that wish to put as pleasant a face to the labor agitation as possible, some out of fear of being boycotted, if we may call it so. At present, the indications are that there will be less than one-quarter of building done this year than what would have been done, had no labor agitation taken place. It is our opinion that in case there is no amicable settlement of labor troubles made, within six weeks from now, the mechanics and laborers will be in a deplorable condition next fall and winter.

Architect C. F. Ringer reports: For Wm. Felte, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$3,000; plans made. For Wm. Frankfurth, remodeling residence; cost \$5,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects J. T. Moulton & Son, of Chicago, Ill., report: For St. Anthony Elevator Co., grain elevator, 60 by 192 feet, 500,000 bushels storage capacity, also a storage annex in connection with the above, to be 80 by 304 feet, with storage capacity of 1,100,000 bushels; cost of combined buildings and machinery \$200,000; Messrs. Moulton & Son are architects of the building and contractors to furnish materials for the same; ground broken for the foundation; "Don't like the complexion of labor interests; would prefer to be idle just now than to have this contract on hand."

Mason, Mich.—Architect D. P. Clark, of West Bay City, reports: For Dr. O. B. Campbell, two-story brick veneered house, 40 by 42 feet, shingle roof and gables; cost \$3,500; plans in preparation.

Medina, Ohio.—Architect D. P. Clark, of West Bay City, Mich., reports: For John Smart, two-story frame house, 32 by 60 feet, shingle roof; cost \$4,000; plans in preparation. For C. L. Griesinger, two-story frame house, 26 by 40 feet, shingle roof; cost \$2,500; plans in preparation.

Miles City, Montana.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher, of Omaha, Neb., report: For H. Orschel, frame residence; cost \$50,000.

Mobile, Ala.—Architect Jas. H. Hutchisson reports: Present condition and outlook good. There are no indications of the advance in prices having any effect on the building trades, and should it be so I think it would be only temporary. All classes of labor are well organized and the public are in sympathy with them. Have the following work in hand for the estate of Jarvis Turner, two-story frame building, 50 by 30 feet; cost \$2,500; and two-story brick, 25 by 40 feet; cost \$3,500; projected; also repairs for T. Harrison.

New Orleans, La.—Architects Adams Bros., of Chattanooga, Tenn., report: For Freedman's Aid Society, four-story brick university building, 156 by 115 feet; cost \$35,000; foundations in; T. R. Coleston, builder.

Niles, Mich.—Architects Wheelock & Rae, of Chicago, Ill., report: Plans: being made for a large hotel to cost about \$50,000.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Architect H. L. Rowe, of Lexington, reports: Brick and stone M. E. church, 40 by 70 feet; cost \$18,000; just completed.

Oberlin, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For Oberlin College, Baldwin cottage two-story, stone; cost \$20,000; under contract; Duerbach & Decker, builders. For same, brick dormitory building; cost \$45,000; contract not let.

Omaha, Neb.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher report: Present condition and outlook not very good on account of labor troubles; we secured the greater part of our work before the trouble commenced; several of our large buildings postponed until next year. Understand other architects here have lost considerable work on account of labor agitation. We have the following work in hand: For Omaha Board of Trade, five-story brick building, 66 by 132 feet, tin roof; cost \$75,000; under way; Withnell Bros., contractors. For A. S. Paddock, five-story brick, 66 by 132 feet, gravel roof; cost \$15,000; Withnell Bros., contractors. For First National Bank, six-story brick, 66 by 132 feet, gravel roof; cost \$150,000; under way; main contract not let. For Barker Bros., six-story brick, 45 by 66 feet, tin roof; cost \$40,000; under way; Rochford & Gould, contractors. For Barker Bros., four-story brick, 88 by 60 feet, gravel roof; cost \$35,000; under way; Rochford & Gould, contractors. For C. J. Karluch, three-story brick, 132 by 60 feet, gravel roof; cost \$40,000; projected. For Wm. A. Paxton, six-story brick, 132 by 132 feet, gravel roof; cost \$150,000; under way; Withnell Bros., contractors. For H. Frank, three-story brick, 22 by 60 feet, gravel roof; cost \$5,000; under way; Mack Bros., contractors. For F. M. Phillips, two-story brick, 91 by 80 feet, gravel roof; cost \$4,000; under way; A. Johnson, builder. For Standard Cattle Co., feeding barns 270 by 680 feet; cost \$50,000; under way; Shaw & Field, contractors. For C. J. Karluch, frame dwelling; cost \$10,000; Ackerman Bros., builders. For M. Goldsmith, block of frame dwellings, 66 by 40 feet; cost \$11,000; projected. For S. T. Josselyn, block of brick dwellings, 44 by 40 feet; cost \$2,000; under way; John Gwinn, builder. For First Congregational Society, stone church building, 60 by 132 feet; cost \$40,000; projected. For S. P. Brady, frame dwelling; cost \$5,000; projected. For H. Ewan, frame dwelling; cost \$5,000; projected. For N. Shelton, block of brick dwellings, 81 by 40 feet; cost \$16,000; projected. For S. H. Clark, block of brick dwellings, 217 by 40 feet; cost \$35,000; projected. For Western Newspaper Union, brick store, 22 by 66 feet; cost \$5,000; projected. For J. H. Hillard, stable; cost \$5,000. For Hake & Palmer, stable; cost \$3,000. For Guy C. Barton, stable; cost \$3,000; Hotel and Exchange Building in South Omaha; cost \$35,000. For P. J. Queally, store building; cost \$8,000. For Ellis Bierbower, brick residence; cost \$4,000. For S. R. Johnson, two frame residences; cost \$8,500. For Mrs. D. J. Detweiler, brick residence; cost \$14,000. For J. H. McConnell, frame residence; cost \$8,000. Seven-eighths of the buildings we report have been ordered since January 1, 1886. Architect F. M. Ellis reports: The labor agitation will effect building interests somewhat, this season. It is generally understood that an advance in all wages will be made. Contractors are disposed to meet the demands of the laborers, and it is not expected that any strikes will take place. Have plans prepared and contracts will be let by May 10 for Brownell Episcopal College building, central portion will be 40 by 100 feet, two wings, 40 by 100 feet, four stories and sub-basement, pressed brick, with moulded brick and cutstone trimmings, slate roof, steam heat throughout; cost about \$65,000. For Orchard Hill Building Association, ten frame cottages, cost \$14,400 each. For J. W. Griffith, assistant auditor U. P. R. R., Queen Anne frame residence; cost \$10,000. Have also plans made for a block of eight brick residences, for an eastern capitalist; cost \$33,000 each.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Architect Edward Clark reports several small buildings, ranging in price from \$900 to \$2,600, and aggregating \$6,400.

Portland, Oregon.—Outlook better than for two years past; uneasiness created by anti-Chinese excitement almost if not quite dead. Alexander Mayers, three-story brick store, 25 by 100 feet, First and Washington; up to third story; \$18,000. Henry Failing will build three-story brick block, 100 by 100 feet; First and Oak; about \$60,000. Plans invited April 14 for church for First Presbyterian Society, corner Tenth and Alder, to cost not less than \$50,000; to be built during 1886. O'Shea Bros., Eighth and F., two eight-room frame dwellings; \$8,000 each; under roof. Mrs. J. B. Waldo, two-story brick block, 75 by 100 feet, corner Second and Washington; foundation in, to be completed August 1; \$23,000. D. S. Tutill, residence, Eighteenth and D.; receiving finishing touches; \$14,000. A. H. Johnson, wharf, 80 by 400 feet, east bank Willamette river, between J. and L. streets; \$18,000.

Pensacola, Fla.—Architect W. W. Myers reports: Catholic parsonage, two-story brick veneer building, 40 by 65 feet, slate roof; cost \$4,000; open for bids. For J. A. Gates, one-story and attic frame dwelling, 46 by 90 feet; cost \$1,000; projected. Also several small buildings ranging in cost from \$700 to \$1,500 each.

Petersburg, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle, of Springfield, reports: For Jacob Hofing, ten-room frame dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way.

Richmond, Ind.—Architect John H. Hasecoster reports: For Henry Cutter, four two-story brick five-room dwellings; cost \$1,800; projected.

Sioux City, Ia.—Architect Clinton J. Warren, of Chicago, Ill., reports: Remodeling and alterations in the Hubbard house, two stories will be added, lobby on first floor, entrance from each street, new elevators, etc.; making complete cost of \$100,000. For Jas. Booge, brick and stone residence, steam heat, slate roof; cost \$20,000.

Architect G. G. Baldwin reports: The outlook for building was very good, but the formation of unions among the contractors and trades, and the fear of strikes, has, in my opinion, checked building in this city; also the rather sudden advance in real estate has had the same effect. For E. H. Stone, two-story frame residence, 32 by 42 feet; cost \$5,000; projected. Have several smaller buildings projected and under way, ranging in cost from \$1,600 to \$2,200.

San Antonio, Tex.—Architect and builder E. J. Gallagher reports: In this place there is a better class of buildings going up. Brick is handled from Sereado, 150 miles, and sold at \$10.50 per thousand.

Architect and builder James Murphy reports: For Thad. W. Smith, two-story and cellar brick and terra-cotta building, 40 by 90 feet; cost \$23,000.

Architect Edlitz, of New York City, reports: For Major Gen. Brackenridge, three-story fireproof bank building, 30 by 110 feet, pitched-face ashlar, water table richly molded; cost \$75,000; completing second story; day work. The County and City Hospital building, about 200 feet square, two-story and cellar, built of local rock; cost \$60,000 when completed and furnished; Wiggii & Witt, builders.

There are a few transient men here trying to organize a Knights of Labor branch. We are to have a new club room and opera house, for which a St. Louis architect is preparing plans.

A company has been organized to start a sanitarium on the hills northwest of the city. The hotel will cost \$150,000. Col. Belknap, president of the Street Railway Co., is interested to the extent of \$50,000.

Sidney, Neb.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher, of Omaha, report: For S. C. Morgan, frame cottage; cost \$2,500.

South Chicago, Ill.—Architect Fred. Ahlschlager, of Chicago, reports: For German Lutheran Society, pressed brick and frame church building, 42 by 75 feet; cost \$10,000.

South Bend, Ind.—Architects N. Weaver & Son, of Elkhart, report: For Dr. D. E. Cummins, two-story and basement office building, 25 by 66 feet, brick and stone, slate roof, galvanized iron cornices; cost \$7,000; projected; contract not let.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle reports: For Board of Education, miscellaneous repairs and improvements on school houses; cost \$6,000; projected. For Herman Picrik, remodeling store building; cost \$4,000; projected. For Henry Becker, three five-room cottages; cost \$1,900; projected. For Lewis H. Miner, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 32 feet; cost \$2,500. For Thomas Aurelius, five-room frame cottage; cost \$1,600; under way.

Architect Geo. H. Helmle reports: The indications are that labor agitation will not have any influence on building operations in this vicinity. For P. Drury, three-story brick and stone store building, 40 by 64 feet; cost \$7,000; projected; N. Ritter, builder. For D. L. Wing, remodeling residence; cost \$4,000; under way; E. F. Gohlman, builder. For J. C. Collins, two-story Queen Anne dwelling, 30 by 48 feet, eight rooms; cost \$3,000; projected. For J. H. C. Schoettker, two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 50 feet, 8 rooms; cost \$3,500; projected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Ramsey & Swasey report: Condition of building rather dull. At present matters are very unsettled among mechanics. For S. Constock, two-story residence, 50 by 65 feet; style, Eastlake, first story brick, balance of slate; cost \$15,000; drawings being made, to be sub-let. For Ellis Wainwright, stable, 25 by 40 feet, brick and red slate; cost \$3,000; drawings being made, to be sub-let. For same, three-story and basement residence, 27 by 90 feet, Massachusetts brownstone and St. Louis pressed brick, steam heating; cost \$20,000; under way; contracts sub-let.

Architect A. F. Rosenheim reports: So far as I am personally concerned the outlook for this season is very favorable. But people generally are slow about making up their minds on account of impending labor troubles. For M. Rosenheim, two-story and attic and basement brick residence, 30 by 60 feet, brownstone basement and trimmings, high red slate roof, stained glass, steam heating and all modern improvements; projected; contract not let. For Mrs. Frank A. Lane, remodeling dwelling, 40 by 80 feet, consisting of a new L. building, 30 by 40 feet, two-story and basement, and a third story over the entire new and old portions; cost \$8,500; projected; contract not let. For I. M. Wiener, two-story and basement and attic residence, 25 by 75 feet; stock brick and Lake Superior redstone; cost \$6,500; projected; contract not let. For Dr. G. J. Engelmann, two-story office, 15 by 30 feet, stock brick, terra-cotta and red sandstone; cost \$5,000; under way; B. Webber & Co., builders.

Architect Thomas Brady reports: Present condition and outlook good. For D. B. Brennan, three ten-room stone-front dwellings, 22 feet 6 inches by 65 feet 6 inches each; cost \$16,500; building the cellars; contracts let separately; M. Connolly, carpenter. For E. McGlade, two ten-room stone-front dwellings, 21 feet 6 inches by 64 feet 6 inches; estimated cost \$5,200 each; taking bids. For Thos. Gallagher, block of eight stores and dwellings, 165 by 50 feet, stone front, slate and gravel roof; cost \$25,000; excavation commenced; contracts to be let separately; M. Connolly, carpenter.

Following are the permits for buildings costing \$4,000 and over, issued since our last report: Wm. Boehme, two two-story brick dwellings, 34 by 57 feet; cost \$4,300; P. Tuernann, builder. J. J. Sutter, two two-story brick dwellings, 62 by 81 feet; cost \$14,000; J. Helen, builder. Miss Dulbie, two-story brick dwelling, 24 by 56 feet; cost \$4,000; E. T. Hoffman, builder. F. S. Meyers, addition to three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 45 feet; cost \$5,000; K. Burden, builder. Mrs. W. Patterson, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 69 feet; cost \$5,500; P. Fugerty, builder. P. Fugerty, six two-story brick dwellings, 102 by 52 feet; cost \$15,000; the owner is the builder. E. Hall, five two-story brick dwellings, 86 by 51 feet; cost \$10,000; Francisco & Farnum, builders. Mrs. Hartter, two-story brick dwelling, 27 by 61 feet; cost \$4,500; W. C. Popp, builder. J. Hall, two two-story brick dwellings, 37 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; Chapman & Hussey, builders. A. Grate, four two-story brick dwellings, 70 by 70 feet; cost \$10,000; H. Schuldmann, builder. J. Miller, two-story brick store and dwelling, 30 by 80 feet; cost \$4,000; J. Schoffen, builder. H. Bauer, four two-story brick buildings, 60 by 32 feet; cost \$4,200; H. Poertner, builder. Cameron Co., two-story frame planing mill, 100 by 100 feet; cost \$5,000; R. J. Hoffmann, builder. M. Backer, four two-story and mansard brick dwellings, 72 by 32 feet; cost \$4,300; A. Vasse, builder. H. W. Peters, three two-story brick stores and dwellings, 50 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; P. Monahan, ten three-story brick dwellings, 162 by 47 feet; cost \$22,000; M. Laine, builder. Mrs. C. Nolan, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 65 feet; cost \$4,000; Hush & Clifford, builders. C. Schenckel, two two-story brick dwellings, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$4,400; Biermann & Ahning, builders. J. F. Dayen, two-story brick store and dwelling, 23 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; P. Roach, builder. St. Louis National Bank, one-story brick, iron and stone bank building, 30 by 110 feet; cost \$15,000; C. E. Clark, builder. J. Murphy, three two-story brick stores and dwellings, 60 by 46 feet; cost \$7,000; Goesse & Remmers, builders. P. Gruner, two three-story brick dwellings, 50 by 75 feet; cost \$15,000. H. Leidner & Son, two-story brick lively stable, 50 by 140 feet; cost \$10,000; Biermann & Ahning, builders. M. A. Rosenblatt, three-story brick office building, 47 by 32 feet; cost \$10,000; sub let. T. Salogue, Jr., four-story brick lively stable, 42 by 96 feet; cost \$5,000; B. Weber & Co., builders. P. Monahan, four two-story brick dwellings, 64 by 41 feet; cost \$4,000; M. Laine, builder. Wm. Rinne, repairs to brick dwelling, 60 by 92 feet; cost \$4,000; C. H. Poertner, contractor. Mrs. Johnson, two-story brick dwelling, 27 by 41 feet; cost \$4,200; J. B. Lindley & Son, builders. Mrs. H. Meyer, two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 51 feet; cost \$4,300; A. Ulri & Son, builders. P. Ready, two-story brick dwelling, 53 by 50 feet; cost \$6,500; J. Flanery & Co., builders. Wm. E. Winter, three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 67 feet; cost \$9,000; A. E. Cook, builder. H. Hartmann, two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 22 by 57 feet; cost \$5,000; A. Ulri & Son, builders. D. Schultz, two two-story brick dwellings, 66 by 50 feet; cost \$2,000; E. E. Squires, builder. Collier estate, alterations to brick building, 31 by 130 feet; cost \$4,000; sub let. G. Dammer, three two-story brick dwellings, 50 by 58 feet; cost \$7,000; F. Matthers, builder. T. Gay, two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 68 feet; cost \$6,250; Francisco & Farnum, builders. R. Scheean, two two-story brick dwellings, 42 by 60 feet; cost \$6,800; H. C. Brinkmeyer, builder. G. Partridge, addition to two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 32 feet; cost \$4,000; A. D. Cook, builder. R. A. Pendleton, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 43 feet; cost \$4,500; M. B. Scanlon, builder. C. W. Wettengel, two two-story brick dwellings, 32 by 52 feet; cost \$4,000; F. C. Schmitz & Sons, builders. Simmons & Loler, two-story billiard hall, 52 by 126 feet; cost \$25,000; B. R. Swigleton, builder. R. S. Brooking, brick and stone store and office building, 65 by 137 feet; cost \$40,000; A. E. Cook, builder. F. Weber, three-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; O. Brew, builder. H. Vogelsang, three-story brick store and dwelling, 40 by 72 feet; cost \$8,600; J. K. Keefe, builder. J. F. Hackmann, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 75 feet; cost \$5,000; J. F. Hackmann, builder. W. C. Wall, two two-story brick dwellings, 35 by 59 feet; cost \$7,000; J. T. Wells, builder. M. E. Church congregation, one-story

brick church, 50 by 50 feet; cost \$4,700; Barnett & Duffner, builders. P. Grifen, two two-story brick dwellings, 41 by 55 feet; cost \$7,400; H. Hutmann, builder. J. Koebbe, two-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 70 feet; cost \$4,000; B. Koesters, builder. P. G. Gerhardt, seven two-story brick dwellings, 19 by 60 feet; cost \$12,000; E. H. Hoffmann, builder. R. Kahmann, three two-story brick dwellings, 41 by 46 feet; cost \$4,400; A. Fenner, builder. J. L. Claus, two two-story brick dwellings, 30 by 55 feet; cost \$4,000; C. H. Mason, builder. F. H. McMahon, three two-story brick dwellings, 50 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000; McClure, builder. Mrs. J. Gorman, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 62 feet; cost \$4,900; M. B. Scanlon, builder.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The Ponce de Leon hotel, now being rapidly constructed, will be 800 feet long, and is to cost over \$1,000,000. It is said that when completed it will be the most complete and beautiful hotel structure in the country. The walls are made of a concrete of coquina and sand, which forms an artificial stone that is fire-proof, rat-proof, damp-proof, and vermin-proof. The proportions are generally low, the structure being spread out, four stories in height, with bright red overhanging tile roof. The whole edifice has a thousand things upon which to catch a fancy. There are balconies, loggias, and curious roofs. One of the many features suggestive of the East is the garden on the roof of the main edifice. A trellis-work covered with vines will shade this promenade, which is situated seventy feet above the level of the ground, and which makes a beautiful connection between the rotunda and the two towers. The building proper is around a court 150 feet square, the main portion being in the rear, with its central dome at each end, the two wings, east and west, forming the sides of the court, while along the front an ornate arcade unites the two wings, thus making complete the inclosure. This rotunda is 54 feet by 80 feet, and is four stories high. In the center is a row of columns supporting the balconies on the four stories. These will be finished in oak. The parlor, instead of being one large, inhospitable room, is divided into sections by the supports of the floors above. The dome is to be frescoed to represent a subject connected with the history of St. Augustine.

Sutton, Neb.—Architects Coddington & Hogg, of Kansas City, Mo., report: For school district No. 2, two-story eight-room school house, 66 by 72 feet; cost \$15,000; plans in preparation; open for bids May 10.

Talladega, Ala.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, Ga., report: For Dr. B. W. Toole, two-story frame residence; cost \$4,000; taking bids.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Architect J. W. McClain reports: For Michael Burk, double dwelling, fourteen rooms; cost \$3,000. For F. C. Fischek, frame dwelling, eight rooms; cost \$3,000. For B. F. Havens, remodeling frame dwelling; cost \$2,500. For Mrs. C. Conover, remodeling frame dwelling; cost \$1,300. For H. F. Schmidt, remodeling frame dwelling.

Tyler, Tex.—Architect J. O. Scott reports: For R. H. Brown, frame dwelling; cost \$4,000; under way; H. C. Bradbury, builder. For M. A. Long, frame dwelling; cost \$3,800; M. P. Parker, builder. For Smith county, Texas, repairing jail; cost \$3,600; under way; M. T. Brown, contractor. The United States government has made an appropriation of \$62,000 to build a court house and post-office at this place, and have good reason to believe it will start soon. The prospect for building is better than it has been for four or five years.

Victoria, Tex.—Architect Eugene T. Heiner, of Houston, reports: For J. M. Brownson, two-story frame residence, 55 by 78 feet, slate roof; cost \$12,000; under way, being done by separate contracts, and partly by day work.

Waseca, Minn.—Architects, C. G. Maybury & Son, of Winona, Minn., report: For Laird-Norton Co., two-story brick store, 22 by 140 feet; cost \$6,000; projected.

West Point, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, are advertising for bids on the new school house to be erected here. It will be a two-story, eight-room, frame building, all modern conveniences; cost \$10,000.

Winona, Minn.—Present condition and outlook for building is good. The Knights of Labor number over 2,500 in this city; but no trouble is anticipated, though two or three parties who talked building, claim to have abandoned the idea at present for that reason. All the saw mills are running but ten hours per day, against eleven last year, and pay the same wages, paying weekly instead of monthly.

A committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, consisting of several of the prominent business men of the city, are advertising to give a handsome bonus to the party who will build a \$100,000 hotel in this city, as the city has nearly 20,000 inhabitants and has not a first-class hotel.

Architects C. G. Maybury & Son report: For F. McDonough, two-story brick store, 30 by 55 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For V. Simpson, four two-story brick cottages, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$2,000 each; projected. For J. Keenan, two-story brick store, 27 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For C. C. Beck, three-story brick store building, 40 by 130 feet; cost \$12,000; under way. For C. Stark, two-story brick store building, 20 by 80 feet; cost \$3,500; under way. Also considerable work out of the city, reported elsewhere in this issue.

Worthington, Ind.—Architect J. W. McClain, of Terre Haute, reports: For S. D. Harrah, frame dwelling; cost \$8,000. For Oswald D. Bell, brick residence, nine rooms; cost \$4,000.

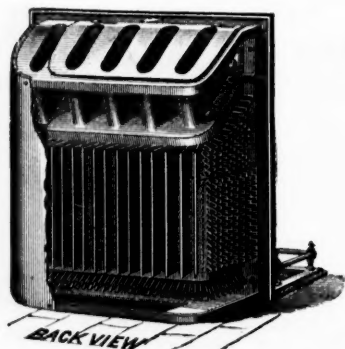
West Toronto Junction, Ont.—Architect D. S. Pentecost, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For Messrs. Heintzman & Co., of Toronto, four-story factory building, 100 by 140 feet, first floor will be arranged and fitted for offices and show rooms, two elevators will be placed; total cost \$17,500; plans finished; contract about to be let. Also, fifteen cottages for the same firm, to be used by workmen in factory. For Mrs. J. Waters, two-story and basement boarding house, 50 by 110 feet; cost \$8,000.

Woodlawn, Ill.—Architect Ira C. Saxe, of Chicago, reports: For the Woodlawn Club, a two-story and French roof club-house, 50 by 80 feet, pressed brick, terracotta trimmings; cost \$10,000; ready for bids.

West Bay City, Mich.—Architect D. P. Clark reports: Very quiet in the Saginaw Valley. In our opinion, however, the labor agitation will have no effect whatever on building interests or general business, more than indirectly caused by outside effects. Have plans in preparation for several buildings, to be erected in various localities.

Wooster, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For Trustees' M. E. Church, combination brick church and sabbath school building; cost \$22,000; contract not let.

Zanesville, Ohio.—Architect H. C. Lindsay, reports: For Miss Hattie James, frame cottage, 28 by 42 feet; cost \$2,500; under way; Owings & Son, builders. For J. H. Dodd, double brick dwelling, 36 by 58 feet; cost \$4,200; under way; Geo. E. Jenkins, builder. For Ed. Dillon, two-story cottage; cost \$3,300 under way; Edward Winchel, builder. For Dr. Davis, brick residence and office; cost \$4,000; under way; W. S. Frazier, builder. Also several cottages, to cost from \$600 to \$1,000. A parsonage at High Hill, Ohio; cost \$2,000; M. A. Brown, builder.



EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO.,

77 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

Heat-Saving and Ventilating
GRATE.

SOME WISCONSIN REPORTS.

(See Back Numbers for Illinois and Michigan Reports.)

The ventilating Grate works splendidly. It warms and ventilates our sitting-room, 18'x 15 x 11 feet, and a bedroom above, 12 x 12 x 10 feet.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Clerk Circuit Court, Waupaca.

We have had exceedingly cold weather, but are very well pleased with the working of the grate. The atmosphere in the office is as pure as out-door air.

ANSON EDWARDS & SON, Fort Howard.

One of our office rooms is 22 x 35 feet, and not until the recent cold weather (30° below zero) were we obliged to call in the assistance of steam heat. The fresh-air supply is especially pleasant.

THE ESTERLEY HARVESTING MACHINE CO., Whitewater.

I regard it as the best, both as a heater and ventilator.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, E. P. Alles & Co's Iron Works, Milwaukee.

The Ventilating Grate is in our sitting-room, 18 x 24 x 14 feet. I have kept house for forty years, but have never known such solid comfort, as far as heat and ventilation are concerned, as we have had since using your grate. In moderate weather we heat and ventilate four rooms below and three rooms above.

S. B. AMORY,
Fond du Lac.

The grates in my library, also in hall, both of which convey heat above, give excellent satisfaction. They are also elegant in their finish and style.

F. N. FINNEY,
Gen'l Manager Wisconsin Central Ry., Milwaukee.

Send for Catalogues and Reports from your own state and neighborhood.

THE HENRY DIBBLEE CO., Chicago Agents.
266 AND 268 WABASH AVENUE.

