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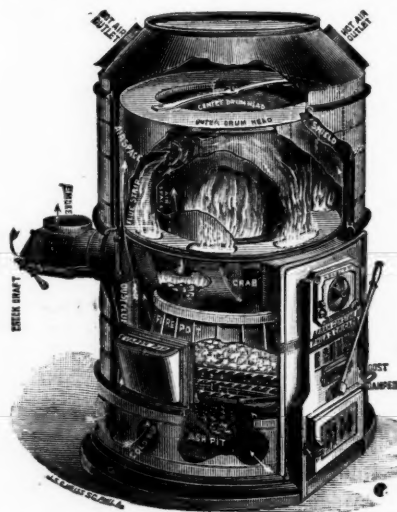
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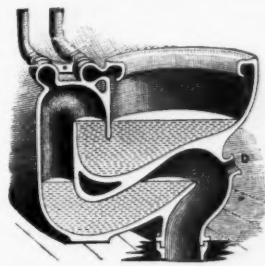
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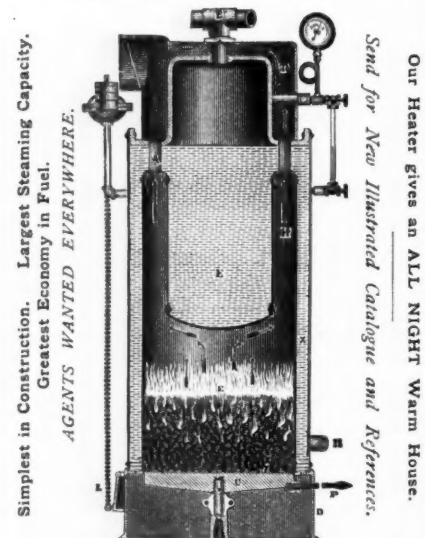
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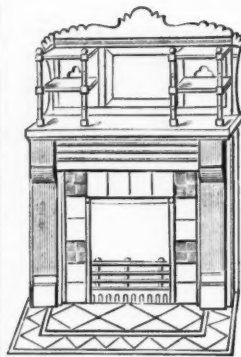
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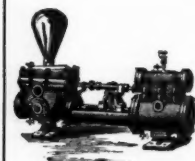
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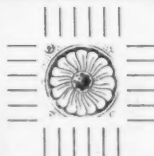
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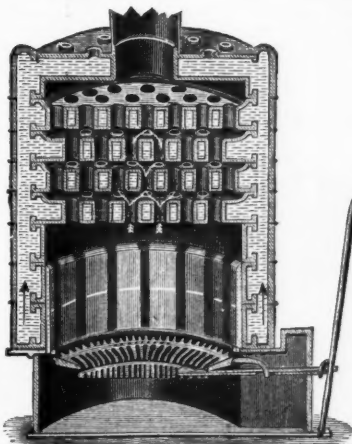
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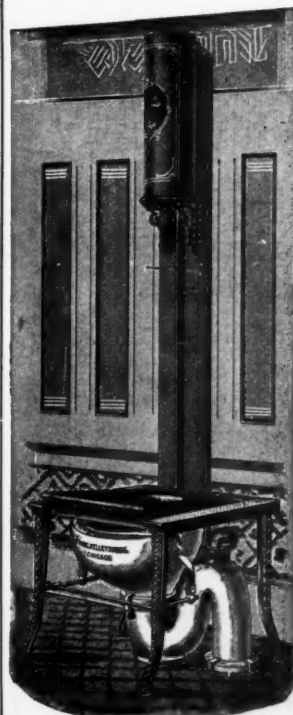
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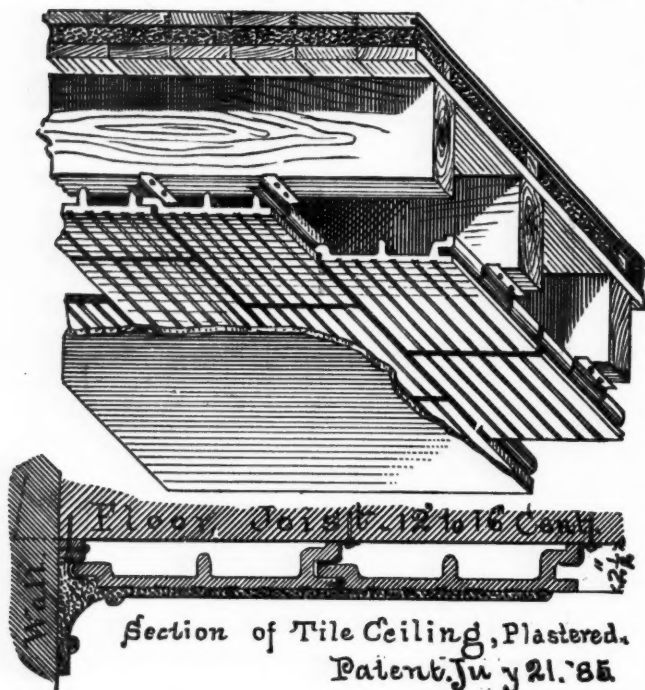
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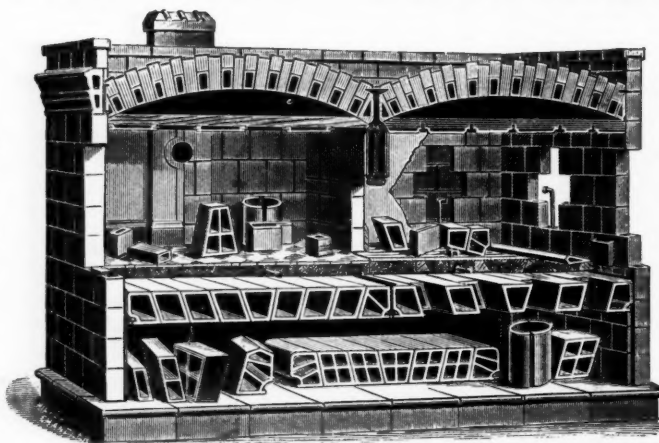
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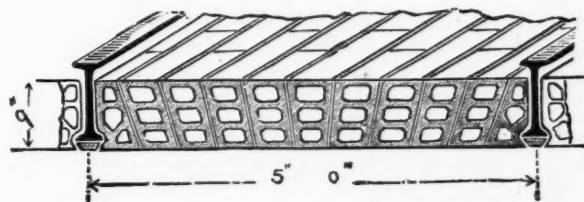
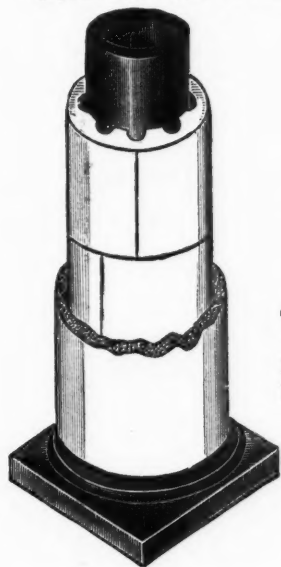
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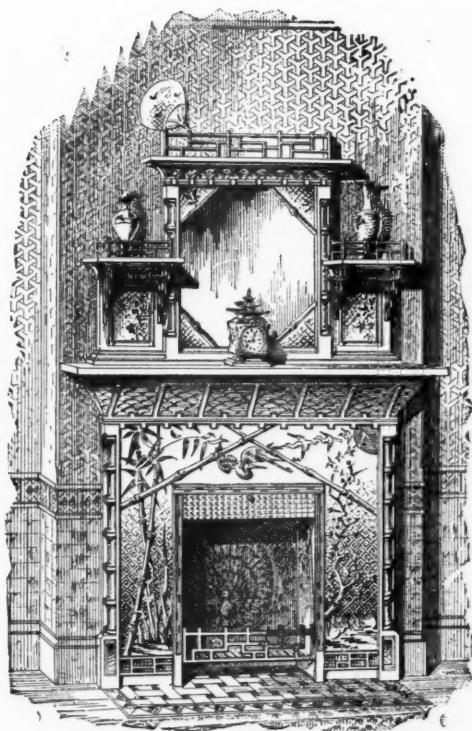
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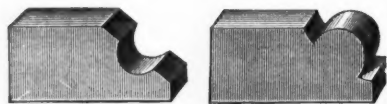
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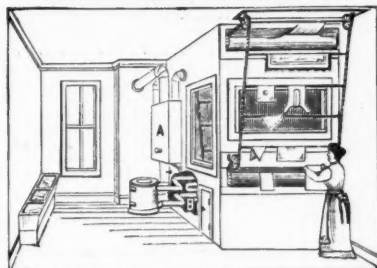
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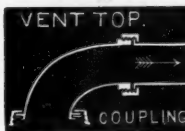
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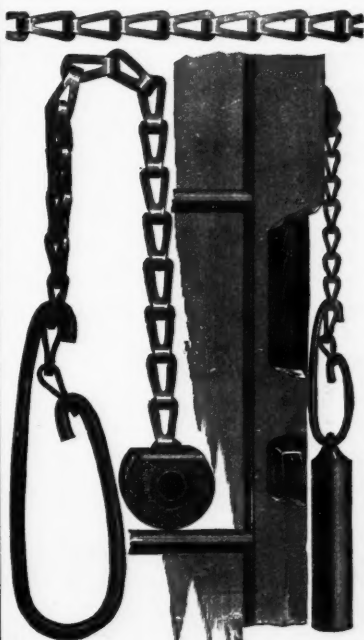
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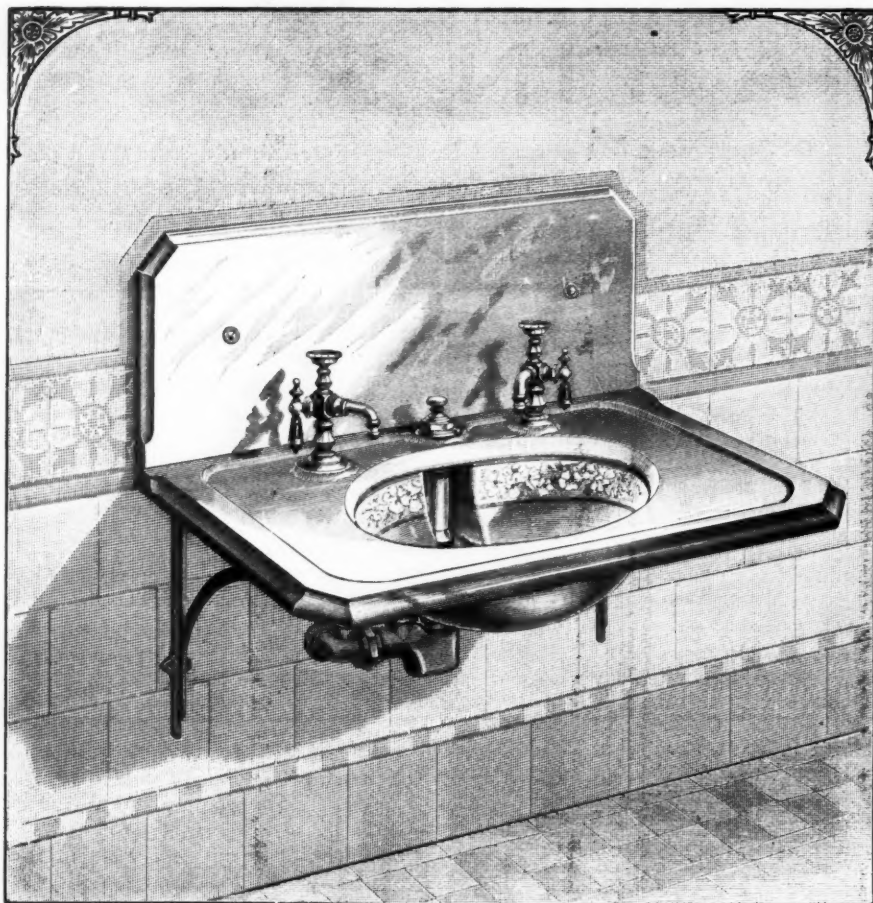


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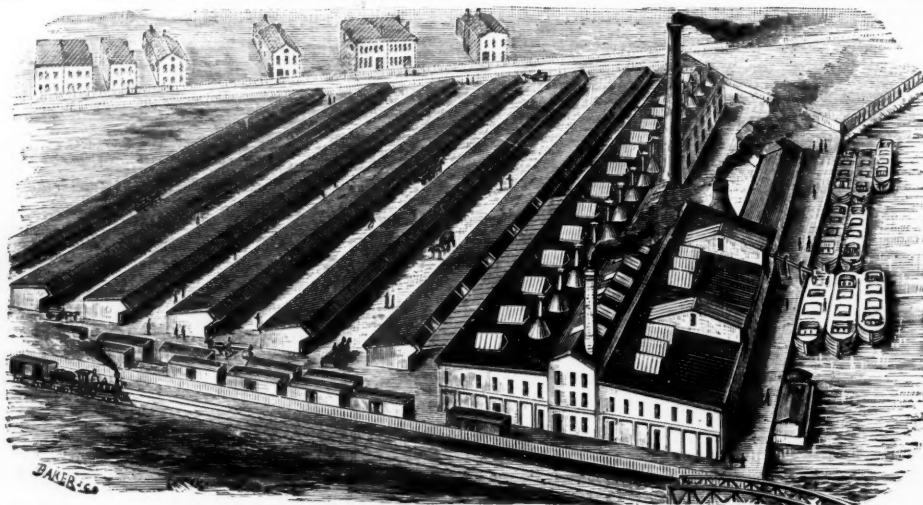
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DECIDEDLY the most important matter now before the building interest of Chicago is the amended lien law, which went into effect July 1. The law, as amended, is printed in full elsewhere, and also reports of special meetings held by the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the Illinois State Association of Architects. As we have said, the stringency of the law is such that its repeal by the next legislature is almost certain, and it may call for a special session for this purpose this fall. It has some good points, however, as it stands. It will "weed out" a great many contractors that hamper the building interest, by taking work below the cost of its production, and, not having means to carry out the work and stand the loss, involve owners, architects and material-men in endless trouble and litigation. It may raise the price of building, but will tend to place contracts in the hands of contractors who have money to carry on work without the aid of certificates from the architect, and occasion fewer delays through lack of material and sufficient workmen. If it is again brought before the legislature, the associations above named should see that committees be formed, and a proper and equitable law drawn and made to replace the one now in force. It should look to the better protection of the workman, reaching, if possible, to those of the sub-contractor, or, better still, abolish the sub-contractor entirely, except where he is a manufacturer. It should also tend to give the contractor with little capital a chance to compete upon equal terms with his more wealthy neighbor, if his skill and probity are equal. There are already too many laws that protect and nourish those who have accumulated wealth, to the detriment of those who have not, and no greater damper can be placed upon building enterprise in this country than by establishing a monopoly controlled by the few. This is the strongest tendency of the present law, and acts in this way against architects as well as contractors.

WHILE the law is sweeping in its provisions, and calls for a statement of account with all workmen, the interpretation should deal only with those of contractors *per se*. For instance, if a manufacturer of architectural iron-work takes a contract, while the law calls for the name of, and rate of wages paid to the man who draws the pattern and models it, the interpretation should only cover the man who sets the work in the building, the workman in the foundry looking to the proprietors of that foundry for his pay rather than to the immediate work in hand. The same rule would apply to stone quarries, steamfitters, and all other contractors who manufacture. In other words, the courts will have to rule that nothing is subject to lien that cannot be directly traced to the building. As may be seen by the report of the State Association of Architects, the present interpretation of the law is speculative, and until a ruling has been made on, not one, but many of its provisions by the Supreme Court, this is all that can be done. The association will distribute blank forms of affidavit, contract, certificate, and waiver of lien, which will be used by its members. Each architect will probably find that these forms can be altered to better suit his particular practice, with the general form as a basis. One thing the inconvenience occasioned by this law will teach, is, that it will be advisable for associations of contractors and architects to watch the proceedings of legislatures, not only in Illinois, but in every other state, so that laws so closely affecting their interests may be examined before their passage.

PREPARATIONS for the coming convention of the American Institute of Architects, which will be held at Chicago, October 19, are already occupying the attention of the fraternity, both the Illinois State Association and the Chicago chapter of the institute making plans for the proper reception of its members. At a special meeting of the State Association, held August 5, the matter was placed in the hands of the executive committee, to act conjointly with the Chicago chapter to provide suitable entertainment. Chicago's forty-five miles of boulevards, and the parks will be shown to impress the visitor with the city's surroundings, and the residences and office buildings of the city will support the substantial claims Chicago has won to architectural greatness. In this direction the home architects will make their greatest effort, and there is little doubt but that the visitors, especially those from the East, will return, as all who visit Chicago do, with a feeling that they have been splendidly entertained. Every member of the Institute should make a special effort to be present, and every Chicago architect should arrange his business so that he will be free to devote his time as entirely as possible to the entertainment of that honored body, that has for over twenty years represented the profession of architecture in the United States.

IT is now apparent that the fourth annual convention of the Western Association of Architects will be most enjoyable. The past three conventions have been full of hard work, with long sessions; and it is proposed by the directory to make the social element predominate in this, so that architects will become better acquainted with each other. Fortunately, the programme of entertainment outlined by the Association of Ohio Architects, in conjunction with the Cincinnati chapter of the state association, will greatly aid this. While arrangements have not been perfected, it is proposed by them to give the visitors a trip through the South, taking in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and other points of interest. The business that will come before the convention will not be as extensive as in former years, and, on the whole, the visit to Cincinnati will be largely one of pleasure and rest. The secretary of the association has already presented a large number of applications for membership to the board of directors, and will probably receive many more before the date of the convention. As the constitution calls for these applications to be in the hands of the secretary at least thirty days before the convention, names should be received before October 15. All members who have papers, or other matters of interest to bring before the convention, should send them to the secretary before that date. We would also call the attention of the different committees having reports to make, that these should be carefully prepared, so that sessions of the convention may not be needlessly prolonged.

L'EMULATION, the official journal of the enterprising Société Centrale d'Architecture of Belgium, announces an architectural competition somewhat unique in plan and method. Belgium will invite the world to a grand international exposition of arts and sciences at Brussels in 1888. A far from unimportant incidental, financially and otherwise, of such an enterprise is the multitude of side shows, trades and speculations, the sales of soda water, ices, chocolate, confections, pastries, perfumery, jewelry, curiosities, bric-a-brac, also children's games, panoramas, stereopticons, etc. The executive committee proposes to obtain in advance designs for the necessary stalls, pavilions, kiosks, booths, cabinets, etc., for this extensive auxiliary business, so that all the structures erected on the grounds shall be artistic, varied, and of a character to harmonize with the place and occasion,

and add to the general effect instead of marring it, as they often do. They, therefore, invite architects of all nationalities to send them designs for this purpose until August 9, 1887. Architects are entirely unrestricted as to architectural styles or the cost of their structures. They may design singly or for groups of several buildings. Sketches only are desired, to a uniform scale of $\frac{1}{100}$. Five prizes, of two hundred francs each, will be awarded for grouped designs, and five other prizes of the same value for the isolated ones.

THE jury in the Belgian competition is to consist of five members of the executive committee, one delegate from the Central Society of Architects, and two members elected by the competing architects themselves, as follows: Each design is to be designated by a device, which shall also appear on each of two sealed envelopes, one marked as containing the address of the author, the other labeled, "ballot envelope," and containing the full address of two architects proposed as jurors. The executive committee will open these ballot envelopes in advance of the competition, and state that the two architects receiving the highest number of votes will be placed on the jury. There will be a public exhibition of all designs, and parties applying for privileges to sell or trade on the exposition premises in the directions named will be invited to select from these designs, and will be put in communication with their authors. This is substantially the scheme. It is tacitly assumed that neither of the two architects elected by the competitors as their part of the jury will himself be a competitor, also that any such architect will quite certainly be sufficiently at liberty and obliging to serve in this capacity without compensation, and would be a resident of Brussels, or sufficiently near to attend conveniently. Probably in this instance these expectations may be realized, but these contingencies must be reckoned among the possibilities, as also the sickness of a juror, or his intimate personal relation to some competing architect. As the pecuniary amounts involved are not large, and the promoters do not expect to defray the cost of erecting any of the proposed buildings, a pleasant degree of harmony may be looked for among all parties—a sort of amicable lawsuit competition, with most of the savageness of the regular article left out.

OUR readers are doubtless aware that a prominent feature of the coming great French Exposition in Paris, which is far to surpass everything of the kind hitherto attempted anywhere, will be the "Tour Eiffel," an iron tower one thousand feet high, fitted with elevators, and with balconies and a lookout pavilion on top. One of the practical questions is how to protect this tower and its visitors from lightning, its loftiness exposing it in an especial degree to electric discharges. This problem has been intrusted to three experts, Messrs. Becquerel, Mascart, and Berger. This committee recommends that two lines of cast-iron gas pipe, about two feet in diameter, parallel with two opposite faces of the tower, be sunk into the water-bearing stratum, here distant about twenty-five feet below the surface. Each line of pipe would be nearly four hundred feet long. The metallic bases of the tower which will rest on foundations of stone masonry, are to be connected with these buried lines of iron pipe by heavy copper cables or rods, which will enter the ground in wells three feet in diameter, substantially walled up. The object of these wells is to facilitate inspection of the copper conductors at all times and thus insure their being kept in good condition. Each of the balconies, which occur at various elevations, will have lightning rods at each of its four angles, and at intermediate points where necessary. There will also be a rod at the summit of the tower.

The Disposal of Sewage of Isolated Country Houses.*

BY WILLIAM PAUL GERHARD, C.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR SANITARY WORKS.

[Concluded.]

MY description of the system of sewage disposal by subsurface irrigation is, I trust, sufficiently definite to give a correct general idea of it. Having spoken so much in its favor, it is but proper that I should notice and mention the objections which are, at times, brought forward both by professional and by laymen against the system.

1. It is sometimes feared that the land into which sewage is continually poured will, after some years, become saturated with sewage, its surface wet or swampy, and the whole of the irrigation field a large cesspool, spread out laterally instead of downward. There is, however, absolutely no reason for apprehending such trouble. Wherever the soil is not naturally loose and porous, *underdrainage* is essential and must be provided for. If properly carried out, all superfluous moisture in the ground will be removed. *Aeration* is another essential condition, and wherever it is neglected the soil may become saturated with sewage matters. Finally, *intermittency of discharge* is required, with intervals of at least twenty-four hours between consecutive emptyings of the flush tank. Underdrainage of the soil and intermittent action of the flush tank secure the much desired aeration of the subsurface. This secured, oxidation and nitrification, and the destruction of the organic particles attaching to the earth will follow with regularity.

2. Much apprehension is often felt lest such a system will not work properly in winter time, and fear is expressed about the freezing up of the ground about the absorption tiles. Experience with the system in the coldest parts of the New England States has fully removed any doubts on this point. Where the system has been in continuous use, summer and winter, it is found by practical experience that the warmth of the sewage is sufficient to keep the ground at the disposal field from freezing.

3. It is often objected that the necessary intercepting chamber for solids is in reality a cesspool. This is true to some extent; nevertheless, I always advise to build this chamber in connection with the flush tank, but I use the utmost precaution in its construction to make it perfectly tight. As regards this intercepting chamber, it should be remembered that the liquid sewage in it is constantly changed, for a large volume of water passes through it every day. Although the chamber retains organic waste matter partially putrefied, the amount cannot be compared with that in a cesspool. Some of the solid matter is undoubtedly reduced by maceration, and being dissolved, passes into the liquid chamber, from where it is discharged into the absorption drains, to be finally oxidized and rendered innocuous. By cleaning the intercepting chamber once a month, the amount of solid putrid matter may be kept down to a minimum; consequently there will be little if any exhalation of gases of putrefaction, and inasmuch as the water level remains constant—the intercepting chamber being always filled to the overflow level—gases are not forced out as in the case of ordinary cesspools. By means of proper ventilation the intercepting chamber may be kept quite free from offense.

Perhaps I should mention here that owing to these objections attempts have repeatedly been made to do away with the intercepting chamber. But in all cases where water-closets are used and their contents discharged into the tank, it becomes imperative to prevent the solid portions of the sewage from clogging the tiles, and the siphon which discharges the flush tank.

I well remember an attempt made some years ago to do entirely without intercepting chamber by simply surrounding the siphon (a Field annular siphon) with a double cylindrical wire screen of both coarse and fine mesh. In less than six months the tiles were entirely choked. The only alternative would seem to be to strain the solids. English sanitary engineers, among them such well-known authorities as Mr. Rogers Field and Mr. Wm. Eassie, prefer a straining chamber. To quote Mr. Field: "The distinguishing feature of this arrangement is that there is no tank or depression for the sewage to collect in, but that the bottom of the chamber is on the same level as the bottom of the drain, so that the liquid sewage passes through the chamber without any obstruction. The interception of the solids is effected by two strainers, which consist of small iron rods fixed in an iron frame, and so arranged as to be movable. The bottom of the chamber is constructed of concrete, smoothly cemented and rounded, so as to form a sort of channel for the passage of the liquid, and to enable the solids to be more readily cleaned out. This bottom also has a rapid fall from the inlet to the outlet, which still further facilitates the rapid passage of the liquid. The sides are usually formed of brickwork, and the whole is covered by a light wooden lid, opening on a hinge." With such an arrangement a man can easily remove the solids by scraping them up by means of a hoe

over the edge and mixing them with dry earth. To prevent such a chamber from becoming offensive, the solids should be removed daily.

A different arrangement from the above, which has also been repeatedly suggested, is that of having in a straining chamber a perforated pail or movable iron basket, which intercepts all the solids and which must be emptied and cleaned every day.

Of the two devices, the plain strainer appears to me to be far preferable. Personally, I have not yet tried either of the arrangements described. I should be willing to substitute the straining chamber for the intercepting chamber if I could rely explicitly upon *daily* removal.* The trouble involved is not large, it is true, but servants are proverbially neglectful, and the arrangement suggested certainly robs the system of one of its best features, namely, that of being automatic. If daily attendance is required, it might be just as well to require the help to empty the sewage tank daily by opening a stop-valve, and thus do away with every kind of automatic siphon or other device, while retaining the features of intermittent discharge, and of a discharge of a large volume suddenly distributed over the whole of the irrigation field.

4. Owners of country residences find an objection to the system in the necessity of frequent emptying of the intercepting chamber just referred to, which, they claim, causes more or less of a nuisance. As an answer to this objection, I would say that of the two evils of cleaning out a large, ordinary open cesspool and the comparatively speaking small intercepting chamber, the latter is far preferable. But in doing so I probably overlook the fact that the same people who raise such an objection would probably never see to it that their large cesspool is cleaned, paying no attention to it as long as the sewage runs off, no matter where to.

5. It is sometimes objected that the tiles will choke and must be taken up and relaid. I cannot deny the possibility of such an occurrence, although this may only become necessary about every three years on the average. They will choke sooner if they lack the cleansing effect of a flush delivered at intervals from the sewage tank. Even supposing for a moment that the tiles would have to be cleaned and relaid every year, how little amount of labor, trouble and expense is involved in doing so, owing to their being laid in permanent gutters and close to the surface. Compare this with the trouble and annoyance of having to empty and clean a disgusting overflowing cesspool!

6. The system is objected to because the ground where the tiles are buried cannot be plowed, nor can heavy wagons drive over it without risk of breaking or displacing the pipes. This objection cannot be denied, but it is a slight one, if one at all.

7. Many people object to the cost of the automatic syphon. However expensive this may be, it cannot be considered a valid and sound objection against the system. As a matter of fact, the annular syphon, at least in the case of isolated suburban and country houses, does not cost very much. But, where this expense is objected to, the mistake should not be made of providing only one large overflow pipe from the liquid sewage tank, from which a constant small stream dribbles toward the irrigation field. This is a very imperfect and faulty arrangement. Only a short length of the tiles would receive an almost constant trickling flow of sewage, saturating the ground around it to the surface and keeping it in an unwholesome condition. Moreover, the tiles would rapidly choke up with such an arrangement. Aeration, intermittent action, oxidation, powerful flushing, the uniform and entire filling of the tiles, all these conditions essential to the success of the system, would be absent.

As indicated heretofore, a stop-valve in the outlet pipe, worked by hand, may take the place of an automatic syphon. The only other admissible arrangement, and one which I have adopted with perfect success, for smaller country houses, where the owners objected to the cost of an automatic flush tank, is a sewage tank, provided with a large number of overflow pipes, all placed exactly *at the same level* in the tank—not a very easy thing to do, by the way—and all discharging simultaneously equal or nearly equal portions of the sewage into the various lines of absorption drains, thus securing a better distribution of the sewage. In this arrangement the tiles are likely to choke sooner than in the system with intermittent flush tank, since they lack the cleansing effect of a sudden rush of water from the tank.

8. Another objection is the cost of the system. The first expense is, of course, more than that for a cesspool of moderate dimensions, but the frequently recurring expense of cleaning and emptying the latter, soon renders the subsurface irrigation system cheaper than the ordinary cesspool. For a small country house its whole expense should not exceed \$250, and for a larger country residence the system ought not to cost more than \$500, which prices include the royalty on some of the better class of patented automatic flush tanks.

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*Since writing the above the author has constructed such a straining chamber in connection with a 30,000 gallon flush tank for sewage disposal at the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, Orange county, New York.

9. It is sometimes stated that the subsurface irrigation system is impracticable in the case of level ground, or where the lawn rises at the rear of the house, or where the main soilpipe leaves the house at a depth below the cellar floor. To this I answer that some concessions must, under such circumstances, be made. For instance, in places where the available fall from the house to the irrigation field is slight, no plumbing fixtures should be placed in the basement, and the soilpipe should leave the house as near the surface as practicable. In some cases it may even become necessary to build the flush tank in embankment, hiding it in a sort of artificial terrace at the side of the house. By making the tank of a shallow depth it is usually possible to effect a suitable arrangement. In extreme cases it may become necessary to lift the sewage, after straining, and this may be accomplished by a variety of mechanical devices. Where a small air compressor may be operated in the cellar of the house, Shone's sewage ejector appears to offer a simple solution of the problem. Where steam is available, a pulsometer pump could be used for lifting the sewage. If gas is laid on to the house, or a gasoline gas machine is in operation, a gas engine or hot air engine may prove economical. Finally, the motive force of the wind may be used for such purpose by erecting a windmill with suitable pumping apparatus. Whatever the special difficulties may be in each case they can usually be overcome at a slight sacrifice. Certainly they should not be considered objections to the system as such.

10. The objection that the subsurface irrigation system poisons the wells, may be removed by simply locating the field away from wells, or where it must necessarily be close to a house, by abolishing wells, and depending on rainwater collected in tight, underground cisterns, as a source of water supply.

11. Some think that it is impossible to purify sewage by turning it into agricultural drains located at a depth below the roots of the plants. It is hardly worth while to consider this objection, as many years of successful working of the system seem to amply contradict it.

12. The system has received condemnation because "sub-irrigation is a process faulty in principle, as it feeds vegetation by the upward rising of moisture, accompanied by evaporation, with all the chilling influences which are so injurious to vegetation as well as to human beings." I can only answer that, so far as my personal observation goes, practically no harm has ever been done to vegetation; on the contrary, it stimulates the growth of grass, of shrubbery and of fruit trees, which statement, I am confident, is borne out by the experience of other sanitary engineers.

13. Where the irrigation field is underdrained, it frequently happens that at first the sewage leaks away too quickly and without being purified, at the points where the distribution tiles cross the lines of agricultural tiles. This can be remedied after a while, when the earth in the deep trenches for the land tiles settles down and solidifies.

This, I believe, comprises all the criticisms raised against the subsurface irrigation system. While I do not wish to be understood as claiming this method of sewage disposal as a panacea for all the evils incident to country house drainage, I hold that the system is an excellent one wherever suitable land, of suitable character and of sufficient area, properly located, may be obtained. For a further detailed discussion of the whole subject I may be permitted to refer to a small volume, soon to be issued, entitled "The Disposal of Household Wasfes."

Interior Decoration.*

BY F. L. LINDEN.

By the term decoration, as applied to our modern interiors, we generally understand the entire furnishing, woodwork, furniture, carpets, hangings and the color and ornamental treatment of walls and ceilings. As I suppose was intended, I shall confine myself entirely to the latter, as so much has been, and is being written on this subject from an aesthetic point of view.

This decoration is done in various ways, in oil color, distemper color and by the use of tapestries, wall paper and applied relief ornamentation of different kinds. These have their merits or demerits, as regards cost, durability, and artistic value. For instance, the original cost of work done in oil, while being greater than distemper color, is much more durable and frequently cheaper, in the end; while, perhaps, the liability of the plaster cracking precludes the idea of permanent work, and therein distemper color has its advantages.

Tapestries and relief ornamentation are very good and durable, but can only be used in the more expensive class of work. Papers have cheapness to commend them, and some of them are of very beautiful coloring and design, hence quite elaborate effects can be produced by them at a limited cost, but the almost unlimited production of wall papers tends to make even these few, too common. Yet, again, paper can be used on plaster which is too poor to admit of anything else. Much of the disfavor in which distemper color is held on account of its liability to chip or peel off is due to the poor plaster.

This plaster question is one which is not given due consideration, it being supposed that anything will do, as it is to be decorated. Plaster, generally, is of a very poor quality, being too soft and containing too much lime. If work is to be done in distemper color it is impossible to do it on

this soft and chalky surface without first giving it a coat of size, of some sort, to prevent suction. This always is of some quick drying material such as hard oil, or alum size, which forms a thin coating on the surface only.

When, therefore, a coat of strongly glued color (in case it should require ornamentation) is applied on this size, it is liable, when acted upon by heat and dampness, to warp. Owing to the softness of the plaster, and the slight hold of this quick, drying size, it peels off with as much of the plaster as it has penetrated. This would not be the case if the foundation was a hard sand finish, as it is in itself firm and would not require sizing. When this soft plaster is to be decorated in oil, the first coat should be very thin and slow drying, to allow it plenty of time to penetrate, and thereby strengthen the plaster; a second coat should not be applied for several days.

A few years ago nothing was considered more beautiful than white plaster without decoration. Then, of course, sand finish would hardly answer the purpose, on account of the color; but now, when nothing is left white, it certainly is to be preferred. I presume one reason why painters say nothing of this is, that they think it is none of their business, or, they do not care to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But, I think, if we could get a better foundation, all work would be of a less temporary nature, consequently of better quality.

Recently a decoration for walls has been used very often called "scratch work" or "combed work." The surface is painted with a very heavy coating of composition, and, while soft, is combed into some design and afterward colored. The objection to this is, that it is a permanent decoration; once done, it cannot be changed except in color, hence it should be done very carefully and in a studied design, which will look well when the scheme is no longer odd. But this is something rarely thought of in the use of this material, being generally used in some haphazard way, when the designer is short of ideas. Many houses have been plastered over with this stuff from top to bottom, which cannot be redecorated without great trouble, in some cases, even to the tearing off the last coat of plaster, or, burning off with acids or burners at the great risk of completely ruining the woodwork.

Some very good effects can be produced by the use of relief ornament of different kinds. The cheapest of these is lincrusta walton, but the objection to this, for fine work, is the limited number of designs, and its wholesale use. Papier-maché, so called, as manufactured here, does well enough for temporary decoration, which does not require close inspection, as the designs are necessarily crudely modeled; besides being liable to warp, as glue is used in its manufacture. There is another article, made in Germany, which is better, but the designs are not exactly what we need in this country, being principally German Renaissance, and the process of manufacture is too expensive to allow of special designs. Nothing can surpass the cast plaster ornament, being sharper, and allowing of slight undercut effects impossible in any other material used. By using a mixture of plaster of paris, paper pulp and hemp or tow, this makes comparatively the best relief ornament, being light, strong, clear-cut, and not affected by heat or dampness.

Tapestries for wall decoration can be used with success. They should invariably be hung flat, as under any circumstances they are likely to accumulate dust. They should not be used in any room where they are liable to affect acoustic properties, especially the music room. They have the best effect when used in combination with much woodwork, say in the library, where the wainscoting, bookcases, and, probably, wood ceiling, would leave but little surface. It is advisable not to hang them in dining rooms, as in time they would absorb the odors of the good dinners served there, and prove a reminder of the kitchen. Halls, as a rule, are too large, and odd in shape, to allow of covering the entire surface with tapestry. If used here, they should be hung in such a manner as to be easily removed for cleaning and airing. In chambers, they should never be thought of. Tapestry for the hall and library should be heavy, to harmonize with the woodwork; but for the parlor, which is generally treated in a lighter style, they should be of silk, principally, or some other light material.

In planning a color scheme for a house care should be taken not only to have the colors in each room in harmony, but to have all rooms in harmony with each other. Rooms having a north light should be treated in rich warm colors, and in case the rooms are not well lighted, light colors having yellow or red as a basis. The hall should always be warm and subdued in color, which will give it a cheerful and hospitable appearance. Cold colors should never be used in the hall unless it has a south light and plenty of it, and the woodwork is of some rich wood, such as mahogany, which may need a contrasting color to bring out its beauty. Even then if there is much wall surface a warm color might be preferable. The parlor should be treated in rather a delicate and graceful manner in both color and design; the woodwork generally being of some light wood, such as maple or satinwood. The chief aim in the library is to get a quiet and subdued effect, which will suggest repose. The designs should not be very pronounced. Avoid portraits and use emblematic subjects sparingly, if at all. The dining room may be kept brighter, and richer in both color and design. The decorator should try to make this room cheerful above all others. The walls may be hung with leather. Don't ornament the walls with pictures of dead fish and birds and turn this room into a morgue. Many of our recently built houses have rooms which are very unsymmetrical in form, which allows of very beautiful effects in arrangement of furniture and hangings. Such rooms should not be decorated in such a way as to bring out the plan decidedly on the ceiling; have the dividing line between ceiling and wall, not too high above the eye.

In selecting motives for decorative details it would be well to avoid all animated nature and architectural effects, for although some of the most celebrated frescoes in existence, painted by the Old Masters, are after such designs, yet it is doubtful if some entirely conventional treatment might not have been better, and it is probable that the same artists, if living today, were to redecorate for the sole purpose of adding to the beauty of the architecture, would avoid pictorial subjects, excepting in such places as were especially planned to receive them where they resolve themselves into pictures. In those days they served an educational purpose, which is not necessary today, beside, the best patron of art at that time was the

* Paper read before the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, June 20, 1887.

church, which naturally led the best talent to scriptural work. No matter how beautiful figures may be printed on ceilings, they are out of place there. If used at all in decorative work they should be painted by a capable artist, as this branch alone is a study of a lifetime, and can hardly be expected from the decorative painter who unwisely too often attempts it.

Unless there is some special reason for so doing, no room should be decorated in a slavish copy of style; Egyptian, Greek, Moresque, Indian or Persian, as all furnishing must then be in keeping, and the result is apt to be museum-like. For instance, in some of the more modern styles, such as Gothic, Romanesque, Byzantine and the Renaissance, work can be kept in these without using the objectionable features, such as goblins, dolphins, and grotesques of various kinds, which the medieval artists delighted to crowd into their manuscripts, carvings and decoration.

The Japanese style has been quite fashionable lately, and, by some decorators, highly favored. The coloring of this style for our decorative work, is too kaleidoscopic and lacking in repose, and if imitated in more subdued colors, loses its Japanese feeling at once. Sometimes a nursery might be done in Japanese when a bright, spotty effect is not undesirable.

Sometimes objections are made to the use of the stencil, and we hear the work spoken slightly of as being "only stencil work;" but there really is no difference in the artistic merit of a piece of work whether it is done by stencil or "by hand," as the art lies in getting the color and design, and if done with the stencil it should not detract from its merit. In fact, almost all design which requires repetition can be done better with the stencil than without. One great fault with most of our decorative painters is that they know too little of architecture. Some would even smile if it were hinted that it was necessary to study architecture to know how to paint a wall, as in some of our more modern residences, especially, the decorative painter has only to finish up a scheme which is already suggested by the design and color of woodwork, furniture, tilework, etc., and unless he carries out these same ideas, he is likely to ruin the whole effect.

And for this reason our most successful decorative work is that which is under the supervision of an architect who is himself an artist, for though he may not take an active part in the designing or execution of the work, he confines the painter within a limit which may seem too narrow to him, but which, in the end, proves the wisdom of the course.

It would seem, therefore, that the more the architect understands of decoration, or the more the painter understands of the architecture he is to decorate, the greater the advantage to both, the more sensible, and, consequently, artistic, will be our interior decoration.

The Chicago Manual Training School.

PERHAPS the most noticeable feature of the late session of the National Educational Association, held in Chicago, which was attended by nearly, or quite ten thousand teachers, was the attention given to the subject of manual training, and the indorsement of this style of education by the association. The friends of manual training had struggled in vain for several years to obtain a hearing before the general association; they had asked repeatedly, and without effect, for the indorsement of the association; but this year they obtained both; and manual training must be, and will be, considered by the great mass of teachers in the country.

Foremost among the agencies which have forced the subject of manual training upon the conservative minds which manage the National Association, and has called the attention of the public to this education, is the Chicago Manual Training School, opened in February, 1884, founded and supported by the Commercial Club, of Chicago, which has already contributed nearly \$150,000 to the school.

The school sprang into being, fully equipped for its work. The best men attainable were secured; every similar school in the country was visited and studied by its directors, and the experience of European schools not neglected. Consequently, the Chicago school has been a success from the start, has always had more applicants than it could accommodate, and its graduates (two classes, about fifty in number) are in demand.

While the school is radical it is also conservative, and its founders are far-seeing, cool-headed business men. The hand and eye are trained as the servants of the brain; and brain development is the foundation of the success of the school.

The object of the Commercial Club, in founding and supporting the school has been to do missionary work, to show what can be done in educating the whole boy, not his mental faculties only, but his hands and his eyes as well. This missionary work has been a marked feature in the history of the school; the seed sown has ripened, in many places, in manual training schools sprung from and modeled after the Chicago school. The number of school principals, superintendents, state commissioners of education, members of school boards, and philanthropic citizens interested in improving and extending the education of youth, who have visited the school, is simply astonishing; while the inquiries by mail, "What are you doing and how do you do it?" have been sufficiently numerous and exacting to demand the employment of a clerk. The Commercial Club has reason to be abundantly satisfied with its investment.

A brief account of the closing exercises of the school will convey an idea of the work done.

The graduating exercises proper were held June 23, when eight members of the graduating class read essays as follows:

1. Diversity of Industries. Winthrop K. Howe.
2. Illinois. Arthur C. Field.
3. History of Electricity. James Y. Rose.
4. The Future of Electricity. Frederick T. Snyder.
5. The Labor Problem. Charles P. Richardson.
6. Railways. Raymond A. Beck.
7. Railway Tunnels. Richard Waterman, Jr.
8. Coal Gas. Walton Forstall.

By far the most interesting part of the closing exercises, however, was the display of shop work and drawing, June 22, when fifteen hundred

invited guests thronged the school building, examining the work of the year, and witnessing the skillful labor of the pupils.

The most elaborate work was found in the machine-shop, where the senior class has worked the past year. Among the articles exhibited were the following:

An eight horsepower steam engine, designed by Frank M. Bennett, assistant engineer U. S. Navy, instructor in charge, the drawings, patterns and finishing all done by the pupils. The castings of this engine were made outside of the school; but a Collian cupola has been constructed for the school, and will be in position in September, so that hereafter everything, including casting in iron, will be done in the school. This engine was running during the exhibit as smoothly as any engine could possibly run. Twelve other steam engines were built by the senior class during the year, including three six horsepower, and one two horsepower oscillating engine. Also, three lathes, a phonograph, etc.

The most noticeable work done in the blacksmith shop was the set of gates for the front entrance to the school, 10 by 7 feet. There was, besides, a large amount of iron and steel work, including lathe tools and blacksmiths' tongs, with which the school is wholly supplied by the boys.

The woodwork comprises a large number of exercises in planing, sawing, dovetailing, turning, etc., and many finished articles, such as carved easels, carved mirror frames of oak, patterns of various kinds, etc.

The drawings, like everything else, showed a decided improvement on preceding years.

Lien Laws of Illinois.

THE CHICAGO BUILDERS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago was held, July 21, to consider the amended lien laws, which went into effect July 1.

The attorney for the exchange called attention to the law as amended, in a document addressed to the exchange, dated July 1. It reads as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Two acts were passed by the last legislature, amending and changing the law in relation to mechanics' liens, both of which go into effect on July 1, 1887, and to which I call your attention.

The first was approved May 31, 1887. It amends sections 4 and 28 of the law and adds three sections numbered 52, 53 and 54.

The former section 4 provided merely how and where said suit might be brought. It now reads as follows:

Every creditor or contractor who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the building, erection, or other improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account or demand due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien, and verified by an affidavit. Any person having filed a claim for a lien, as provided in this section may bring a suit at once to enforce the same by bill or petition in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the claim for a lien has been filed.

The former section 28 provided that said suit must be brought within six months as against any other creditor, incumbrancer or purchaser. It now reads as follows:

No creditor shall be allowed to enforce a lien created under the provisions of this act, as against or to the prejudice of any other creditor, or incumbrancer, or purchaser, unless a claim for a lien shall have been filed with the clerk of the circuit court, as provided in section 4 of this act, within four months after the last payment shall have become due and payable. Suit shall be commenced within two years after filing such claim with the clerk of the circuit court, or the lien shall be vacated.

Sections 52, 53 and 54 are new and read as follows:

52. Upon the written demand of the owner or his agent, or any person interested in said real estate, served on the person or his agent claiming the lien, requiring suit to be commenced to enforce the lien, such suit shall be commenced within thirty days thereafter or the lien shall be forfeited.

53. The clerk of the circuit court where such lien shall be filed shall indorse on every such claim for a lien filed, the date of filing, and make an abstract thereof in a book kept for that purpose and properly indexed, containing the name of the person filing the lien, the amount of the lien, the date of filing, the name of the person against whom the lien is filed, and a description of the property charged with the lien, and for which the person filing the lien shall pay \$1 to the clerk.

54. Whenever a lien has been claimed by filing the same with the clerk of the circuit court and is afterward paid, the person filing the same shall acknowledge satisfaction thereof in the proper book in such office in writing, and on neglect to do so for ten days after the claim has been paid he shall forfeit to the owner the sum of \$25.

The second act was approved June 16, 1887, and amends sections 29, 30, and 35, and repeals sections 36, 42, 43, and 44. The amended sections now read as follows (the amendments being in quotation marks):

29. Every sub-contractor, mechanic, workman, or other person who shall hereafter, in pursuance of the purposes of the original contract between the owner of any lot or piece of ground, or his agent and the original contractor, perform any labor or furnish any materials in building, altering, repairing, beautifying or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto, on such lot or on any street or alley, and connected with such building or appurtenance, shall have a lien for the value of such labor and materials upon such house or building and appurtenances, and upon the lot or land upon which the same stands, to the extent of the right,

title and interest of such owner at the time of making the original contract for such house or the improvement, but the aggregate of all the liens hereby authorized shall not exceed the price stipulated in the original contract between such owner and the original contractor for such improvements. In no case shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for or on account of such house, building or other improvements than the price or sum stipulated in said original contract or agreement, "unless payments be made to the original contractors or to his order, in violation of "the rights and interests of the persons intended to be benefited by section "35 of this act;" provided, if it shall appear to the court that the owner and contractor fraudulently, and for the purpose of defrauding sub-contractors, fixed an unreasonably low price in their original contract for the erection or repairing of such building, then the court shall ascertain how much of a difference exists between a fair price for the labor and material used in said building or other improvements and the sum named in said original contract. Said difference shall be considered a part of the contract, and be subject to a lien, but in no case shall the original contractor's time or profits be secured by this means only so far as the sum named in the original contract or agreement.

30. The person performing such labor, or furnishing such material, shall cause a notice in writing to be served on such owner or his agent substantially in the following form:

To..... You are hereby notified that I have been employed by..... to (here state whether to labor or furnish material and substantially the nature of the undertaking or demand) upon your (here state the building and where situated in general terms) and that I shall hold the (building or as the case may be) and your interest in the grounds liable for the amount that (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Date..... Signature..... "provided such notice shall not be necessary where the sworn statement "of the contractor provided for in section 35 of this act, shall serve to "give the owner true notice of the amount due, and to whom due."

35. "The original contractor shall, whenever any payment of money "shall become due from the owner, or whenever he desires to draw any "money from the owner, lessee or his agent, on such contract," make out and give to the owner, lessee or his agent, "a statement under oath," of the number, and name of every sub-contractor, mechanics or workmen in his employ, or persons furnishing materials, giving their names, and the rate of wages or the terms of contract, and how much, if anything, is due "or to "become due" to them or any of them "for work done or materials furnished, and the owner, lessee or his agent shall retain out of any money "then due, or to become due to the contractor, an amount sufficient to pay "all demands that are due or to become due such sub-contractors, "mechanics and workmen or persons furnishing material, as shown by the "contractor's statement, and pay the same to them according to their respective rights, and all payments so made shall, as between such owner and "contractor, be considered the same as if paid to such original contractor. "Until the statement provided for in this section is made in manner and "form as herein provided, the contractor shall have no right of action or "lien against the owner on account of such contract, and any payment "made by the owner before such statement is made, or without retaining "sufficient money if that amount be due, or is to become due, to pay the "sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen or persons furnishing materials, as "shown by the statement, shall be considered illegal, and made in violation of the rights of the persons intended to be benefited by this act, and "the rights of such sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen or persons furnishing material to a lien shall not be affected thereby. In order that the "owner, lessee or his agent may be protected, he may at any time during "the progress of the work, demand in writing of the contractor a statement "herein provided for, which shall be made by the contractor and given to "the owner, lessee or his agent, and if such contractor fail to furnish such "statement within five days after demand made, he shall forfeit to such "owner the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) for every such offense, which may "be recovered in any action of debt before any justice of the peace."

The section 36 repealed by said act is embodied in the said new section 35.

The sections 42, 43 and 44, also repealed, provided for a bond to be given by the original contractor to the owner, for the use of the sub-contractors to release sub-contractors' liens, and proceedings under such bond.

No such proceeding is provided for in the law as it now stands.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE E. PRUSSING,

Attorney for the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

Eugene E. Prussing, the attorney for the exchange, thought the law liable to work a hardship upon the contractor of small resources. The law aided the owner to get a lien without great expense. It was essentially a material-man's law, and not in the interest of the mechanic or workman. "If the law is constitutional," says Mr. Prussing, "it guarantees perfect protection to the material-men. The owner, however, if he does not protect himself, may be required to pay for his building twice over. The poor but honest contractor may have to suffer. He will be required to pay cash or squander his money in making sworn statements. The owner may be obliged to pay the contractor and then build the structure himself."

D. V. Purington thought the law would have a tendency to induce owners to let their contracts to responsible men.

"Suppose I sign a contract and give bonds," asked Mr. Downey, "am I required to furnish sworn statements to the owners?" He was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Downey thought the law would tend to drive all poor contractors out of business.

Mr. McKenna, a leading brick manufacturer, thought the law was a first-class one. The honest contractor would never know the law was in operation. In the past irresponsible contractors had taken the work so low that reputable men could not touch it. Mr. A. Corcoran was bitterly opposed to the law, which, in his opinion, was passed for the purpose of

giving a few men a complete monopoly of the building business. "It is a law for capital and capitalists," said he, "and does not recognize a man's honesty or reputation. If he has not a big bank account he must quit business."

Architect D. H. Burnham, among other things, said: "If this law is enforced, as I am sure it will be, a revolution will take place in the building trade of Chicago. The architect will in the future be obliged to have facilities he never dreamed of before. His office must contain a man capable of figuring mason work better than the average mason, a carpenter superior to the average contracting carpenter, and the same with all the various trades connected with the building interest. Suppose the architect makes an arrangement to pay the contractors every two weeks. That means that he must know the exact financial situation of each contractor, the amount of material on hand and contracted for, the number of men employed and wages due, and a score of other details. This requires the architect to employ a large force of clerks and makes his office an accounting institution. The cost of building will be greatly increased, and the number of architects will be greatly diminished. There are few architects in the city capable of swinging such a business. From this there is but one method of escape. The architect must select none but responsible contractors. What is a responsible contractor? An honest contractor? No. A contractor who does a large business? Not at all. It means a contractor with a bank account large enough to erect a building from beginning to completion without calling upon the owner for a cent. It means a man whom the First National Bank will vouch for. If an irresponsible contractor has bad luck, makes a mistake, or meets with an accident, the loss falls upon the owner. The owner will not take the risk. I know it, for they have told me so. The first thing the owner will ask is, 'Has this contractor any property I can levy upon?' The enforcement of this law will ruin the building trade of Chicago. The legislature should be reconvened this fall and forced to repeal it."

Mr. George C. Prussing did not take such a bad view of the law and its probable operation. He thought the reputable contractor would have no difficulty in persuading the material-men to waive their rights under the law. Mr. J. G. McCarthy said that they were organized to protect the rights of the builders and traders. The new law was a good one for money sharks and large owners of property. He agreed with Mr. Burnham's views, and predicted that the strict enforcement of the law would wipe out all small contractors. After several speeches of a similar purport the meeting adjourned.

Several of the contractors are of the opinion that the law will result in the letting of the majority of the work now in contemplation upon the percentage system. By that plan the owner assumes all risks, and pays the contractor a percentage upon the original amount of the contract.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

A special meeting of the Illinois State Association was called by the executive committee to consider the proper interpretation of, and future action in regard to the amended lien law.

After disposing of other matters, copies of the amendments to the lien law, published by the Builders and Traders' Exchange, were distributed.

Among the prominent members of the association present were J. J. Flanders, Alfred Smith, Clarence L. Stiles, Fritz Foltz, W. W. Clay, Dankmar Adler, W. W. Boyington, D. H. Burnham, Frederick Baumann, O. J. Pierce, Mr. Schaub, Wm. Holabird, Normand S. Patton, J. L. Silsby, L. D. Cleveland, Samuel A. Treat, John W. Root, C. M. Palmer.

President Adler: Gentlemen, there was another object for calling this meeting. You are all aware of the existence of a manufacturers' lien law which has been in force since the first of July last, a law which has for its object to protect the owners of buildings against the claims of material men and manufacturers. Some two weeks ago an informal meeting of ten or twelve architects was held, of which Mr. Burnham was the Chairman. The purpose of this meeting was to look into the character of this law, and to endeavor to have an understanding of its intent and meaning. By a resolution, a committee was appointed to obtain a legal opinion of the law, and to have such necessary blanks as were requisite to meet its demands upon architects drafted. The committee conferred with Mr. Ernest E. Prussing, attorney, who has furnished a written opinion, also a number of blank forms that seemed to be demanded. This opinion and the blanks were prepared to present to this association for consideration; that, if it was thought to be advisable, other supplementary opinions and blanks might be added, for the protection of members.

The president then read the following opinion from Ernest E. Prussing, after which he circulated copies of blanks.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1887.

Mr. D. H. Burnham, Chicago:

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request I have prepared and submit herewith:

1. A form for contractor's affidavit under section 35 of the lien law. This form may be readily adapted to any special circumstances.

2. A form of architect's certificate. It refers to the foregoing affidavit and should be for the net balance then to be paid to the contractor in view of the statement made in his affidavit, the architect being the judge of how much the contractor is entitled to under the law, or how much it is prudent to pay him in case waivers of liens are filed with the affidavit or when other special circumstances exist.

3. A form of waiver of liens by sub-contractors.

In reply to your inquiries I am of the opinion:

1. The demand for the sworn statement should be made by the owner or some agent for him, upon the contractor, in person, either verbally or by delivery of a writing; not by mail. In case of any difficulty it may be well to also send a demand by mail.

2. The owner, or his agent, is justified by the law in assuming that the sworn statement of the contractor is true, until he has notice in writing, as provided by the law, from the sub-contractor, and thereafter he is bound to inquire of the sub-contractor what his claim is. If this exceeds the sworn statement the owner becomes liable for the excess only to the extent of any surplus in his hands after paying for the work still to be done to complete the contract, just as heretofore under the old law. Of course any knowledge as to the sub-contractor's claims obtained from other sources by the owner or his agent would make it prudent, if not obligatory, to demand an explanation.

3. The expression in section 35, "due or to become due," refers to work done or materials furnished prior to the time of the statement, and not to work or materials contracted for and not yet performed or delivered. Yours truly,

(Signed) EUGENE E. PRUSSING.

The blank forms distributed were, first, a form of affidavit for the use of the contractor, which is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK, }

.....being duly sworn, deposes and says:
My name is..... I am the contractor for the
.....work on the building erected for.....
on the premises described as Number.....in the
County of Cook and State of Illinois.

I make this affidavit for the purpose of procuring from said.....
a payment on account of my contract with him for said work.

I have contracted with the persons named in the following schedule for the materials
furnished and used by me in the construction of said building, of the kinds and in the
amounts set opposite their respective names, and there is now due and to become due
to them, respectively, on account thereof, the amounts set out in the column marked
"Due and to become due."

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS.

NAME.	MATERIALS.	DUE AND TO BECOME DUE.	
		Dols.	Cents.

I have in my employ the following named persons, on account of said building, at
the rates of wages expressed in the following schedule, and there are now due, and to
grow due to them, the sums set opposite their respective names therein:

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYEES.

NAMES.	RATE OF WAGES.	DUE AND TO BECOME DUE.	
		Dols.	Cents.

The foregoing is a complete statement of the number, name of every sub-contractor,
mechanic and workman in my employ, the names of all persons furnishing materials and
the rate of wages and terms of contract, and how much is due and to become due to
them for work done and materials furnished on account of the building aforesaid, by,
through, or under me.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....188....

Notary Public.

The following is the form of certificate which will be issued until
future notice by members of the Illinois State Association of Architects.

CHICAGO, 188..

To.....
This is to certify that there is due.....the sum of.....
dollars, on a contract for.....upon.....
This certificate is issued upon an application and affidavit of the said.....
dated....., 188..., and made in accordance with the provisions of section
35 of the law relating to sub-contractors' liens, in force July 1, 1887.

Architects.

CHICAGO, 188..

To.....
on.....for.....
of.....
Date of affidavit.....

The following form of waiver of lien was presented and accepted by
the association.

CHICAGO, 188..

To all whom it may concern:

For value received, the undersigned waive... and release... any and all lien or right
of lien under an act entitled "An act to revise the law relating to liens" and all amend-
ments thereof, on account of labor or materials or both, furnished or to be furnished by
the undersigned to or on account of.....for the building known
as.....

Mr. Baumann: Who got this law up?

The President: Nobody seems to know its father.

Immediately the members resolved themselves into groups, discussing
the many intricacies that were suggested by the reading of the opinion of
Attorney Prussing, together with the law itself. Members gave their man-
ner of meeting the exigencies that arose between themselves as represen-
tatives of their clients and the contractors, which, in all cases, resulted in
self-protection, although in most cases to the inconvenience of the con-
tractors.

During the informal discussion, Mr. Root informed the meeting that
he had been keeping, from the 1st of July to the 15th, a careful memoranda
of the manner proposed by contractors to meet the different cases, raising
many points, which he had prepared and given to attorneys for opinions as
to their pertinency, of which opinions he proposed to have copies printed
and sent around to the members of the association.

President Adler remarked, "this is but an informal discussion of the
law. We cannot repeal the law. All we can do is to get the best under-
standing of its character in all its bearings and then carry it out. We
have enough, in the opinion of Mr. Prussing and the submitted blank forms
procured by the special committee of the informal meeting of the ten
members of this association, to suffice for present purposes, and I suggest
that we have these printed and distributed among the members for concert
of action; and if it is thought best to have further legal advice, that can,
in the meantime, be referred to a special or other committee."

Mr. Burnham: I think, Mr. President, it behooves us to be on the safe
side, and I am in favor of getting such other legal advice as we can.
Then we will be in a position to judge how far we are held by the law.

Mr. Root: I suppose if we decide to act on the opinion we have, that
it will not interfere or prevent us from obtaining other legal advice, and
acting on it if it is our wish to do so.

O. J. Pierce: How would it do to instruct the Executive Committee to
have them printed and distributed to the members, with the understanding,
if they find any reason to feel that other legal advice is necessary to pro-

cure it; or that might be left to the special committee the other day, and
this further information could be sent to the members by circular.

Mr. Root: I move the Executive Committee be instructed to that
effect. Carried.

President Adler: We might suggest that any member of the associa-
tion, who should receive legal advice upon any point that arose in his
practice, furnish it to the Executive Committee, to be distributed by it to
the other members of the association; also, that members give to the com-
mittee such points as to them seem to be of special importance.

A member called attention to a form which the Builders and Traders'
Exchange had got up, and stated that it had serious defects.

President Adler: We will disregard it, and insist upon using the forms
adopted here with all contractors, as we are responsible to the owners.

It was the action of the association to abide by the decision and forms
presented through the chair, and to make them the uniform practice of the
members.

Other matters pertaining to the law were considered, such as to what
might be held under the word "material," etc.; also, suggestions were
made as to getting up a test case in order to have the ruling of the Supreme
Court upon the law; nothing, however, in this direction was done save
the suggestion, and the meeting adjourned.

Association Notes.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—Convention will be held
November 16, 1887, at Cincinnati. J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.,
secretary; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, secretary of foreign correspondence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.—Convention will be held the first Tuesday in February, 1888,
at Cincinnati. Wm. H. Sayward, Boston, secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets the first Saturday
of every month, at 15 East Washington street, Chicago. Annual
meeting first Thursday in October, 1887. Clarence L. Stiles, Chicago,
secretary.

INDIANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets on the fourth
Wednesdays of January, April, July and October of each year. Annual
meeting fourth Wednesday in October. E. H. Ketcham, Indianapolis,
secretary.

MISSOURI STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Kansas City
on the second Tuesday in January, 1888. Charles E. Illsley, St. Louis,
secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA, annual meeting, second
Wednesday of August, 1887, at Spirit Lake. F. D. Hyde, Dubuque,
secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA meets every other
Tuesday at Minneapolis and St. Paul alternately. Annual meeting
January 3, 1888. F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, secretary.

KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Wichita on the
third Tuesday of January, 1888. J. C. Holland, Topeka, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA ARCHITECTS.—John Sutcliffe, Birming-
ham, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS meets annually. Next meeting
third Thursday in August, 1888, at Cleveland. F. A. Coburn, Cleveland,
secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE ARCHITECTS meets bi-monthly. Annual
meeting third Thursday in February, 1888, at Memphis. T. L. Dismukes,
Nashville, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS ARCHITECTS meets at Houston on the third
Tuesday of January, 1888. S. A. J. Preston, Austin, secretary.

KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Louisville
first Thursday in each month. O. C. Wehle, Louisville, secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednes-
days in May, August, November and February. Annual meeting in
February. W. C. Williams, New Orleans, secretary.

KANSAS CITY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets Monday afternoon of
each week, at 4 o'clock. Annual meeting second Saturday in April, 1887.
F. B. Hamilton, secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednes-
days in January, April, July and October each year. F. M. Ellis, Omaha,
secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Monday of
each month. Annual meeting first Monday after first Sunday in January.
Howard Russell, Milwaukee, secretary.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets first and third Tuesdays
each month. W. W. Carlin, secretary.

THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB meets every alternate
Monday, Builders' and Traders' Exchange. W. G. Williamson, secretary.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS meets the first and third
Tuesdays of each month at 4 o'clock, P. M., at 15 East Washington street,
Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Association was
held, August 2, to consider the advisability of calling a special meeting of
the association. It was decided to call a meeting for August 5 to take
action regarding a proper reception of the American Institute of Architects
in October, and to discuss the amended lien law of the state. The associa-
tion assembled August 5, about thirty-five members being present. The
association was honored by the presence of George W. Rapp, of Cincin-
nati, of the Board of Directors of Western Association of Architects, and
James F. Alexander, of Lafayette, secretary Western Association of Archi-
tects. President Dankmar Adler occupied the chair, and after the discus-

sion of the usual elegant lunch and a superb quality of frozen punch, the meeting was called to order by the chair.

President Adler: Gentlemen, you will please come to order. This is a special meeting of the Association, called, in the first place, to get an expression of opinions from members as to the part the association shall take in the entertainment of the members of the American Institute of Architects, which is to hold its twenty-first annual meeting in this city on the 19th of October next. It has been suggested that something ought to be done by the architects of Chicago in that direction, and I think it is but proper that we should take some steps toward doing our part in making that occasion an agreeable one to the visiting architects. It is for you, gentlemen, to say what shall be done; whether such entertainment shall be given under the auspices and at the expense of this association, or whether it shall be given by the individual members, and the expense defrayed by individual subscription; also, it is for you to determine the character of the entertainment. I think you all feel like making the occasion one of interest, as far as in your power, to the members of the American Institute, an occasion which we may hope to see bring the institute into closer relations with the Western Association, possibly resulting, ultimately, in both associations forming under one organization. What is your wish, gentlemen?

Mr. J. W. Root said: I would like to state that when I, with Mr. McLean, was attending the last annual session of the institute, I took the liberty, on the part of the Chicago architects, to invite the institute to hold its next convention in this city. The invitation was received with great enthusiasm, and I feel that from the manner in which the invitation was accepted, that if we do our part the institute will have a very enthusiastic meeting, which may pave the way to some possible union of the two associations, which will be a benefit to all.

To test the sense of the meeting, Mr. Burnham moved:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Illinois State Association of Architects that we join with the Chicago Chapter in providing an entertainment for the members of the American Institute of Architects, at its next annual meeting, in this city, and that this association takes great pleasure in extending to them a hearty welcome.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The following informal motion was put by the chair, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to confer with the officers of the Chicago Chapter of the Institute, and to take such steps in concert with them as in their judgment shall be deemed best to provide a suitable entertainment to the invited guests; and that the amount to be expended by this association be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

The members here entered into the consideration of the state lien laws, the report of which will be found under that heading.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, called for August 5, to hold a session in Chicago, was attended by President John W. Root, Secretary James F. Alexander, Dankmar Adler, of Chicago, and George W. Rapp, of Cincinnati. The first business that came before the meeting was the reception of applications for membership, each indorsed by two architects.

The following are those received since the last meeting of the board:

From Buffalo: Chas. R. Perceval, recommended by W. W. Carlin and Louise Bethune; Jesse R. Porter, recommended by W. W. Carlin and R. A. Bethune; Cyrus K. Porter, recommended by W. W. Carlin and W. W. Boyington; R. A. Bethune, recommended by J. W. Root and Sidney Smith; Henry L. Campbell, recommended by Louise Bethune and W. W. Carlin.

From St. Louis: Ad. Monschein, recommended by L. C. Bulkley and T. B. Annan.

From Lafayette, Indiana: Langdon S. Thompson, teacher of Industrial Art at Purdue University, Lafayette.

From Cleveland, Ohio: T. C. Bate, recommended by G. W. Rapp and F. O. Weary.

From Canton, Ohio: Guy Tilden, recommended by C. H. Owsley and G. W. Rapp; Frank J. Otter, recommended by C. I. Williams and W. R. Forbush; F. J. Barnum, recommended by C. H. Schweinfurth and C. O. Airey; Edwin Buddemeyer, recommended by Chas. Crapsey and G. W. Rapp.

The following with the above is the complete list to date of names received for membership during the year:

Howland Russel, W. A. Holbrook and H. C. Koch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jno. A. Hasecoster, Richmond, Ind.; Eugene T. Heimer, Houston, Texas; Frank J. Grodavent, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. L. Merrill, Des Moines, Iowa; Julian Barnes, Joliet, Ill.; Horatio R. Wilson, P. W. Ruehl and Jno. Otter, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. R. Mann, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. W. Lamont, Waco, Texas.

In regard to the work of obtaining information upon the introduction and working of the metrical system in Germany, Mr. Adler said he had prepared a letter to be sent to architectural and technical authorities through the United States Consuls at different German cities. The letter asks for the following information:

First. The extent and nature of the preliminary instruction in public schools, colleges and seminaries. The opportunities given to mechanics, merchants, clerks and adults out of school to acquire the necessary knowledge, in order to use the system intelligently.

Second. The condition in the earlier days of the adoption of the system as to the confusion that arose from its use.

Third. Whether the final result has been satisfactory to the people, that is, whether it has been found worth the trouble it occasioned.

Section 4 of the constitution relating to honorary membership was discussed, and it was decided to recommend a change, allowing fellows of the association to become honorary members upon resigning practice after ten years instead of three years' honorable active membership, and that professors of architecture in colleges and universities in states where the association has ten or more members, shall be honorary members *ex-officio*. It will also be recommended by the board that honorary members be allowed to participate in the discussions at conventions, and be given the right to vote upon all questions except those involving the outlay of

money, but they shall not be eligible to office or subject to dues or initiation fees.

It was decided to recommend that the Board of Directors consist of five members as now, but that the president shall be *ex-officio* one of the five. John W. Root, Dankmar Adler and J. F. Alexander were appointed by the board to represent the Western Association at the coming convention of the American Institute.

A letter received from Mr. P. B. Wight, referring to a desire on the part of the National Association of Builders to confer with the Western Association of Architects on the subject of uniform contracts, was read and referred to J. F. Alexander, who is chairman of the Western Association Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications.

The secretary desired members to be notified that those who have matters of interest to present to the coming convention to have all papers in hands of the secretary on or before October 15. The secretary also requests the secretaries of all state associations to send annual reports to him before that date, to be incorporated in his report.

After a general discussion regarding programme for the convention the board adjourned to meet in Chicago, October 19.

The following circular has been issued by the secretary, directed to members of the association:

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

The next convention of the Western Association of Architects will be held in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, November 16.

This convention is of peculiar importance. It marks a point in the growth of the association when first enthusiasms have passed, and when more enduring interests should be awakening.

It is therefore hoped that the convention will not only be largely attended, but that each member will before coming give careful thought to the work which the association should accomplish, and will add to the general good all that can be accomplished by his personal energy and zeal.

To augment the interest of the convention, it is intended that the exhibitions of drawings, photographs, etc., of buildings, designed by members shall be unusually full, and invitations have been issued to members of the American Institute for similar contributions from its members.

The illustrations to be sent embrace any form of drawing, photograph or print which exhibit buildings or parts of them, executed at any time during the last ten years.

Illustrations of work not actually executed will not be received.

Your cooperation in this direction is earnestly solicited. The association will defray costs of shipping, express and boxing.

In the list of standing committees will be found the names of the committee having the matter especially in hand.

JOHN W. ROOT, President,
115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
D. ADLER, Chairman Board of Directors,
58 Borden block, Chicago, Ill.
J. F. ALEXANDER, Secretary,
Corner Fourth & Main streets, Lafayette, Ind.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF CLEVELAND.

At the meeting of the Builders' Exchange in the Board of Trade rooms, July 23, the president, Colonel McAllister, presided. A set of by-laws and regulations were adopted. Under these rules any mechanic or dealer connected with the building trades may become a member of the exchange by receiving the votes of eight directors, and purchasing one share of stock in the company. The financial business of the exchange will be conducted by a board of fifteen directors, elected annually. The board will meet monthly, and will provide a room to be opened at certain hours every day to the members of the exchange for the transaction of business. The room will be open at all hours for members, but the meeting hour will be from 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning. The annual meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in January and the meetings for nominating officers on the second Wednesday in November, but special meetings may be called when deemed necessary by the directors, three days' notice being given the members. The annual assessment is placed at \$10, but special assessments to make up deficiencies may be levied. No person or firm will be permitted to hold more than \$100 worth of stock in the exchange. All cases in dispute between members must be heard by a standing committee on arbitration, consisting of five members, but an appeal may be made from the decision to the committee on appeal for final hearing. A meeting of the directors was announced for next Saturday, and an adjournment was taken, subject to the call of that board.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

John K. Allen, managing editor of the *Sanitary News*, of Chicago, is preparing another lecture and series of the superb stereopticon views, which delighted the sketch club some time since, which will occupy an evening with the club in the near future. Mr. Allen has collected a large number of most valuable architectural views, and his placing them in this way at the disposal of the club, is deserving of the highest commendation.

At the regular meeting, August 15, O. C. Christian will deliver his paper on "Comparison of Ancient and Modern Architecture."

SAMUEL J. TOMPKINS, treasurer of the A. A. Griffing Iron Works, is receiving competitive plans for a residence for himself. Information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Tompkins.

The new illustrated catalogue of the Bundy Radiators for 1886-87, recently received from the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, is elegant and artistic in its appearance, and is admirably illustrated with numerous cuts of the Bundy steam and hot water radiators and their appliances; also the Thomson patent radiator, of which they are the sole manufacturers. The frontispiece presents a view of the A. A. Griffing Iron Company's extensive works at Jersey City. This catalogue contains, besides the illustrations, ample price lists and all information required by interested parties. It also contains a number of fac-simile letters from customers who have used their goods, and some twenty-four pages are devoted to printed references, well classified, which list shows their goods to have been used not only in almost every state and territory in this country, but also in England, Scotland, Canada and British Columbia; also that they have been, and are used in some of the most noted buildings, both public and private in the United States and foreign countries. The catalogue gives six illustrations of their elegant radiator covers or screens, which they furnish in either antique or polished brass, in beautiful and artistic designs.

Fourth Semi-Annual Meeting of Association Ohio Architects.

THE fourth semi-annual meeting of the Association Ohio Architects assembled at the parlors of the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1887. The convention was addressed by President C. F. Schweinfurth, as follows:

"In behalf of the architects of Cleveland, and with the fraternal regard of members of the profession, I wish to welcome you to our city, to welcome you as men as well as architects.

"When, last January, yielding to the request of several of our associates, I journeyed to Cincinnati and joined you in the third semi-annual meeting, you conferred upon me the honor of electing me your president for this year. Owing to my surprise and embarrassment I neglected to express my thanks to you. I do so now, and again with the resident members of the association, welcome you to this city, and trust you will find benefit and pleasure and good among us.

"We have no 'permanent exhibit,' 'art gallery,' 'building law,' 'inspector of buildings,' or 'Cleveland chapter of the Western Association.' We have a future, however. There are a few among us who can look beyond the percentage on the investment, and whose aim is not the greed of the accumulator. We prefer the cultivation and advancement of the art and the courtesy of the art.

"It was the expression of my predecessor, that he wished a society of architects could be formed in Cleveland, and he impressed on me the desirability, nay, the necessity of a Cleveland chapter. Alas! He knew not the climate. The effort to form a chapter has failed, not that it would not be a benefit, but, there are those who prefer not to be hampered by the restrictions of any association or the burden of the heavy weights of this association. 'The Cleveland chapter' of the association is a failure.

"Our city has taken quite a lead the past few years, and it is now our privilege to welcome you, to thank you for the honor conferred on us and to show you our city, and although, as I have before remarked, we have no art galleries, we have iron mills, the viaduct, the Brush electric light, and several examples of good and of bad architecture. We are in hopes that the near future will bring us art galleries, enterprises, monuments, public benefactions, and all those associations so needful to soothe and enthuse, and stimulate progress and insure a safe and creditable standing with our sister cities. We look for this progress and the formation of a Cleveland chapter as a powerful ally of the great Western Association of Architects. We must not forget the great cause, and that we are the disciples of that great cause. We must forget the personality, and labor together for the good, the future of architecture.

"We meet to have a social midsummer reunion, and to consider several important features necessary to our success, and I suggest we give each item careful thought, and especially the features relating to licensing architects, the building law, and the coming general convention of the Western Association.

"After the business of the meeting is over, we hope to show you the beauties of Cleveland, and at 8:30 P.M. wish to meet you at the Stillman Hotel in executive session."

The roll was called and the following is a full list of the members at this date:

Akron: Geo. Kramer,* F. O. Weary.* Canton: Guy Tilden.* Chillicothe: Chas. B. Cook, J. F. Cook. Cincinnati: W. M. Aiken, Edwin Anderson, Wm. R. Brown, Edwin Buddemeyer, Chas. Crapsey,* S. E. Des Jardins, Gustave Drach, Walter R. Forbush,* W. W. Franklin, L. Green, Geo. W. Rapp,* E. G. Reuckert,* T. E. Richter, G. H. Martzel, C. A. Stribling. Dayton: S. R. Burns, Frank J. Otter, Luther Peters, C. I. Williams.* Hamilton: M. Reutte. Tiffin: T. K. Hewitt. Toledo: N. B. Bacon, Bernard Becker, E. O. Fallis,* D. S. Stein. Youngstown: L. Boucherle, W. B. Ellis,* A. Kanengeiser,* Herman Kling, C. H. Owsley.* Zanesville: H. C. Lindsay,* D. S. Schureman, H. E. Siter. Cleveland: C. O. Arey,* F. C. Bate,* F. S. Barnum,* F. A. Coburn,* F. E. Cudell,* John Eisenmann, J. N. Richardson,* Edward Schwabe, C. F. Schweinfurth,* A. M. Smith. Columbus: J. M. Freeze,* S. J. Hall, J. S. Harris, E. W. Hart, J. A. Kremer,* H. A. Linthwaite, J. W. Yost.* Chicago: Honorary member, R. C. McLean.*

The architectural press was represented by H. L. Gay, of the *Building Budget* and R. C. McLean, of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*.

The Executive Committee reported the election of the following to membership in the association: L. Boucherle, Youngstown; Frank J. Otter, Dayton; D. L. Stein, Toledo; Wm. R. Brown, Cincinnati; A. M. Smith, John Eisenmann, Edward Schwabe, Cleveland.

The president announced an intermission of a few minutes, during which members could pay their dues.

After the meeting was again called to order, the treasurer reported about \$280 in the treasury, and \$20 due from Cincinnati which could be counted upon. There was a resolution passed at the January meeting that such members as had not paid could have six months to pay it in.

There was some discussion, during which the action of the officers in dropping from the roll the names of those who had not paid their dues was approved of.

The report of the treasurer was accepted.

A communication was received from the Cleveland Stone Company, inviting members of the association to visit the quarries at Amherst and Berea. It was received with a resolution of thanks; but owing to a lack of time it was decided that the members could not go as a body.

The matter of S. J. Hall, member from Columbus, who was reported as having been doing contract work was brought up and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Yost, chairman of the Committee on Statutory Revision and the Law for Licensing Architects reported no progress of a definite character. The fight was being kept up with a kind of running fire. It was before the legislature last year and will be brought up before the next legislature.

*Members present at this meeting.

The Committee on the Formation of Chapters reported no new chapters. From Cincinnati, Mr. Rapp reported: "There are now nineteen members, several members having left the city. The chapter meets monthly and on special occasions. Efforts have been made to have the coming competitions for city hall and armory conducted according to the schedule adopted by the Western Association, without success so far, though the time has been extended. Arrangements are made for the entertainment of the Western Association next November, and efforts will be made to make the visit agreeable to all."

Mr. Fallis, of Toledo, reported the prospect for the formation of a chapter in a few months.

Members from the other cities could report no progress.

The following letter from John W. Root, president of the Western Association of Architects, was handed the president by Mr. McLean, who stated that it had been Mr. Root's intention to be present at the meeting, but unavoidable business had detained him.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20, 1887.

C. F. Schweinfurth, President Ohio Association of Architects:

DEAR SIR,—It is a serious and extreme regret to me that I am not able to attend the annual meeting of your association in Cleveland. I have been in correspondence for some time with a number of your members and am very much interested in the status of the Association, not only for its own good, but for the good of the Western Association as well.

The various unions of architects which have within a short time sprung up throughout the West are very significant and should be productive of great good.

Each one of us must frankly confess that in the newer states, even more than in the older eastern states, the conditions of architectural practice will be, and must for some time remain, very crude. With us the conditions are so rapidly changing that the architect can scarcely hope for the recognition accorded to him in older and more firmly established communities. Under the most favorable circumstances the architect can compel this recognition, but in an association formed in any part of the country, and more especially in the West, there will be numerous instances in which exceptions from any recognized code of practice will be almost necessary. Indeed, if all conditions were so firmly established that the architect would be everywhere equally well considered, the necessity for any association would be done away with.

Your association, therefore, like the more comprehensive Western Association, is based upon full recognition of all limitations in the architect personally, and in the conditions about him. Its object is to put the highest possible premium upon uniform action among architects, to give the highest possible incentive and moral support to dignified professional conduct, and as much as possible to discourage conduct tending to the injury of individuals in the profession and the profession at large.

I do not conceive it to be within the province of either the Ohio or Western Associations to visit penalties upon men whose sole violation of what we conceive to be professional ethics is charging reduced commissions. While as associations we may be agreed upon the advisability of uniform commissions as tending most clearly to establish the professional status of architects, yet we cannot too closely inquire into the personal conduct of every man's business, providing only that what we may do is not a source of direct injury to some other member of the association. Our function is to regulate the relationships between the various members themselves, and between the corporate body of members and the public at large.

You will, I am sure, agree with me that it is a misfortune both to your association and to the Western Association as well, if architects are restrained by personal feelings from giving to them their full cooperation and help.

Probably in any large town, where there are a number of architects in practice, no one man will find a quarter of their number with whose methods or practice he is entirely in accord. So much the more reason, therefore, that he should give to an association of these men his best service, thus helping to lift the profession of which he is a member to a higher and more dignified plane. It is to impress upon the gentlemen of your association this single fact that I have taken the liberty of writing this letter.

I am not, of course, so intimately acquainted with the condition of things in Ohio as in Illinois, but I assume them to be practically the same, and I find in our own association that many men are made lukewarm in their attachment, or else fail to attach themselves at all because of their disapproval of certain members belonging to it. This, I think, is altogether to be lamented. The work of the association is cumulative, and if it accomplishes its purpose either through the union of all the associations or through the state associations themselves it must be through long and continued effort, each point gained being tenaciously held and made the basis of new acquirement.

Trusting that your association will have a most successful and enthusiastic meeting, and that the following year will see a large accession to your membership, I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. ROOT,

President W. A. A.

Mr. Weary, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment of the Western Association, reported very little action had been taken so far. A trip south had been talked of, but that might be interfered with by the Interstate Commerce Act.

A subscription list had been started and had reached the amount of \$460. A thousand would be needed. There will be other members of the association to see, who are not here today. The committee will get together as the time approaches and lay out a programme.

After some discussion of this subject, the excursions that might be undertaken, etc., a resolution was passed that the committee be authorized to draw upon the treasury for \$200 toward the entertainment of the Western Association of Architects.

The matter of the change of constitution was brought up, and it was decided to have the meetings annual hereafter instead of semi-annual. After some discussion an informal vote was taken, which showed August to be the month preferred. And after further discussion a resolution, as offered by Mr. Yost, was seconded and passed, making Article I of the by-laws hereafter read as follows:

The regular meetings of this association shall be annual, and occur on the third Thursday of August, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee, thirty days' notice being given, the place to be chosen at each preceding regular meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Yost, and carried, that the present officers hold their offices until the next annual meeting in August, 1888, and that that meeting be held in Cleveland.

Mr. Forbush, inspector of buildings in Cincinnati, was called upon to report in regard to the working of the building law.

He reported some trouble in enforcing it, but that it was a very good law. Some points needed improving upon and then he could heartily recommend it for adoption for Cleveland and Toledo. There has been some talk of repeal, but it would be easy to remedy the objectionable features.

Mr. Forbush would be glad to go over the law with any of the architects or builders in Cleveland who are interested in the matter and who wish a good building law. The only change necessary to have this state law apply to Cleveland and Toledo, would be to have it amended so as to apply also to the class and the grade of those cities.

Copies of the law will be furnished on application to Mr. Walter R. Forbush, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Rapp offered a resolution which was seconded and passed, thanking the Cleveland members for their entertainment and the proprietors of the Weddell House for the courtesies extended.

The president announced that members would lunch at the Weddell House, after which carriages would be in waiting for a ride about the city. All were invited to meet at the Stillman Hotel at 8:30 P.M.

The convention adjourned to meet at Cleveland the third Thursday of August, 1888.

Our Illustrations.

Studies for residence for J. L. Lombard, Kansas City, Mo., Burnham & Root, architects, Chicago.

Residence for Hillside Estate, Helena Valley, Wis.; F. L. Wright, architect, Chicago.

Residence for Bennezzette Williams, Western Springs, Ills.; Henry Raeder & Co., architects, Chicago.

Residence for Frank E. Little, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Buffington, architect.

Accepted design for Museum of Art, Detroit, Mich.; James Balfour, architect, Hamilton, Ont.

Design for Episcopal Church, Chicago; Clinton J. Warren, architect.

"The Talcott," Oberlin College, Ohio; Frank O. Weary and George W. Kramer, architects, Akron, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence of M. W. Galt, Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.; Wm. H. Poindexter, architect.

Hall in residence of Senator C. B. Farwell, Chicago; Treat & Foltz, architects.

Residence for Judge Brown, Detroit, Mich.

Residence for J. R. Crocker, Kenwood, Ills.; S. S. Beman, architect, Chicago.

Parish hall for St. John's church, Washington, D. C.; Hornblower & Marshall, architects.

Correspondence.

Editors *Inland Architect*: INDIANAPOLIS, July 22, 1887.

In your issue for July you mention editorially the matter of the competition for designs for the Indiana soldiers' monument, but with, perhaps, some misapprehension of the real gist of the law creating and empowering this board. As it is of importance to start right in these matters, and lest an unfortunate and incorrect impression may be created that would deter designers of ability from taking an interest in this competition, I am instructed to furnish you a copy of the law creating and empowering this board.

On examination it will be discerned that the commission has plenary powers. It may prepare, select, or adopt a design. It is not hampered in any important particular as indicated in your article.

Under certain clauses it may so instruct competitors, and may make the conditions of the competition so just, that architects and sculptors of the highest rank, even if they do not enter the competition, may certainly commend the spirit in which the practical work of the enterprise is begun. The board is now engaged in preparing the code of the competition. Realizing that the amount of the appropriation is a generous one, and that not only are the opportunities for distinction great to the author of the victorious design, but that for once it is possible to obtain a public work that will be a noble work of art, it seeks the cooperation and good-will and a response worthy of the men, from the leading artists of the professions named, rather than a business contest with them. It hopes by showing true consideration, and a sense of the value of talent, time, and skill, to obtain some designs of commanding merit, through the competition, and to avoid any action that will leave the board amenable to any considerable criticism when the work is done.

When the instructions to competitors are issued a copy will be forwarded. Very respectfully yours,

J. F. GOOKINS,
Secretary S. S. & S. M. Commission.

Mosaics.

THE W. E. FROST MANUFACTURING COMPANY have taken the contract for the interior wood finish of the Chicago Auditorium building.

A DRAFTSMAN, and a gentleman of refined architectural education from one of the finest schools of art in Italy, diligent, and of good habits, desires an introduction to a *first-class architect* in Chicago, where he can have the opportunity to thoroughly acquaint himself with all the details of American design and construction. He requires no regular pay for the first six months, leaving that to the judgment of the architect engaging him. Further information may be obtained, and samples of the gentleman's work in designs and drawing can be seen by calling at the office of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, 19 Tribune building.

MR. CHAS. T. MURRAY, of Washington City, D. C., is entitled to the credit of inventing a cheap and practical device for the equable ventilation of rooms. The invention was suggested by the London *Lancet* declaration, that the law of natural philosophy which demonstrates the middle currents in a house are the minimum, demonstrates the proper place for ventilation in a room is the middle between the floor and ceiling. Mr. Murray's device consists of a row of holes bored in the meeting rails of window sashes, that are opened and closed at will by a sliding plate. The invention has been thoroughly tested in the government buildings at Washington, and with a result very flattering to the inventor.

THE resorts of Minnesota and the Northwest are attracting much attention, both on account of their beauty, healthfulness and accessibility. In the latter regard the new short line of the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., plays an important part. Over it through trains are run to St. Paul and Minneapolis from either Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, with the best equipment, including sleepers and dining cars, that the inventive genius of the day has produced. At St. Paul and Minneapolis direct connection is made with trains for all points in the Northwest, as well as Portland and Puget Sound points. At all principal ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all principal resorts in the Northwest. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, general passenger and ticket agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

MANY years ago the writer had occasion to ride over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and at that time noticed and commented upon the general "neatness and dispatch" with which every employé performed his work, and the politeness and attention with which every passenger was treated. This was when the road was new. Since that time the road has continually advanced in public favor. Its managers seem to have always realized that they were serving the public, and that there was something more due than the mere transportation called for by the ticket bought. The line from Chicago to St. Paul is fitted with every convenience. The trains leave and enter finely designed and commodious depots, and the stations at every town show the desire of this road that architectural effects should be carried out by the best designers in the profession. Beside the well-known branches of this road to the North and Northwest, the company will have a completely equipped road between St. Paul and Kansas City, open to the public about September 1. This will open this superb railway to the people of the Southwest, but even this can hardly add to the national reputation this road already enjoys.

Synopsis of Building News.

Athens, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle, of Springfield, reports: For Christian Church Society, brick church, 32 by 52 feet, and class room 16 by 32 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan report: Building good, workmen in demand, bricklayers scarce; for Georgia State School of Technology, three story and basement building, 130 by 78 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta, slate roof; cost \$60,000; under way; A. McGilvray, contractor. Girls high school, three-story brick, stone and terra-cotta building, 102 by 98 feet, slate roof; cost \$30,000; John V. Bishop, contractor. For Gould & Van Dyke, six-story bank and office building, 68 by 102 feet, brick and stone, plate glass, vault work, steam heat, elevator, all modern improvements; cost \$75,000; under way; day work. For J. M. High, two-story frame residence, all modern improvements; cost \$10,000; under way; John V. Bishop, contractor. For E. H. Thornton, frame residence, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$8,000; not let. For city school board, two-story frame school building, 60 by 78 feet, slate roof; cost \$6,000; under way; W. A. Haygood, builder.

Alliance, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For Atwell & Hair, three-story stone front store building, 55 by 90 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; day work. For Board of Education, remodeling college building, 100 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; projected. For W. W. King, frame residence; cost \$30,000; projected.

Bloomington, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Miller reports: Outlook is very good, but the present dry spell may cut down fall work. For Knights of Pythias, brick hall building, 100 by 120 feet, front three-stories, rear (hall) one-story, pressed brick facing, stone, terra-cotta and ornamental brick trimmings, steam, heat, opera chairs in hall; cost \$20,000; plans being figured. For Geo. H. Cox, brick residence, 48 by 60 feet; cost \$12,000; under way; John W. Evans & Son, builders. For James M. Smith, brick residence, 41 by 58 feet; cost \$7,500; under way; Wm. B. Packard, builder. For Thomas Erwin, brick stores and flats, 23 by 65 feet; cost \$6,500; under way; John E. Thomas, builder. For Bloomington Library Association, brick library building, 60 by 75 feet; cost \$10,000; under way; John W. Evans & Son, builders.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architects Beebe & Son, report: For Zink & Hatch, stores, etc.; cost \$20,000; J. Beier & Son, builders. For D. Tucker & Co., stores; cost \$40,000; Remmeil & Rupp, builders.

Architect E. A. Kent, reports: For George H. Dunbar, residence; cost \$12,000; J. R. Monroe, builder.

Architect A. C. Eisenwein, reports: For Shields & Healy, alterations in theater building; cost \$20,000. For Henry Weill, variety theater building; Berrick & Son, builders of both buildings.

Architect W. W. Carlin, reports: For L. V. Mosher, residence; cost \$4,500; C. R. Youngson, builder; contract for mason work on Emanuel Levi's theater building let to J. H. Tilden.

Architects Swan & Falkner, report: For E. O. Van Brocklin, frame residence; cost \$4,500. For Mrs. Steele, frame residence; cost \$4,000. For Mrs. Marsh, frame residence; cost \$4,000.

Canon City, Col.—Architect G. W. Roe, reports: He thinks there will be a building boom there in the near future. In consequence of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad coming in, many eastern capitalists have purchased property, and many small buildings going up. For Wells & De Woody, two store rooms, two stories, 20 by 80 feet; second story, offices; pressed brick front, with cutstone trimmings, plate and cathedral glass in front, galvanized iron cornice, tin roof, etc.; 44 by 80 feet; cost \$8,000; under way; G. W. Roe, builder. Also small work amounting to \$5,700; under way.

Canton, O.—Architect Guy Tilden reports: For Sheldon Nobles, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000; under way; Peter Roemhild, builder. For Henry W. Harter, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; under way; Daniel Holwick, builder. For William Sherlock, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; Thomas Bard, builder. For J. F. Campbell, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; under way; J. L. Black, builder. For Geo. A. Barnes, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; projected. For Gilliam Manufacturing Co., three-story brick factory building, 36 by 101 feet; cost \$9,000; under way; Boetick & Sechrist, builders. For Harter Estate, three-story brick addition to store building 20 by 70 feet; cost \$5,500; projected. For G. D. Harter, three-story brick addition to store building, 29 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000; projected. For Gilliam Manufacturing Co., remodeling store building; cost \$3,000; projected. For Johnson Sherrick, two-story brick veneered residence; cost \$3,000; under way; Boetick & Sechrist, builders. For I. O. O. F. Association, remodeling brick block, 45 by 112 feet; cost \$16,000; under way; Robert Votan, builder.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Burnham & Root, report: For First National Bank of Peru, Indiana, three-story bank building, 80 by 120 feet, brick and stone; cost \$0,000. Dime Savings Bank, at Peoria, Ill., three-story stone building, 30 by 90 feet; cost \$30,000. For Chas. H. Needham, city, two-story brick and stone residence, 35 by 70 feet; cost \$20,000. For Philip Rabner, two-story brick and stone residence, 32 by 75 feet; cost \$20,000. Church of Covenant, 80 by 120 feet, Halsted street and Belmont avenue; cost \$50,000. Church of Gabriel, 100 by 170 feet, Forty-seventh and Sherman streets; cost \$30,000. For Thos. Templeton, two-story brick and stone residence on Ashland avenue; cost \$15,000. For L. Smith, stone front residence, 25 by 75 feet, on Bellevue place; cost \$10,000. For J. L. Houghletting, block of brick and stone houses, on Astor place; cost \$40,000. Six-story addition to brick and stone hotel, at Duluth, Minn.; cost \$100,000. For J. L. Lombard, Kansas City, Mo.; stone residence, 50 by 80 feet, tile roof; cost \$40,000. For Wm. Scarritt, Kansas City, Mo.; two-story stone residence, 45 by 70 feet; cost \$40,000. United States Bank at Topeka, Kansas, five-story building, 40 by 120 feet,

brick and stone; cost \$80,000. For Lawrence Maxwell, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O., stone residence, 20 by 40 feet; also same for C. B. Matthews. For Walter Barker, Peoria, Ill.; brick residence; cost \$15,000.

Architect Alfred Smith, reports: For Mr. Keppler, five-story cold storage warehouse, 50 by 100 feet; Anderson brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$35,000. For R. F. Conway, two-story store and flat building, 48 by 65 feet, on South Western Avenue; cost \$16,000. For Louis O'Neill, residence 22 by 70 feet, Groveland Park avenue; blue Bedford stone first story, hardwood finish; cost \$10,000. For Messrs. Stoneham, Lewis, Fetter and Barber, block of six stores and flats, southwest corner of Ogden avenue and Monroe street; cost \$15,000. Two three-story flat buildings, near Robey and Harrison streets; cost \$20,000. For Milton Lathrop, at Marshall, Texas, two-story store and flat building, 60 by 80 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architects Patton & Fisher are letting contracts for two new blocks of flats for Philip D. Armour. These are to be a continuation of those recently completed, and are for the purpose of providing an income for the Armour Mission. The new flats will be in two blocks, one on the corner of Dearborn and Thirty-fourth streets, and the other on Thirty-fourth and Butterfield streets. The total frontage will be 364 feet, and there will be forty-five flats in the two blocks. The work has been begun on the foundation. Estimated cost \$110,000. The new buildings, together with those just completed, will have an aggregate frontage of 728 feet, and contain ninety flats of six or seven rooms each.

Architect Henry Hildenger, reports: For Henry Bending, four-story and basement pressed-brick building, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$14,000; under way. For John Auer, four-story and basement store and flat, 42 by 92 feet; cost \$20,000; under way. For Aug. Kudt, two three-story and basement dwellings, 44 by 68 feet; cost \$10,000. For T. L. Hoerber, two-story and basement, 22 by 65 feet; cost \$7,000. For T. Holenbach, three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 48 feet; cost \$6,000. For A. Wineger, two-story and basement store and flats, 25 by 70 feet; cost \$7,000. For P. Steffens, two-story and basement store and flat, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architect A. G. Baudry reports: Making plans for frame residence, at Lake View for Mr. Ed. Morier, hardwood finish interior, 35 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; two stories and basement. One-story and basement addition, for J. T. Morand, on May street, 24 by 34 feet; cost \$2,000.

Architect S. Linderth reports: For John Willems, four-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 87 feet, brick and stone; cost \$12,000. For Paul E. Held, two-story and basement frame residence, 32 by 54 feet; cost \$6,000.

Architect J. J. Kuhn reports: For M. Doty, two-story brick and stone residence; cost \$10,000. For G. Chase, twenty-five one-story cottages, 22 by 34 feet; cost \$25,000. For D. W. Storrs, barn and stable; cost \$3,500.

Architect L. J. Bourgeois reports: For Wm. Gilman, two-story and basement and attic residence, 30 by 70 feet, on Washington boulevard near Ashland avenue; all modern improvements.

Cincinnati, O.—Reported by Mr. Lawrence Mendenhall. For a preface to my report there is not much to say, and consequently I will be brief. As regards trade, the opinions expressed are like a "go-as-you-please" walking, some being favorable, while others are quite the contrary. I feel that I am right when I say trade would be vastly better if those persons who are continually promulgating "wet blanket" sort of opinions, would at least try to assume a more cheerful view of the business situation. We all know that trade could be better, but do not care to have the fact rubbed in.

The plans and drawings for our city hall were exposed to public gaze and criticism on June 15, fourteen architects submitting designs. With all due fairness to foreign talent, and their work, which, with perhaps two exceptions, is good, I beg to say that our own city architects have, in my estimation, the better designs every way. The following are the names of the competitors: J. F. Denson, Washington, D.C.; Wm. M. Walter and Johnson & Scobey, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Rice, Wilmington, Del.; James Balfour, Ontario, Canada; J. W. Yost, Columbus, Ohio; Schaarschmidt & Sulzer, New York; H. E. Siter, Hannaford & Sons, S. E. Des Jardins, J. W. McLaughlin, Schureman & Kennedy, Cincinnati, and two unknown. After a careful examination the board accepted the designs prepared by Hannaford & Sons, and appointed them superintendents. In addition prizes were awarded Messrs. McLaughlin, Siter, Des Jardins, and Johnson & Scobey, for meritorious designs. The erection of new market houses is again being talked about, but nothing definite has as yet been determined upon.

Architects Buddemeyer, Plympton & Trowbridge, have prepared plans for a three-and-a-half story addition to Hughes' high school building, comprising six classrooms, with cloakrooms to each, two new entrances, fireproof stairways and corridors, and janitor's apartments in the attic, brick with slate roof; contracts let; cost \$18,336; owner, Board of Education. Also three-room addition to Twenty-seventh District schoolhouse, brick with slate roof; cost about \$7,500; owner, Board of Education. Also addition of six rooms to Twenty-fifth District schoolhouse, fireproof stairway and corridor, cloakrooms, etc.; three stories, brick with tin roof; contracts not let; owner, Board of Education. Picturesque residence for Wm. Pugh, Esq., Shillito street, Avondale, Ohio; half timber and cement plastered; hall, six rooms and bath, slate roof; cost about \$2,700; not let.

Architect A. D. Elzner has his time well employed, but his work upon which he is at present engaged, is not in shape for publication.

Architect H. E. Siter has his time also well occupied, and among the important plans on the boards, is the one for the new fire engine house. It is decidedly architecturally ahead of any of the houses heretofore, notwithstanding its simplicity of construction. It is built on an irregular-shaped lot, 84 feet deep by 25 and 38 feet in width. The building will be built of brick, with full stone trimmings, two stories high with a tower 75 feet high above the pavement.

Wm. A. Lay, fresco artist, reports: Work on German M. E. church, Portsmouth, Ohio; Presbyterian church, Murdock, Ohio; Presbyterian church, Mayslick, Kentucky. He has recently completed work on the Baptist church and St. John's Episcopal church at Knoxville, Tennessee; United Presbyterian church at Springfield, Ohio; Evangelical church at Portsmouth, Ohio, and the German Protestant church here.

Architect Wm. Martin Aiken is to be heartily congratulated over the success achieved in the residence of Chas. Anderson, Esq., Walnut Hills. It is built of Massillon, Ohio, stone, of a red color, which shades down to beautiful shades of pink and salmon. The whole construction is quite bold, and decidedly original in treatment, and the residence when completed will not only be an ornament to Walnut Hills, but an addition to our many beautiful suburban mansions.

Architect Geo. W. Rapp reports the following: W. W. Scarborough will build a store building six stories high of stone and iron; size of building, 25 by 90 feet; cost \$20,000. For the Cinte Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Co., temporary frame buildings with the exterior covered with corrugated iron; one building, 77 by 116 feet, will be devoted to ice tanks; the boiler room will be 58 by 60 feet, and the engine room 55 by 58 feet; the smokestack will be 135 feet high.

Architect S. E. Des Jardins reports the following as a few of the plans now on his boards: Dr. A. W. Johnston, Danville, Ky., will build an office building of eight rooms, of brick with slate roof; there will be all the modern improvements and the building finished with hardwood finish; cost \$5,000. G. W. Robson, Esq., Bellevue, Ky., is building a brick residence of nine rooms, with slate roof and hardwood finish; cost \$7,000. Mr. F. Burckhardt is about to build a pressed brick residence, with terra-cotta and freestone ornaments; the building will be four stories high with a basement, and when completed, one-half will be occupied by the conservatory of music and the other by the owner himself; cost \$20,000. C. W. Baker, Esq., will build a stone residence of fourteen rooms, containing all modern improvements; the roof will be tile, and the finish hardwood in first story and pine in second; cost \$18,000.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Architects Reid Bros., of Evansville, Ind., report: Remodeling Christian church building; cost \$6,000; contract not let.

Coldwater, Mich.—Architect M. H. Parker reports: For Branch county, two-story and basement brick and stone court house, 104 by 88 feet, slate roof, steam heat, etc.; cost \$40,000; work to commence at once; Crocker & Hudnutt, of Big Rapids, contractors.

Dallas, Tex.—Architects Ullrich and Tozer, successors to J. E. Flanders, report: Very busy, with better prospects this fall than ever known heretofore. Under way, for Knepfley & Son, three-story stone front, 31 by 75 feet; cost \$17,000. Morgan and Morris, builders. Wellesley Building, brick, stone trimmings, 80 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; projected. For E. M. Tielman, three-story brick warehouse, stone trimmings, 50 by 200 feet; cost \$18,000; under way. McCord, builder. For B. G. Lindsley, two-story brick, stone trimmings, 50 by 150 feet; cost \$14,000; under way. Caruthers, builder. For Williams & Hindman, brick hotel, stone trimmings, 80 by 100 feet; cost \$16,000; under way. Johnston & Lyster, builders. Add Kansas City.

Architect C. B. Lakin reports: For M. S. Tyler, block of residences, 75 by 150 feet; cost \$85,000; under way. For J. T. Powers, residence, 32 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For M. S. Tyler, residence, 30 by 58 feet; cost \$8,500; under way. For J. T. Powers, residence, 30 by 62 feet; cost \$8,700; under way. For H. L. Burgess,

residence 30 by 55 feet; cost \$7,000; under way. L. W. Divilbiss, builder. For M. S. Tyler, residence, 35 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000. For C. L. Dobson, residence, 33 by 59 feet; cost \$6,000; under way.

Decatur, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Miller, of Bloomington, reports: For German M. E. Society, church building, 38 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For First Baptist Society, church building, 71 by 83 feet; cost \$16,000; plans being figured.

Delaware, O.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For M. E. Society, church building; to cost \$30,000; under contract.

Elba, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For School District, frame schoolhouse, 46 by 62 feet; cost \$5,000; projected.

Elkhart, Ind.—Architects N. Weaver & Son report: Present condition and outlook good. For John McNaughton, two-story brick-veneered dwelling, 29 by 59 feet, metallic shingles, furnace heat; cost \$3,500; under way. For M. R. Simons, two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For James Cornish, three-story brick store, 22 by 80 feet, furnace heat; cost \$6,000; under way. Jno. Werutz, builder. For R. Blackburn, three-story brick and stone store building, 45 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000; projected. For M. E. church, improvements, etc.; cost \$5,000; projected.

Evansville, Ind.—Architects Reid Bros. report: Wm. Field, remodeling frame dwelling, slate roof; cost \$3,500; Bippers & Kanzler, builders.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Architects Nier, Hogg & Byram report: For J. Sparks, store building, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; under way. For J. Klein and J. D. Foster, two frame dwellings; cost \$4,500 each.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans, of Ottawa, reports: For Thos. Austell, farm house; to cost \$4,000.

Great Bend, Kan.—Architect Z. O. Fligg reports: Our city has had a fair growth this season and prospects for the future are favorable. For C. Fair, two-story brick and stone store building, 100 by 85 feet; cost \$20,000; under way; day work. For G. W. Nimmocks, two-story brick and stone store building, 25 by 90 feet; cost \$4,000; plans in preparation.

Greenville, O.—Architect Jno. A. Hascoster, of Richmond, Ind., reports: For John Clark, two-story brick and stone building, slate roof; cost \$4,000; projected.

Greenville, Pa.—Architects Kannengieser & Kling, of Youngstown, O., report: For Dr. B. Mossman, three-story brick and stone residence, 20 by 70 feet; cost \$5,000; projected; plans under way.

Hastings, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse reports: Prospects good; material gradually going higher; brick scarce; good opening for a first-class brickmaker with capital. For Shedd & Jones, three-story brick store building, 66 by 90 feet; cost \$15,000; under way. T. F. Farrell, builder. For Lincoln Building Association; three-story brick store and office building, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$26,000; under way. McEl. Henery & Johnson, builders. For Enterprise Building Association, three-story brick store building, 115 by 100 feet; cost \$32,000; under way. McEl. Henery & Johnson, builders. For School Board, two-story and basement schoolhouse, 96 by 104 feet; cost \$26,000. Scales & Clark, builders. For Jacob Baily, two-story residence, 26 by 54 feet; cost \$7,500; under way. J. R. Sims, builder. For Dr. L. Loda, two-story residence, 34 by 52 feet; cost \$5,000. H. C. Cook, builder. Just completed, the new Masonic Hall; cost \$23,000; said to be the finest west of Chicago.

Helena, Ark.—Architect B. J. Bartlett, of Little Rock, reports: For Helena Opera House Co., E. C. Homer, secretary; opera house, 60 by 100 feet; cost \$20,000; seating capacity, \$1,000.

Holdrege, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For E. D. Einsel and others, two-story brick store building, 75 by 80 feet; cost \$15,000; contract not let.

Hunter, Dak.—Architect A. F. Ganger, of St. Paul, Minn., reports: For A. F. Norrish, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 36 feet; closets and bath, stained glass, etc.; cost \$3,000.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Architect E. P. Brink, of Kansas City, Mo., reports: For John Puterbaugh, two-story frame dwelling, 42 by 87 feet, also stable; cost \$25,000; under way. For Rock Island Hotel Co., four-story cutstone hotel building, 240 by 100 feet; slate roof, steam heat, etc.; cost \$100,000; under way. Hermann Stroh, builder.

Independence, Mo.—Architects Nier, Hogg & Byram, of Kansas City, report: For R. M. Wright, frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. For Rufus Wilson, frame dwelling; cost \$6,500; taking figures. Brick and terra-cotta Presbyterian church, 75 by 90 feet; cost \$35,000; J. W. Adams, builder.

Architect E. P. Brink, of Kansas City, reports: For J. R. Gudge, two-story frame residence, 42 by 65 feet, all modern improvements; also stable; cost \$12,000; plans finished.

Ionia, Mich.—Architect Claire Allen, reports: For Belding Bros., three-story and attic, store, hotel and opera house building, 101 by 100 feet; cutstone front and side, galvanized iron cornice, slate roof, plate glass, steam heat, mantels, electric lights, bells, etc.; plumbing; cost \$27,000; work commenced August 1; O. Waterbury, contractor. For the Tower estate, A. E. & O. S. Tower, administrators, plans prepared for two-story brick and stone business block; cost \$7,000; contract not let.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect E. P. Brink, reports: Present condition and outlook for building "most excellent." For Theodore Stegner, two-story brick and terra-cotta residence, 40 by 58 feet; also stable; cost \$15,000; under way. For E. A. Phillips, block of twelve four-story dwellings, 28 by 40 feet; cutstone front, slate roof, steam heat, etc.; cost \$100,000; under way. For F. B. Ray & Co., block of eight four-story dwellings, 38 by 200 feet; brick and terra-cotta, furnace heat, slate roof, mantels, electric work, etc.; cost \$60,000; under way. For E. B. Shearer, two-story stone residence, 44 by 65 feet; slate roof, furnace, mantels, etc.; also stable; cost \$18,000. For C. C. Quinlan and J. M. Brainnock, block of fifteen four-story dwellings, 370 by 40 feet; cutstone front, slate roof, steam heat, mantels, electric work, etc.; cost \$120,000; plans finished. For L. E. Prindle, block of six four-story brick and terra-cotta dwellings, 40 by 160 feet; furnace, mantels, electric work, etc.; cost \$45,000; not let. For Tullis & Ray, block of fourteen four-story dwellings, 280 by 40 feet; cutstone fronts, steam heat, mantels, electric work, etc.; cost \$130,000; under way; T. J. Carpenter, builder. For R. E. Higgs, block of ten stone front dwellings, 200 by 39 feet; slate roof, and all modern improvements; cost \$60,000; also, block of three stone front dwellings, 60 by 38 feet; stone and brick, slate roof, steam heat, mantels, electric work; cost \$22,000; under way; J. S. Mitchler, builder. For E. B. Shearer, two-story brick residence, 33 by 66 feet; slate roof; cost \$9,000; under way. For J. R. Owens, two-story frame dwelling, 35 by 52 feet, and stables; cost \$7,000; under way. For Evans & Sturtevant, block of eight stone front dwellings, 140 by 50 feet; slate roof, steam heat, electric work, etc.; cost \$65,000; under way; A. Bixler, builder. For H. N. Garland, block of eighteen stone houses, 423 by 40 feet; steam heat, slate mantels, natural gas, and all improvements; cost \$200,000; under way. J. Powell, builder. For F. C. Marsh, block of three stone and brick dwellings, 72 by 68 feet; slate roof, furnaces, all improvements; cost \$30,000; under way; J. Stremple, builder.

Architects Nier, Hogg & Byram report: For J. W. Swain, five three-story tenements, 58 by 104 feet, brick and stone; cost \$23,000; R. W. Vaughn, contractor. For C. W. Bryan, three-story brick store building; cost \$6,500; taking figures.

Architect F. J. W. Hart prepared plans for the National Agricultural Exposition building, 450 by 255 feet, brick, stone, iron, terra-cotta and glass; work commenced in May; building to be completed in September; address James Goodin.

Larned, Kan.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, O., report: Schoolhouse; to cost \$6,000; under contract.

Liberty, Mo.—Architect E. P. Brink, of Kansas City, reports: For D. Hughes & Co., three-story brick and terra-cotta bank building, 38 by 67 feet, slate roof, steam heat, etc.; cost \$20,000; under way; day work.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect B. J. Bartlett reports: For H. L. Fletcher, frame dwelling; cost \$3,165; Casey & McDowell, contractors.

Louisville, Ky.—Architect H. Wolters reports the following work in hand: Hotel at Sheffield, Ala.; cost \$175,000. Court house to cost \$250,000, and a church to cost \$45,000 at Birmingham, Ala. Union passenger station at Memphis, Tenn.; cost \$400,000. Court house at Evansville, Ind.; cost \$400,000. For Kentucky Wagon Co., factory and sheds at Louisville, Ky.; cost \$120,000. Also, about \$500,000 worth of work that will be reported later.

Mansfield, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For Richland county, remodeling court house; cost \$12,000.

Marlboro, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For board of education, brick veneered school building, 71 by 79 feet; cost \$6,000; projected.

McCook, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For German Lutheran Society, brick and stone church, 38 by 70 feet; cost \$5,500; contracted.

Mendota, Ill.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans, of Ottawa, reports: An organ factory building; to cost \$4,000.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Architects Reid Bros., of Evansville, report: For school board, two-story brick school building, 40 by 70 feet, tin roof; cost \$7,000; plans under way.

New Lisbon, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For Gailey & Firestone, stone front store building, 48 by 88 feet; cost \$13,000; under way.

New Philadelphia, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For Tuscarawas county, brick and stone insane asylum, 36 by 75 feet; cost \$12,000; under way. Fred. Webber, builder.

Niles, O.—Architects Kannengeiser & Kling, of Youngstown, report: For Rev O'Brien, brick and stone church, 48 by 105 feet; cost \$14,000; projected.

Oberlin, O.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: two ward school buildings; cost \$20,000; under contract.

Ormond, Fla.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans, of Ottawa, Ill., reports: For Amasa Watson, seaside residence; cost \$3,000.

Ottawa, Ill.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans reports: For the Western Cottage Organ Co., four-story factory building, 120 by 256 feet; cost \$30,000. For C. Bains, store building, 60 by 90 feet; cost \$4,200. For H. Hess, residence; cost \$4,000. For M. Stiefel, residence; cost \$4,000. For H. J. Gillen, residence; cost \$6,000. For D. Lindstrom, residence; cost \$3,000. For B. F. Shortwell, residence; cost \$5,000. For The Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, twelve cottages; cost \$1,000 each. For Norman Kilburn, cottage; cost \$1,000. For A. Johnson, cottage; cost \$1,000. For D. Swann, of Mendota, farm house; cost \$4,000; barn, cost \$6,000.

Oxford, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For School District, brick and stone schoolhouse, 48 by 64 feet; cost \$6,000; projected. Brick and stone church, 84 by 108 feet; cost \$40,000; projected.

Owensboro, Ky.—Architects Reid Bros., of Evansville, Ind., report: For J. H. Hickman, two-story frame residence, slate roof; cost \$10,000; contracts not let.

Princeton, Ind.—Architects Reid Bros., of Evansville, report: For School Board, two-story and basement brick school building, 80 by 80 feet, slate roof; cost \$16,000; plans under way.

Ravenna, O.—Architect Guy Tilden, of Canton, reports: For Portage County, brick and stone insane asylum, 36 by 67 feet; cost \$10,000; projected.

Richmond, Ind.—Architect Jno. A. Hasecoster, reports: Building business improving for the latter part of the season. For Kelly & Hutchinson, four-story building, 57 by 96 feet; Ohio brown and serpentine greenstone, tin and slate roof; cost \$35,000; under way; separate contracts.

Architect Wm. S. Kaufman, reports: Contract awarded T. H. Harrison, of Richmond, for Earlham College building, to inclose building ready for plastering for \$24,600, not including foundations. Contract awarded to Smith & Hall, of Richmond, for Williamsburgh schoolhouse, for \$4,351. Earlham Science Hall contract awarded to Kidder & Gates, for \$4,740.

Richmond, Va.—Architect B. J. Black reports: Not much work spoken of at present but mechanics are all busy. For A. J. Ford Casino Theater, brick and stone, tin roof, parquet and two circular galleries, seating capacity 1,400, 53 by 127 feet; cost \$34,000; nearly finished; F. A. Welty, builder. For West Point Land, Navigation and Improvement Co., brick casement and three-story frame hotel at West Point, Va., 120 rooms, main building 40 by 126 feet, wing 38 by 100 feet; cost \$28,000; commenced; Joseph Heppert, builder. For Colored Society Liberty Hall, brick, stone and terra-cotta, three-stories and basement 25 by 90 feet; cost \$10,000; under way; Joseph Heppert, builder. At Petersburg, Va., new wards and dining rooms for Central Insane Asylum; cost about \$20,000; will be let August 3, 1887.

Salina, Kan.—Architects Eckel & Mann report: For a syndicate, four-story brick and stone hotel, 100 by 103 feet; cost \$50,000; R. K. Allen, contractor.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect Fred. W. Folk, reports: Plenty of small work going on at present. For Fred. Munding, two-story addition, 22 by 60 feet; cost \$1,785; under way; David Stevens, builder. For E. S. Cronk, brick dwelling, 21 by 55 feet; cost \$4,200; under way. For Geo. Bainhoff, brick dwelling, 28 by 56 feet; slate roof, stained glass, tiling, etc.; cost \$4,000; under way. For J. D. Healy, store and flat, 36 by 57 feet; brick, stone and copper, slate roof; cost \$4,500; under way. For John J. Keene, pressed brick and stone dwelling, 22 by 56 feet; cost \$4,400; projected. For Andrew Parle, stone front store and flats, 18 by 52 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Permits have been issued for the following, all of which are under way: Wm. Rolles, two-story brick store and dwelling, 40 by 56 feet; cost \$7,200; J. C. Hacker, builder. Mrs. E. Asshoff, two-story brick store and dwelling, 50 by 52 feet; cost \$6,500; Gessse & Remmers, builders. J. W. Donaldson, two-story brick dwelling, 48 by 52 feet; cost \$12,500; Gessse & Remmers, builders. Mound City R. R. Co., one-story brick car shops, 148 by 145 feet; cost \$12,000; O'Malley Bros., builders. H. Miller, two-story brick store and dwelling, 23 by 72 feet; cost \$5,000; G. W. Farnum, builder. G. Jausen, two two-story brick flats, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; P. J. Smith, builder. C. O'Callahan, three two-story brick dwellings, 18 by 45 feet each; cost \$9,000; M. Connolly, builder. J. Brinkmann, two two-story brick tenements, 42 by 55 feet; cost \$6,000; Hyde Park Brewing Co., one-story stock house, 63 by 143; cost \$20,000; sub-let. Christian Publishing Co., two-story brick addition, 30 by 38 feet; cost \$6,000; W. A. Fick, builder. M. B. Scanlon, two two-story brick tenements, 26 by 45 feet; cost \$8,000; M. B. Scanlon, builder. J. Dockey, four two-story brick tenements, 56 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; under way; Mackey & Son, builders. Nixdorf Manufacturing Co., two-story brick factory, 125 by 145 feet; cost \$7,000; Wm. Kucksick, builder. P. Griffin, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 70 feet; cost \$5,300; D. Cregan, builder. F.

Krampe, two two-story brick tenements, 37 by 68 feet; cost \$6,000; A. W. Rocklage, builder. H. W. Lanedale, two-story brick storage house, 50 by 107 feet; cost \$6,200; G. Huston, builder. Citizens' R. R. Co., two-story brick car house, 115 by 394 feet; cost \$18,000; Wm. Cochran, builder. Mrs. S. Rose, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 58 feet; cost \$7,000; A. Uhri & Son, builders. J. Fay, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 55 feet; cost \$5,000; sub-let.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect A. F. Gauger reports: For Sherwood Hough, five three-story houses, 120 by 72 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, slate and felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, skylights, stained glass, closets and baths, steam heat, hardwood finish and tiling, wood mantels, dumb waiters, electric lights, etc.; cost \$40,000; T. Reardon, carpenter; Johnston Bros., masons. For D. A. Schulte, eight-story and basement store and office building, 50 by 120 feet, first story red granite, pressed brick above, trimmed with terra-cotta, iron work, elevators, felt roof, steam heat, fire-proofed, stained glass, closets, etc., skylights, hardwood finish and tiling, marble mantels, steam power, electric lights, etc.; cost \$90,000; T. Reardon, carpenter; Johnston Bros., masons. For A. S. Elfelt, two-story frame residence, 26 by 72 feet; cost \$8,000. For Andrew Muir, three three-story residences, 65 by 68 feet, pressed brick, Kasota stone; cost \$16,000.

Architect C. A. Wallingford reports: For St. Paul Park Co., twenty-five cottages; cost \$1,000 each; twenty cottages, cost \$2,000 each; and five cottages, cost \$3,000 each. Also a frame hotel, to cost \$10,000. For John Dow, frame residence; cost \$7,000. For Lucian Warren, brick residence; cost \$9,000.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—Architect Jno. A. Hasecoster, of Richmond, Ind., has prepared plans for Mr. Chas. Reed for a frame cottage; to cost \$3,000.

Seneca, Ill.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans, of Ottawa, reports: For a syndicate, one hundred cottages; cost \$300 each. For N. J. Robinson, bank building; cost \$2,300.

Sharon, Pa.—Architects Kannengeiser & Kling, of Youngstown, Ohio, report: For Muldoon & Fisher, two-story brick store, 40 by 80 feet; cost \$8,000; under way; day work.

Sidney, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For School District, two-story stone schoolhouse, 56 by 72 feet; cost \$15,500; — Pease, contractor.

Sidney, O.—Architect John A. Hasecoster, of Richmond, Ind., reports: For Lutheran Society (James Burkhard chairman building committee), brick and stone church, 45 by 76 feet; cost \$8,000; projected.

Springfield, Ill.—Architects Bullard & Bullard report: Outlook very fair. For J. E. Hurnick, two-story frame dwelling 34 by 44 feet, cellar, furnace, etc.; cost \$2,500; drawings completed. For R. H. Patton, one-story frame dwelling, 42 by 42 feet; cost \$2,000; under way; Wm. Mayhew, builder. For J. H. Creighton, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 66 feet, hot air heat; cost \$4,500; drawings under way. For Harry Barker, one story frame dwelling, 28 by 36 feet, furnace heat; cost \$1,500; under way; Johnson, builder.

Architect Geo. H. Helmle reports: For Dr. J. H. Utley, two-story frame cottage, 35 by 50 feet, furnace heat, wood mantels; cost \$6,000; projected; plans completed. For J. J. Drury, two-story frame cottage, 38 by 48 feet; cost \$2,500; plans completed. For Mrs. D. P. Lyon, two-story cottage, 30 by 48 feet; cost \$2,200; Daniel Raymond, builder. For Hartman & Pfeiffer, two two-story cottages, 30 by 46 feet; cost \$4,000; under way; C. Feaster, builder. For Ed. S. Johnson, remodeling office, etc.; cost \$3,200; under way; John F. Rhodes, builder. For Geo. Passfield, remodeling store; cost \$2,000; D. P. Hopping, contractor. For Milton Hay, three-story brick and stone store building, 36 by 70 feet; cost \$7,000; projected. For Matt. Neff, two-story store and dwelling, 24 by 60 feet; cost \$4,000; projected. For Dennis Grant, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,500. For Wm. Hoehn, one-story frame cottage; cost \$2,000; projected. For M. E. Society, frame church; cost \$2,000.

Summit, O.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: Infirmary buildings, to cost \$12,000; under way.

Sutton, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For John C. Merrill, and others, two-story brick store building, 96 by 100 feet; cost \$17,500; not let.

Tobias, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, reports: For state bank, two-story brick bank building, 25 by 70 feet; cost \$4,860; contracted.

Utica, Ill.—Architect Wm. A. Youmans, of Ottawa, reports: A hotel building, to cost \$20,000.

Wadsworth, O.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: Normal school building, to cost \$25,000; contracts not let.

Wichita, Kan.—An architect not giving his name reports: For Mr. Zeininger, three-story brick and stone building, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000; projected. For Mr. Steadman, three-story brick and stone building, 50 by 130 feet, cost \$17,700; projected. For Manchester Town Company, frame depot, 30 by 32 feet; cost \$2,000; projected.

Winfield, Kan.—Architect S. A. Cook reports: One-story stone Catholic church building, 50 by 80 feet, slate roof; cost \$25,000; under way; James Connor, superintendent. For Van Vleet & Sage, two-story stone store building, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$9,000; under way. For Soward & Asp, three-story and basement store and office building, 92 by 75 feet; cost \$30,000; plans ready. For A. J. Thompson, three-story and basement store and office building, 50 by 140 feet; cost \$8,000; plans ready. For Curus & Mauser, five-story stone hotel building, 75 by 120 feet; cost \$50,000; plans ready. For J. P. Bader, two-story frame residence, 38 by 67 feet; cost \$6,000; under way; D. E. F. Jones, builder. For Henry Brown, two-story stone residence, 36 by 58 feet; cost \$6,300; plans ready. For Thos. McDougall, three-story stone store building, 25 by 120 feet; cost \$9,000; projected.

Wyandotte, Kan.—Architect E. P. Brink, of Kansas City, Mo., reports: For Wm. Freeman, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 72 feet, stable; cost \$12,000; not let.

Yuma, Col.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, Neb., reports: For school district, frame schoolhouse, 46 by 62 feet; cost \$5,000; contracted.

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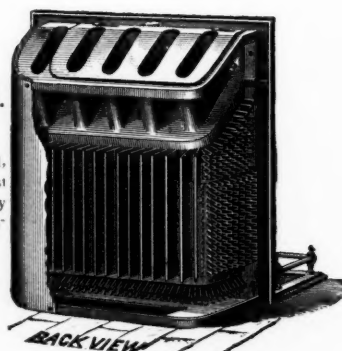
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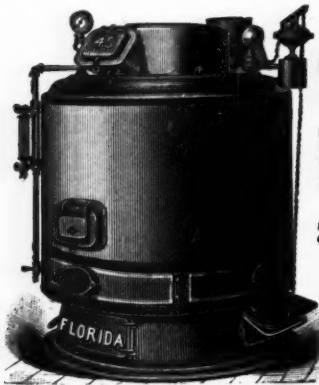
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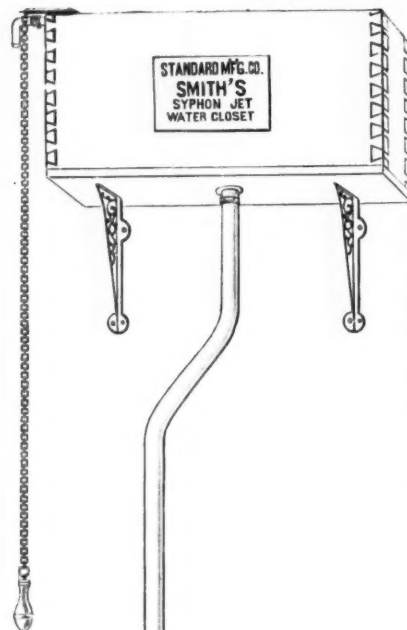
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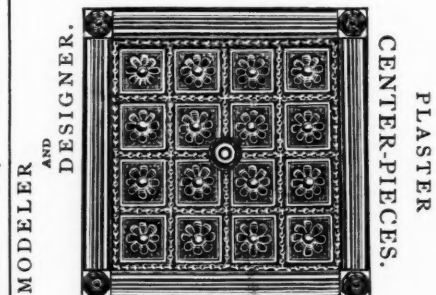
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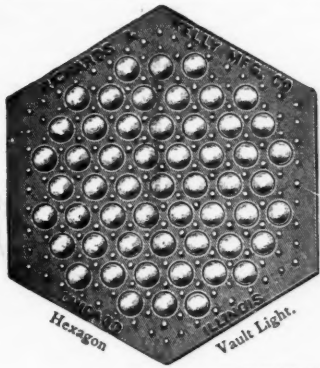
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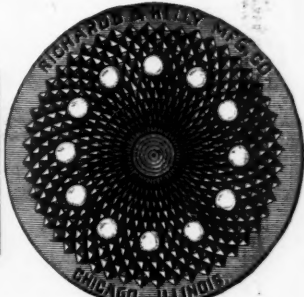
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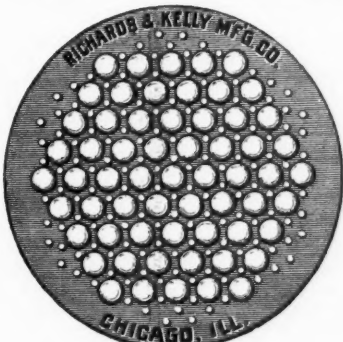
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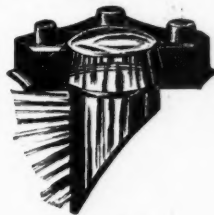
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 11, 1887.

This Commission will receive at their office in the city of Indianapolis, on or before the 12th day of December, 1887, designs and plans and specifications for a State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, or Memorial Hall, or Monument and Memorial Hall combined, to be erected on the grounds known as Circle Park, in the city of Indianapolis (a city of 100,000 inhabitants and the capital of the state of Indiana), according to an Act of the General Assembly of Indiana, approved March 3, 1887, appropriating the sum of \$200,000, and directing the expenditure of the same and additional donations for the erection of said structure.

Such plans or designs as are offered will be submitted to thorough examination of a board of three competent experts, to be elected by this Board, consisting of one architect, one builder and one civil engineer, whose names will be announced to competitors upon their selection, and prior to their examination of the plans.

All plans and specifications and designs, in order to receive attention from this Board, must be accompanied by a full description of the work and of the materials to be used, with itemized estimates complete in every detail of the cost of every portion of the work, and of the total cost of the same, which must not exceed \$200,000.

One thousand dollars will be paid as a premium for the best plan or design, provided the same is accepted by this Commission, and \$500 for the second best, subject to the terms and conditions of the law; but no premium will be paid if no plan or design is adopted.

All express, or other transportation charges, etc., on packages containing plans or designs, must be fully prepaid. All rejected plans will be returned at owner's risk and cost, the Board being responsible only for due care in delivery of same for shipment.

All plans and designs submitted are to be understood to be subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the law, and the right of the Board of Commissioners to reject the same is hereby reserved.

For further information, copy of the law, diagram and description of the location, rules governing the competition, and instructions to competitors, etc., apply to the secretary.

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Secretary.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p.m., on the 20th day of August, 1887, for all labor and materials to build and complete a Hospital and from three to twelve cottages for the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home located at Quincy, Illinois.

Each proposal must be made on a printed form furnished by the Secretary, and must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000.00, made payable to the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

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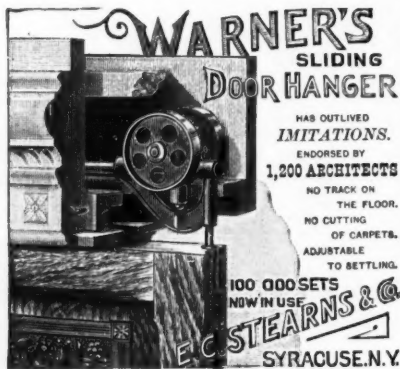
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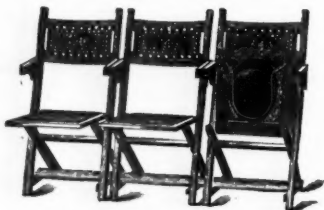
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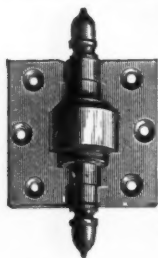
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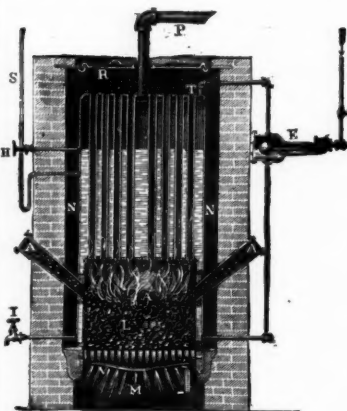
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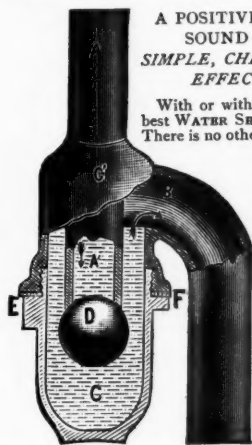
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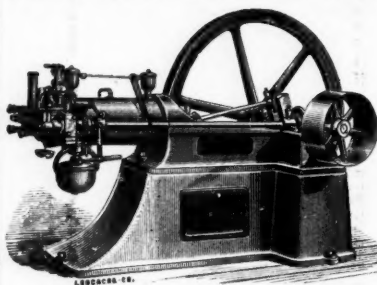
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 " molded 25 00 @ 100 00
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 " mottled 51 00
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 Indiana pressed, Purington & Kimbell 16 00 @ 22 00
 Tiffany 18 00 @ 27 00

(Quotations furnished by Lockwood & Kimbell.)

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 Trenton pressed 45 00
 " molded 65 00 @ 200 00
 Philadelphia pressed 50 00
 " molded 65 00 @ 200 00
 Baltimore 55 00
 Milwaukee 25 00
 Zanesville 30 00
 " enameled 85 00 @ 100 00
 Toledo, red common 12 00
 " stock 17 00
 Fire Brick 25 00 @ 30 00

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Chicago Lime \$ 0 60 @ 90
 Wisconsin " 75 @ 1 00
 Milwaukee, Utica, Louisville, Akron 1 00 @ 1 25
 Portland 3 00 @ 3 25
 Keene's coarse 7 50 @ 9 00
 Keene's fine 11 00 @ 12 50
 Michigan Stucco 1 75 @ 1 90
 New York Stucco 1 75
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 Lemont 40 @ 50
 Salem Oolitic 50
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 Dimension on dock 20 @ 25
 Rubble, per cord 8 50
 Sidewalk 40 @ 1 00
 Placed 40 @ 1 00
 Sandstone—Promiscuous blocks:
 Hummelstown or Philadelphia Brown Stone 1 50
 Brown Connecticut 1 50
 Amherst 60 @ 75
 Berea 55 @ 65
 Potomac Red Sandstone 1 25
 Carbondell 1 10

Sandstone—continued.

Malone Blue Euclid 55 @ 65
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 Marble:
 Italian, veined 4 00
 Tennessee, red 2 50 @ 5 00
 Tennessee, Knoxville 3 00
 Vermont, white 3 50 @ 8 00
 Ophite 4 50 @ 5 00
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Slate:

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 Purple 6 50
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Posts, cedar 10 @ 00

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1 1/4 and up 80 00 @ 100 00

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Ash Steps 40 00 @ 45 00

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1 1/4 & up 35 00 @ 40 00

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1 1/4 & up 35 00 @ 40 00

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1 1/4 & up 35 00 @ 40 00

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2 1/2, 3 & 4 in. 32 00 @ 38 00

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Butternut, 1st & 2d, 1 in. 40 00 @ 45 00

1 1/4 & up 45 00 @ 50 00

Sycamore, 1st & 2d 20 00 @ 25 00

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1 1/4 & up 35 00 @ 40 00

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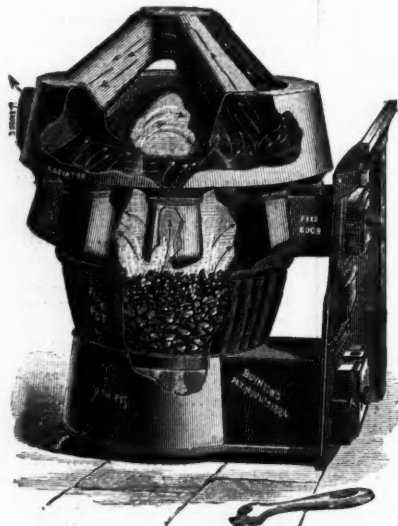
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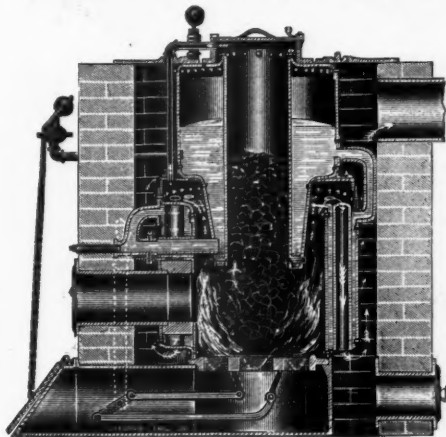
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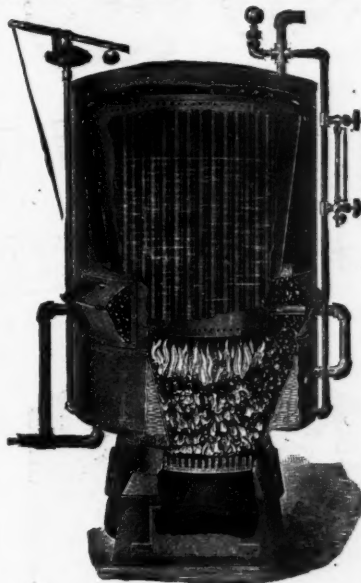
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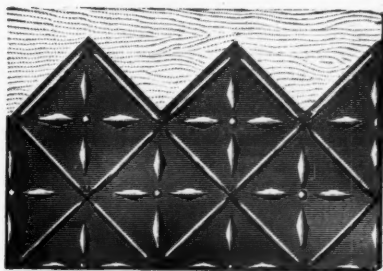
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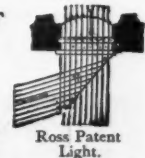
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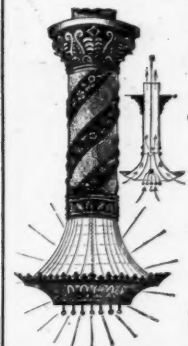
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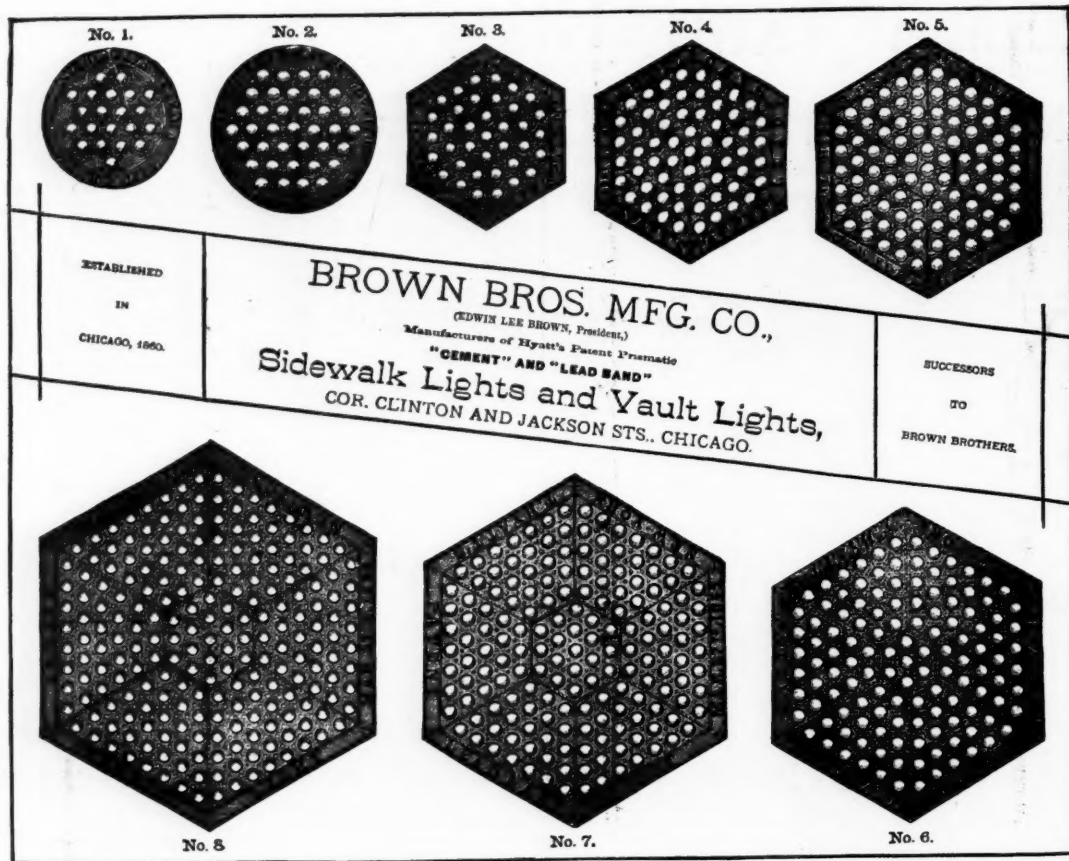
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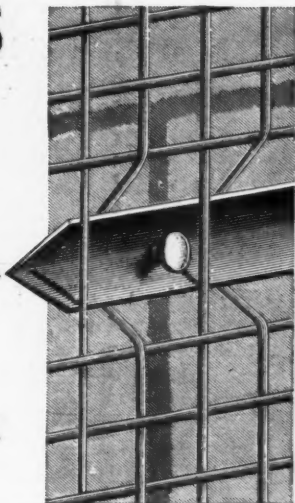
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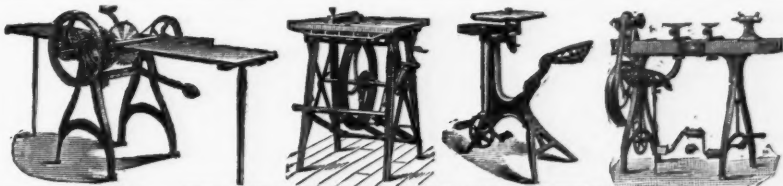
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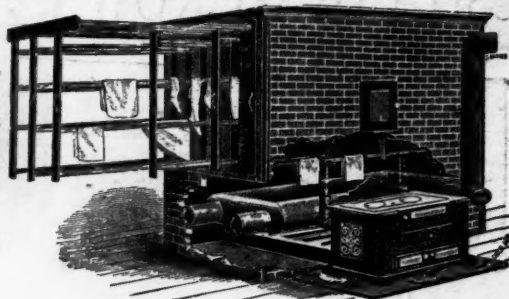
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