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PUT not thy trust in princes, nor in republics, may well be said by Mr. Smithmeyer and repeated by every architect in the United States. Waste not your time and energies upon the solution of any problem propounded to your profession by the government of your nation, for no matter how faithful and diligent, no matter how untiring and unremitting your quest for the best solution may be, all will be vanity and vexation of spirit. Sixteen years ago the project of providing for the ever-increasing congressional library a suitable building had matured sufficiently to evoke an official call for an architectural competition, in response to which twenty-eight designs (two of them of foreign authorship) were received. The award in this competition was made by Senators T. O. Howe and J. S. Morrill, and Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress. This general competition was followed three years later by a select competition, participated in by Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the United States Capitol extension; Mr. A. R. Estey, architect of the United States Postoffice at Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer. The award in this case was made by Senators D. W. Voorhees, M. W. Ransom and Geo. F. Edmunds, and Representatives Geo. W. Geddes, James Richmond, and Wm. Claflin. No definite action followed either of these authorized competitions, but the project was kept before the public, and quite a number of volunteer designs were submitted, until in 1886 forty-one sets of plans had accumulated, and were considered by the Joint Library Committee of the forty-eighth congress, consisting of Senators D. W. Voorhees, Thos. F. Bayard, Justin F. Morrill and John F. Miller, and Representatives O. R. Singleton, G. M. Woodward and Newton W. Nutting. This committee selected the plans of Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz, which selection was approved by that congress, and the beginning of the work authorized, together with the employment of Mr. Smithmeyer as architect of the building.

WE know nothing of the merits or demerits of the designs of Mr. Smithmeyer. We have never seen them, nor any others of those prepared for this work, save only the sketches published by our Mr. Poole in illustration of his ideal library building. It is to be regretted that two authorities as competent as Mr. Poole and Mr. Spofford should have arrived at conclusions so widely divergent; for, personally knowing and highly esteeming the profound knowledge and the disinterested zeal of Mr. Poole, we cannot escape the conviction that his views, so lucidly and fearlessly stated in his brochure upon the subject, should have received honorable consideration in the determination of the design for the Congressional Library Building. But Mr. Spofford was and is the librarian of congress. He also is a man whose opinions upon matters relating to his specialty cannot be ignored, and being on the ground, having the ear of senators, representatives and other officials at all times, and being personally interested in and responsible for the successful management of the library, it is not surprising that his ideas should have prevailed over those of Mr. Poole, although, perhaps, if the decision had rested with us it would have been otherwise. To Mr. Smithmeyer the action of the forty-eighth congress was an act of poetic justice. For thirteen years he had made the study of the requirements of a great library building the aim of his life. He neglected his private practice—he became a collector of books, periodicals, pamphlets, plans—of everything that had appeared in print that could throw light upon the problem of library construction, to the mastering of which

he had devoted his life. Long journeys and sea voyages were undertaken, authorities of European and American libraries personally sought out and consulted, and afterward corresponded with; all for the purpose of accumulating, collating and digesting every attainable fact and opinion that might assist in developing the ideal public library building.

THERE is in this country a great railroad corporation, controlling and operating thousands of miles of road, the president of which (incidentally also the owner of a majority of its stock) was paid for his services as president the sum of \$1,200 per annum. For many years every employé expressing dissatisfaction with his salary was silenced by the query whether he deemed his services worth more than those of the honored president of the road. There prevails at Washington in the dealings of the government with architects and other professional men a similar practice. Their profits and emoluments are scaled in accordance with and in proportion to the salaries of the justices of the supreme court and of other high dignitaries, and accordingly Mr. Smithmeyer, when made architect of the Congressional Library Building, was not paid the commission of five per cent upon its cost, which any private client would have paid him, but he was engaged upon a salary (less than \$6,000 per annum, we believe) scarcely more than that paid by some of the architects of New York, Boston, and Chicago, to their chief assistants. Now, the complexities of construction and elaboration of design of a modern, first-class fireproof building are such that the working out of the necessary calculations and drawings requires the services of a little army of calculators, draftsmen, and specialists of all kinds. We know, for instance, that there are in Chicago alone five firms of architects engaged in the erection of first-class buildings whose office expense run from \$100 per day upward, to, in one case, fully \$75,000 per annum.

WE know of one building, not as large as the Congressional Library Building, and not yet under roof, the outlay upon which to date for services of draftsmen, specialists, calculators, superintendents, drawing materials, stationery, etc., has been to its architects upward of \$30,000, and that with the exercise of the greatest economy, and without counting the value of the personal services of the architects themselves, one of whom has expended over four hundred days and many nights in actual work upon the drawings, while the other has expended as much, if not more, time upon special investigations and calculations relating to the many problems presented by this work. It was, therefore, a matter of absolute necessity that Mr. Smithmeyer should surround himself with a staff of competent assistants, some employed at high salaries, two or three almost equal to his own, but no greater than those paid by the great architectural firms of New York, Boston, or Chicago, for similar services. It was natural that he should select for the most responsible positions those who had aided him in his preliminary work, and who were familiar with all the details of his preliminary studies. Having formed an effective office organization, the work of preparing the drawings was carried on apparently with most commendable thoroughness, which also was extended to the supervision of the work of putting in the foundations.

AND here is the beginning of Mr. Smithmeyer's tribulations. He had the temerity to object to the quality of materials and work furnished by certain contractors. Forthwith the influential friends of these contractors discover, first, that Mr. Smithmeyer, in employing, on behalf of the govern-

ment, a competent staff of assistants for his work, is making the government pay for services which ought to have been rendered by him personally. Second, that in objecting to the use of inferior materials for the foundations of the building, and in insisting upon the use of the *best* only, he is making wrongful and invidious discriminations. Third, that his plans are good for nothing anyway—that the ideas of Mr. Poole, or of Mr. This, Mr. That or Mr. The Other ought to have governed him instead of those which he did follow, and fourth, that the general treatment of the building as contemplated by him is inartistic. Charge number one we have answered already, charge number two has been discussed in the professional journals as a charge against the contractors before it was brought up as a "you're another" charge against Mr. Smithmeyer. Charges three and four lie rather against the congress of the United States, which, after thirteen years of examination and study of the subject, determined upon these designs.

IT may be true that certain resolutions adopted by the house of representatives of the present congress are to some extent justifiable, and that Mr. Smithmeyer's designs for the Congressional Library Building are not the best that could have been produced. It may be that the competition of five distinguished architects proposed by these resolutions will produce a better design than the one of Mr. Smithmeyer. These things may be or may not be true; but it is true that if these resolutions of the house of representatives are concurred in by the senate, approved by the president, and made the act of the government of the United States, then that government will be guilty of an act of perfidy as despicable as would be the repudiation of the national debt or the reënslavement of the negroes. There are those to whom the end justifies the means, who are willing that, to secure ever so slight a gain or advantage, the nation might commit an act of bad faith. Would it not be well for those gentlemen to follow their course to its ultimate conclusion?

FOR thirteen years the congress of the United States was apparently engaged in an earnest and sincere effort to secure the best design obtainable for its library building, and during that time its committees had the assistance of the best specialists in the land in their investigations, and there were before them plans prepared by the best and most competent architects in this and other countries. One inofficial and two official competitions were instituted. In each Mr. Smithmeyer's plans were deemed by the congressional committees to be the best. For sixteen years these preferences, officially expressed by the congress of the United States, induced Mr. Smithmeyer to devote his time to the service of his country, confident in the good faith of its people and of its official representatives.

BUT the house of representatives of the present congress determines that the conclusions of its predecessors for the past sixteen years were injudicious and inartistic, and at once the work of these years is to be annulled. Can intelligent congressmen expect that five *really* distinguished architects will, in the light of Mr. Smithmeyer's experience, participate in this new competition, only to take the chances that the winner may after another thirteen years of struggle secure an appointment to a position of little honor and less emolument, with the risk of receiving, at the hands of a future congress, the treatment now being prepared for Mr. Smithmeyer? Is it not more than probable that this proposed competition, and the subsequent competitions quite certain to result from a following-up of the precedent set by the

present congress, will enlist successively less and less competent men, and will entail for each successive tentative effort to erect a library building new and increased wastes of public funds and waste of valuable time, to say nothing of the deterioration of public faith in the efficiency and honesty of the government?

A BREACH of faith on the part of the government of a great people is too high a price to pay for even the certainty of a great material gain. The carrying out of the proposal of the house of representatives would be a blunder as well as a crime. Better by far that the new building for the congressional library be not quite up to the ideal of the present congress, which ideal is of course sure to be different from that of each succeeding congress, than that our nation break faith with even the most undeserving of its citizens, much less with one who has, at its order and request, devoted so much labor and effort to its service, with so little prospect of substantial reward.

THE Joint Committee upon Uniform Contracts met at the rooms of the American Institute of Architects, New York, June 6. The American Institute of Architects was represented by Architects O. P. Hatfield, of New York; J. H. Windrim, of Philadelphia, and Alfred Stone, of Providence, Rhode Island; the Western Association of Architects by Architects Samuel A. Treat and William W. Clay, of Chicago, and the National Association of Builders by John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia; John J. Tucker, of New York, and George C. Prussing, of Chicago. Mr. William H. Sayward, secretary of the National Association of Builders, was made secretary of the joint committee, and Mr. O. P. Hatfield was elected chairman. The call having been read by the secretary, the committee proceeded to discuss a form of contract. The meeting occupied two days, and a form was drafted, which, being submitted to legal revision, and proofs having been approved by the members of the committee, will be placed before the architects and contractors of the United States for general use.

LA *Semaine des Constructeurs* of June 16, 1888, gives a partial outline of the proceedings of the annual "Congress" of French architects, held in Paris on the 11th ultimo, in the hemicycle of the École des Beaux Arts. M. Bailly, president of the Société Centrale, presided. M. Louis Bernier, *architecte du gouvernement*, presented a report on architecture at the salon, in which, after remarking the public indifference to the architectural displays at the salon, he reviewed critically but cursorily, the various drawings recently exhibited there, and closed with a vigorous protest against the Draconian rule (*réglement Draconien*) which excludes from the salon exhibitions all work which has previously appeared in public competitions, whether at the "École," or at the Academy of Fine Arts, unless it shall have been premiated or actually carried into execution. He also demanded larger discretionary powers for the jury, and, on the other hand, called for greater severity on their part in making awards. He charges occasional excess of indulgence in the judges, whose award is popularly accepted as a guarantee of merit, while the designs premiated are sometimes hardly above mediocrity. A memorial address followed, on the life and works of M. Ruprich Robert, inspector-general of historic monuments, and professor in the school of decorative arts, born in Paris, February 18, 1820, deceased May 7, 1887. M. Robert was actively connected with the *Revue de l'Architecture* and with *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, for which journals he furnished decorative designs almost to the day of his death. Considerable space is devoted to remarks on an architectural legend or motto

often quoted by M. Robert: "Respect for the Past; Liberty in the Present; Faith in the Future," a tersely suggestive motto. M. Charles Lucas followed with a brief account of the provincial convention of French architects held at Toulouse, September 18-24, 1887, which included excursions to points of interest in Toulouse, and at Albi and Carcassonne, and essays upon a diploma for architects, a comparison between English and French gardening (strange topic for an architectural congress!), the responsibility of architects, theater fires, a canal between the two seas, and historic architects. *La Semaine* says the most important result of this convention was the formation of the Regional Association of Architects of Mid France, with headquarters at Toulouse. There were previously in existence similar "regional associations" of architects in northern France, Puy-le-Dome, Haute Loire, and other architectural societies or clubs in Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Haute Savue, Seine Inferieure, and nearly a dozen other places, beside the venerable Academy of Architecture at Lyons. Concerning a diploma for architects, it was proposed that it should relate exclusively to scientific and technic abilities, without the slightest hint at any infringement of their aesthetic talents, tastes or tendencies.

THE prize competition inaugurated by the managers of the Chicago Art Institute for the best American painting was decided, June 18. The adjudicating committee consisted of Professor Henry C. Ives, of the Art Institute of St. Louis; Mr. Thomas B. Clark, the well-known artist and critic of New York, and Mr. C. L. Hutchinson, president of the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Clark had upward of twenty pictures entered, but because of his position on the committee withdrew them from the competition. The decision of the committee was unanimous. It allotted the Ellsworth prize to the glorious, ideal landscape (80) entitled "The Bathers." It is the very latest work from the brush of the foremost American landscape painter, George Inness, and is regarded by members of his immediate family as the finest picture he has ever painted. It has never been seen by the public before its exhibition in this collection, having been brought direct from the artist's studio by its owner, Mr. James W. Ellsworth, the founder of the first or \$300 prize. The Art Institute prize of \$250 goes to the Dewing picture called "Half-Length Sitting Figure" (208). It is an admirable example of perfection in drawing and unusual purity of flesh tone. It is a portrait, the subject being Mrs. White, wife of Stanford White, of the widely known New York firm of architects, McKimm, Mead & White. Mr. Thomas W. Dewing is a native of Boston, but resides in New York, where he has been very successful in portraiture, all of his efforts in this direction receiving much praise for genuine refinement and brilliancy of execution. The tangible evidence of excellence in case of both pictures goes, of course, to the painters, the owners wearing the nominal honors only, which is sufficient, inasmuch as it is a high indorsement of their artistic taste.

THE Association of Ohio Architects will hold its third annual meeting, August 16. The meeting place designated at the last convention was Cleveland, but there is a strong desire on the part of the members to change this to Put-in-Bay. Among that lovely group of islands an ideal summer conference could be held, and rest and change from city sights and sounds would make the time spent doubly profitable. Let it be Put-in-Bay by all means, and invite professional friends from Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago. The change can be ordered by the Executive Committee, thirty days' notice being given.

Photography in Architecture.

PART IX.—BY FRED D. FOSS.

A MORE intimate acquaintance with hydrochinone impresses the user with its excellent qualities as a developer of the highest order. Numerous experiments lately made lead one to believe that a chemical has at last been discovered that will eventually do away with all other developing mediums excepting, perhaps, the pyro-soda in its present form, the only objections found by the professional to the use of hydrochinone being its cost and comparatively slow action. These objections are easily done away with when the constancy and reliability of it are taken into consideration, and the slow action can readily be overcome by using a solution containing less water, though anyone who has had experience, however limited, in the development of photographic negatives will most assuredly agree that slow development is eminently the proper way to handle the negative when the result desired is a fine deposit and beautiful gradations of tones, from the intense high lights to detail in the deepest shadows. The professional will claim that it takes too much time to handle a negative that will probably be used for a dozen cabinet pictures only, in the above manner, but let them try it and then compare the actual results of their work—both artistically and financially—and the deduction will be placed on the profit side of the ledger. The kindness of friends enables me to place before the readers of this article (should there be any), two formulas that are worthy of the highest respect, coming as they do from two gentlemen eminently qualified to write on matters pertaining to photography. The first, that of Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson, will be found to give a negative that leaves nothing to be desired in the beautiful gradations of tones and excellent printing qualities, providing the negative has been properly exposed (timed), but a slight deviation from correctness, either over or under exposed, can be remedied so easily that it becomes a pleasure to sometimes make a mistake for the satisfaction of correcting it. Dr. Johnson's formula is a one-solution developer, and is easy to prepare and manipulate. It is as follows:

Water.....	64 ounces.
Carbonate soda (crystals).....	4 "
Sulphite of soda (crystals).....	8 "
Hydrochinone	1 "

This developer, when dissolved, will give a very clear solution, with only a slight, very slight, trace of yellow color. To use, take enough of the solution to fully cover the plate—say 4 ounces for a 6½ by 8½ negative—and with one sweep fully cover the plate in the developing dish; rock the dish so that no streaks, may appear and continue development until full detail shows in the shadows, when the plate is removed from the dish and thoroughly washed under running water to remove every trace of the developer, and then placed in the fixing-bath (hypo-sulphate of soda, 8 ounces; water, 40 ounces) until it is thoroughly fixed. It is a good plan to allow the plate to remain in the fixing-bath a few minutes after the plate is apparently fixed, to dissolve out any imperceptible particles that might remain, then wash under running water for at least half an hour, and place the negative in the drying rack to dry spontaneously. The other formula is that of Mr. Gayton A. Douglass, and is prepared as follows:

NO. 1.	
Water.....	20 ounces.
Carbonate of soda (granular).....	2 "
NO. 2.	
Water.....	20 ounces.
Hydrochinone	½ "
Sulphite of soda (granular)	2 "

To use, take of:

Water.....	1 ounce.
No. 1	1 dram.
No. 2	2 drams.

(Any amount of developer can be used by observing the proportions.)

Never throw away the mixed and used developer, as it retains its energy and developing qualities for—well, I'll not venture to say how long, as I have some that has been in daily use since the latter part of January, and, barring a slight tendency to slowness, is as good as when freshly prepared. This, I think, kills one of the arguments against its use—its cost—as it certainly can be used repeatedly with primary effect. In using Dr. Johnson's formula, should under-timing make its appearance in the negative, it is easily remedied in the following way: First obtain the desired density in the high lights (bearing in mind that a negative developed with hydrochinone loses very little of its density in the fixing-bath), and then finishing up with water made slightly alkaline with a solution of carbonate of soda. Carbonate of soda, 1 ounce; water, 5 ounces. A good proportion to use is: Soda solution, 2 drams; water, 4 ounces. It will be found that this method will give fine detail in the shadows with a remarkable softness of high lights in an under-exposed negative that would otherwise be harsh and contrasty. Should overexposure show itself, the development can

readily be restrained by using a few drops of a solution of bromide of potassium (bromide of potassium, ½ ounce; water, 5 ounces), but care must be taken not to use too much of the bromide solution, as it exerts a very great restraining influence with hydrochinone, and the resulting negative is very apt to have a greenish color. Do not pour the mixed developer containing bromide into the bottle holding the normal (used) developer, but have a separate bottle for it; then when overexposure unexpectedly makes its appearance pour off the normal developer and flood the plate with the developer containing bromide. By this means, using soda solution to accelerate, and bromide to restrain, the operator has the negative under full command at all times. Should the action of Dr. Johnson's formula appear too slow for most operators, it can be made to act as energetically as the pyro-soda developer by simply reducing the amount of water one-half, using 32 instead of 64 ounces. Patience is a virtue that must be cultivated in the development of photographic negatives.

(To be continued.)

Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.

BY LAWRENCE MENDENHALL.



THROUGHOUT all ages, improvement seems to have been the paramount idea of all nations, regulated, of course, by the surroundings, as well as necessity.

Even the dark ages of superstitions failed to eliminate it from the mind of man, and the glorious motto of "onward and upward" has proved to be truly a guiding star to success, but not perfection. Education has been another powerful factor, for with education comes observation, with observation comes application, and patient application is sure to bear fruit. In one branch, especially, of the many arts and occupations followed by man, by the means of which he reasonably expects to reach the goal of success, architecture stands prominently before us all. With architecture, I also include the several materials and appliances that enter into house construction. I should certainly be inflicting a torment equal to Job's boils, besides displaying inexcusable ignorance, were I to enumerate the one-thousandth part of the number of inventions of our own country, for it is simply a repetition, as it were, of the survival of the fittest. It would also be irrelevant to present a tautological essay, so with the above short preface, let us proceed with the subject matter.

The Centennial Exposition of the Central States and Ohio Valley now in full operation at Cincinnati, is the largest and most complete, with the exception of the Centennial at Philadelphia, ever held in this country. It commemorates the settlement and opening up to the enterprises of commerce, of what is now the richest territory of the country, with its hundreds of thrifty towns and cities, and acres of rich farming land. Little did the pioneer realize what his fortitude would result in, when he climbed the mountains from the east, braving the elements, and founded on April 7, 1788, at Marietta, the first settlement, or Losantiville (Cincinnati), December 28, 1788. The "architecture" of the first houses was necessarily crude, logs and boat gunwales aided by a little mud, being the materials utilized in the construction of the house. The Queen Anne anomalies of the present day were unknown to the pioneer, therefore, to him, securing peace of mind. An early writer on Cincinnati architecture thus describes the same as it was in 1814: "The dwellings are generally two stories high with neat, sloping, shingled roofs, with Tuscan or Corinthian cornices. Several have lately been built with an additional story, and exhibit, for a new town, some degree of magnificence. A handsome frontispiece or balustrade occasionally affords an evidence of opening taste, but the higher architectural ornaments—elegant summer houses, porticos, and colonnades—are wanting. Very few of the houses are painted, which is the more remarkable, as the timber of which they are built is so perishable as to require protection from the weather." What a contrast to the present city, with its many beautiful structures, which have supplanted and are supplanting slowly, but surely, the antiquated buildings of early days.

But here we are at the Centennial buildings proper, occupying Washington Park and covering about four acres. They are exceedingly graceful in design, while the interior arrangements meet fully, and, in fact, exceed all expectations, and the architect, H. E. Siter, as well as the contractors, Messrs. Cotteral & Son, can feel justly proud of their work. While the buildings are filled with exhibits and people of the present, yet

we cannot help but hear the echoes of the past from the sturdy blows of the pioneer's ax in felling trees, or the "driving home" of the wooden peg or wrought-iron nail. Alongside, like a pigmy, stands near the entrance, a log cabin, such as is shown at the commencement of this article, recalling to many of the visitors "how dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood." Entering from Elm street, you are at once confronted with the magnitude of the work accomplished, but collecting your ideas you bring order, as it were, out of chaos, by going systematically to work. Unfortunately (as the writer tried to secure), there is no regular "Building Exhibit" as a distinct department, but displays are scattered. In strolling around you are thus constantly stumbling against interesting exhibits, connected more or less closely with the building industries.

The first display that catches the eye of a builder or painter is the beautiful one made by Harrison Bros., of Chicago, showing in an admirable manner the many colors manufactured by this old firm. As an artist would say, "it is a charming bit of color."

Adjoining them is the display made by the F. Hammar Paint Co., of Cincinnati, but not so attractive, for the reason that it consists of paint in boxes and cans. Just below these exhibits is one of the finest, if not the finest, in the exposition, made by C. S. Ransom & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The booth, built in rich Moorish style, is truly a modern dream of Oriental luxury and indolence. All its surroundings are in perfect harmony with the beautiful Moorish fretwork shown. As the exposition advances, this display cannot fail to attract. The display, adjoining this, of stained glass and wood mantels, made by the Mitchell Furniture Co., of this city, is very fine indeed. While comparisons may be odious, yet the Meader Furniture Co. also make a display worthy of the highest praise.

Retracing our steps, stopping for a minute to admire the center fountain with its colored electric lights, we stumble across a well-built summer house which W. C. Peale & Bro., city, have erected to show their cottage paints, equal to Joseph's coat of many colors.

With no reflection on the merit of their displays, I can only mention those of Henry Disston, Philadelphia; Cincinnati Auger Works; F. J. Meyers Manufacturing Co. (wire and brass), Covington, Ky.; the Bromwell Manufacturing Co. (same), city; and Eureka Mantel & Grate Co., in the "Park building." In the building known as the Music Hall, the finest exhibits are those of Wm. Willer, of Milwaukee, who has erected a very picturesque booth, and fitted the same with his sliding blinds; Sidney Planing Mill Co. makes a similar exhibit, but not so extensive; and the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., who have built a house to illustrate their roofing and siding as it appears applied. The Patent Revolving Sash Co., of Cincinnati make a display of sash, as does also the Taylor-Sash Co.

And thus I could go on and mention exhibits of utility and otherwise, of furnaces and plumbing, etc., but my space grows less and less. However, I must not close until I mention the very creditable display of architectural drawings and watercolors, as well as the extremely interesting one made by the technical schools. The work of the latter not only does the students great credit, but redounds to the credit of the founders of these truly beneficial institutions, for when you give a boy a trade you give him a fortune. In the foregoing, I have but briefly described our exposition from a building standpoint, not mentioning the magnificent art gallery, or the busy machinery hall; the historical collection, or the wonderful government exhibit; but hope to do so in a subsequent letter, for they are replete with objects of intense interest.

Cheap Plans a Bad Investment.

HERE is a tale of two buildings in one city: A and B were shoe merchants, who bought lots about the same time in a growing section of their town, and erected thereon stores of about equal value for their own use. So far the course and experience of the two were alike. But A employed an architect of good standing and paid him \$500 for his services, while B hunted up an obliging builder who generously furnished the plans for nothing. At this stage of our narrative B was financially \$500 ahead of A, and took much satisfaction in contemplating his own superior shrewdness.

Fortunately for B, but quite as much by chance as by cuteness, he fell into the hands of an honest and competent builder, who gave him as good a building as he knew how to construct. Each merchant moved into his new store, the two being but a few blocks apart, and set about working up trade. A's store, while costing the same as B's, was unique in design, a well-proportioned novelty, which attracted much notice when building, and was widely talked of. This talk advertised A's business as well as A himself. Then he had a handsome engraving made of his store and published it in the papers and printed it on his letterheads and envelopes. It attracted attention, and custom grew. This also enhanced the value of adjacent real estate, and, having built on only half his lot, A was able in a year to sell the other half for an advance of a \$1,000 on cost. This put him abreast of B, and \$500 better.

Moreover, the purchaser employed the same architect, and erected another taking front adjoining A's, and this also was talked of and drew trade, which drew other trade, and again property advanced in value. Then a fine store, to correspond with this improving locality, was erected

opposite, and shortly two more of the same sort. The locality became choice for business, and after a few years A sold out store and business at a profit which amounted to a comfortable fortune.

B's complacency over the \$500 he had saved on his plans soon vanished as he compared his monotonous, box-like front with the other store. No one talked about his store, there being absolutely nothing in it to talk about. In time, other equally monotonous fronts were erected opposite and adjacent to his. The street has its character fixed as of inferior grade; no enterprising party who wants to erect a fine improvement thinks of going to that vicinity now though land continues cheap there. B does about the same business every year, and considers his property worth about the same now as when he bought and built. He would gladly sell for a moderate advance, but, the location not being popular, he has few offers, and is still holding on, waiting for better times.

The moral is that parsimonious economy may begin almost anywhere more safely than in the selection of an architect to draw one's plans.

Association Notes.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—A. J. Bloor, 18 Broadway, New York, secretary.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—Fifth annual convention will be held November 16, 1888, at Chicago. Normand S. Patton, Chicago, secretary; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, secretary of foreign correspondence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Second annual convention will be held the first Tuesday in February, 1889, at Philadelphia. Wm. H. Sayward, Boston, secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets the first Saturday of every month. Annual meeting first Thursday in October, 1888. Next meeting last Saturday in September. R. C. Berlin, Chicago, secretary.

WESTERN NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets second Tuesdays of October, February and June of each year. Annual meeting in October. Next annual meeting at Buffalo. W. W. Carlin, Buffalo, secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—E. O. Danse, Pittsburgh, secretary.

MISSOURI STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at St. Louis, on the second Tuesday in January, 1889. E. F. Fassett, Kansas City, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA, annual meeting, second Wednesday of February, 1889. Next meeting, August 14. F. D. Hyde, Dubuque, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA meets every other Tuesday at Minneapolis and St. Paul alternately. Annual meeting January 8, 1889. F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, secretary.

KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Topeka on the third Tuesday of January, 1889. J. C. Holland, Topeka, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA ARCHITECTS.—Annual meeting second Thursday in October. John Sutcliffe, Birmingham, 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 quarterly. Annual meeting third Thursday in February, 1889, at Memphis. Next quarterly meeting, first Tuesday in June. W. C. Smith, Nashville, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS ARCHITECTS meets at Waco on the third Tuesday of January, 1889. W. W. Larmour, Waco, 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 Wednesdays 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, 1889. F. B. Hamilton, secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednesdays in January, April, July and October in 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 at the club's headquarters, Art Institute. G. W. Williamson, secretary. Annual meeting, November 5, 1888.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

THE regular meeting of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club was held July 2, the principal business being a paper upon Greek Architecture, by Architect Frank L. Lively. Though the evening was warm, a full attendance of the club sat and listened with deepest attention for almost an hour and a half to Mr. Lively's most excellent comment upon Athenian art and architecture. The paper was full of reference and quotation from authors, from the early Greeks down to those who are now studying Greek architecture and bringing to the light of day new art treasures from the ruins of Athens' former splendor. Mr. Lively's paper was received with applause, and a cordial vote of thanks accorded him. His paper showed close study in not only the forms of Greek architecture, but in its history as well, and while it is too long for publication in an architectural journal, and upon a subject more or less familiar to most readers, as a collection of

reference and other data it is exceedingly valuable. The competition for designs in furniture was indefinitely postponed. The next competition, which is for a carved panel, two feet square, full size, closes July 20.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The following notice of the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the League has been issued, bearing date of July 1, 1888:

DEAR SIR,—The Executive Committee of the Architectural League desire to call your attention to the Fourth Annual Exhibition of architectural work and the allied fine arts. The exhibition will be held in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 368 Fifth avenue, from December 27, 1888, to January 12, 1889. Architects, artists, sculptors, decorators, workers in wood, tapestries, etc., and metal workers, are hereby reminded that the space at the disposal of the managers is large, and will permit a thoroughly representative exhibition in all branches. This notice is sent in order to give intending exhibitors abundant time to consider their contributions. Further information may be obtained by addressing the secretary. Regular blanks with full information will be forwarded on application to the secretary after October 1.

By order of the Executive Committee, F. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The secretary also forwarded the following copy of the report of the Committee on Permanent Location to the Executive Committee of the League:

To the Executive Committee of the Architectural League:

Your Committee on Permanent Location beg to submit the following report: They have investigated a rumor that an association of gentlemen were to build a building especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies similar to yours. They find that there is no assurance that such a building will be built, and that even if it were built, it would not be suitable for your purpose, and that the proposed rental (some \$1,500) would be more than your committee would feel disposed to pay.

Your committee have made various inquiries and calculations as to the advisability and ways and means of taking a building for themselves. They have had in mind, as suited to the conditions, a stable or similar structure, and have seen a number of such which they deemed suitable and suitably located, their rents varying from \$300 to \$1,200. As to ways and means they submit the following:

From the report of the Treasurer they find that the expenses of the League for last year, 1887, were about as follows:

YEARLY EXPENSES.	
Nine dinners, at \$30 average	\$270 00
Summer excursion	40 00
Printing and stationery	175 00
	\$485 00
YEARLY INCOME.	
160 resident members, at \$10 dues	\$1,600 00
30 " " at \$10 initiation	300 00
10 non-resident members, at \$5 initiation	50 00
	\$1,950 00
EXPENSE OF HOUSE (estimated).	
Rent	\$1,000 00
Janitor	500 00
Fuel	120 00
Light	100 00
Insurance	30 00
Total	\$1,750 00
Other yearly expense	485 00
Total yearly expense on present basis	\$2,235 00

Your committee suggests to meet this deficit, that the initiation fees be kept the same as at present, and the dues be increased to \$20 for resident, and \$5 for non-resident members.

With the present membership this would make the annual income:

160 Resident members at \$20 (dues)	\$3,200 00
25 Non-resident members, at \$5 (dues)	125 00
30 Resident members, at \$10 (initiation)	300 00
10 Non-resident members, at \$5 (initiation)	50 00
	\$3,675 00
	2,235 00
Assets over liabilities	\$1,440 00

To meet the first cost of fitting such a house, your committee suggests the issuing of \$2,500 worth of bonds in such value each as may be thought advisable.

We do not think that the cost of necessary repairs will exceed this, especially as several members of the league have offered to give certain portions of furniture and decoration.

The above-mentioned bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent, would call for an amount of \$125 for the first year, the balance of surplus being devoted to the redeeming of bonds, so that in three years all the issue should be redeemed.

In this report no account has been taken of the probable increase in membership which would correspondingly increase the revenue and the expenses, but the expenses in a much smaller amount.

Your committee are strongly in favor of taking definite steps in this direction, and await your further instructions.

E. P. TREADWELL,
Geo. Martin HUSS,
Wm. C. HAZLETT, Chairman.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

About thirty members of the Western New York State Association accepted the invitation of the architectural department of Cornell to make a day's excursion to the University during commencement week, and met at that place, June 19.

Most of the members reached Ithaca by the early trains, and the morning was given up to an informal inspection of the university buildings and grounds. At one o'clock a dinner, tendered by Professor Babcock, Mr. W. H. Miller and Professor Osborne, was served in the Cascadilla dining room.

At two o'clock a short meeting of the association was held in the faculty room of the university, at which an introductory speech by Professor Babcock, on behalf of his department, and a very cordial address of welcome by President Adams were delivered. These were replied to by J. G. Cutler, of Rochester, president of the association. The members were then personally conducted through the Fiske-McGraw house by the architect, W. H. Miller, who clearly explained all the interesting points connected with its construction and history. The members expressed themselves charmed with the beauties of the house and of its excellent adaptation to the hill. At four o'clock an exhibition of lantern views of European architecture and scenery was given by Professor Osborne, which concluded a day much enjoyed by all. Emphatic approval of the work of the department, as evidenced by the drawings in the drafting rooms, was given by all the members of the association.

Among those present were: J. G. Cutler, Mr. Walker, of Walker & Nolan, and Otto Block, of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Colton, Geo.

W. Baxter, Jr., E. M. Buel and J. H. Kirby, of Syracuse, the latter editor of the *Architectural Era*; Cyrus K. Porter and Miss Porter, of Buffalo; Messrs. Pierce, Dockstader and J. Q. Ingham, of Elmira; J. Blahy, of Palmyra. The secretary of the association, W. W. Carlin, of Buffalo, was unexpectedly called to Boston, and telegraphed his regrets.

The next meeting of the association will be the annual meeting, and will convene at Buffalo, October 9.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PLUMBERS.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers was held at Boston, June 26, 27, 28. A full representation of delegates were present. A large amount of business was transacted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Trainor, of Baltimore.
Vice-President—E. J. Hannan, of Washington.
Secretary—John J. Carey, of Baltimore.
Financial Secretary—Enoch Remick, of Philadelphia.
Treasurer—John J. Hamblin, of Chicago.

Sergeant-at-arms—David J. Collins, of St. Louis.

State Vice-Presidents—Colorado, J. T. White, of Denver; Connecticut—George S. Arnold, of Hartford; District of Columbia—John Mitchell, of Washington; Illinois—Robert Griffith, of Chicago; Iowa—George Kendall, of Clinton; Kansas—James Foley, of Leavenworth; Kentucky—Simon Shulhafer, of Louisville; Maryland—J. C. Mitchell, of Baltimore; Massachusetts—Thomas J. Tute, of Boston; Minnesota—J. J. Dunnigan, of St. Paul; Missouri—Henry Goss, of Kansas City; Nebraska—M. B. Hussey, of Omaha; New Jersey—D. W. Littell, of New York; W. G. Reid, of Rochester; Ohio—Mr. Snyder, of Cleveland; Pennsylvania—William M. Wright, of Philadelphia; Rhode Island—William L. Whipple, of Providence; Tennessee—T. J. Mooney, of Nashville; Virginia—W. E. Foster, of Norfolk; Wisconsin—George S. Lyon, of Milwaukee.

Executive Committee—John Trainor, president, Baltimore; E. J. Hannan, vice-president, Washington; John J. Carey, secretary, Baltimore; John J. Hamblin, treasurer, Chicago; Enoch Remick, financial secretary, Philadelphia; M. J. Byrns, retiring president; Isaac Riley, Boston; W. F. McCarthy, Topeka; W. H. Rothrock, Baltimore; J. G. Weldon, Pittsburgh; James Allison, Cincinnati.

Sanitary Committee—John Cantwell, St. Louis; Wm. Norris, St. Louis; John F. Reardon, St. Louis; W. E. Goodman, Milwaukee; E. S. Hornbrook, Kansas City.

Legislative Committee—P. M. Moffatt, Brooklyn; Thomas Radcliffe, Brooklyn; Walter T. Hudson, Brooklyn; Wm. Dunnett, Baltimore; Zalmon Goodsell, Bridgeport, Conn.

Essay Committee—Edward Murphy, John Mitchell, Joseph A. McDonald, Wm. Young, Caldwell Frazer, all of New York.

Apprenticeship Committee—J. J. Weaver, E. Wm. Harkness, Jr., W. H. Doyle, all of Philadelphia.

The incoming administration was empowered to fill all vacancies.

The next annual meeting will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notes from Foreign Journals.

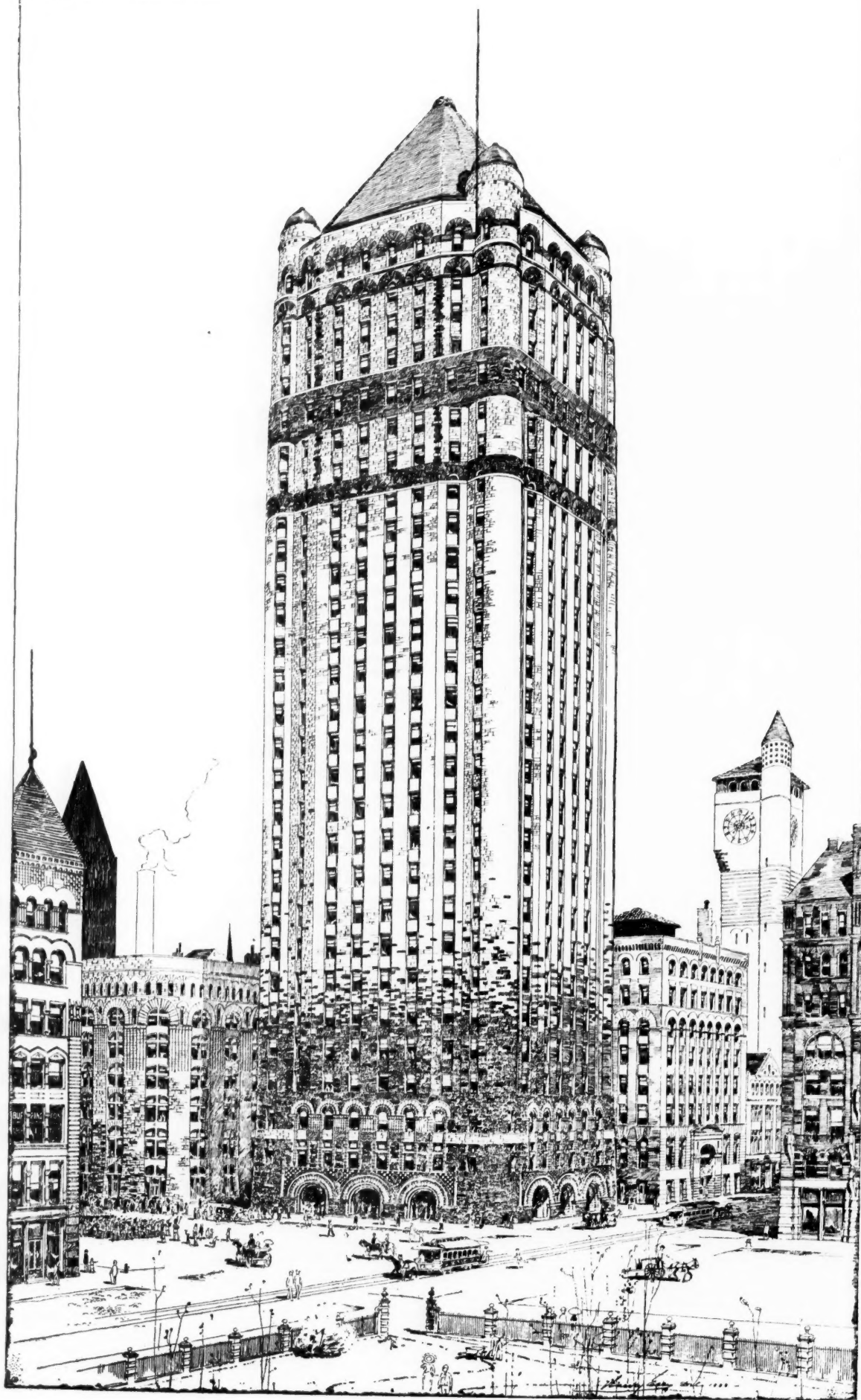
THE world-renowned St. Stephen's Church, in Vienna, like the majority of our venerable monuments of architecture, is having trouble with its foundations, and requires incessant vigilance and repairs to keep it in fair condition. Last year its lofty spire and tower settled so as to open serious cracks at its junction with the church walls, also in the adjacent vaults and arches. The expenditures for restoration amounted to nearly thirteen thousand dollars last year alone.

In its issue of June 9, 1888, *La Semaine des Constructeurs* publishes illustrations of two adjacent entrances to business houses on Wall street, New York, which it credits to Mr. M. Hunt, architect. Probably Mr. Richard M. Hunt is meant; but our contemporary is in error as to one building at least, the well-known Queen's Insurance Company's offices, which are the work of C. W. Clinton and J. W. Pierson, architects. Both entrances are excellent, but the illustrations which show the lower story only, fail to do justice to either front. These buildings have been landmarks in that part of Wall street for quite a respectable number of years already. In the photogravure edition of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* our transatlantic cousins will find numerous illustrations of American architecture considerably more recent, if not more modern.

BUILDING accidents will happen in the best regulated foreign cities occasionally, as well as in this country, where each man is so largely a law to himself. In Berlin, on the twenty-seventh day of last May, a scaffold five stories high, employed for certain repairs and renovations to the royal theater, on which quite a large force of workmen were engaged, fell to the ground, inflicting injuries more or less serious to nearly fifty men. The explanation given is that the scaffold was unduly and unskillfully loaded with material at one point; that a part of this material slid off, and falling against certain braces broke them loose, whereupon the whole five stories of scaffolding, with its load of men and material, swayed and came crashing down. The *Wiener Bau Industrie Zeitung* adds: "The responsibility for this mishap (recklessness), as usual and everywhere, cannot be determined."

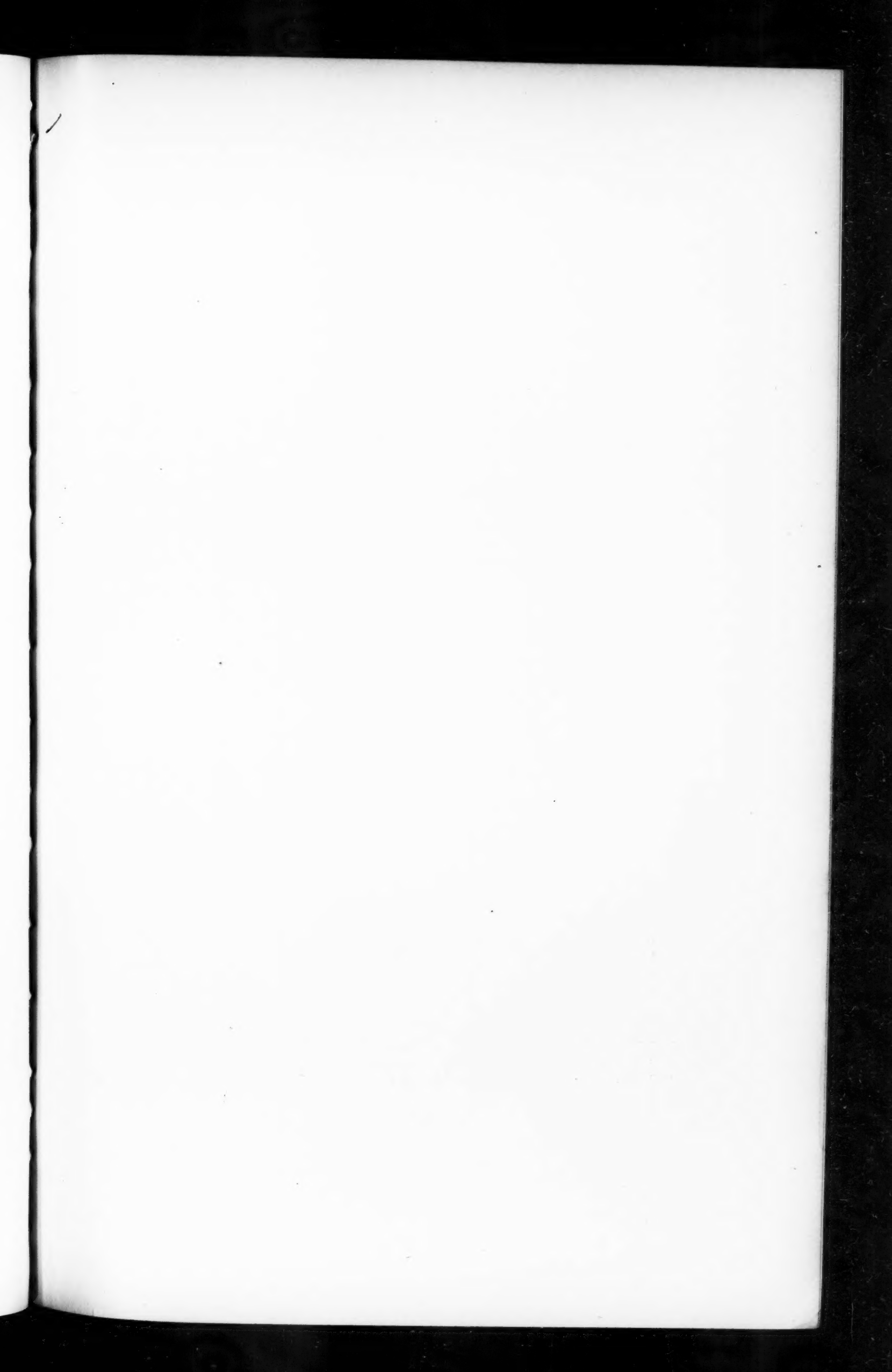
A WITTY French writer exclaims as follows at the ill concealed jealousies which rage among his artistic countrymen: "Holy Jupiter! how impossible it is for any of our artistic gentry to look with an attentive or even sympathetic glance at the work of a brother artist. Would you but test for yourself the bitterness of this foolish jealousy, just take a stroll through the salons in company with a professional man, whether he be a painter, a sculptor, an engraver or even an architect. Verily, for myself, I would much prefer on such occasions the society of an intelligent amateur without artistic pretensions, were he only a *bourgeois*, to one of these supersensitive, supercilious artistic people, with their sneers, their sarcasms, their irony, their universal ill-humor as to anything not done by themselves, or which fails to conform to their petty tastes, opinions, preferences,

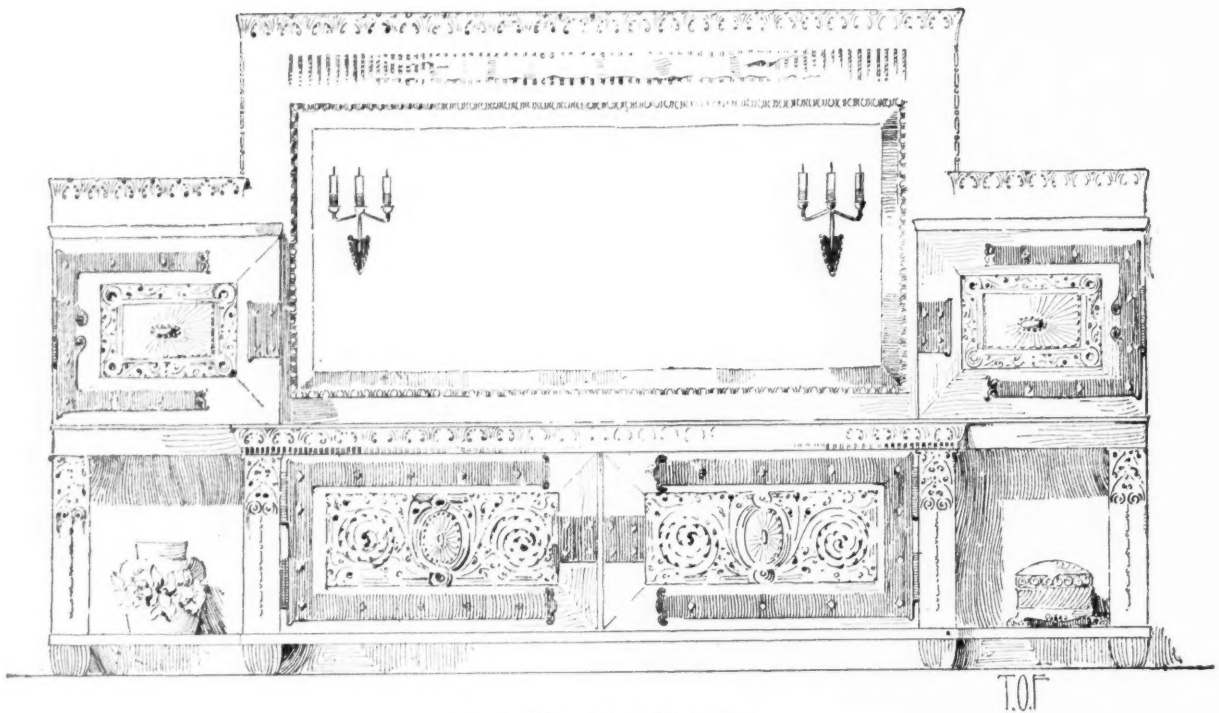
L. S. BUFFINGTON ARCHITECT
MINNEAPOLIS MINN. 1888



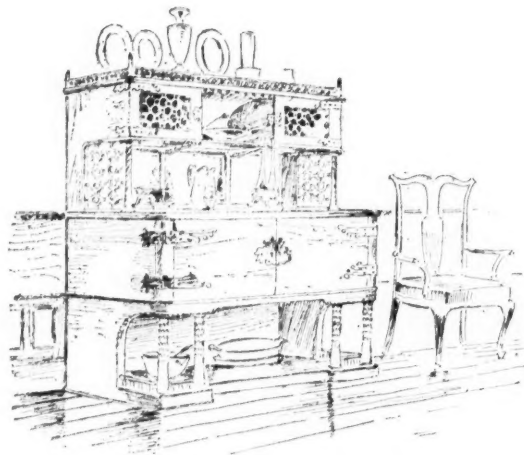
DESIGN FOR TWENTY-EGHT STORY OFFICE BUILDING—IRON CONSTRUCTION.

L. S. BUFFINGTON, ARCHITECT.

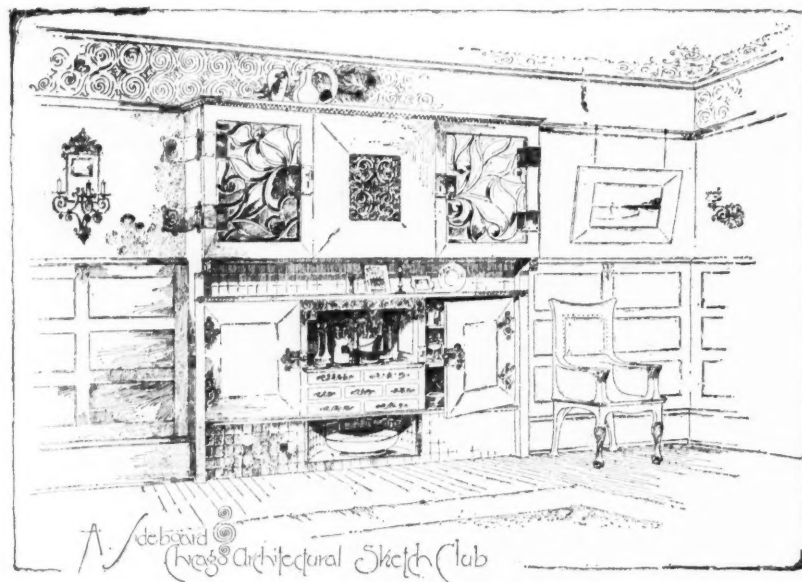




FIRST PLACE—T. O. FRAENKEL.



SECOND PLACE—M. G. HOLMES.



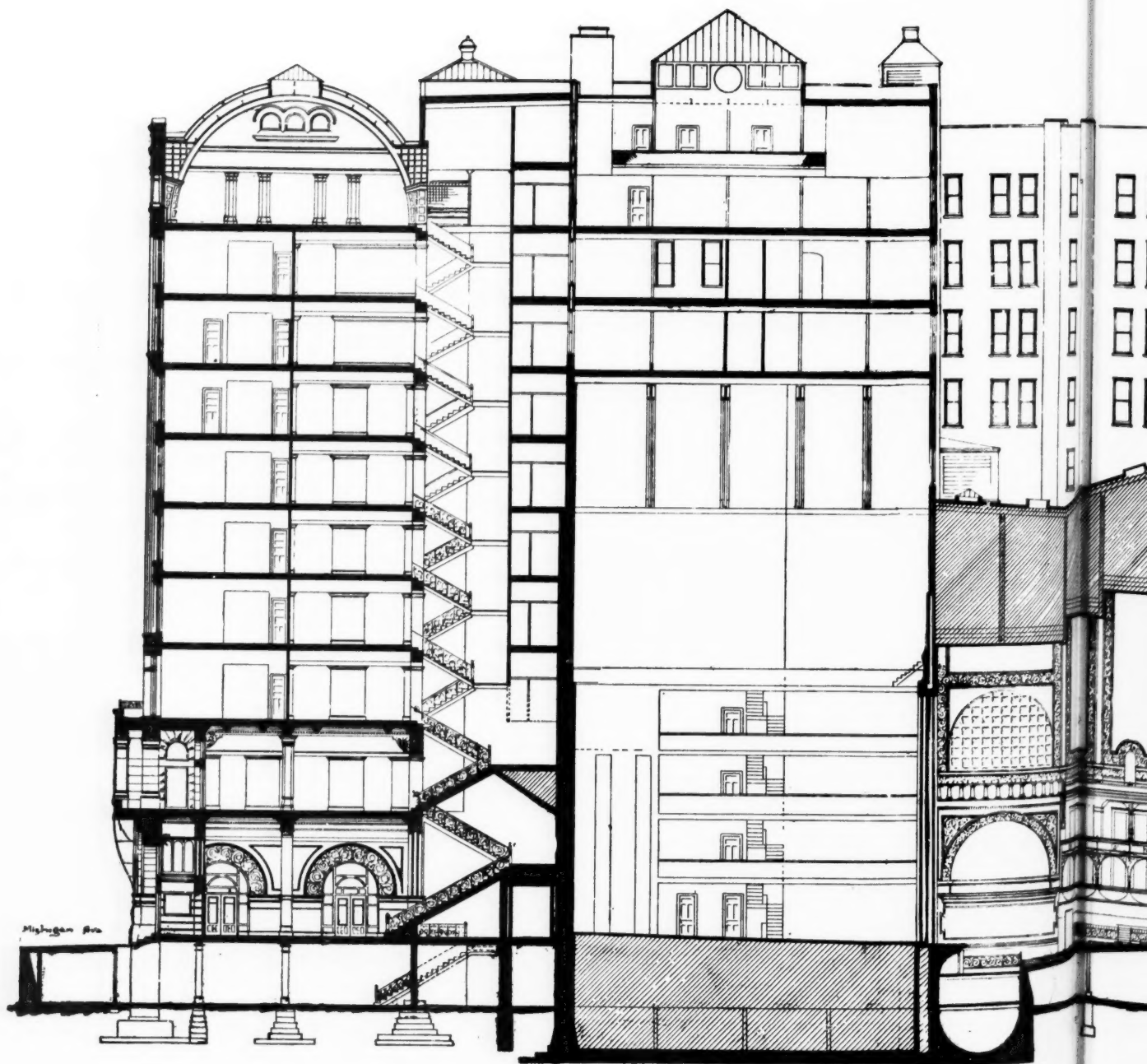
THIRD PLACE—W. B. MUNDIE.

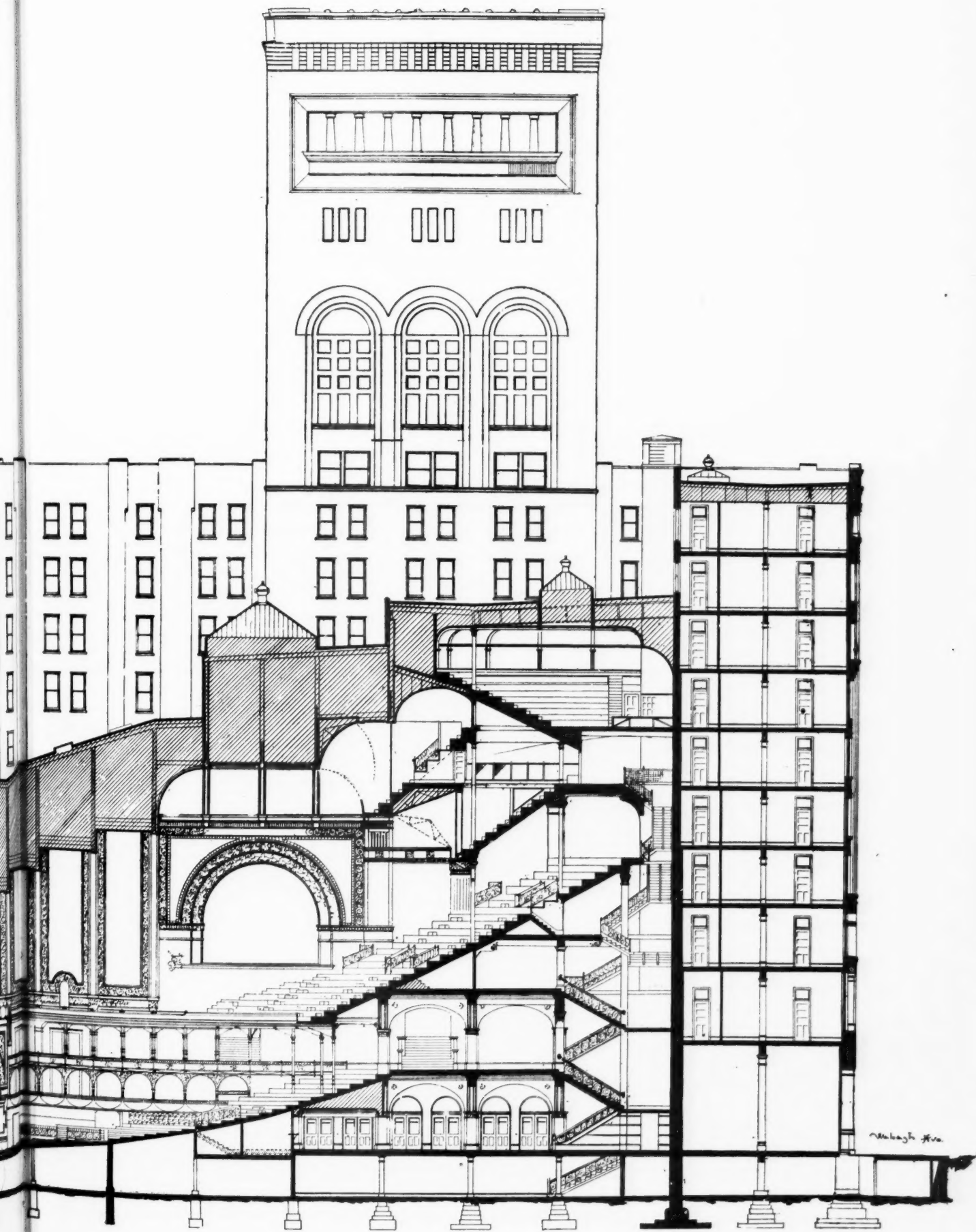
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION
FOR A SIDBOARD.

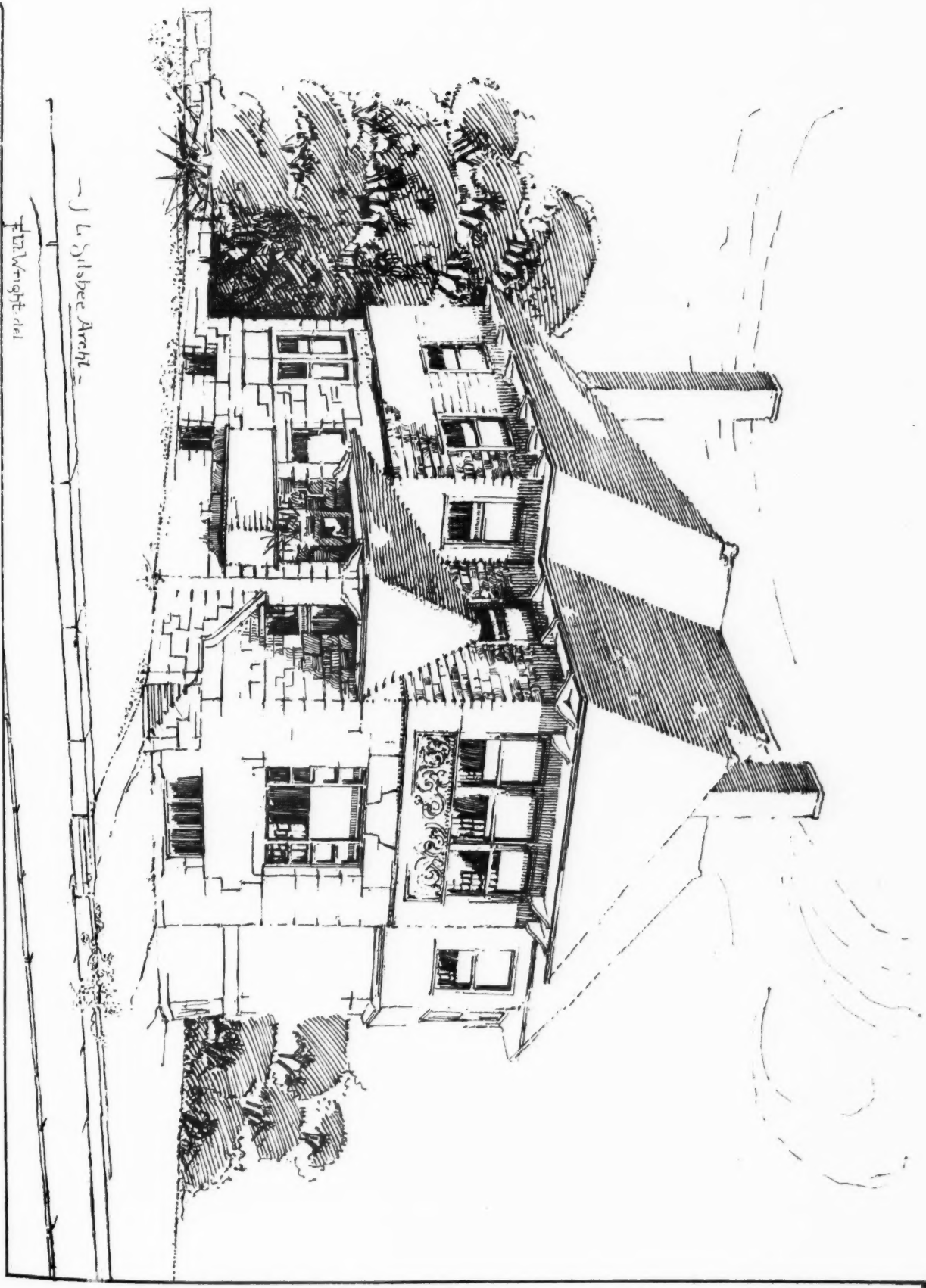
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.
CHICAGO AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

Scale 1" = 10' 0"

ADLER & SULLIVAN.
ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO ILL.



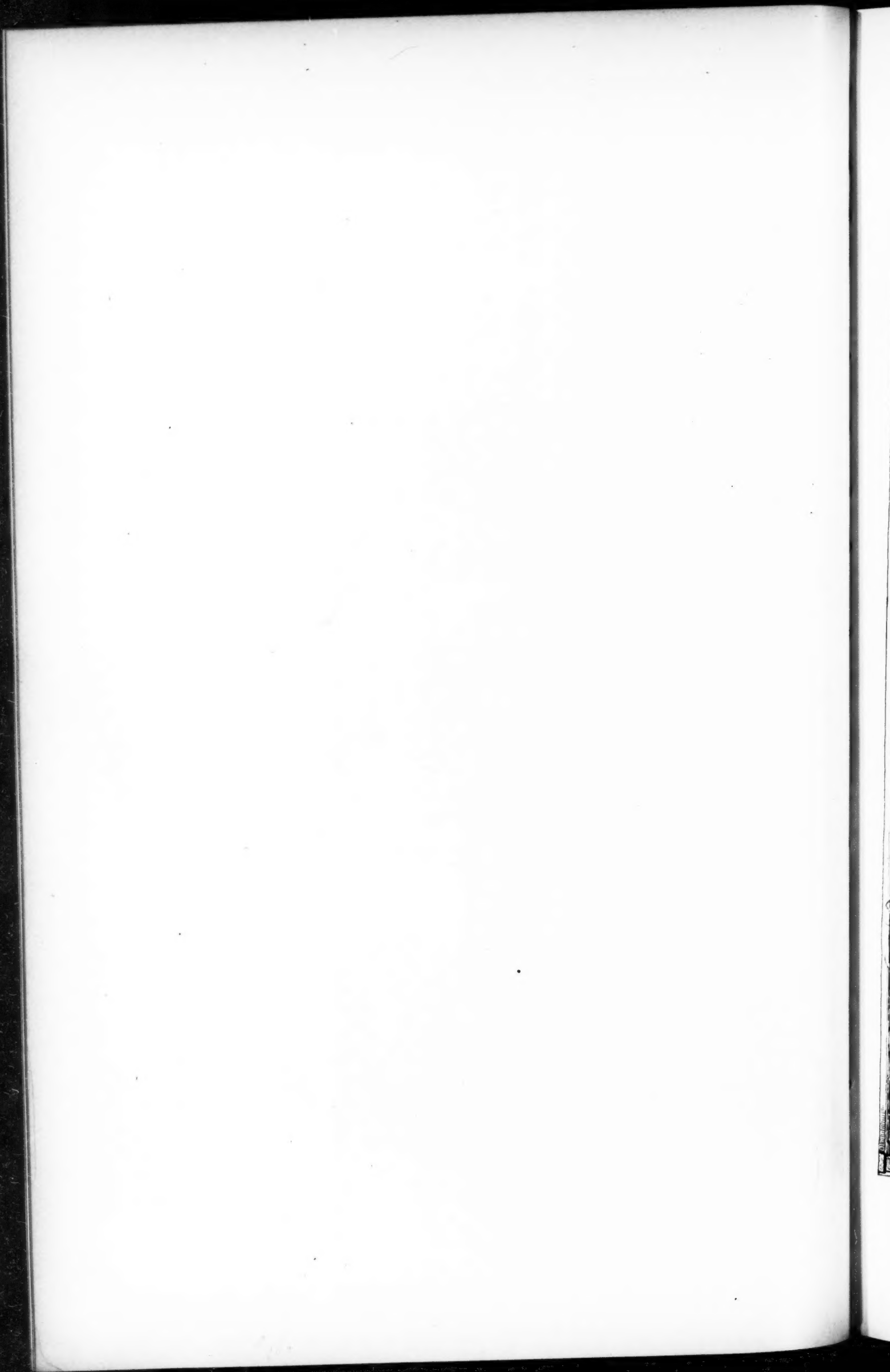


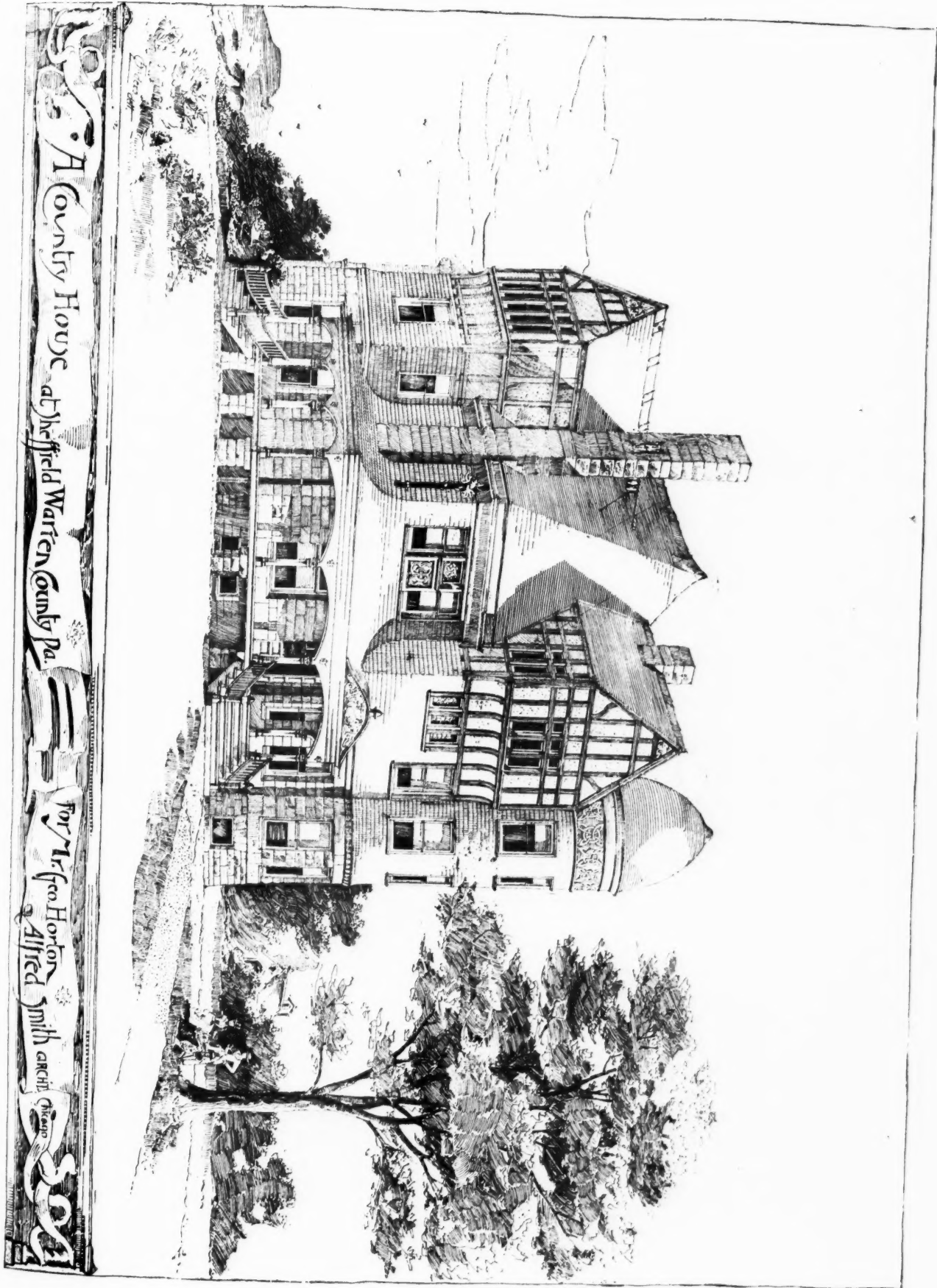


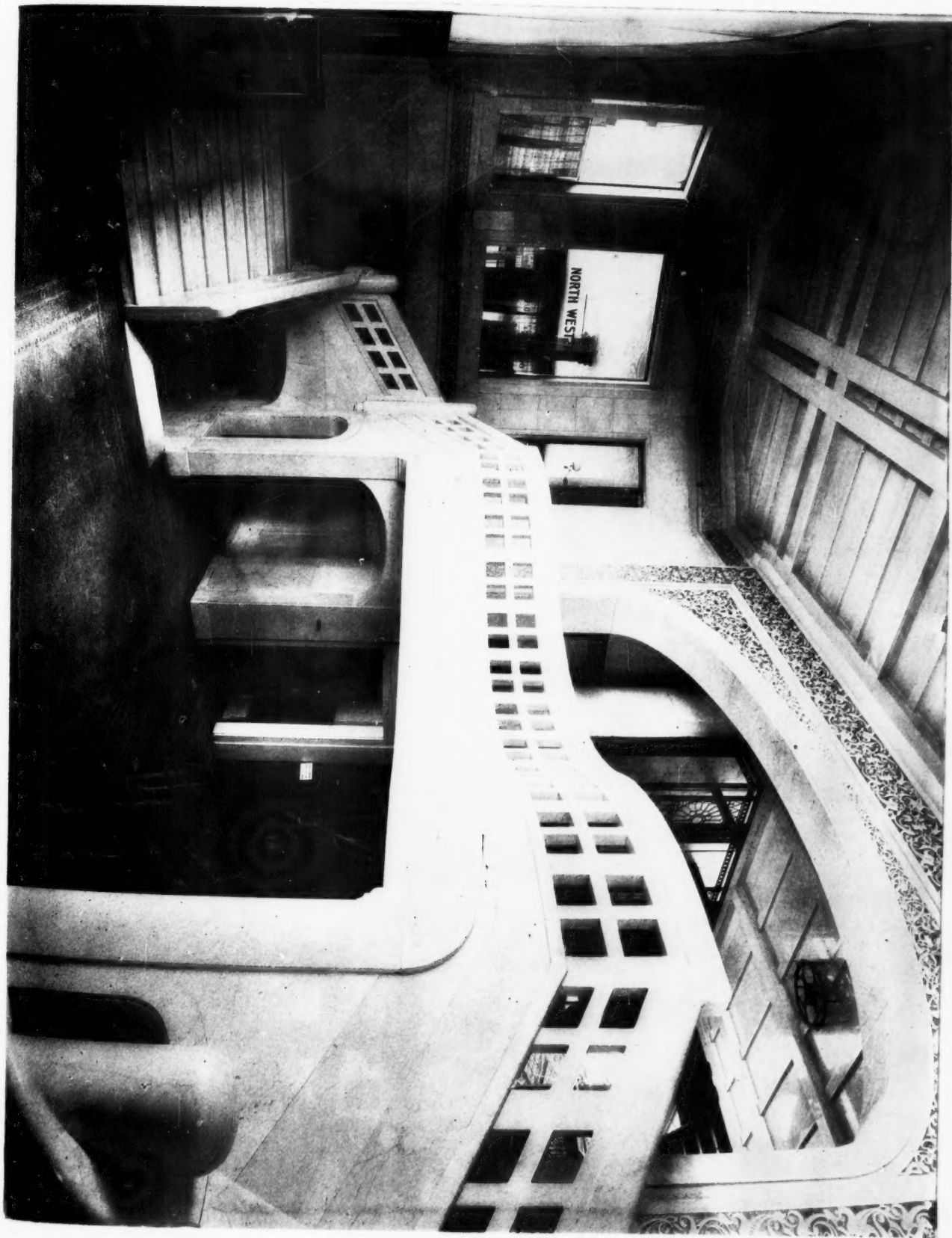
J. L. Silsbee Archt.

F. H. Wright del.

RESIDENCE FOR J. L. COCHRAN, EDGEWATER, ILL.





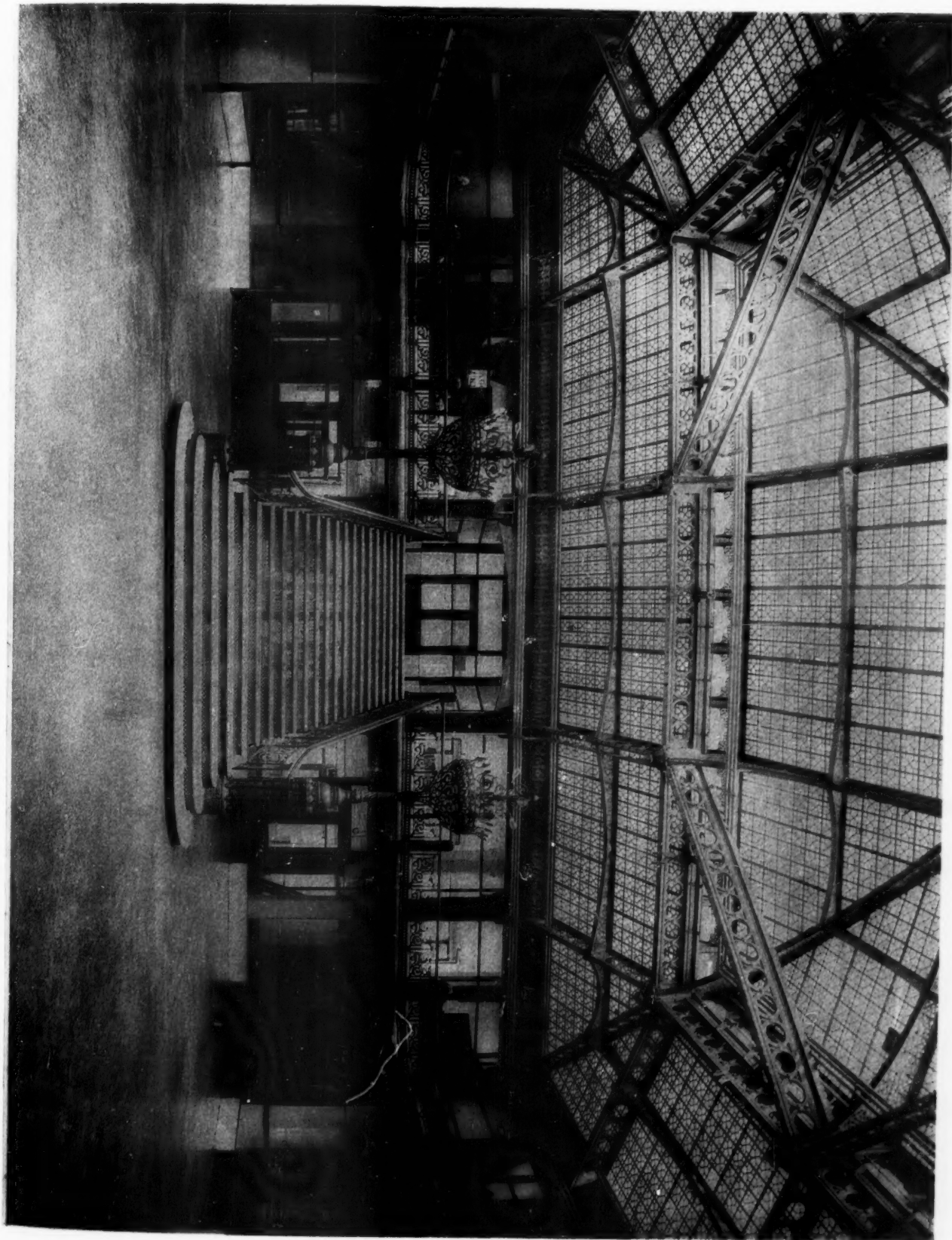


VESTIBULE, LA SALLE STREET ENTRANCE, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

Inland Architect Press.

VIEW IN COVERED COURT, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.
BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.



VIEW IN COVERED COURT, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.
BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.



ADAMS STREET ENTRANCE, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

INLAND ARCHITECT PARS.

VIEW IN COVERED COURT, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

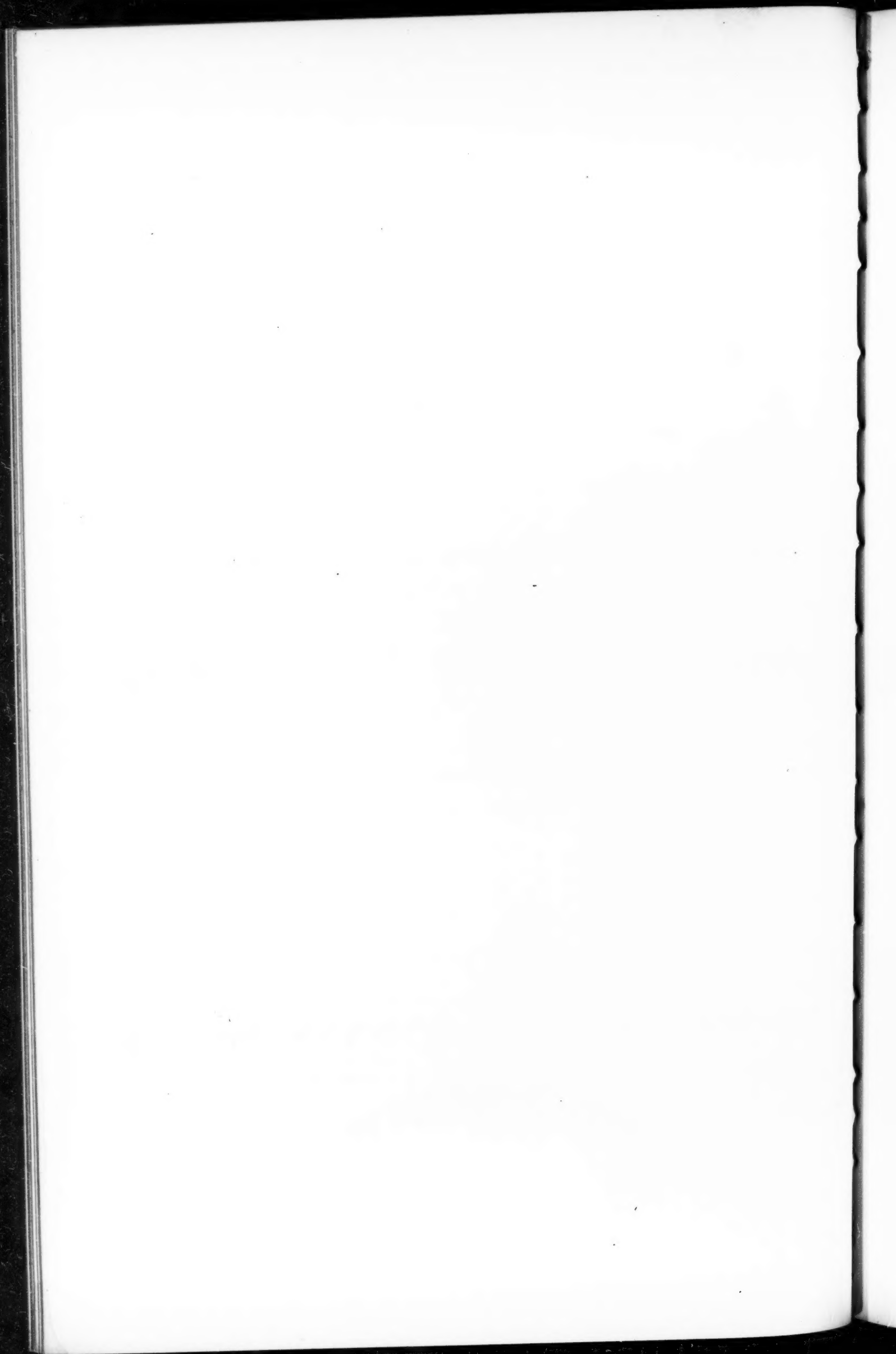
BURNHAM & ROOT ARCHTTS.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.



VIEW IN COVERED COURT, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

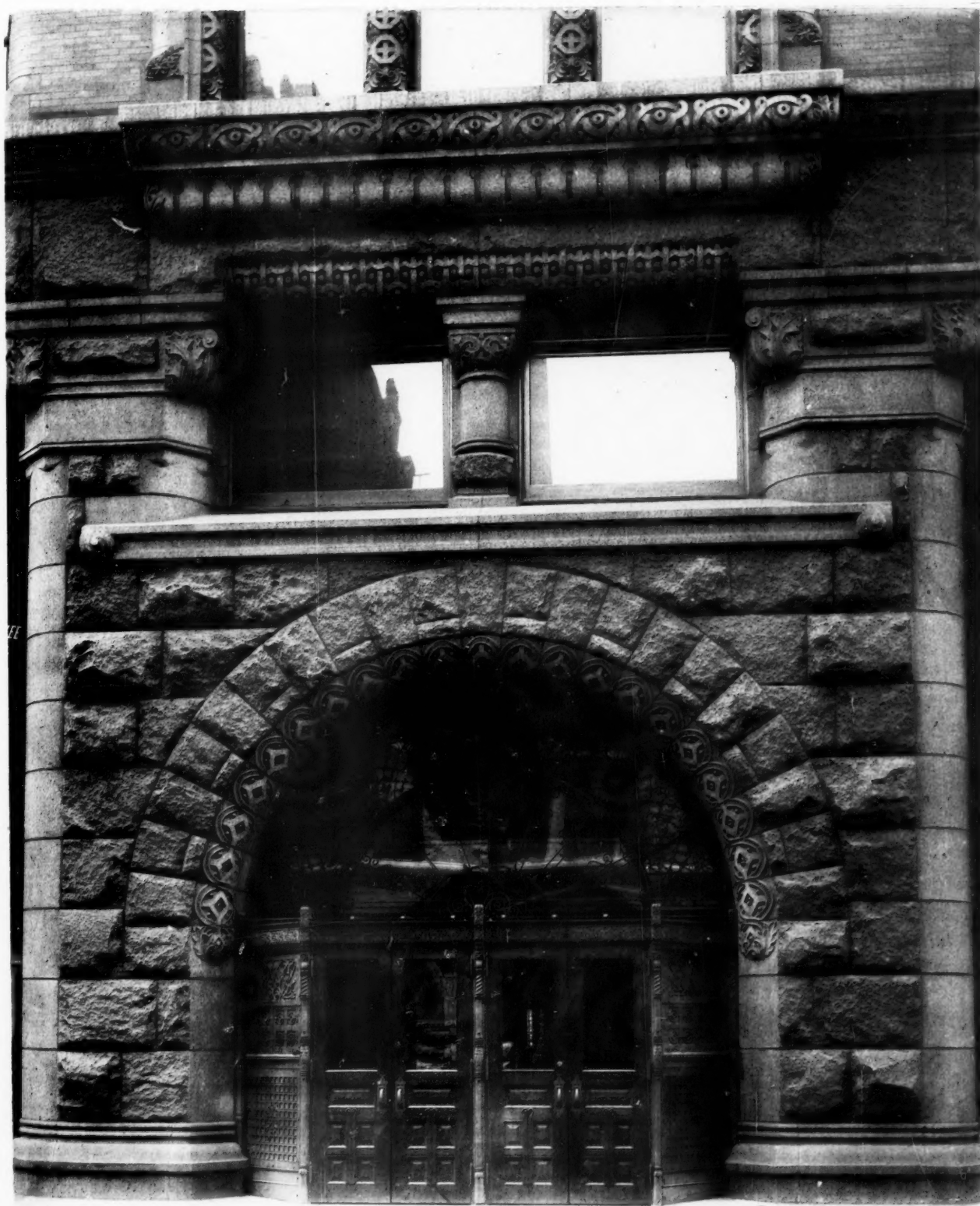




INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

DETAIL, LA SALLE ST. FACADE, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.



INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

LA SALLE ST. ENTRANCE, ROOKERY OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

prejudices. * * * This narrow-mindedness, so unworthy of educated and intelligent people, and which should have been long since eliminated by study and experience, this silly, almost libelous prejudice is proof of a grave defect in our system of artistic education," etc. If this be a true sketch, we may, perhaps, congratulate ourselves on not having yet reached quite so high an artistic development as our foreign confrères, and if there be anything in the French system of art education and of incessant competitive contests to develop such unhappy jealousies, we may do well to be on our guard as to adopting that system in all its features. The degrading spirit of professional jealousy is already far too prevalent among American architects and artists.

Our Illustrations.

Residence for J. L. Cochran at Edgewater, Ill.; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago.

Longitudinal section of Auditorium building, Chicago; Adler & Sullivan, architects.

Residence for Mr. Waring, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. G. W. Dietrich, architect, New York.

Design for twenty-eight-story office building, iron construction, of L. S. Buffington, architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago Architectural Sketch Club competition for a sideboard; first place, T. O. Fraenkel; second place, M. G. Holmes; third place, W. B. Mundie.

Office building, to be built in Minneapolis, L. S. Buffington, architect. This structure is to be erected under the patent of Architect L. S. Buffington, known as "Buffington's Patent Iron Building Construction." It consists of a continuous skeleton of iron, commencing on the iron footings and continuing of iron and steel to the full height. The framework consists of a series of continuous laminated, riveted iron posts, diminishing in size as they ascend; braced diagonally, after the manner of lattice bridge girders, and horizontally braced by the iron beams of each floor, which form an integral portion of the building. The whole frame is covered on the exterior with a non-conducting substance of absolute reliability. The exterior is formed of stone and copper. The stone is carried at each story, or oftener when necessary, by means of horizontal shelves of iron—the shelves themselves being hidden by the stone. The roof is to be of tile, except the apex, which will be formed into a glass look-out, from which a necessarily vast expanse may be viewed. The first story will be a grand rotunda, with twelve elevators and two flights of stairs situated in the center. The elevators are arranged so that each two floors have their own elevator, so that the passengers to the twenty-second or twenty-third story, for instance, may make the trip without stop, thus expediting the service greatly. No woodwork will appear in the building except the doors and window sash. When finished no portion of the constructional iron will be visible. Contraction and expansion are provided for under the patents. Each office has its own safe or series of safes, built in the outer wall and forming a part of the structure—which the architect claims is a feature never before used in building. Another important consideration in the iron construction is the reduced thickness of the walls, as those on the exterior of the building do not in any part exceed 22 inches, thereby giving more light and air to the offices. The building does not weigh one-half as much as an ordinary masonry one of the same size, and is much cheaper and more quickly built. The building is 80 by 80 feet on the ground, 350 feet to top of glass out-look, and contains 728 large offices, all of which are outside rooms.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photogravure edition.)

Six full-page photogravure plates of details of the Rookery office building, Chicago; Burnham & Root, architects. The views shown are as follows: La Salle street entrance; vestibule of La Salle street entrance; Adams street entrance; two views in covered court (two full-page plates); detail from La Salle street façade. Description of the building was published in Vol. VII, No. 9.

Through misinformation, the photogravure plate of "Residence for John Davis, St. Louis, Mo.," published in Vol. XI, No. 7 (June No.), credited Henry Isaacs as the architect. This is an error. Shepley, Ruten & Coolidge, Boston, Mass., are the architects.

The Chicago Auditorium Building.

A LONGITUDINAL section of the Auditorium building now under construction at Chicago, by Architects Adler & Sullivan, will be found in this number, which will undoubtedly interest most of readers in view of all of the favorable comments upon the acoustic qualities of the Convention Hall published in the daily press during and since the late National Republican Convention.

The attention of readers is directed to the ingenious devices to be used for cutting off the upper galleries from the main auditorium. The upper one of these is already in successful operation. The lower one has not yet been constructed.

Many inquiries have been made as to the means used for ventilating the building, and surprise has been expressed that, with audiences ranging from eight thousand to twelve thousand people assembled in the building, and in the absence of the fans and other means of ventilation to be applied in the completed building, the air was kept at all times quite pure and in constant motion. In answer to these inquiries, the following statement, obtained from the architects, is published:

There are in the building two brick shafts, to be ultimately used as exhaust shafts, and one brick shaft which will be ultimately used as an induction shaft for the air. The aggregate area of these shafts is about 250 square feet. All of these extend above the roof of the hall. Openings were cut into the walls of these shafts at different places so as to distribute the area of these openings as equally as possible for the different levels of

the house, and at the foot of the shafts there were placed thirty salamanders distributed in proportion to the area of the respective shafts. Fires were made and maintained night and day in these salamanders, one hundred bushels of coke per day being used for this purpose. The application of these quite simple and almost primitive appliances served to maintain a very strong current of air through open doors, open skylights, and through openings in the risers of all steps of the floors, sufficient in volume to keep the atmosphere pure and sweet.

New Publications.

A TEXT BOOK ON ROOFS AND BRIDGES. Part I. Stresses in Simple Trusses, by Mansfield Merriman, Professor of Civil Engineering in Lehigh University, Pa. Octavo, cloth, 118 pages. \$2.50. John Wiley & Sons, Publishers, 15 Astor Place, New York.

The instruction at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., on roofs and bridges, is arranged in four parts, namely, the numerical computation of strains in simple roof and bridge trusses, their graphic determination, the designing of bridges, and the discussion of suspension, cantilever, continuous and arched bridges. This book gives the first part of this course. It begins with the simplest form of the truss, and develops the mechanical laws of external and internal forces, action and reaction, etc., as applied to framing in a very direct and concise manner, and apparently with great simplicity. The first chapter treats of roof trusses of all the usual forms except curved roofs, shows what allowance should be made for snow and wind pressures and for changes of temperature, and gives average weights of roofing materials. The second chapter discusses the ordinary forms of highway bridges, as the Warren, Howe, Bowstring, etc., and determines both minimum and maximum stresses. The third chapter treats of railway bridges, and explains the latest mode of computing strains actually caused by the concentrated loads on each wheel of a typical locomotive, instead of by an assumed uniform maximum load per linear foot of span. While there is an occasional reference to formulas in trigonometry and in analytical geometry, the most of this work can be read with ease by one whose mathematical knowledge does not extend beyond elementary algebra. This book is well illustrated with numerous cuts in the text, and has a good variety of practical examples. Blank pages, alternating with every printed leaf, provide for annotations by the reader.

MECHANICS OF THE GIRDER, a treatise on Bridges and Roofs, by JOHN D. CREHORE, C. E., illustrated by 124 cuts and numerous tables. Octavo, cloth, 575 pages. \$5. Published by John Wiley & Sons, 15 Astor Place, New York.

The author of this work was early in life professor of mathematics in Washington University, at St. Louis, where he was highly esteemed for his eminent learning and ability, especially in his favorite pursuit of mathematics. Subsequently he established himself in Cleveland, Ohio, and there found ample employment as a mathematical expert in making analyses and computations of strains, etc., for various bridge manufacturers and others. He was therefore especially fitted by talent, education, inclination and a life-long familiarity with the subject to write a treatise on the *Mechanics of the Girder*, which should be at once thoroughly scientific and thoroughly practical, while also thoroughly original.

The introductory chapters develop very exactly and comprehensively the laws of force in their most general application, and apply them in computing the strains on a framed girder under live and dead loads variously placed. Then follow chapters on moments, deflections, the camber of bridges, the strength of iron pillars, lateral bracing, and the calculated weights of bridges. The author then develops an original method of determining by a direct procedure what form of truss and what proportions of parts will prove the most economical for a given span and load, and he applies the principles thus deduced to three actual computations of a Pratt truss, showing in each case the most economical height, number of panels, etc. He also applies his method to other forms of truss, with practical examples, strain sheets, etc.

Prof. Crehore's style is clear and logical. He assumes in the reader a familiarity with mathematics so far as the elements of the differential calculus. This book is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of truss building, particularly as employed in bridges, which has ever been made in any language, and cannot fail of a high appreciation by educated architects and engineers everywhere. As a standard authority on modern practice it is unexcelled, if equaled, by any other work.

Mosaics.

PROFESSOR H. H. BELFIELD, director of the Chicago Manual Training School, has gone to California to enjoy two months vacation.

THE Chicago city directory for 1888, just published, gives 404,761 names, or, using a multiple of $3\frac{1}{2}$, a population for Chicago of 850,000.

THE main dining-room in Southern Hotel, St. Louis, is to be remodeled by Architect George H. Edbrooke, of Chicago. All pilasters and wainscoting will be taken out and replaced by Georgia marble.

PROFESSOR W. R. WARE, Architects R. M. Hunt and R. M. Upjohn have been appointed experts to examine and report upon plans for the new municipal buildings in New York. They are allowed \$500 each for the work.

HEALY & MILLET, of Chicago, have secured contracts for the stained glass and frescoing for Trinity Church, Denver; stained glass and frescoing for the Union Depot at Indianapolis, and the stained glass for the Auditorium building at Chicago.

In the obituary notice of Mr. Glover last month a mistake in the name was made. His name was Joseph N. Glover. He was a member in good standing of the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange, died Tuesday, May 29, 1888, and was sixty-two years of age.

THE Union Brass Architectural Works of this city have been compelled, through the necessity of a largely increased patronage, to remove to more spacious quarters, No. 77 North Clinton street, where, by increased facilities in foundry, machine and pattern shop, the company feels a greater

confidence than ever before in inviting correspondence from gasfitters, plumbers, marble workers, cabinet makers and all other users of art metal work, such as special chandeliers, electroliers, toilet fittings, altar work, chancel rails, lecterns, etc. Designs and estimates are features with the company.

THE importance of the building interest in Chicago and the enterprise of Chicago men engaged in it, was strongly indicated a few days since by the arrival from England of the first English steamer that has ever made the through passage from England to Chicago. The Rosedale is a screw propeller, and brought a cargo of Portland cement for the Empire Warehouse Company.

CALLENDER'S bitumen damp course is a pure bitumen damp course, effectual in the prevention of moisture coming through walls. It is used in large quantities in Chicago, a notable instance being the pit for receiving the scenery below the stage of the Auditorium building, which is some distance below tide-water. Simpson Brothers, Chicago, are the importing agents for this excellent material.

AMONG various devices that have been put upon the market for automatically closing doors, it would seem a new candidate, the "automatic liquid door check and buffer," manufactured by Nimick & Britton Manufacturing Company, meets the case practically, and that in a novel manner. It is so constructed that the door never slams; it can be held by it in any position desired, adjoining or against the wall, and is made of a metal so sensitive to heat or cold that it shuts more quickly on cold days than warm days. It is made for either right or left doors. Only a few of its claims for excellence have been mentioned.

THE July Century contains another article in the series which the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, has been for some time past contributing occasionally to that periodical. It is entitled "Dreams, Nightmares, and Somnambulism." It will contain a chapter on "Mysterious Dreams Analyzed." A timely article in this number of the *Century*, and one that should be read by every architect and sanitarian, is "Disease Germs, and how to Combat Them." It will be accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of Pasteur, who has made disinfection and fermentation a longer study than hydrophobia, although it is with the latter that his name is more intimately associated in the public mind. George Kennan's Siberian paper in this number will be called "The Steppes of the Irish," and it will include an account of a long ride in an out of the way part of Siberia, among the Kirghis and the Tartars. The usual war articles are continued, and complete an exceedingly interesting number.

Railroad Notes.

THE Michigan Central Railway (Niagara Falls Route), in preparation for summer business, on June 15 commenced running a new and magnificently equipped vestibuled limited train from Chicago to the East. Further particulars can be procured by addressing O. W. Ruggles, the general passenger and ticket agent, at Chicago.

RECENTLY published statistics of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Co., and of the Chicago Board of Trade, show that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is again leading all other lines in the number of cars of live stock and grain brought to that market. This fact speaks for itself, and shows the rapidity with which the Burlington has recovered from its labor troubles.

THE Wisconsin Central Railway has six trains a day running to and from the superb resorts at Lake Villa, Fox Lake, Antioch and Waukesha. Parlor and dining cars are attached to all trains, and omnibuses connect with the outlying lakes. No better recreation for a day or a week can be found than a visit to one of these resorts on the Wisconsin Central. The trains make fast time, and leave and arrive at convenient seasons morning and evening.

TRAVELERS for all important points in the great West or Southwest, should go via St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific, which, including the Iron Mountain and the numerous branches and leased lines in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, the Indian Territory and beyond, is one of the most extensive railway systems in the world. From Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego on the Pacific coast to Galveston and San Antonio in the South, and St. Joseph and Omaha in the North, there is hardly an important region or city which it does not reach. Swift time, a perfect track, elegant cars, uniformed employes, and a phenomenal freedom from accident are characteristics of the Missouri Pacific, which all travelers will appreciate. Its long trains run with the regularity of the sun, and almost as smoothly.

DURING the tourist season, June 1 to October 1, a full line of tourist and cheap excursion tickets, via the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, will be on sale in Chicago at the offices of the Company, and at the principal offices in the country, by which all seaside and mountain resorts in the East can be reached at very reasonable rates of fare. The route of these tickets is by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago, thence by Grand Trunk main line, via Toronto, or by the Great Western Division, by way of Niagara Falls; or both Niagara Falls and Toronto may be visited on the same trip, connecting with steamers on the St. Lawrence river, passing by daylight the Thousand Islands and wonderful rapids of that noted stream, and under the world-renowned Victoria Bridge, to Montreal; thence to Quebec, River Saguenay, of the grandeur and solemnity of whose scenery no words can convey an adequate idea; White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Hudson river; or via Portland, the noted Casco bay, and watering places on the Atlantic ocean beaches in that vicinity. In addition to regular sleeping cars, during the tourist season, a Pullman palace sleeping car is run on the train which leaves Chicago at 8:15 P.M., direct to Kingston wharf, and dropped there in order that passengers may enjoy a full night's rest and take the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer at Kingston wharf, for a daylight ride down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal. During the tourist season a Pullman sleeping car leaves Niagara

Falls late in the afternoon for Kingston wharf, via Hamilton, connecting with the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's early morning steamer at Kingston, as above. Passengers for Canada now have their baggage examined, passed customs and checked to destination, at our depot in Chicago, thereby avoiding annoyance or delay at the Canadian frontier. In selecting a route east, during the summer season, no pleasanter, more attractive or delightful trip can be found on the American continent than that embraced in one of the many attractive routes of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago to New England and the sea, taking in Niagara Falls and the beautiful St. Lawrence river. A full description of the routes and prices of tickets will be found in Summer Tours, 1888, published by the company, and which will be mailed to any address on application to E. H. Hughes, general western passenger agent, 103 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

ROUND-TRIP excursion tickets at low rates are now on sale via the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and resorts west and northwest. The "Burlington" is the only line running sleeping cars from Chicago to Denver without change. It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be but one night on the road. It is the picturesque line to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It runs daily "fast trains" to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine government lands are located on its new lines in Nebraska. It is the best line by which to reach all principal land points in the West and Northwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of coupon ticket agents of connecting lines. Send in postage to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., 4 cents for a copy of the Burlington Route Guide, or 6 cents for an illustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods.

Business Outlook.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT, }
CHICAGO, July 10, 1888.

Business men in general are inclined to take a very hopeful view of the general trade situation. While railroad stockholders and managers may, perhaps, justly complain of declining earnings and traffic, and while manufacturers may complain of disappearing margins and restricted trade, the general public can congratulate itself that cost of production and cost of products are lower, and in all probability permanently lower. Lower values have always preceded enlarging markets. There is a widespread belief that the depression now going on throughout the country will lay the foundation for a year of great activity in 1889. The indications point that way. This hope depends for its realization on the revival of railroad building, and as to probabilities in this direction it is too soon to draw conclusions. Much depends upon the influence of the railroad law now being enforced with considerable drastic effect. It can hardly be accepted as a reasonable conclusion that such a law can improve railroads. Every impartial view of the case justifies the opposite conclusion. The general checking of this year has, on the whole, been productive of good rather than evil results. Manufacturing capacity has been kept pretty well in check. In fact, enterprise in all directions has been under intelligent control. There is no overproduction, no depressing accumulation of goods. Prices have been depressed legitimately, and to that extent competition has declined, because the smaller the margin the less struggle there is to gain it. Throughout the East building activity has not been what it was. Creditable estimates put it at forty per cent off in Boston and New York, and twenty per cent off in Philadelphia. These are guesses, based upon intelligent observation of good building authorities. Throughout the West, conditions on the whole, are somewhat better. There is less building in most of the larger cities, though not in all, and more in small towns and country places, according to all accounts. The iron and steel industry has been depressed through two causes, the larger production growing out of the increased capacity created by active railroad building during the past two or three years, and second, the wonderful increase of our making capacity in the South. Prices are lower, but the reductions have done good. The brickmakers west and south have greatly increased capacity, and have cheapened products relatively by the increase of machinery. The demand for brick will be increased through the growing tendency to use brick in rural localities. The eastern brickmakers have encumbered a temporarily dull trade along the Hudson and in New Jersey. The lumber manufacturers have enjoyed an exceptionally good year, as to amount of business. The expanding demands of the West have prevented a general sagging of prices that was threatened.

The volume of business in building will be perhaps ten per cent behind last year when the totals are cast up. The wages of labor have not been changed. Labor organizations, while determined to hold on to all the advantages already secured, are not disposed to contest so many points, and drive employers to the wall, as they did on many instances and attempted to do on many more last year. The healthy industrial conditions will, no doubt, stimulate much building enterprise this fall and winter. The building trades will be in better condition next winter than last, because of cheaper raw material, and the demonstrated ability of this country to absorb all the accommodations furnished for use and occupancy by building enterprise. Nails, lath, shingles, lumber, wire, hardware, paper, paint, roofing, are all a little lower than a year ago. The real estate craze has been set back. Land and lot owners are willing to sell at more reasonable prices, west and east. The desire is growing among wage-workers, high and low, to own their own homes, and this is a mighty motive power behind building activity. Our advices from many eastern cities are rather favorable than otherwise, and from the West and Northwest the evidences are that substantial progress is being made in building. The appended reports furnish a condensed and comprehensive review of the condition of building in the cities and towns enumerated.

Synopsis of Building News.

Altoona, Pa.—Architect W. L. Plack reports: For John Schunk, remodeling the Brant House; cost \$8,000. For A. E. Goetz & Co., four-story brick business house; cost \$20,000; under way. For H. K. McCauley, frame residence; cost \$12,000; under way.

Aberdeen, Dak.—Architects Pond & Pond, of Chicago, Illinois: For the Union Banking Company, four-story brick bank building, 25 by 142 feet, hardwood finish, steam heat, elevator, electric lights, vaults, etc.

Barnesville, O.—Architect S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, reports: For M. E. Society, stone church and Sunday school building, seating capacity 1,300, to be built in

the Norman style, of native stone, with slate roof, interior finish of native hardwoods; cost \$20,000; projected.

Bellflower, Ill.—Architect W. H. Milner, of Bloomington and Peoria, reports: For school board, frame schoolhouse, 40 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Bloomington, Ill.—Architect W. H. Milner reports: For First National Bank, five-story and basement stone bank building, 23 by 38 feet; cost \$40,000; projected. For Mrs. Charles Leohr, frame residence, 36 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For J. H. Green, stone cemetery vault, 18 by 22 feet; cost \$1,000; under way; Cannon & Dunlap, contractors.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Architect Wm. C. Smith, of Nashville, Tennessee, has prepared plans for J. D. Lewis for a two-story brick dwelling to cost \$5,000. Architect T. L. Dismukes has prepared plans for the Vanderbilt University for a building to cost \$40,000.

Chicago, Ill.—A compilation of the exact figures by the Building Department shows that there were from January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888, 2,156 permits issued, contemplating an expenditure of \$1,131,428. The figures for the same period of 1887 show 1,880 permits issued, contemplated expenditure \$970,700, showing an increase in 1888 over 1887 of 276 permits issued, and an increased expenditure of \$1,423,828. If the same percentage of increase is shown during the next six months, the year will show an increase of nearly \$700,000 over 1886, which is thus far the heaviest building year in the history of Chicago.

The Chicago Historical Society have invited Architects Cobb & Frost, Jenney & Otis, Burling & Whitehouse and Joseph L. Silsbee to submit plans in competition for a library building, 120 by 131 feet, to be erected on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, at a cost of \$150,000. Plans are to be submitted by August 1, but as some members of the committee are out of the city no definite action will be taken until about October 1. It is expected the funds will be in hand by that time, and likely the foundation will be put in that fall.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman report: For Jonathan Clark, six-story brick and stone factory building, 150 by 80 feet, on Canal street, near Washington; cost \$60,000. For J. Healy, two-story frame cottage at Lake Geneva; cost \$3,000. For Jonathan Clark, three-story brick and stone store and flat building, 55 by 60 feet, 1523-25 State street; cost \$15,000. For D. F. Crilly, three-story brick and stone flat building, 44 by 62 feet; cost \$10,000. For J. B. Carson, alterations, etc., to the Columbia Theatre, consisting of redecorating, new steam heating and ventilating, changing boxes, addition 20 by 50 feet in rear to contain boiler, dressing and property rooms; cost about \$40,000. For the School Board, three-story brick and stone school building, 120 by 150 feet, corner of Gage and Thirty-sixth street; cost \$50,000. Building same as above on Oakley avenue, between Rhine and Brennan streets. For the Heene estate, two-story brick and stone flat building, 50 by 50 feet, on Church court near Aberdeen street; cost \$6,000.

Architect H. D. Deam reports: For E. H. Solsberg, two-story and cellar brick and stone dwelling, 35 by 48 feet; cost \$6,000. For O. C. Walcott, three-story brick and stone apartment building, 40 by 56 feet; cost \$10,000. Two-story frame flat building, 22 by 56 feet, in Englewood; cost \$4,000. For Charles Eaton, moving, alterations and addition to residence; cost \$3,000.

Architect William W. Clay reports: For W. A. Swart, three-story bank and hall building, 50 by 116 feet, 111th street and Michigan avenue, Tiffany pressed brick, Bedford stone trimmings; cost \$25,000; to be commenced at once. For E. L. Canfield, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet, in Lake View; cost \$7,000; contracts let. For himself three-story and cellar store and flat building, 60 by 60 feet, Oakwald avenue and Forty-third street, brick and stone; cost \$16,000; contracts let. For H. W. Mace, three-story and cellar store and flat building, 35 by 55 feet, adjoining above on Forty-third street; cost \$8,000; contracts let. For L. B. Doud, alterations to brick and stone residence, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Michigan avenue; cost \$5,000.

Architect E. Baumann: For J. M. W. Jones, six-story building 100 by 94 feet, on Sherman street; cost \$75,000. The contracts on the new twelve-story office building which is to replace the old Chamber of Commerce mentioned in our March issue are being let.

Architects Burnham & Root have prepared plans for Max Meyer, for a brick and stone residence, to be erected on the corner of Twenty-second street and Prairie avenue, at a cost of \$35,000. For W. H. Frost, Los Angeles, Cal., brick and frame residence, to cost \$12,000. For Mr. Wilson, Pekin, Ill., brick residence; cost \$15,000.

Architects Holabird & Roche: For Wirt D. Walker, six-story factory building, 71 by 75 feet, Dearborn and Harrison streets; cost \$30,000. For H. H. Brown, three-story and basement stone front residence, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$12,000. For William Magill, two-story and attic and basement residence, 45 by 35 feet; cost \$8,000. For John Tait, three-story and basement residence, 30 by 65 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect S. V. Shipman: For James Todd, store building, 87 Adams street; cost \$17,000.

Architect H. B. Sealey: For L. W. Pearce, store building, 203-205 Jackson street; cost \$28,000.

Architect John H. Wagner has plans for a foundry building, 250 by 80 feet, to be erected east of the P. Ft. W. & C. Ry. tracks, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; cost about \$45,000.

Architects M. F. McCarthy & Co. have prepared plans for T. B. Baker, for a theater building, to cost about \$50,000. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2,200. To be built on Wabash avenue near Eighteenth street.

Architect F. B. Abbott: For S. R. Snowden, three-story flat building; cost \$5,500. For J. R. Dietz, two-story stores and flats; cost \$8,000. For Dr. D. H. Williams, three-story flat building; cost \$15,000. For M. A. Abbott, two-story and basement residence; cost \$5,000.

Architect R. Rae, Jr., has plans for John De Witt, for a five-story and basement store and flat building, 136 by 125 feet; cost about \$150,000.

Architect J. L. Silsbee: For H. R. Durkee, block of dwellings, 80 by 60 feet; cost \$25,000.

Architect L. G. Quackenbush: For Geo. S. Willets, stores and dwellings; cost \$20,000. For C. H. Gillette, two residences, 46 by 60 feet; cost \$16,000. For M. Higgins, two-story and basement residence, 36 by 83 feet; cost \$20,000. For W. H. Mooney, residence, to cost \$7,000.

Architect J. J. Egan has prepared plans for two residences for Dr. John Querin; cost about \$20,000.

Architect L. G. Halberg: For J. B. Murphy, two-story residence, 35 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000.

Architect W. A. Furber: For George Miller, two-story and basement stone residence, 25 by 74 feet, on Michigan avenue near Thirty-ninth street; cost \$18,000.

Architect Wm. Thomas is making alterations at the Criterion Theater, to cost about \$20,000.

Architect August Bessler: For Mrs. Burns, three-story store and flats, 24 by 75 feet; cost \$7,000. For Rud Perlick, three-story store and flats, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$10,000. For Philip Frey, three-story flat building, 22 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000. For Chas. Franz, three-story flat building; cost \$4,000.

Architects John Woolcott & Son: For C. A. David, two-story stone front dwellings, 50 by 58 feet; cost \$10,000.

Architect L. H. Heinz reports: For A. Bennett, three-story store flat building, 48 by 80 feet; cost \$18,000. For A. Pateck, three-story store and flat building, 24 by 75 feet; cost \$7,500. For S. Eireiner, addition, 46 by 100 feet, cost \$8,000. For L. H. Kruger, two-story store and flat building, 23 by 66 feet; cost \$5,500.

Architect T. N. Bell: For E. K. Butler, two-story stone front residence, 48 by 69 feet; cost \$30,000.

Architect E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia, has prepared plans for a four-story brick and stone building, 200 by 115 feet, to be erected for the Little Sisters of the Poor, on West Harrison street, at a cost of about \$65,000.

Architects Ackerman & Starbuck: For A. McIntosh, four-story stores and flats, 50 by 110 feet; cost \$28,000.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For Alderman Dixon, two residences on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-first street; cost \$40,000. For Potter Palmer, three-story residence, 22 by 84 feet, cost \$25,000. Also has plans for block of seven residences, 168 by 35 feet, on Calumet Avenue and Thirty-ninth street, cost \$20,000. For F. G. & C. E. Springer, block of seven two-story brick dwellings, 168 by 36 feet, cost \$20,000.

Architect F. B. Townsend has prepared plans for C. W. Barrett for a three-story flat building, 30 by 67 feet, cost \$15,000. For F. M. Chapman, factory building at 87-91 Jefferson street; cost \$28,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For Alice M. Kirby, four-story flat building, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000. For M. Crossman, flat building, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect Edward Steunde: For C. E. Robinson, six-story storage warehouse, 115 by 110 feet, on Clark street, near Twelfth; cost \$75,000. An apartment house, 100 by 75 feet, on Indiana avenue; cost \$30,000. For Wm. Ender, flat building, 21 by 64 feet;

cost \$5,000. For F. Nebel, flat building, 22 by 62 feet; cost \$5,000. For N. A. Stone, two-story brick and stone flat building, 25 by 65 feet, cost \$6,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architect S. R. Badgley reports: For W. H. Doane, two-story brick store building, 20 by 70 feet; cost \$3,000; under way. For H. Hamersley, frame residence, eleven rooms; cost \$6,000; under way. For H. House, builder. For H. R. Newcomb, frame residence, twelve rooms; cost \$7,500; under way; day work. For P. D. Briggs, five nine-room frame dwellings; cost \$3,000 each. For W. H. Doane, twelve-room frame dwelling; cost \$6,500; under way; John Kelley, builder.

DeKalb, Ill.—Architect Geo. F. Barber reports: For W. H. Bard, Gowanda, N. Y., frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For Jos. L. Nealley, Minneapolis, Minn., frame dwelling; cost \$4,000. For J. S. Trites, Sussex, N. B., frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For E. F. Earl, Paxton, Ill., frame dwelling; cost \$4,000. For M. Montgomery, Holton, Kan., frame dwelling; cost \$1,400. For Frank M. Payne, Reno, Neb., frame dwelling; cost \$3,300. For David Hanna, White Bear Lake, Minn., frame dwelling; cost \$1,300. For T. C. Smith, Fort Smith, Ark., frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For J. A. Shedd, Fairbury, Ill., frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For Wm. Earl, DeKalb, frame dwelling; cost \$2,500. For W. L. Pond, DeKalb, frame dwelling; cost \$1,500.

Denver, Col.—Architect Wm. Quayle: For North Denver School Board, two-story and basement brick and stone school building, 170 by 107 feet, making plans for a block of six residences, 125 by 150 feet; brick and red stone; cost \$20,000. The Reithman Block will be built two stories and basement, with walls of sufficient strength to admit an increase to six stories; brick and stone, 125 by 150 feet; contracts being let. For Zang Brewery Co., two-story and basement brick and stone barn, 90 by 130 feet; cost \$30,000.

Architects Balcomb & Rice have let contracts for the erection of a two-story, brick and stone block, to cost about \$8,000. Plans prepared and accepted for Bent County Hospital, brick and stone building; cost \$12,000. To be erected at Las Animas, for E. Track, red stone cottage, to cost \$3,500. For W. S. Babcock, two-story brick and stone dwelling; cost \$3,000. For Mr. Heep, two-story brick and stone cottage; cost \$3,500. Also, cottage for William Cook; cost \$1,800.

Architect John J. Huddart has plans for A. Blanchard, for a two-story and basement brick store and office building, 50 by 150 feet; cost \$18,000.

Architects Baerreson Bros. have prepared plans for an addition to the "Woodside" block, 60 by 40 feet; cost \$12,000. For Stiles & Lamar, two-story and basement brick and stone business block; cost \$12,000.

Architect Henry Dozier: For Chas. Knock, brick and stone double house; cost about \$9,000.

Architect Alexander Cazin has prepared plans for the Holden Smelting Co., for a brick and stone office building, 55 by 100 feet; cost \$7,000. Also, for a brick and stone house of eighteen rooms, for the accommodation of the officers of the company; cost \$6,000.

Among the building permits recently issued are the following, which contemplate an expenditure of \$5,000, or upwards: O. B. Scoby, six two-story brick dwellings, 48 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000. B. D. Chambers, eight one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 44 feet; cost \$15,000. C. A. Deane, four two-story brick dwellings; cost \$31,000. Mrs. M. C. Heaton, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000. B. Berry, two-story brick dwelling, 52 by 61 feet; cost \$5,500. F. H. Lamar, two-story and basement, brick and stone dwelling, 50 by 65 feet; cost \$12,000. Denver Tramway Co., two-story brick building, 150 by 150 feet; cost \$35,000. Joseph Metzler, four two-story brick dwellings, 25 by 42 feet; cost \$12,000. Joseph Metzler, two-story brick building, 95 by 200 feet; cost \$35,000. Chas. Knapp, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 43 by 65 feet; cost \$8,000. Shapleigh & Hayes, two one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 40 feet; cost \$5,000. S. T. Sopris, two-story brick double dwelling, 64 by 64 feet; cost \$15,000. J. A. Pomeroy, two-story brick dwelling, 32 by 38 feet; cost \$5,000. A. Lewin, two-story brick building, 40 by 62 feet; cost \$10,000. E. K. Cobb, three-story brick building, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000. Geo. W. Currier, two-story brick building; cost \$5,000. Ada E. Jones, three dwellings, 22 by 35 feet; cost \$10,000. Mary S. Farncourt, two-story brick building, 58 by 58 feet; cost \$10,000. J. A. McMurtrie, two two-story brick dwellings; cost \$12,000. W. H. H. Cramer, two-story brick dwelling, 28 by 73 feet; cost \$6,000. Chas. Butterfahs, two-story brick building, 44 by 75 feet; cost \$6,500. B. F. Lilley, brick dwelling, 23 by 42 feet; cost \$5,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Pond & Pond, of Chicago, report: For Ashley Pond, two-story brick and stone double dwelling, 46 by 66 feet, slate roof; cost \$14,500; A. Chapaton, builder.

Architects Donaldson & Meier report: For Detroit Fire Department, two-story brick and stone engine-house, 50 by 85 feet; cost \$12,400; Topping & Fischer builders. Two-story brick and stone engine-house, 50 by 88 feet, slate roof; cost \$12,086; Topping & Fischer, builders. For Henry Minster, two-story brick and stone double dwelling, 43 by 54 feet; cost \$5,000; Durst & Wood, builders.

Architect J. W. Coughlin reports: For C. P. Collins, two-story brick and stone double dwelling, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; Henry Schubel, builder.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For Catherine E. Barnard, five three-story brick and stone dwellings, 100 by 76 feet; cost \$23,000; A. Chapaton, Jr., builder. For William Flynn, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 24 by 56 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,000; F. Julien & Co., builders.

Architects Mason & Rice report: For F. E. Robinson, two story brick and stone dwelling, 36 by 40 feet; cost \$4,000; Henry George & Son, builders. For A. P. Platt, three-story brick and stone dwelling, 43 by 65 feet; cost \$16,000; Martin School & Sons, builders. For Harper Hospital, two two-story brick and stone wards, 45 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost \$10,085; Dean Bros., builders. For M. E. Society, two-story frame church building, 52 by 56 feet; cost \$4,500; Alfred L. Lewis, builder.

F. B. Whitman is building for the Peninsular Brewing Company two-story brick and stone barn, 38 by 92 feet; cost \$4,380.

Architect A. E. French reports: For James Coon, three two-story brick and stone stores, 73 by 66 feet; cost \$9,200; Clark, Vinton & Co., builders.

Architect Leon Coquard reports: For Arthur Gore, two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 60 feet; cost \$2,400; F. Julien & Co., builders.

Architect Peter Diederichs, Jr., reports: For John Wortmann, two-story brick and stone store building, 25 by 60 feet; cost \$4,500; John Schrage, builder.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Johnson Optical Company, four-story brick and stone factory building, 44 by 69 feet; cost \$12,000; W. H. Holland & Son, builders. For C. H. Mitchell, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 36 by 54 feet, slate roof; cost \$7,500; Bunting & Dwigman, builders.

Architect E. W. Arnold reports: For Jeremiah Connor, two-story brick and stone double dwelling, 40 by 62 feet; cost \$6,500. Also, two-story frame store building, 36 by 52 feet; cost \$3,500.

Architect William E. Higginbotham reports: For John E. King, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 49 by 75 feet; cost \$20,000; Bunting & Sigmund, builders.

During the month of June permits were issued for 225 new buildings, to cost \$342,789. Alterations, 67; cost \$43,460. Total cost \$386,249.

A. S. Sherwood is building a two-story brick and stone dwelling, 33 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000.

R. J. Wilson is building, for William Stocking, a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 52 feet; cost \$4,000.

Architect J. W. Coughlin reports: For R. Donaldson, two two-story brick and stone dwellings, 24 by 58 feet; cost \$7,500; F. P. Williams, builder.

Duluth, Minn.—Architect A. F. Rudolph reports: Present condition rather dull, but prospects for fall better. Have in hand the following work: For Dr. C. A. Stewart, two-story brick building, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$7,000; foundation in; Stock & Fitzgerald, builders. For E. W. Markell, two-story frame, 28 by 36 feet; cost \$4,000; under way; foundation in; Lindbaum & Anderson, builders. For W. F. Marvin, two-story frame, 32 by 34 feet; cost \$3,000; Shaw & Thornton, builders. For Wallace Warner, two-story frame, 28 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; contract not let. For T. W. Lennox, two-story frame, 28 by 52 feet; cost \$5,000; contract not let.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—Architect I. C. Wykoff reports: For John Troga, brick store and flats, 26 by 101 feet. For Mr. Case, two frame cottages. For Street Railway Co., frame car barns, 60 by 101 feet. For J. P. Bixley, frame store and flats, 25 by 50 feet. For Mrs. Keel, brick store and flats. For Mrs. Hesser, frame double tenement, 33 by 48 feet. For J. H. Duffus, brick and stone hotel, 48 by 125 feet. For Mr. Kretzinger, frame dwelling, 27 by 48 feet. For Mr. Gimmet, frame dwelling, 33 by 34 feet.

Garden City, Kan.—Architect J. C. Craig reports: Outlook at present not very flattering, owing to poor crops. For J. R. Holmes, two-story and basement brick residence, 60 by 85 feet; cost \$25,000; Steede & Pyle, builders. For Capt. J. J. Munger, two-story frame residence; cost \$4,000; under way; day work. For Will

Callahan, brick and stone business block, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$10,000; plans finished. For Charles Cockron, frame cottage, 30 by 40 feet; cost \$1,500; plans made. "Sentinel" building, four-story iron front business block, 25 by 116 feet; cost \$20,000; plans ready.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect A. B. Cross has prepared plans for E. Harris for a three-story store and flat building, 270 by 50 feet; cost about \$80,000. For W. O. Thomas, two-story brick and stone store and flat building, 42 by 52 feet; cost about \$7,000.

Architects Van Brunt & Howe: For M. Mumford, block of three-story brick and stone dwellings, 224 by 40 feet; cost \$80,000. Plans have been prepared for the Belt Line passenger depot, 38 by 100 feet, three stories high, brick, stone and terra-cotta; cost \$50,000.

Among the permits recently issued are the following, contemplating an expenditure of \$5,000 or upwards. James Moore, two-story brick residence, 26 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000. East Fifth Street Railway Co., one-story brick building, 89 by 120 feet; cost \$6,000. Theodore Stegner, two-story brick residence, 45 by 55 feet; cost \$15,000. Kansas City Gas Co., addition to gas works; cost \$6,700. A. Chadwick, block of ten three-story dwellings, 234 by 80 feet; cost \$70,000. James A. McCleary, block of four two-story brick dwellings, 42 by 56 feet; cost \$11,500. Louis George, two three-story brick dwellings, 41 by 52 feet; cost \$10,000. J. F. Marks, two two-story brick dwellings, 33 by 54 feet; cost \$14,000. T. Scannon, two-story brick business building, 30 by 76 feet; cost \$6,000. W. A. Kelly, six frame dwellings; cost \$9,000. Phil. E. Chappel, two-story brick dwelling, 42 by 64 feet; cost \$12,000. Langston Bacon, four-story brick business block, 50 by 105 feet; cost \$25,000. T. C. Van Wyck, two-story brick business building, 107 by 60 feet; cost \$13,000. J. W. Keeler, three-story brick business building, 50 by 73 feet; cost \$8,000. A. Artmaier, two-story brick business building, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$6,000. W. M. Masters, three-story brick business building, 50 by 60 feet; cost \$9,000. H. E. Henwood, four-story brick business building, 49 by 100 feet; cost \$30,000. L. C. Kranthoff, two-story brick business building, 42 by 60 feet; cost \$15,000. M. J. Banton, frame dwelling, 24 by 48 feet; cost \$5,000. T. G. Bracking, two-story brick stores and tenements, 123 by 43 feet; cost \$10,500. J. H. Whitehead, three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50 feet; cost \$8,400. W. M. Osborn, eight frame dwellings, 24 by 40 feet; cost \$22,400. Anne E. Sutton, four frame dwellings, 23 by 40 feet; cost \$6,400. P. R. Stevens, three frame dwellings; cost \$6,000. A. J. King, five two-story frame dwellings; cost \$5,000. A. J. King, six two-story frame dwellings; cost \$9,000. University of Kansas City, three-story brick college building; cost \$11,000. J. Franklyn, two two-story brick dwellings, 40 by 44 feet; cost \$5,000. Thomas Reilly, brick business block; cost \$14,000. Missouri Valley Investment Co., three two-story brick business buildings, 100 by 50 feet; cost \$8,750. Samuel Freeman, three-story brick residence; cost \$7,000.

A summary of the amount of building done the first six months of 1888 shows that there were 2,700 permits issued, contemplating an expenditure of \$5,112,482. For the same time in 1887 it showed 2,479 permits; cost \$5,234,926.

Kansas, Ill.—Architect W. H. Milner, of Bloomington and Peoria, reports: For the school board, schoolhouse, to cost \$10,000; projected.

Lafayette, Ind.—Architect James F. Alexander has prepared plans for a building to cost \$25,000. Also a college building to cost \$9,000.

Lamar, Col.—Architect J. C. Craig, of Garden City, Kan., reports: For hotel company, two-story and basement brick hotel, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$12,000; under way; day work.

Manitou, Col.—Architects Barber & Pease, of Colorado Springs, have completed plans for the new school building, which will be started as soon as bonds can be disposed of.

Nashville, Tenn.—Architect Geo. W. Thompson, for B. F. Wilson, three-story brick store building; cost \$12,000.

Architect Wm. C. Smith: For Vanderbilt University School of Mechanical Engineering; building to cost \$20,000. Hughes & Rives builders. Architect R. R. McGinnis: For Dr. Price, addition to school building; cost \$14,000. Simmons & Phillips, contractors.

Pekin, Ill.—Architects Burnham & Root, of Chicago, have prepared plans for Mr. Wilson for a brick residence to cost \$15,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Architect W. H. Milner reports: Building outlook good. All mechanics are busy. Stonecutters and bricklayers are in demand. There is such a call for new and good materials that we are about to start a permanent exhibit in connection with my office. Have the following work in hand: For W. H. Ballance, two-and-one-half-story brick, stone and frame residence, 50 by 52 feet; cost \$12,000; under way; James Bramble, builder. For Jacob Woolner, three-story brick and stone residence, 90 by 52 feet; cost \$50,000; under way; day work. For O. J. Bailey, frame dwelling, 40 by 52 feet, also barn; cost \$7,000; under way; day work. For J. M. Morse, frame dwelling, 32 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For S. B. Hazard, frame dwelling, 36 by 50 feet, also brick barn, 30 by 36 feet; cost \$7,000; under way; W. H. Coleman, builder. For Wm. Francis, stone and shingle residence, 52 by 48 feet; cost \$10,000; under way; Joseph Miller & Sons, builders. For Wm. McLean, brick and stone residence, 52 by 54 feet; cost \$15,000; John Coleman, builder. For John Wyand, brick and frame residence, 36 by 50 feet; cost \$8,000; John Coleman, builder. For John Francis, frame residence, 72 by 90 feet; cost \$18,000; under way; Joseph Miller & Sons, builders. For Dr. Adams, three-story brick sanitarium, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000; projected.

Pueblo, Col.—Architects Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, Ill., are preparing plans for a four-story stone opera house and office building, 120 by 190 feet, seating capacity of auditorium, 1,000; cost of building, \$200,000.

Richmond, Ind.—Architect W. S. Kaufman has prepared plans for a school-house, to cost \$25,000.

Architect S. O. Yates has prepared plans for a building, to cost \$14,000.

Roaring Springs, Pa.—Architect W. L. Plack, of Altoona, reports: Brick hotel building, to cost \$15,000; contracts not let.

Rockford, Ill.—Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, has prepared plans for the new Christian Union church; cost \$22,000.

Salida, Col.—The Salida Opera House Association will erect an opera house, Masonic hall and store building, 75 by 40 feet, and 50 by 75 feet, two stories high; seating capacity of opera house, 600. E. W. Corbin and Frank Churcher are the building committee.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad Co. have commenced work on their new passenger depot.

The plans of Architect Wm. B. Preston, of Boston, have been selected for a new hotel to be erected on the site of the old United States barracks; estimated cost \$200,000; no contracts let.

Sterling, Ill.—The city is taking bids on the new city hall building, to cost \$40,000. Plans were prepared last winter by Architect William W. Clay, of Chicago.

Topeka, Kan.—Architect J. G. Haskell has prepared plans for Col. Geo. W. Veale for a three-story store and office building, 100 feet front, to be built of Colorado red sandstone; cost \$35,000. For Thompson Bros., block similar to the above, 50 feet front; cost \$18,000.

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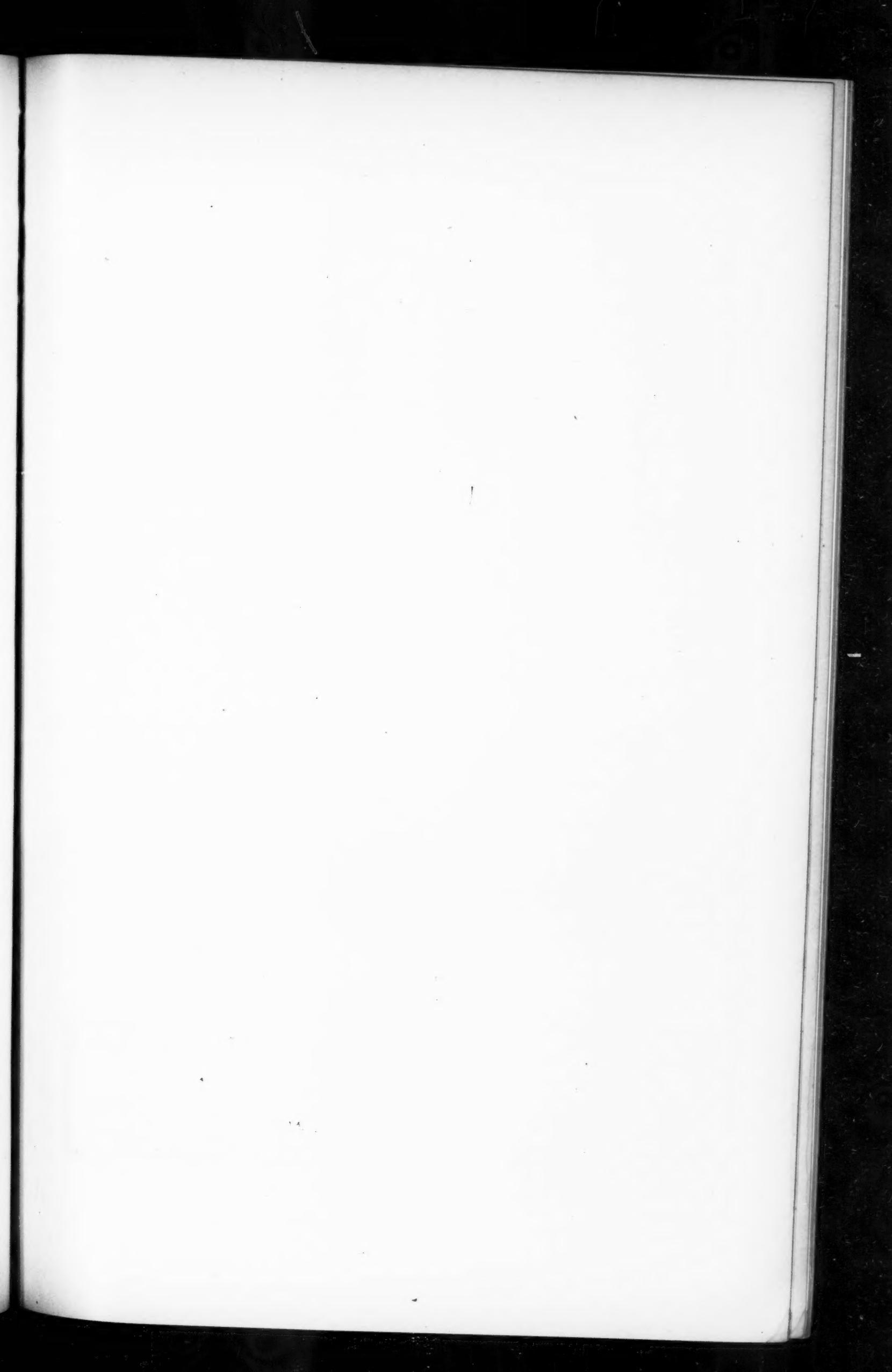
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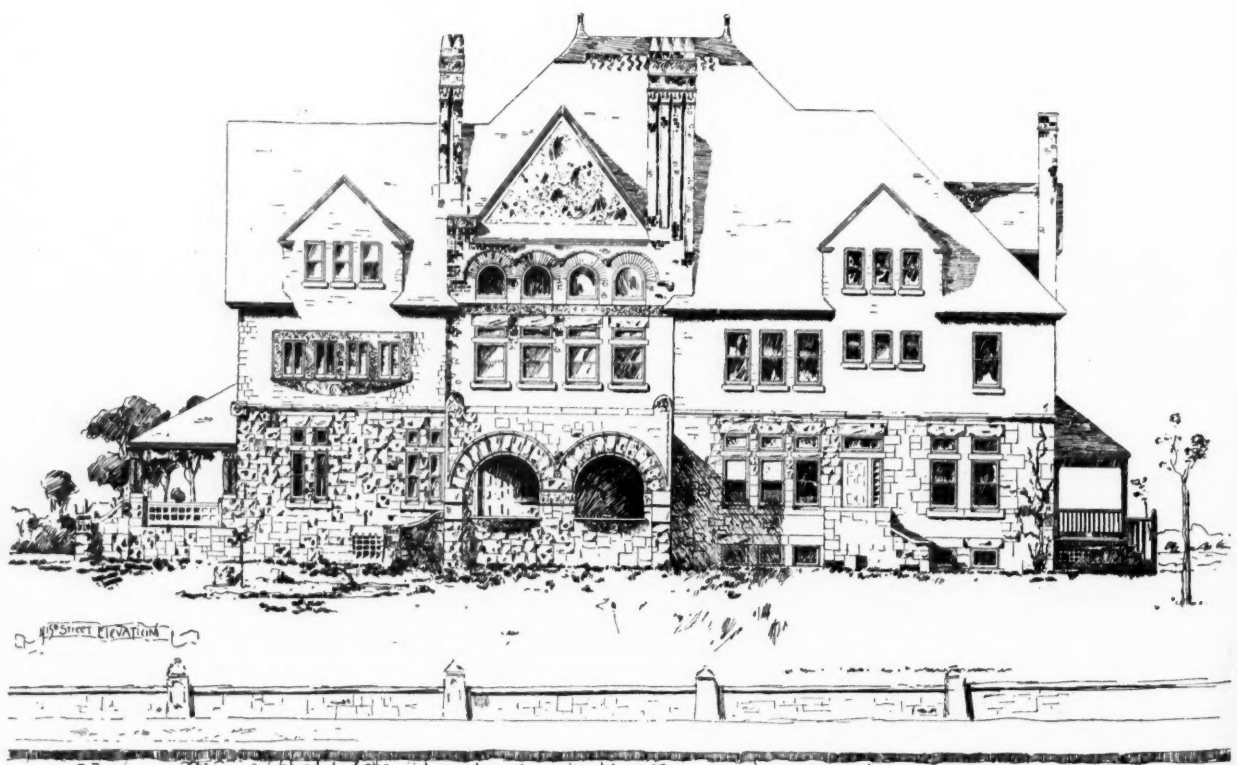
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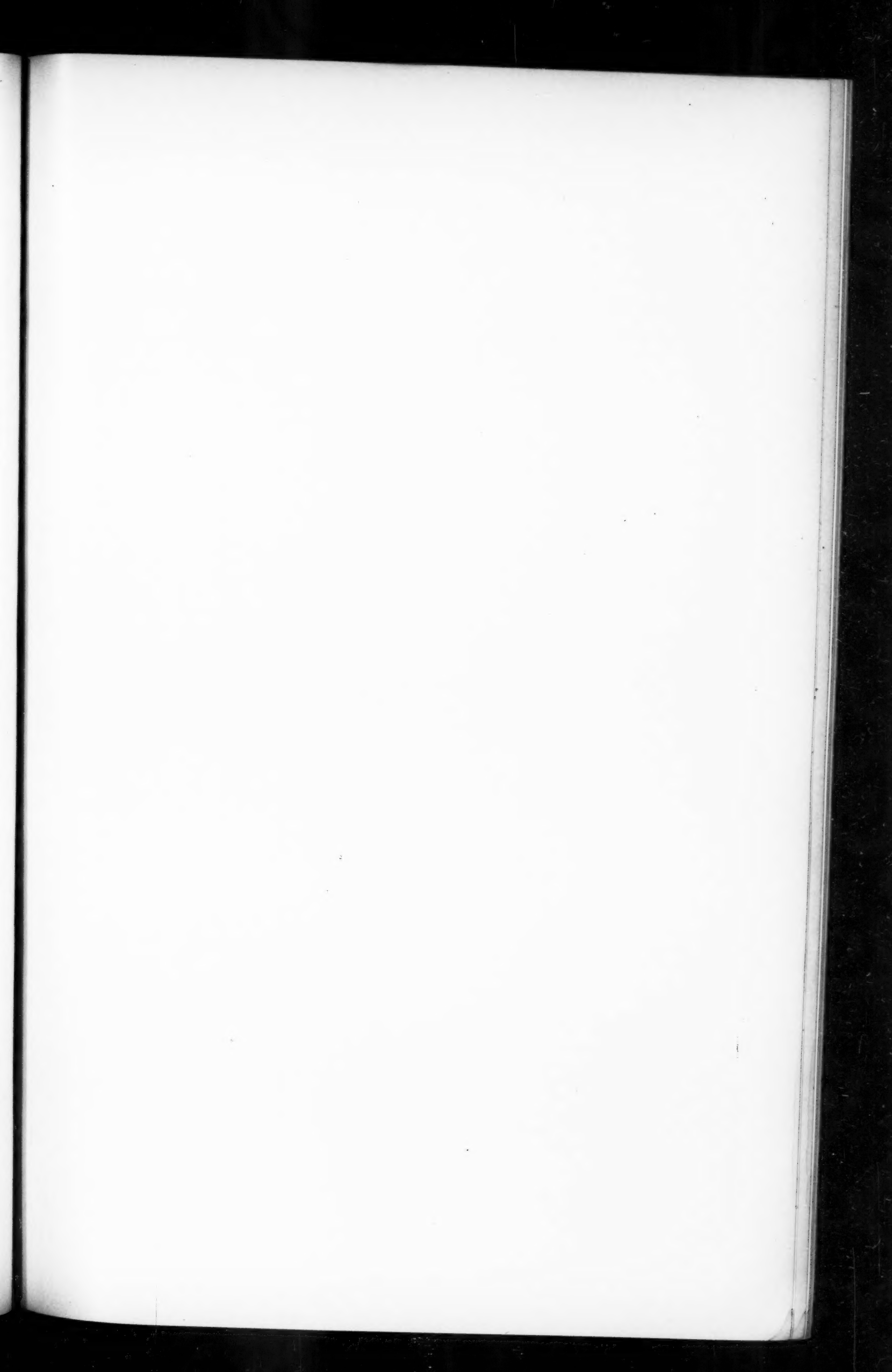
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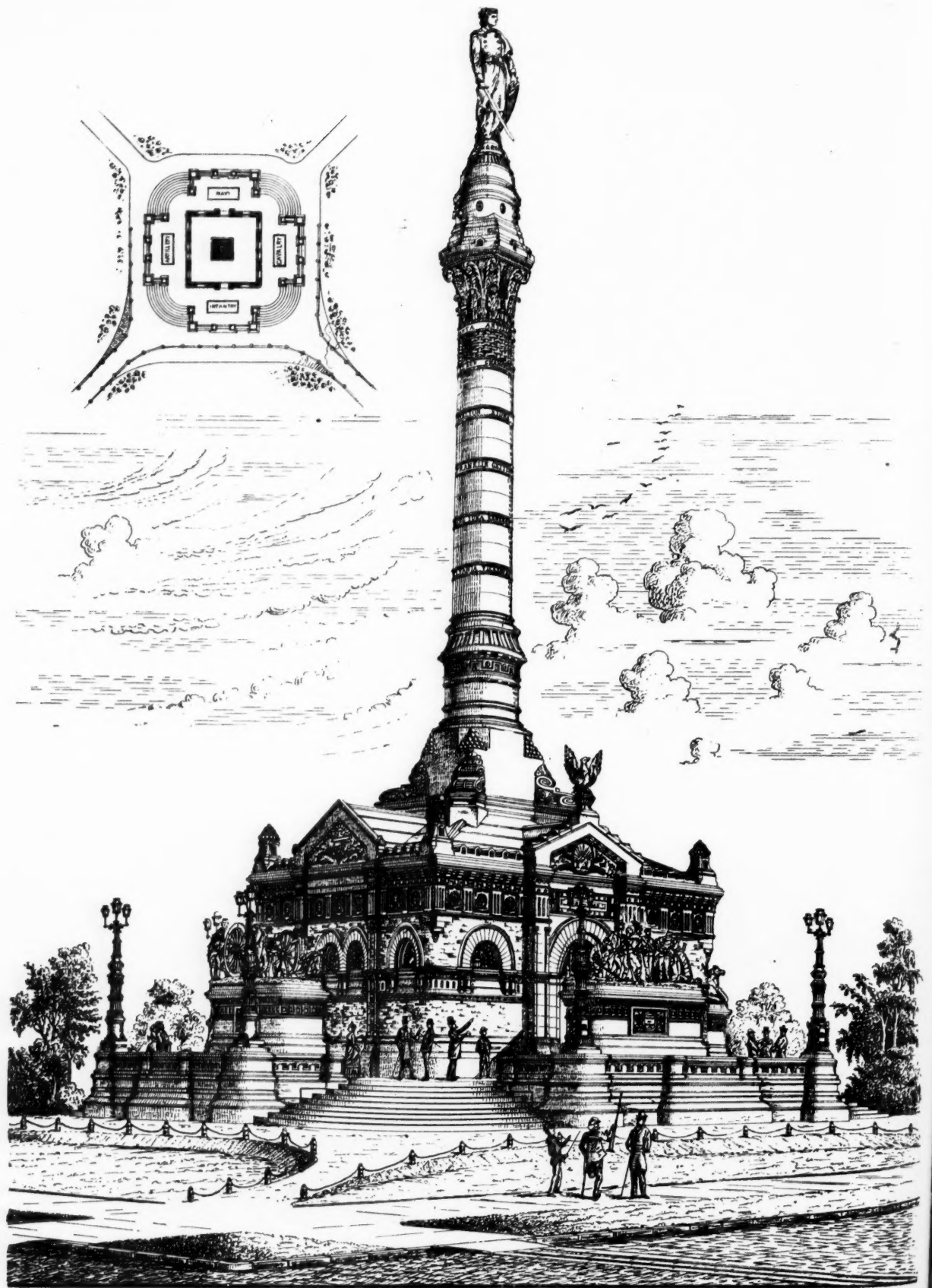




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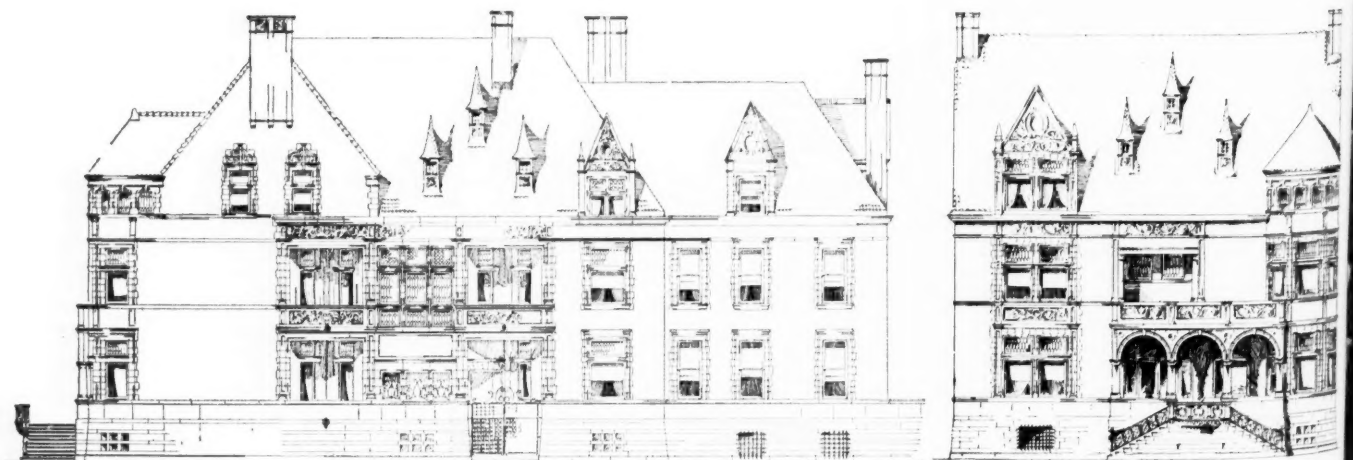




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