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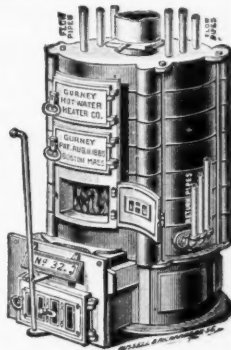
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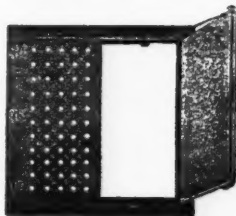
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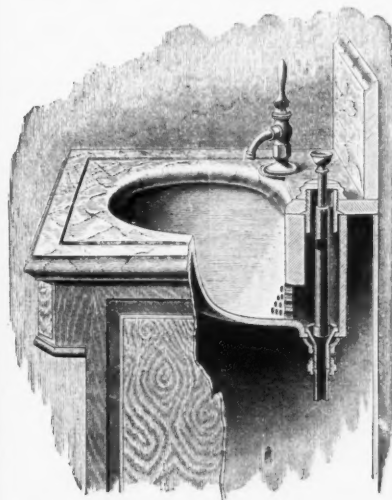
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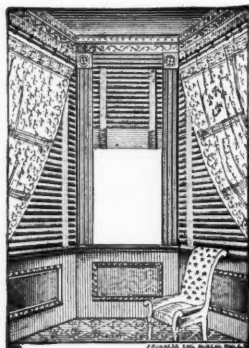
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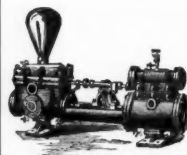
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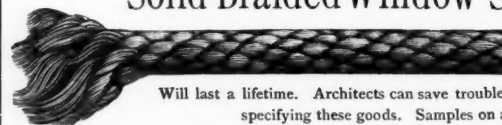
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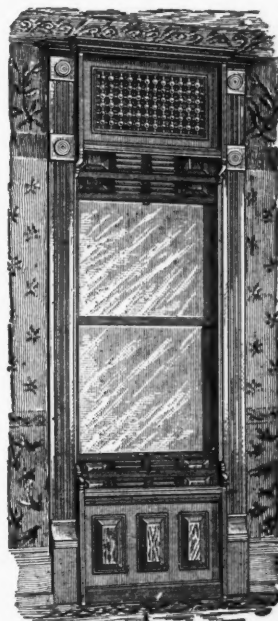
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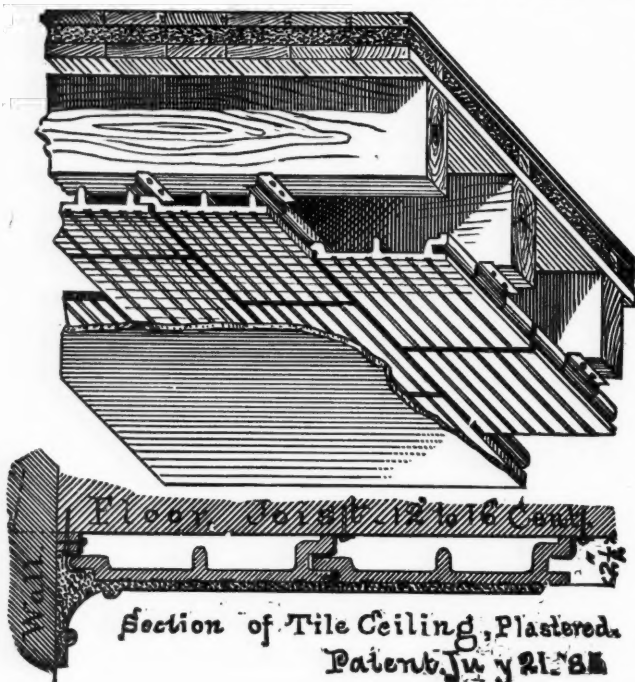
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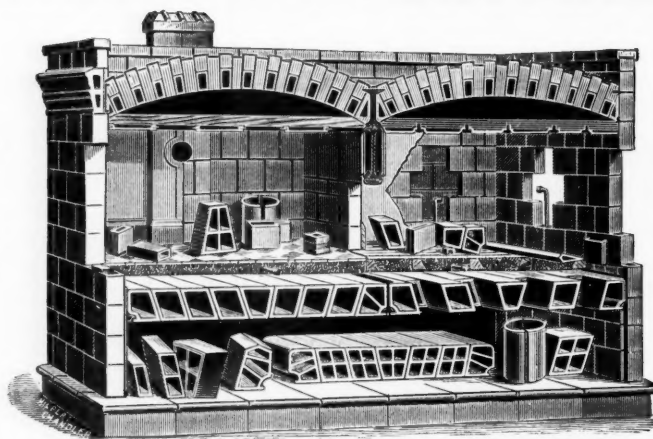
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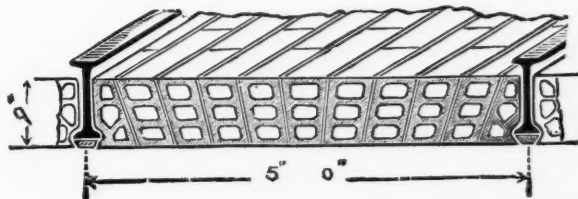
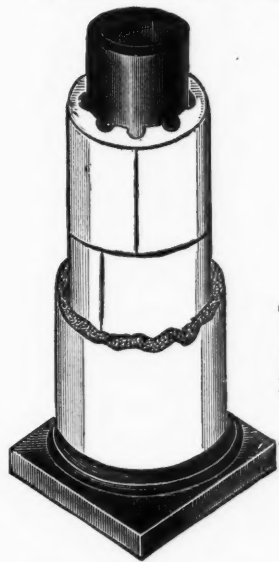
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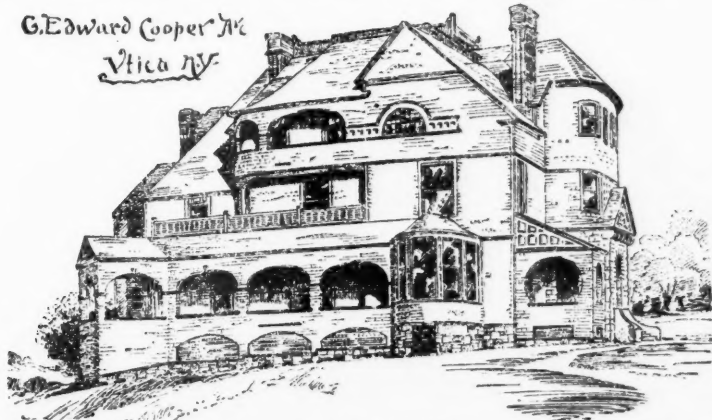
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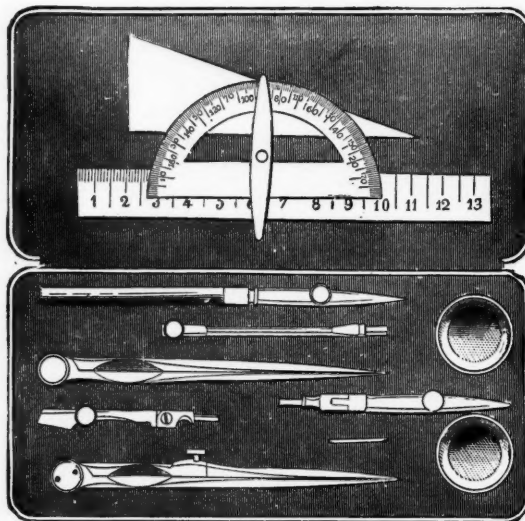
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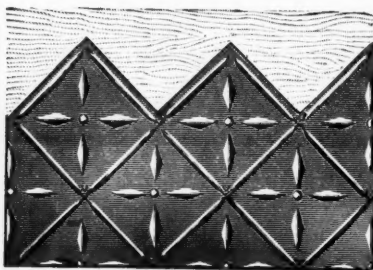
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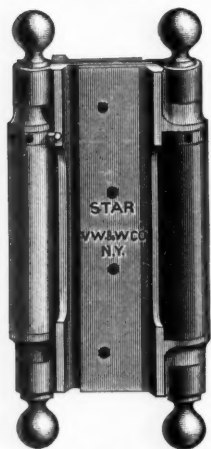
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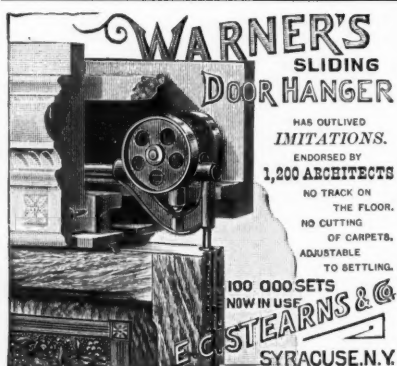


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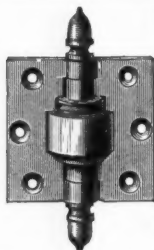
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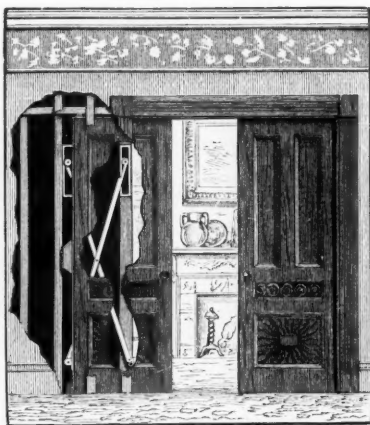
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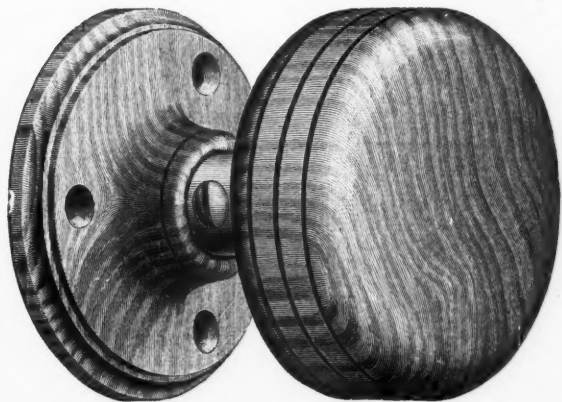
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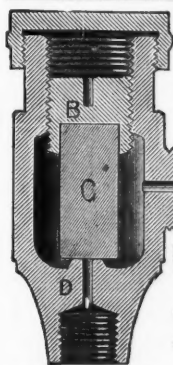
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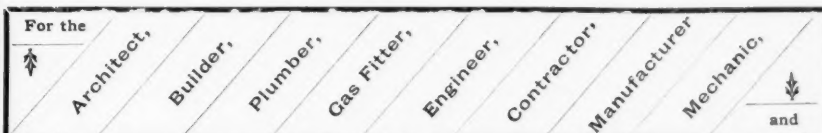
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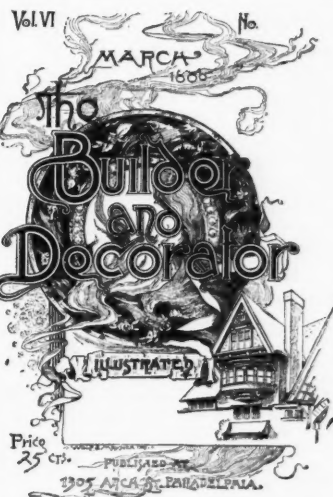
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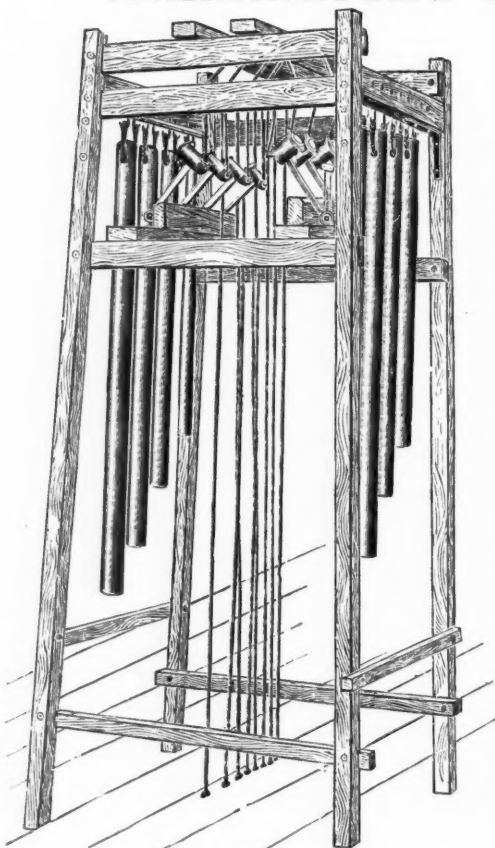
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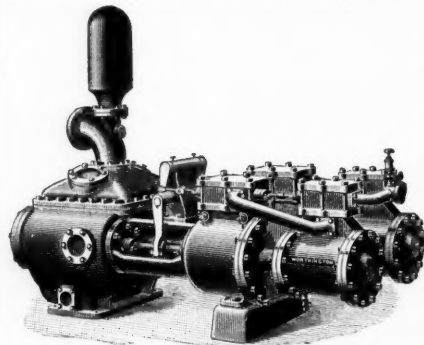
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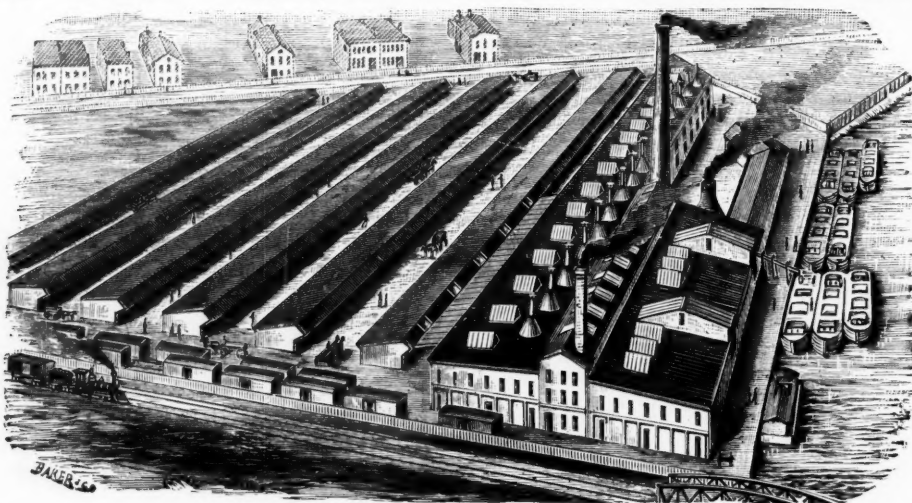
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AN error occurs in our report of the Western Association Convention in the discussion of the formation of a protective league, on page 73, first column, in which a speech is wrongly credited to J. W. Root. It was made by F. M. Ellis.

THE *Northwestern Architect*, of Minneapolis, which has attained a high rank among architectural journals in the opinion of the architectural profession, has recently secured the services of Mr. F. S. Hunt, formerly news editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, in the capacity of manager. Always solicitous for the success of this enterprising contemporary, our interest will, in the future, be greater, if possible. Mr. Hunt, during his five years' connection with this journal, has proved himself to be a young man of ability and energy, and we wish him the greatest possible success.

WHILE Chicago is so centrally located in the field of the important building operations of the country as to be a very convenient point of distribution, the publishers of the Standard Contract have thought best to place the blanks on sale, with dealers in architects' supplies, in the principal cities of the country, and thus avoid the delay of even the day or two required to send to Chicago. Arrangements for this have been made already in some cities, and the entire country will be included as speedily as possible. All orders for blanks with architects' names inserted should continue to

be sent to the Inland Publishing Company, and all orders sent for blanks without names will be filled by them immediately on receipt as heretofore. In this connection we may quote the following comment upon the Standard Contract from the *Builder and Woodworker*, of New York:

Most of our contemporaries feel a little huffed because of our clever fellow worker, THE INLAND ARCHITECT, having secured the exclusive right of publishing and selling the Standard Contracts. For our part, we see nothing wrong in the arrangement whatever, so long as the price has been decided upon. Indeed, we think it much better that one house should have complete control of the printing and sale of the documents, as it will insure uniformity of size, style and paper. As we understand it, this contract was not got up for the purpose of giving a "job" to a lot of hungry journals, but for the purpose of making just and equitable arrangements between owner, architect and contractor. That being the case, we see no cause for a "growl," for it is likely every stationery store in the country that deals in law forms and blanks, will carry a lot of these contracts on their shelves for sale. THE INLAND ARCHITECT will probably see that the typographical part of the contract is as fine as displayed in its own columns. If, so, the public will have no cause to regret the arrangement.

THE problem of heating residences has been taken up by the *Metal Worker* in the form of a competition, in which that enterprising journal offers \$300 in prizes for the best practical essays on heating a given building, by hot-air furnace, by steam circulation or by hot-water circulation. The competition should call forth the best efforts of the experts in the science of heating. The details of the competition are too long to enumerate here, but the publishers of the *Metal Worker* will send full particulars upon application. The competition is open until February 1, 1889.

WHEN one reads in a daily paper of a boy deliberately committing burglary that he may be sent to the penitentiary where he will learn a trade, because he could not get a chance to learn one outside, one is inclined to become somewhat pessimistic in regard to the value of our nineteenth century civilization. Such an incident occurred the other day in Chicago, where, with her million of inhabitants, and her trades generally cursed with unions that destroy all ambition among members and deny the right of all not members to learn trades, there is not a single institution where a poor boy may learn to use his hands and become self-supporting. True, there is the manual training school and the plumbers' night school, both most admirable institutions, but they will not come under the head of free trade-schools; and there are not many cities that have not in some measure moved toward providing for trade education. But Philadelphia has come to the front with a citizen who has not only seen the need of such a school, but has most liberally provided for its establishment and maintenance. Isaiah V. Williamson, of that city, has placed in the hands of proper trustees a trust fund of \$5,000,000, which will establish a trade school for poor boys. The rules of the school will be liberal, the attendance will only be limited by the money to be expended and each pupil will be indentured to the trustees for a term of three years. Surely there must be something in a name when Mr. Williamson so practically shows himself to be a true Philadelphian. There is no greater need throughout this country than the establishment of trade schools, either by government or by private endowment.

THOSE who live in Chicago and know their imperfections, welcome discerning criticism of their shortcomings, and hope, profiting thereby, steadily to improve upon the past. Hence, when Mr. Anonymous "Abacus," architect, of Toronto, Canada, tells, in a three-column letter to the *Canadian Architect and Builder*, his impressions of Chicago, the American citizen reads respectfully, and seeks to learn from the critic who sees us without predispositions in our favor. It is true that one is, at the outset, a little

stumbled by his sweeping assertion that "A commercial people invariably build what will suit their purposes, but nearly always without regard to the beautiful." We think of Nuremberg, with her artisans and traders; of Venice, mistress of the Mediterranean; of Athens, with her colonies and fleets; and we are profoundly sorry that their commercial spirit so hampered and dwarfed their regard for the beautiful. Poor Nuremberg, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Antioch; poor Venice, poor Athens! How altogether too unspeakably sad that, when you were producing your greatest architectural works, you were weighted down by degrading commercial activity! But to return to Mr. Anonymous "Abacus." He tells us a great many things that it is well to heed. For instance, that

A very large number of the most admired buildings of Chicago are planned badly, and inclosed by the most worthless and inartistic façades that it is possible to imagine. It is not the ugliness of poverty, but an ugliness which results from lack of artistic feeling and superfluity of wealth.

Again:

Having money, they [Chicago people] proceed to build for themselves houses in which to live and entertain their friends, and, being in a hurry, the house must be built in less time than is necessary to its thorough and studied designing and complete construction. * * * Very often there is something about the general composition attractive and imposing, but the detail is so crude and so lacking in refinement, that one turns away in disgust. * * * Many times we were disappointed on seeing a building in the distance which composed well, but when examined closely, was lifeless, and very often excessively vulgar. * * * That there is on Michigan avenue only one house which calls for high praise does not speak well for the residents of the street, nor for the architects of the houses. * * * We did not see anywhere in Chicago carving that would call for special mention. It was invariably lifeless, and consequently lacking in interest. * * * The church architecture of Chicago is extremely bad. We did not see a single building (i. e., church) that was worthy of the least attention.

Our critic then preaches a sermon on the relation of the church edifice to religion and worship, and shies a well-aimed brick at the fantastic arrangement of foliage plants at the entrance to South Park.

WITH very much of the above cited criticism we are in entire accord, but certainly not more true of Chicago than other American cities; and, we are willing to accept in good spirit, even the too-sweeping general assertions to which the critic is prone. We also like the works of Mr. Richardson, which almost alone brought unalloyed pleasure to our critic. We also like work that has been done in Chicago by other eastern architects, for instance, by Peabody & Stearns, by Richard M. Hunt, by Andrews & Jacques. We, in Chicago, are not at all given to being jealous of outside competitors who do work in Chicago, and can even find more good work by them than our critic appears to have described. We fear that as much cannot be said for the spirit in which Mr. Anonymous "Abacus" writes of the architecture of Chicago and of the United States. Surely a man must be captious or blear-eyed, or given to walking up back alleys who can write, as he does, that he wandered "all morning through portions of the business center, and in the afternoon explored the South Side without seeing anything meritorious until he came to the pavilion in Jackson Park," or that he was "in the city two or three days before he was successful in discovering any work which was artistically satisfactory." This is rather severe, and we begin to think that if our critic had really been looking for the good that there actually was he might have fared better. But if the above causes us to wonder whether our critic has truly the anointed eye, what shall we say of the following, when, having spoken of the ugliness of Chicago's business buildings and her enterprise in exhibiting wares for sale, he ventures this refined and delectable piece of criticism:

And while we admire the push and enterprise thus shown in the race after wealth, we cannot help pitying a people whose only object in this world seems to be to live like the beasts of the field—only in the highest condition pertaining to beasts—not one thought of another existence, not one desire for refinement in this life, living without culture, without happiness, for all the world as if they were but atoms in the world's existence, and that all is over when their places are taken by the next generation.

Verily, here is a discerning critic who goes into a city with a million inhabitants, stays a week, and, after looking

at the exteriors of its buildings, feels qualified to pronounce such a judgment on the lives, thoughts and aspirations of its inhabitants, one and all. We do not need his pity. We should hardly know what to do with the pity of such a critic. Though there are a few such spirits in the profession, they are generally detested, and are often tolerated when they should be drummed out of the profession.

WHEN we come to the closing paragraph of his letter, the animus which inspires him becomes clear. Some American architects, residing in Buffalo, have, in competition and otherwise, been awarded the execution of important works in Toronto. His local pride is touched and he writes this letter, wherein he vents his spleen on the home government and those who employ Americans, and upon American architects in general, using Chicago as a text. We sincerely thank him for those matters wherein he chanced upon the truth, and charge to its proper source in his wounded pride, the remainder. We also discover why he chooses to remain Mr. Anonymous "Abacus." Herein, at least, he shows his wit. But we would not have it thought by American architects that all those of Canada are biased. In that country, as elsewhere, the true architect allows no sectional feeling to bias his architectural judgment. Toronto is building many of the finest structures in Canada, but the true critic does not ask whether the architects are native, American or foreign.

THERE are a great many forms of insurance that insures nothing more than that the insured shall pay a large premium and receive nothing in return; but reputable companies, aided by state laws, are daily making both life and fire insurance more effective and honest. The tontine plan of life insurance in vogue in Europe fifty years ago was not as equitable as that issued by standard companies of today; but it would probably tax the resources of even Balzac's versatile drummer to find a convincing argument in favor of the rule adopted by the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association a year ago, which they call co-insurance, and under which its members, comprising most of the companies doing business in Chicago, have been issuing policies since. The rule, written in smooth and somewhat ambiguous language, means that all buildings shall be insured to eighty per cent of their full value, as in case of fire the extra premium will be deducted from the amount of insurance; or, in other words, the owner of a building carries the insurance himself, and in case of fire must pay the company in which he is partially insured the premium upon the full amount of insurance, receiving in return none of the benefits. The effect of such a rule, carried out as it is by an insurance trust or trades union will be either to encourage dishonest men to insure to the full amount of their building or stock and have a fire some dark night, or to cause the honest man to refuse to insure at all. It will also stop the building of fireproof structures, for it will pay the dishonest man to build cheap and burn quickly, and the honest man will carry his own risk rather than build an expensive building and have no protection against its damage by fire without paying a premium that is exorbitant compared with the risk. These two phases of the working of this rule may bring about its correction by those who established it, but if it should not, the state legislature should step in and pass a bill the coming winter, which will not only regulate this, but some other impositions that are practiced in a business that has much of humbug in it at best. The Board of Underwriters claim that the clause is one that is only employed in special cases, and is a matter of mutual understanding. It applies, however, to lumber yards, packing houses and manufacturing plants.

Boston Sketches—The Churches.

BY C. H. BLACKALL.

IN a former paper, Copley Square was alluded to as being the center of the architectural attractions of Boston. The statement was made with special reference to the public buildings, but it applies with equal force to the church edifices. It is extremely doubtful if those who planned the square ever had any idea of the importance it would ultimately acquire, either in social or in architectural lines. The natural surroundings and conditions were none of the best. Built in a marsh, over which many of the present generation have skated in past times, with two great railway lines intersecting less than five hundred feet away, the artistic character of Copley Square, and its immediate neighborhood, has undoubtedly received its strongest and most positive tone from the influence exerted by a single, grand monumental design. Trinity Church has made Copley Square. No architect could plan a building in its neighborhood without feeling spurred on to do his very best, nor would any self-respecting property holder be willing to tolerate a shabby, ill-conditioned structure in the presence of such a dignified pile. Not that all the houses in this region are above reproach, or that all the architects who have builded here have met with perfect success; but somehow one feels that Trinity Church has been a silent criterion, and the work on all sides of it has been at least honest and sincere.

It has been related that Rev. Phillips Brooks, commenting pleasantly upon Trinity Church with Mr. Richardson, a short time before the latter's death, was answered by a regret on the architect's part, that the great opportunity had not come to him later in life. Such a feeling is very easily understood and appreciated by every architect, and yet it may reasonably be doubted if the success would have been any more complete or far reaching in its influence, and there are many who look upon Trinity as Mr. Richardson's best title to fame. Archaeologically inclined critics of a carping turn of mind have been disposed to trace the design to the Salamanca old cathedral, which it undoubtedly resembles in some respects; but the genius of the creator was too personal to be anything but original; and the Old World ideas were wrought into a shape which, while retaining all of the spirit which makes the European work so thoroughly delightful, is neither a copy nor a transcription. It is simply Trinity. In much of his later work the architect has shown a greater freedom in detail, a more positive ease in handling the style which he employed so constantly. It must be confessed that the church is weak in just these respects. The carving, the moldings, the subdivisions, seem more Gothic than Romanesque. The spikey, Byzantine foliage, the rude, studied simplicity of treatment which are such marked features of the Alleghany County Court House, are not to be found in the Boston prototype. The great charm of Trinity is in its mass. One forgets details in looking at it, and only vaguely appreciates that it is built of nicely harmonized tones of granite and brown sandstone; that Richardson himself would regret the carved oak leaves on the front; that there is no visible vestibule or porch, or that the capitals or the side over which the trailing ivy has thrown a friendly vail are perhaps better hidden than exposed. The nave—if such a Gothic sounding term may be applied to the forward part of the church—is undoubtedly too short to sustain all the dignity piled over the intersection. The chapel and Sunday-school amble off in a straggling fashion and the opaque glass windows seem only to be looked at and not through. And yet, when one has conjured up all that envy, hatred and malice, can suggest against Trinity, its glorious presence still remains, compelling admiration, silencing criticism; no basely conceived building can, in the artistic sense, exist in its presence.

The west front has been very much improved by the removal of the tall pyramidal roofs which formerly crowned the slightly marked towers. The façade now presents a straight, almost unbroken sky line, according admirably with the cold, unrelieved character of that portion of the church. There has been a scheme to add an open colonnade, carried across the front, to serve as a cornice or crowning feature; but the design seems better as it is. All the exterior architectural effort is now concentrated about the great central tower, and with so short a nave any flourish at the front might prove of doubtful expediency. The one tower is glory enough for any church, and it but gains by contrast with the simplicity of the nave. There is a view of this tower to be had from the little cloister at the rear and one side of the choir, a standpoint from which the eye takes in a foreground of hard, rudely-fashioned cloister shafts, a broad surface of masonry wall, and then, up and up, until they seem almost to be bending forward to the observer, rise the sweeping lines of the tower. There is just the nice balance between quiet and unrest, between wall surface and foliated shaft, between construction and decoration which gives the design life and motion, while clothing it with an inscrutable, sphynx-like majesty, as though smiling down disdainfully, in its inert strength, upon the puny human hands which created it.

The interior of Trinity does not altogether respond to the promises of the exterior. Whether it be the plaster piers which should be solid

masonry, the weak constructive form of the ceiling, or simply the necessary arranging of the pews and other modern conveniences in such an antique setting, it would be difficult to determine; but there is a different feeling somehow, almost a loss of feeling, which not even the splendid stained glass of the windows can atone for. Good interiors are rare in this country. Perhaps some day an architect will arise who will do for the inside what Richardson has done for the exterior.

Trinity Church is not the only mark of Richardson's genius about Copley Square. A short distance along Clarendon street, at the corner of Commonwealth avenue, is a tall, square tower, with a church attached, to borrow the pungent local expression which so aptly characterizes the appearance of the former Brattle Square church, now occupied by the First Baptist Society. The church is a pretext for the tower, and the tower is simply a huge pedestal for a band of figures, ten feet or more in height, carved in each face of the masonry in half relief, representing the four sacraments, Baptism, Communion, Marriage and Death. Immediately above the figures the tower ends abruptly with some bold machicolations and a low hipped roof, as though the artist had finished his work, and there was nothing more for the architect to do but to stop. The church itself is nothing, either in mass or in detail, but for what it sets out to be; the tower is perfect, and the idea is a very bold one, which even a less talented combination than Richardson and Bartholdi might turn to good account. It is interesting to note in this building the marks of the doubtful, uncertain progress of the architect toward his final beloved Romanesque treatment. The archings are all correctly rounded, the proportions are broad rather than tall and the sizes of the moldings are in unwise proportion to the wall surfaces, all showing a Romanesque intention; but the carving is as essentially Gothic as though it were incased in trefoils and pointed arches or backed by flying buttresses; and Gothic, too, of a sort that is found only in this country—the vernacular Gothic, as someone has sarcastically defined it. Perhaps, however, the deficiency of the carving may be due more to the mason than to the architect, for at the time the church was built Boston could not claim such artistic stone carvers as in later years Richardson found so ready to carry out his ideas.

Returning to Copley Square, the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets, diagonally opposite from Trinity, is occupied by the New Old South church, thus called to distinguish it from the original Old South, a wooden structure which is one of the Revolutionary landmarks of the busiest portion of the city, as the new church is a landmark of the Back Bay. The building is placed rather unfavorably, as far as regards Copley Square, the rear of the church seeming to be toward Trinity, while the entrance is on one side and the tower is on the end away from the square. This gives the design an unbalanced look, which is heightened by the fact that the tower has settled somewhat out of plumb and away from the body of the building, as though it were trying to break loose and were dragging the church with it. The interior of the auditorium, which is large and handsome, besides being admirably adapted to its purpose, was evidently made the key to the whole arrangement, being placed so as to command the best light and the readiest access, while the tower occupies the angle next to the chapel, the shaft rising almost unobstructed from the ground. The design is in late Florentine Gothic style, worked out in a warm, mottled yellow and red stone, with trimmings of pale buff and green sandstone. The tower is especially successful as a monumental conception; a plain, square shaft with barely three or four flush bands of the pale stone and but two small lancet windows in its unbroken height of a hundred feet or more above the lines of the church; then expanding abruptly with a high corbeled course, which supports a rich belfry in the style of Giotto's campanile, with banded stone courses in alternate colors, triple archings and a suggestion of elaboration in open-work tracery on each face, while the whole is terminated in an easy manner by a steep pyramidal roof. The motive is a familiar one, but is handled none the less successfully. Indeed, the church has what might be termed good lasting qualities, and stands pretty well the tests of familiarity and long acquaintance, which are apt to stultify the charms of so many buildings, even to the most candid of critics. The architects were Cummings & Sears.

The Arlington street church, two blocks to the east of Copley Square, possesses good lasting qualities of a very different type. It is one of those designs which were made straight out of the book; every detail, every feature copied from good authority—a truly Colonial procedure—with the result that the building has the pure, straightforward effect of such really colonial work as the Old North, or the Park street church, and is a refreshing contrast to some of the work in the same neighborhood. The Arlington street church is peculiarly well situated, having the green masses of the Public Garden for a foreground, and somehow this style of building always seems to require plenty of air and sunshine and the proximity of green fields and trees.

There are other ecclesiastical neighbors of Copley Square which should be visited. The Central Church, corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets, by Richard Upjohn; the First Church, further North on Berkeley, by

Ware and Van Brunt, a quiet, restful edifice; and the Spiritual Temple, by Hartwell & Richardson, close by the Old South, a nondescript in religion, but a very emphatic and interesting study in modern Romanesque. But leaving this portion of the city, there is a church building on Columbus avenue, at the corner of West Newton street, which merits serious study, not so much for purity or correctness in style or beauty, or fitness in detail, as for an indefinite something about the general effect, which is exceedingly pleasing and which gives it the religious character which is so hard to combine with the exigencies of a modern protestant house of worship. It has been remarked that the impression of a French cathedral is always upward—the lines run up; everything seems to culminate in points stretching heavenward; the foliage is aspiring; the crochets and finials all lead the eye above; even the flying buttresses seem to be putting their strong shoulders under the nave and bearing it skyward; whereas, in the English work of a corresponding period, the tendency seems to be downward; the long, unbroken horizontal lines, the square tops to the towers, and the comparative absence of the flying buttresses seem to impart a solid, inert feeling, as though the church were reaching down further into the earth; as though it had always been just where it is; as though nothing could disturb its substantial dignity. It is just this feeling which is manifested in the Columbus avenue Congregational Church, of broad, low-lying foundations, of a superstructure as firm as the hopes taught within it, of a sense of repose and quiet. Surely, such a sentiment is more to be desired in a religious temple than fine carvings, elaborate stained glass, or imposing combinations which compel admiration while they tire us. Perhaps the soft, subdued hue of the stone used has something to do with the success of this building. Perhaps the fact that the auditorium has no basement, and the chapel and Sunday-school rooms are spread out on each side helps to develop the horizontal lines. Success in architecture is always complex in its nature, however simple in result, nor is it probable that this quiet effect was obtained without careful study. Only the ravages of time can give accidental success, and simplicity is, in this part of the world, seldom due to ignorance.

Good ecclesiastical brickwork is rare in Boston. The average citizen is quite willing that his house should be built of the humble material, even though his income figures in the hundreds of thousands, but stone seems to be indispensable for an ambitious church. There are, however, two examples of brickwork which are worthy of study. The Church of the Advent, by Sturgis & Brigham, though of uninteresting external appearance, presents a very successful modern English Gothic interior, which is finished wholly in pressed bricks, with light sandstone trimming, and the woodwork in natural tones. There is also a brick church at the corner of West Brookline and Tremont streets, which has a picturesque tower after the style of some of the Flemish churches—a plain, square shaft, a huge clock window at the top, flanked by corbeled, round turrets, and crowned by a tall slated spire.

Then there are a number of lesser architectural church lights, not forgetting dear old St. Paul's, almost Classic now, with its front toward the common like the porch of the Roman Pantheon and its soft, pleasing interior. There is a good Roman Catholic church on Shawmut avenue, built of dark granite; and the old pre-Revolutionary churches are not to be forgotten. As in every large city, the majority of the church buildings are commonplace, where they are not positively bad in design; but Boston has been fortunate in that nearly all of the larger and more important churches have been given to architects who have answered well to their opportunities. There is hardly a church in the center of the city, or in the Back Bay district which is not pleasing. Nearly all the failures have been happily perpetrated where their influence is felt the least.

A New and Practical Smoke Preventing Device.

THE incorporation of the Illinois Stove Company for the manufacture of stoves for domestic use, brings to notice an exceedingly valuable and practical device. The feature prominent in the make-up of the stoves of this company is the adoption of the Weston fuel burner, which, by the use of soft coal, all the heat products of our cheap soft coals are utilized to the extent of wholly taking up all smoke and leaving but little or no ash. The directors of the company are Boston parties, who, we are informed, are intending the supply of the patented stove throughout the West. The prominent gentlemen connected with the enterprise in Chicago are those who control the Chicago Smoke Consuming Stove and Furnace Company, of which W. H. Turner is president and F. W. S. Rawley is the attorney, they having recently disposed of the territory, including the State of Illinois, to the Illinois Stove Co. If this device for disposing of the smoke nuisance in this city could go into every stove, giving practical results, it could but be esteemed a revolution in the use of the soft coals of the West. Until the public see the folly of burning coal, and use fuel gas, they should be compelled to adopt such devices as this.

Interior Work.

BY WILLIAM MORGAN PETERS.

CLUB FURNITURE.

ONE of the most important factors in a modern club house, which should contribute more than almost anything else to the comfort of its members, is the furniture. The wine cellar and the larder, although primary considerations, are dependent for the full benefit of their pleasures on the furniture, as a comfortable dining chair is a necessity to the perfect enjoyment of a long dinner, and a lounging chair even more to the thorough appreciation of its after effects. The question of design in such furniture is a secondary consideration compared to those of comfort and adaptability to requirements, and although eventually of importance should not be taken into account until after the necessities have been determined and then made to conform to these necessities.

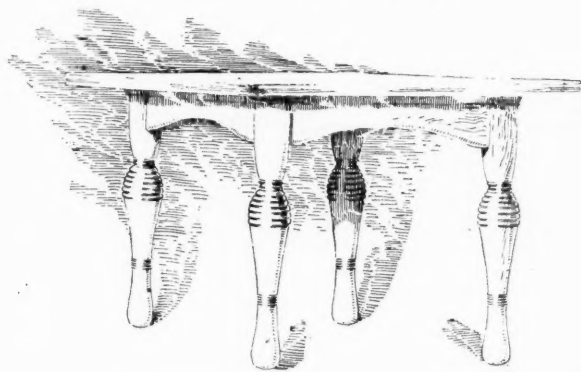
Comfort and utility should command our first attention in making really good, practical club furniture, which considerations in themselves prevent absolute conformity to most set periods of design, on account of our modern requirements differing so greatly from those of former generations in which the styles prevailed, and the greater degree of comfort and luxury now required at a much smaller expenditure.

The following rules are of general application, and, although self-evident and primary necessities to comfort and utility, are generally ignored by designers. As club furniture receives particularly hard usage there should be no sharp corners or edges on any pieces, but all should be rounded so as to receive and give as little injury from contact as possible. This is necessary both on account of comfort and appearance of furniture after a year or more of wear.

Stretchers and braces on chairs and tables should be placed as far as possible in positions that will not interfere with the free movement of the feet or allow of their being placed on them; for, if set otherwise, they are a nuisance, and will soon become so marred as to be wholly shabby and unrepresentable. Particular care should also be taken to have them on tables sufficiently back from the outer edge of top to avoid contact with the legs of people when seated, and the same rule applies to edges of lower shelves. Stretchers between the front legs on all chairs to be used at tables are objectionable and interfere greatly with one's comfort. They should always be placed at least six inches back and cross between side stretchers. Table and chair legs should never be made with any projections on lower portions, as they greatly incommode the free movement of one's feet, and are certain to become disfigured and unrepresentable in a very short time.

The best dimensions and angles for comfort of chairs should be carefully considered, and also all points of convenience in tables and cabinet pieces and designs made to conform to them, not they to the designs; for no matter how good anything may be in design alone, if it falls short of the requirements of comfort and convenience, it is certainly not adapted to the best realization of its usefulness, and is consequently more or less of a failure.

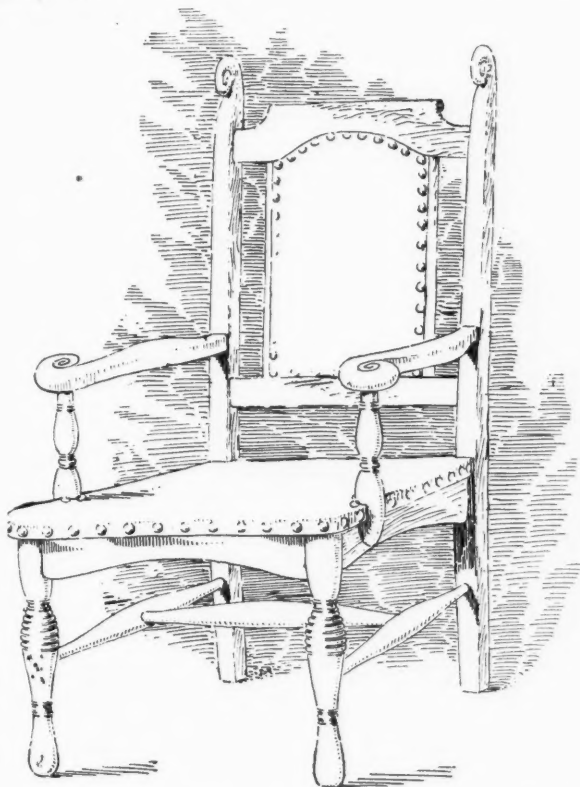
No educated architect or designer will ever stoop to such devices, as the result at best can only be an evident effort, a pretty failure.



The study for originality in such work, if kept subservient to the very best practical requirements, and also to some particular character of design, will, if given proper thought by an educated designer, produce a far more satisfactory and complete result than can be obtained by any caprice of design to which most of the practical requirements were sacrificed.

Legs, rails, stretchers, arms, etc., should each be made in one solid piece of stock, with no glued-on—only to be knocked off—projections whatever, and designs should be made to allow of such construction. Carvings should at all times be made in the solid wood and never glued on, as is too often done to save expense. Many designs will not admit of carving being executed in the solid wood without incurring an enormous

expense for which there is very little effect attained, and this point should be carefully considered and guarded against by designers. It is much better to show all joints instead of trying to conceal them, as if the construction is good the more that is done to make it apparent the more truly artistic will appear the work; from this it is evident that carving should be confined in most cases to separate pieces of framing, as if it flows from one on to another across a joint its pattern tends to conceal construction, and yet the joint still shows, marring the effect of the ornament which is itself at the same time destroying a line of construction. Of course, if this line can be given additional prominence by the design of the carving, one could not do better than to thus accentuate it; but as a rule this cannot well be accomplished.



The chairs may be considered in two general classes—those to be used at tables and the lounging chairs; the former, whether card, writing or dining chairs, should all be made with arms, for greater comfort; legs strongly braced by stretchers where necessary, and the seats slanted from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch toward the back, being 18 inches from the floor at the front. The chair back should have a slant of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its height from top of seat, which should not be over 18 inches, as this allows one to put the arm over the back and sit half sideways, a position which is sure to give relief after sitting in the required attitude through the numerous courses of a long dinner, or for hours at the card table. Extra high backs are objectionable, first, because of their being uncomfortable in not allowing sufficient freedom of movement; second, because of the difficulty of serving around them; third, because of the crowded appearance so many of them together give to the room; and last, but not least, because of their utter uselessness. In fact, the only places where extra high backs are allowable on chairs is where the pieces will be used chiefly for effect, as in large halls by a fireplace, or against the wall. One sees too many of this high-back species in club rooms. They intercept a view of the room, if standing free from the wall; always look ugly from the rear, and are avoided by everyone who desires to be comfortable, for in making a back high it has to be made so straight to appear well that the angle of ease is altogether lost. This class of chairs should be made as light as will allow of perfect strength in construction, for it is important to have them easily moved about, as well as absolutely firm and rigid, beyond the possibility of loosening joints or racking. It is better to have the seats quite flat, stuffed but very little if at all; in no case having springs, and made with the idea of being as cool as possible. There is no more suitable seat for a card chair than perforated leather stretched over cane, as by this device is secured the good effect of the leather cover, combined with the coolness of the open cane seat. The lounging chairs and sofas are the second class we consider; their forms, dimensions and angles of slant are subject to much greater variation than those of the former class, as the positions of occupants requiring to be accommodated are of much greater variety. It is well to have chairs with two different slants to the backs; one extreme

of about nine inches and one medium of about six inches. The greater the slant of back the greater that of seat also and the lower the chair, if perfect comfort is to be attained. Such pieces are usually made with seats too high; 14 to 16 inches from floor to top of upholstered seat is the most comfortable height, with top of arms from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches above this. Backs may be about 2 feet high from seat, and both should be liberally filled with spiral steel springs set on strong webbing with all hair stuffing. The finished seat and lower part of back being from 5 to 9 inches thick, according to comfort desired. Such pieces are better to be made quite solid and heavy with casters on all legs. They may be covered in heavy tapestry, plush, corduroy or leather not tufted. Tufted seats, fringes or valances of any description are objectionable, as they collect dirt and soon become shabby.

Stock construction and finish are matters of great importance, and the following specifications should be conscientiously observed to attain desirable results. All stock should be specially selected and of handsome grain; lumber strictly clear, free from all sap, knots, wind shakes or other imperfections, and straight grained. All of the concealed constructional pieces which form movable parts, or are subjected to any wear, or which, being fixed, occur in juxtaposition with other such movable parts, should be of ash or other hardwood of equal texture. All other constructional parts which are used as backings, or for filling or gluing may be of butternut or whitewood; all of which lumber should also be of strictly first quality clear grade stock; and all lumber entering into the work should have been first thoroughly air-dried by placing under cover for not less than three years, and then thoroughly kiln dried when it is ready to be manufactured under a uniform temperature of 72° Fahr.

There should be no dowel joints whatever in our construction; all butting and heading joints being framed by good and sufficient mortises and tenons, and all mitered joints shall be secured by a slip-tongue or joggle piece, or both, and further secured by gluing. All panels should be left free to move. Unexposed backing for cabinet pieces should be made of narrow strips, tongued and grooved, and may be securely blind-nailed to place, but in no other parts of the work should nails be employed.

Table tops should be secured to place by hardwood or metal buttons traveling in grooves provided for that purpose; and all tops which are covered with cloth or leather should be framed and flush-paneled to provide against shrinkage.

Cabinets, sideboards, bookcases and other large pieces should be built in sections, all unions being made with double-threaded iron nail bolts. All drawers should be made from cherry or other hardwood, thoroughly dovetailed together at both front and back, the space intervening between said dovetails not to exceed one inch.

Chair frames should be securely blocked at all four corners, having two screws to a block set at right angles to each other, one in each rail. Doors should be carefully fitted and supplied with good and sufficient hinges and locks. Drawers should be furnished with metal handles and such locks as may be required.

A good finish is to treat with one coat of Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler, then one coat of shellac, which should be carefully sandpapered; next, three coats of best furniture rubbing varnish, each coat to be sandpapered, and the last one rubbed in pumice stone and oil to an even egg-shell gloss.

All upholstered pieces should be provided with an abundance of first quality blue steel springs set on strong webbing and filled with best quality of curled hair.

In the illustration pages of this number will be found designs of some furniture which has just been completed for the Denver Club, of Denver, Colorado, and which embodies, both in its design and construction, most of the ideas hereinbefore expressed. The pieces shown are chair and table for card room; chair, table, tray-stand, side-table and extension table for main and private dining room; library table, bookcases, lounging chair and sofa, which, together with other pieces, will be considered more particularly in the next number.

(To be continued)

THE *Wiener Bau Industrie Zeitung* has recently published an illustrated article on the filtration of air; to free it from dirt, dust, disease germs and other matters injurious to health and comfort. The problem involves many difficulties. The filtering apparatus must be close enough to arrest the finest particles of dust in a city but half of whose streets are properly paved, yet not such as to obstruct the free passage of air, so necessary to comfort in summer; it must not clog readily, must be cleaned easily and not need cleaning too often, and it must be cheap and durable. The day when all these difficult requirements can be united in an air filter is still in the dim future, probably. Among the influences tending to contaminate the atmosphere of Vienna, this writer names "6,283 horses and 10,000 cats, dogs and other beasts." From the prominent manner in which cats and dogs head this enumeration one is led to surmise that the nocturnal air in the capital of the Austrian empire must often contain other disturbing ingredients beside dust, smoke and bacteria.

Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.



THE annual banquet and exhibit of drawings of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club has become the culminating feature of this the first architectural sketch club in the country. This year a greater effort than ever was made to make the banquet enjoyable and the exhibit of club work complete and effective.

On Monday evening, November 19, about sixty members of the club and guests assembled in the handsomely appointed rooms of the club in the Art Institute. After inspecting the some two hundred sketches which covered the walls entirely around the assembly room, the seats at the banquet table were occupied by the full membership of the club and their guests. Following is the list—those not present marked by an asterisk:

Members—

George Beaumont,
W. G. Williamson,
C. A. Kessell,
J. H. Carpenter,*
M. H. Church,
R. C. McLean,
Paul Muller,
F. R. Hirsh,
J. F. Hetherington,
L. H. Heinz,
W. R. Gibb,
F. L. Lively,
T. O. Fraenkel,
Oscar Enders,
M. G. Holmes,
R. B. Williamson,
C. W. Trowbridge,*
R. Wood,
R. E. Schmidt,
F. L. Linden,

W. R. Ray,*
E. J. Wagner,
W. B. Mundie,
C. F. Jobson,
O. C. Christian,
J. H. Coxhead,*
C. B. Schaefer,
A. R. Niemz,
R. A. Dennell,
O. C. Smith,*
Geo. A. Shoenberg,*
A. W. Hompe,
A. Heun,
R. E. Schmidt,
Chas. F. Whittlesey,
H. C. Trost,
Henry H. Braun,
A. Y. Robertson,
F. Parmentier.

Junior Members—

D. H. Perkins,*
R. F. Sollitt,
A. C. Berry,

J. A. Miller.
E. H. Seemen.

Honorary Members—

John W. Root,*
F. S. Hunt,*
H. W. Culbertson,
J. K. Allen,
Harry Lawrie,*
F. L. Blake,*

W. L. B. Jenney,
L. H. Sullivan,
F. Wagner,
Frank Enders,*
H. L. Gay.

Guests—

Oswald R. Lockett,
Louis Muller, jr.,
James John,
E. Spierling,
Oliver Sollitt,
Martin Moylan,
E. S. Bushnell,

W. E. Kleinpell,
D. G. Phimister,
G. P. Williamson,
F. A. Wright,
F. Henderson,
J. Howenstein.

After discussing an elaborate *menu*, during which the stiffness of the average banquet was exceedingly noticeable by its absence, the presence of several architects who remembered when they were draftsmen themselves, and perhaps the *bonhomie* of the Beaux Arts at Paris, only adding to the general good-fellowship, toastmaster George Beaumont rapped for order, which he received in a degree which was complimentary under the circumstances, and called upon Architect W. L. B. Jenney to respond to the first toast of the evening, "The Architect."

Always a pleasant after-dinner speaker, Mr. Jenney's remarks were not only bright and facetious, but contained some good advice. He congratulated the members upon the use of opportunities for sketching and watercolor work, an enjoyment they would not find time for when later they engaged in active professional work; when the routine and detail of office work would take its place. One department of work in which draftsmen could not exercise too much care and thoroughness was in the preparation of details, and a place for study was on the building; and in this connection spoke of the sagacity and experiences of contractors, which was often a material aid to draftsmen and architects.

Architect Louis H. Sullivan, who, with Mr. Jenney and Mr. Root, compose the adjudicating committee of the club, said the draftsman's work should grow, and each design have a definite purpose. A certain conception should be formulated before the design was commenced. The exhibit

of club work was extremely beautiful and exacted enthusiasm and admiration, but suggested work that would invite a critical spirit but from two standpoints, that of recreation and of serious work. The exhibit partook of the former. It would not be amiss for the club to pay more attention to systematic and serious work and make a thorough study of the source of architecture and the five orders. Mr. Sullivan closed by congratulating the club in unmeasured terms upon the work of the year.

After a song by Mr. Beaumont, the health of the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange was drank standing. Mr. James John, secretary of the exchange, responded in behalf of the officers and members, in a neat speech. Mr. Beaumont said that it was owing to the generosity of the exchange in donating the use of their rooms entirely free of charge to the club for two years that it was enabled to fit up the present quarters, and their courtesy would not be forgotten by the club.

Mr. D. G. Phimister gave a recitation of a scene from "Macbeth," and on a recall recited "Spartacus." Mr. Phimister was toasted.

Songs written by the club poet, R. B. Williamson, were sung to "Vive la compagnie" and other familiar tunes. The following, "The Boys of the C. A. S. C.," will show how some things that seem immensely funny when spoken or sung under certain conditions look in cold type:

In Chicago's fair city
There's buildings so pretty,
Designed by the boys of the C. A. S. C.
The boys are so jolly,
They're artists, by golly,
And on every street corner their buildings you see.
Chorus.—Then here's to the artists,
For they are the smartest;
Then hurrah for the boys of the C. A. S. C.

There is Fraenkel and Enders,
They go on great benders
When out with the boys of the C. A. S. C.;
They go home at night,
Hang their hats on the light,
And hate in the morning the sunlight to see.—*Chorus.*

There is W. B. Mundie,
Who gets up on Sunday,
And sketches the sun coming over the lake;
(The day-breaking sinner)
Then goes home to dinner,
And fills up his basket on pud, pie and cake.—*Chorus.*

There's Williamson's brother—
He's just such another—
He stays out at night and paints red the West Side;
This night-prowling devil
Is ever quite civil,
And a downright good heart is cased in his hide.—*Chorus.*

Our treasurer's a lalla;
He collects every dollar
That belongs to the club called the C. A. S. C.;
And those in arrears
Will get boxed on the ears;
If they do not pay up they will get the G. B.—*Chorus.*

Now at every club meeting,
When Beaumont is speaking,
And arguing a question with Gibb, don't you see,
Parliamentary rules
Were made but for fools,
And not for the boys of the C. A. S. C.—*Chorus.*

Now while you are here
Partake of good cheer,
And make the night merry as long's you can see;
So drink and be jolly,
This night of our folly,
And remember this banquet of C. A. S. C.—*Chorus.*

"The Friends of the Club" was responded to by Mr. O. R. Lockett, who thought it impossible to find humor in hardware, but he came early to the banquet, as he interpreted the "R. S. V. P." on the invitations to mean "Refreshments served very promptly." Mr. Lockett professed to be unused to public speaking, and recited an experience of thirty years ago in the backwoods of Canada, where he spoke on temperance and tortured an audience for sixty minutes. He aptly said: "We cannot all be orators any more than we can all be architects, but if we cannot be the lightning's flash we can be the foil." Mr. Lockett closed his remarks, which were humorous and fully appreciated by his audience, by a sketch of how a client sometimes selects hardware.

"The Architectural Press—the watch-dog of the profession," was responded to by H. L. Gay, who said, in effect, that the press is a sort of evolution. It comes when it is needed. His experience in the architectural press came by entering into the spirit of the profession, and a wish to do something outside of the profession. In his experience, which was small, going back but four years, he believed something in the way of concentrated effort had been done. He spoke of his exhibit of building materials and its history, and, in closing, said the sketch club occupied a position above all joint associations in the profession, for it showed an enthusiasm above anything in the Western Association of Architects, and congratulated the members on their opportunities for artistic work.

Numerous other toasts were responded to by members and guests, among them being a toast to F. S. Hunt, an honorary member of the club, formerly news editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, who has taken the management of the *Northwestern Architect*. This toast was proposed by O. C. Christian. Another toast was to Architect J. W. Root, who was unavoidably absent, but who sent an excellent bowl of punch, which seemed to be appreciated and evoked as much enthusiasm as the donor might have done had he been present. Mr. Root's absence was the one expressed regret of the evening. F. Wagner, of the Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works, read a humorous composition, "A New Genesis," in which he told "how terra-cotta was first made; why devils were created, and why we have no wings." Mr. Gibb recited some humorous poems, and the banquet closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" in chorus.

In regard to the exhibit of watercolor work, which represented not the year's work of the club, but its recreation, too much cannot be said in its

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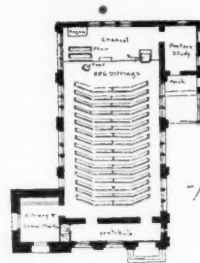
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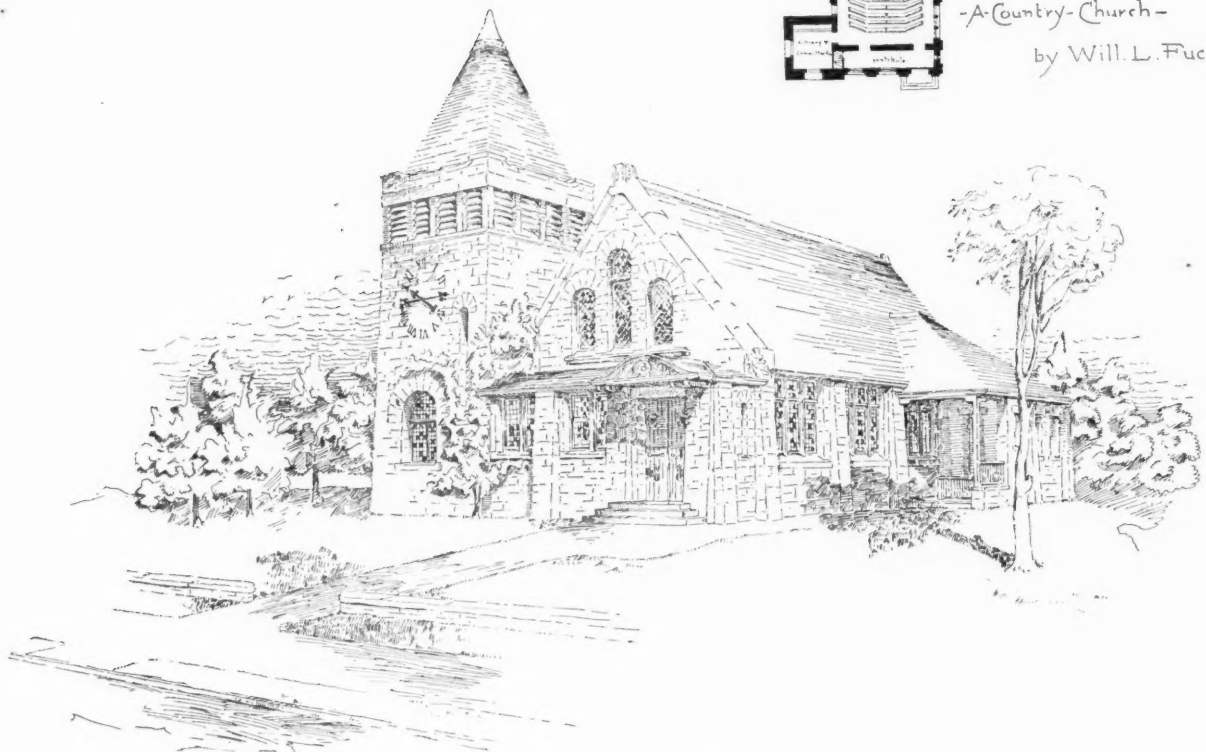
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-A Country Church-
by Will. L. Fuchs.



BUFFALO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION.

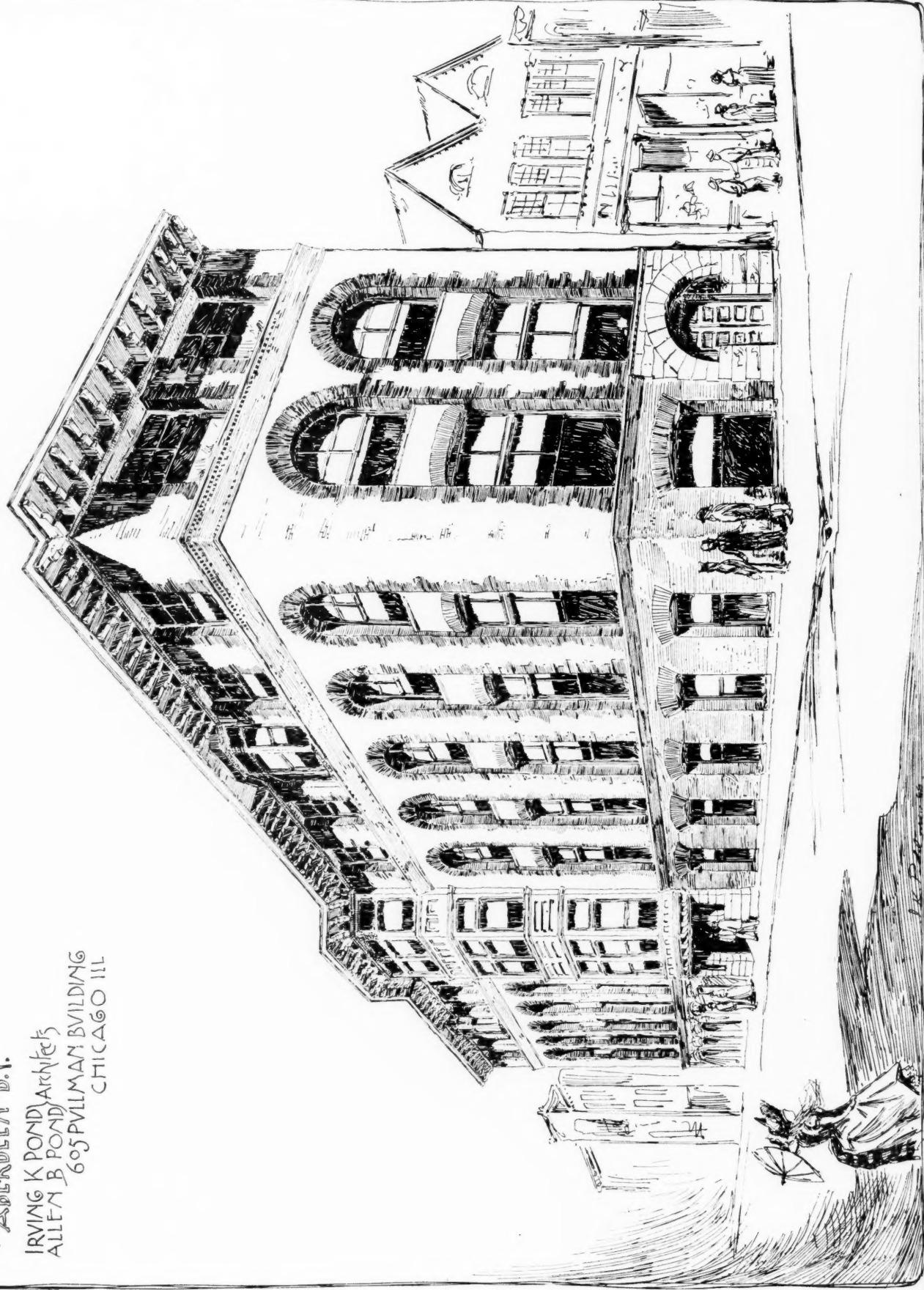


RESIDENCE AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

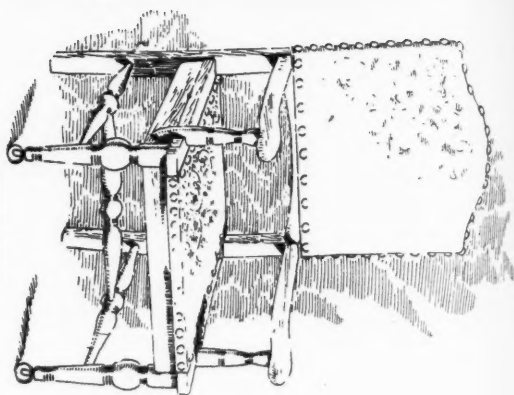
GEO. B. FERRY, ARCHITECT.

BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING
AT ABERDEEN D.T.

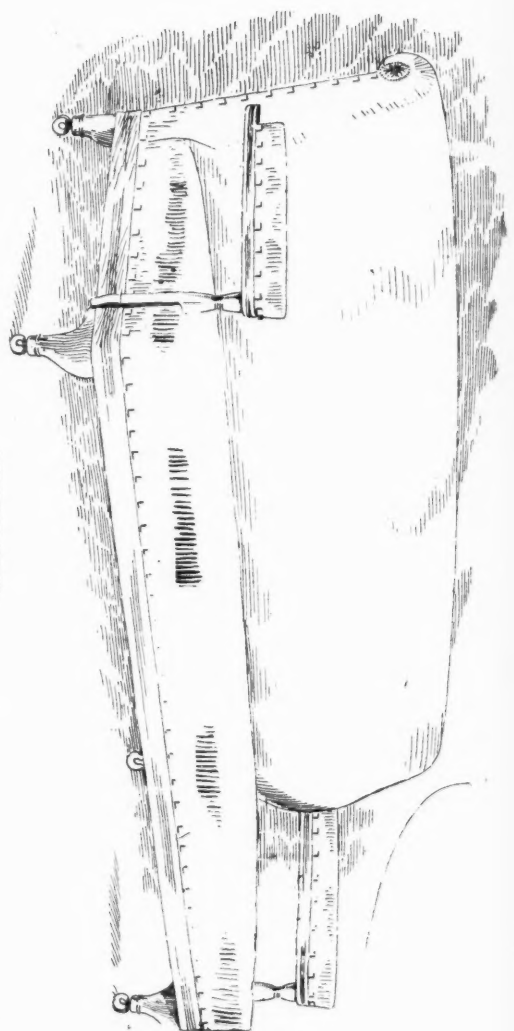
IRVING K POND, Architect
ALLEN B POND
695 FULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO ILL



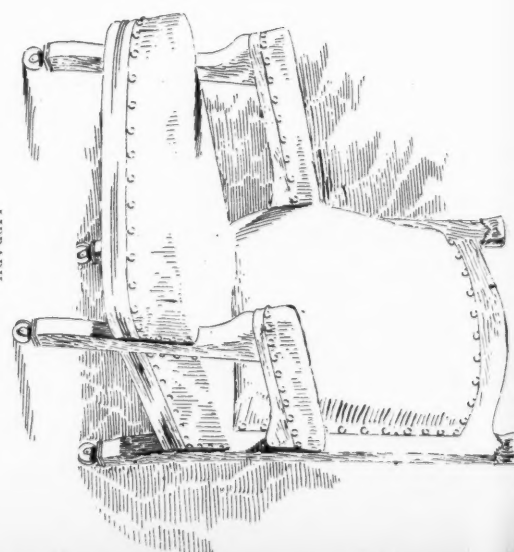




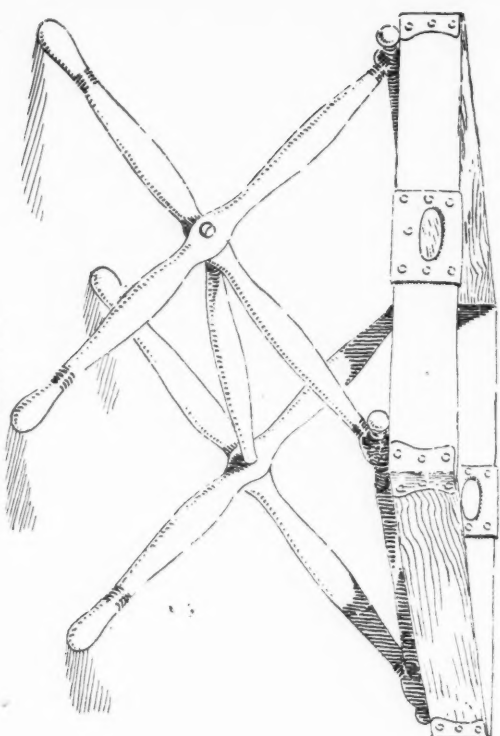
DINING ROOM.



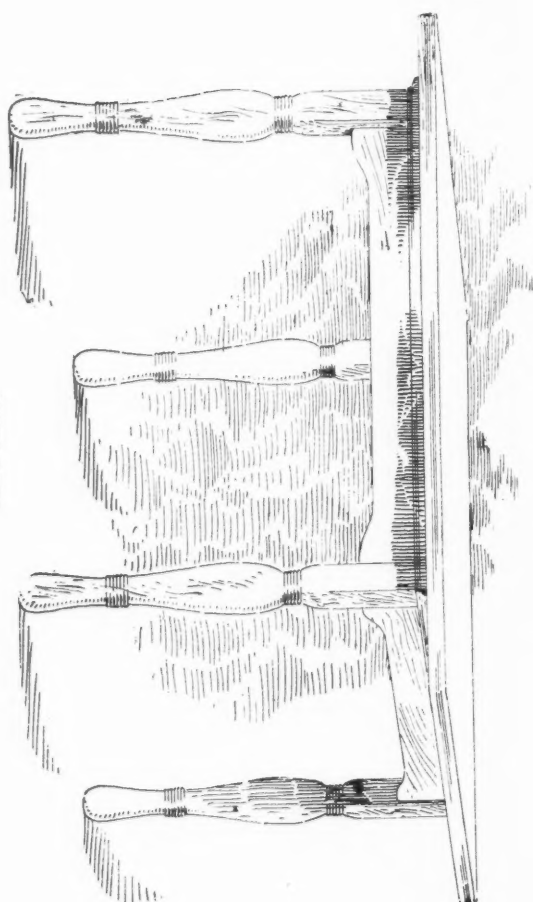
LOUNGING ROOM.



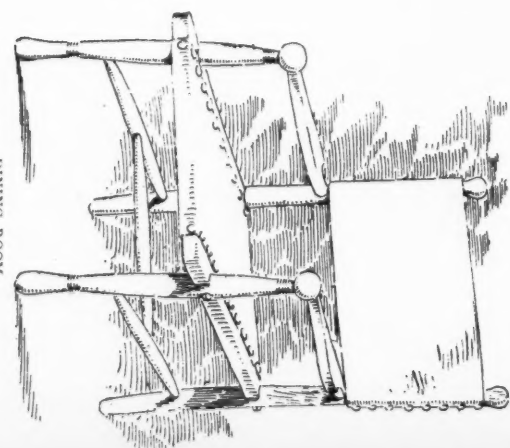
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DINING ROOM.



DINING ROOM.



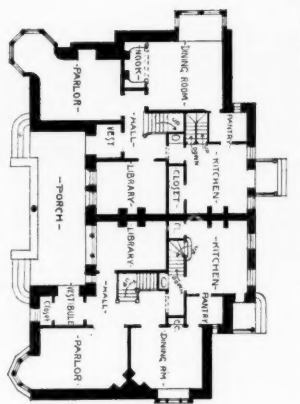
DINING ROOM.

FURNITURE FOR THE DENVER CLUB, DENVER, COL.
DESIGNED AND PRODUCED BY WM. MORGAN PETERS, CHICAGO.

100

100

100



— Semi-Detached Houses

— Edward W. Wagner Esq. Architect.

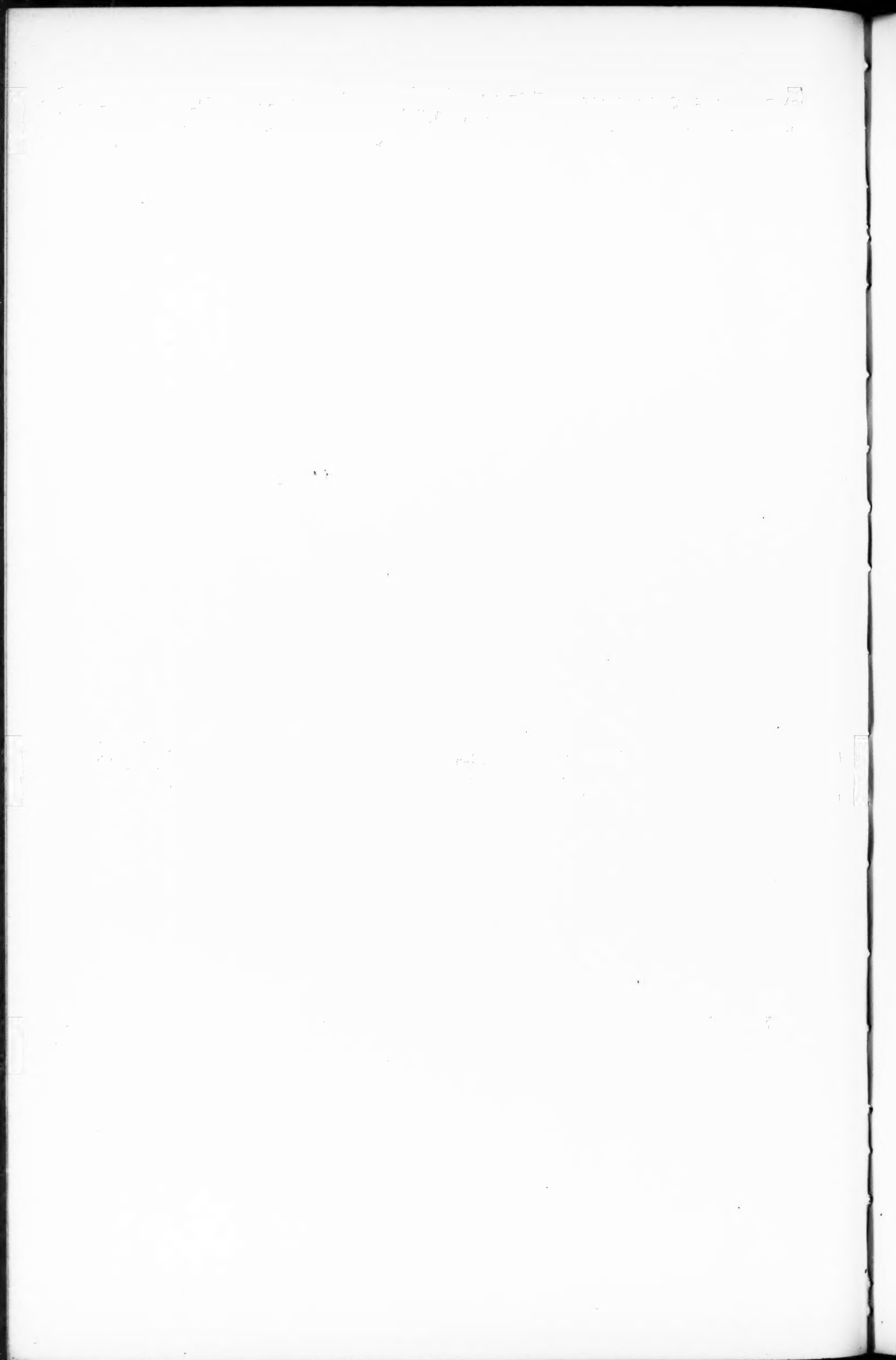
— 18 Broadway, New York. —

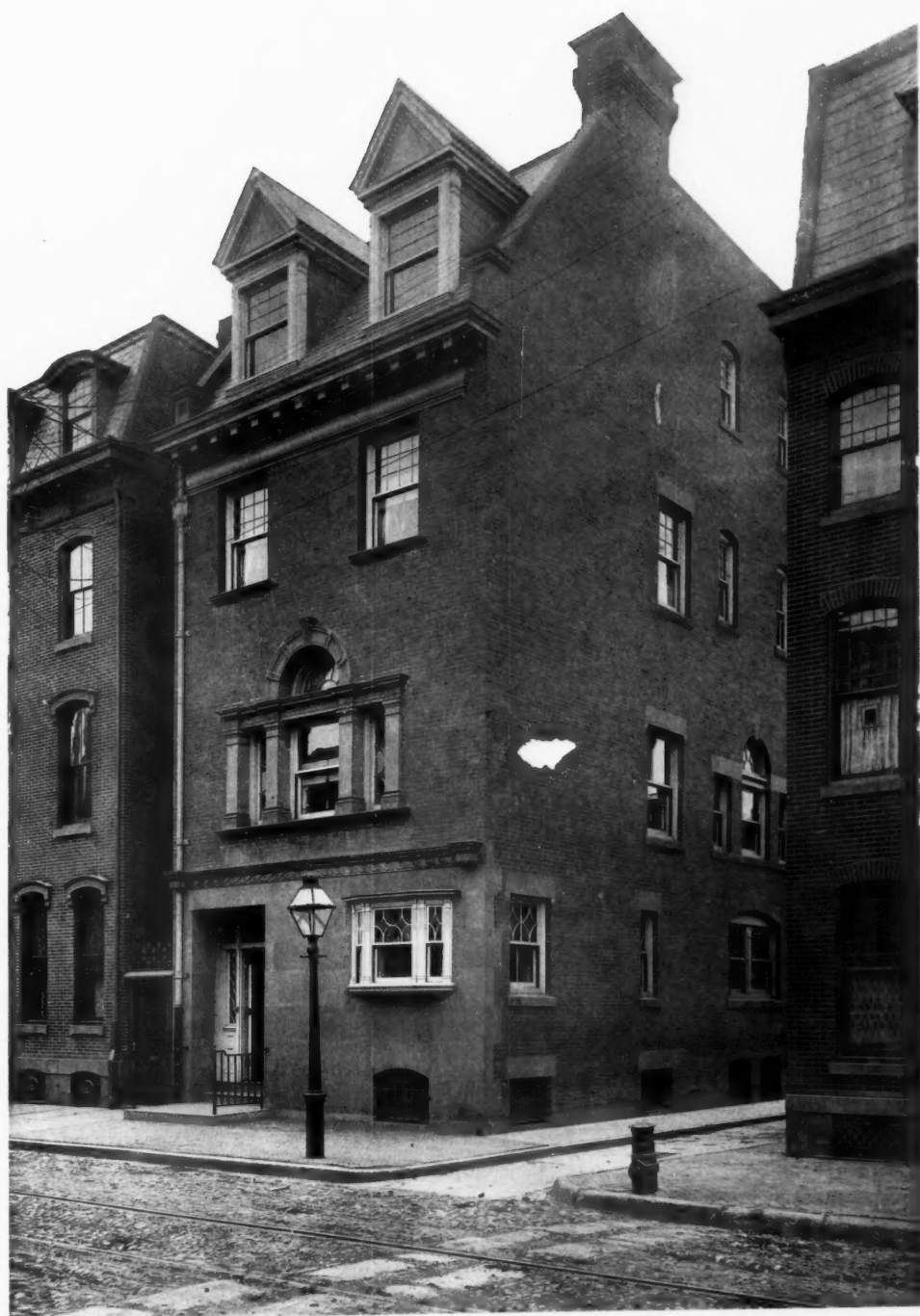


INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

RESIDENCE FOR H. H. VAIL, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

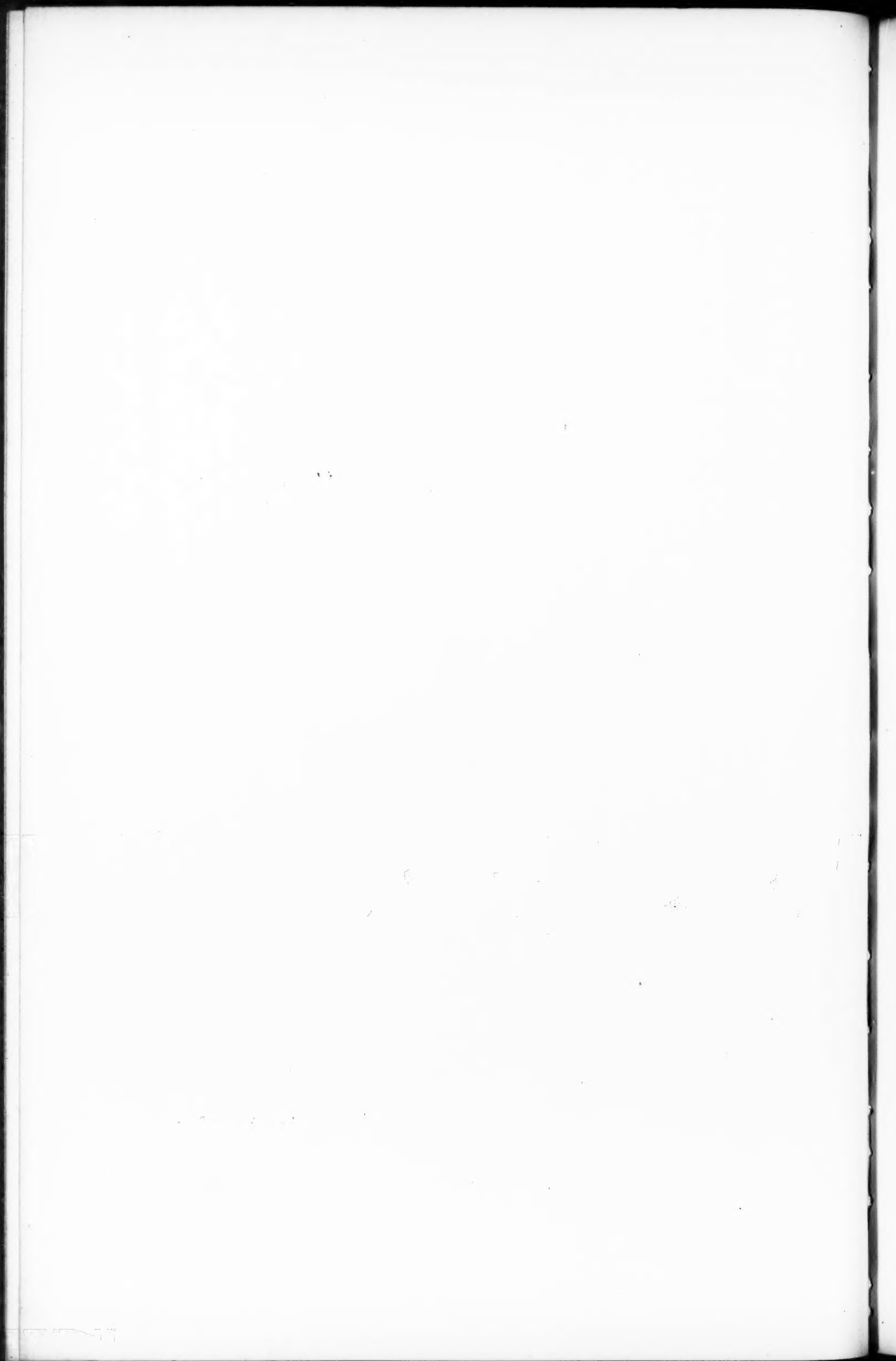
JAS. W. McLAUGHLIN, ARCHITECT.





INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

RESIDENCE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.



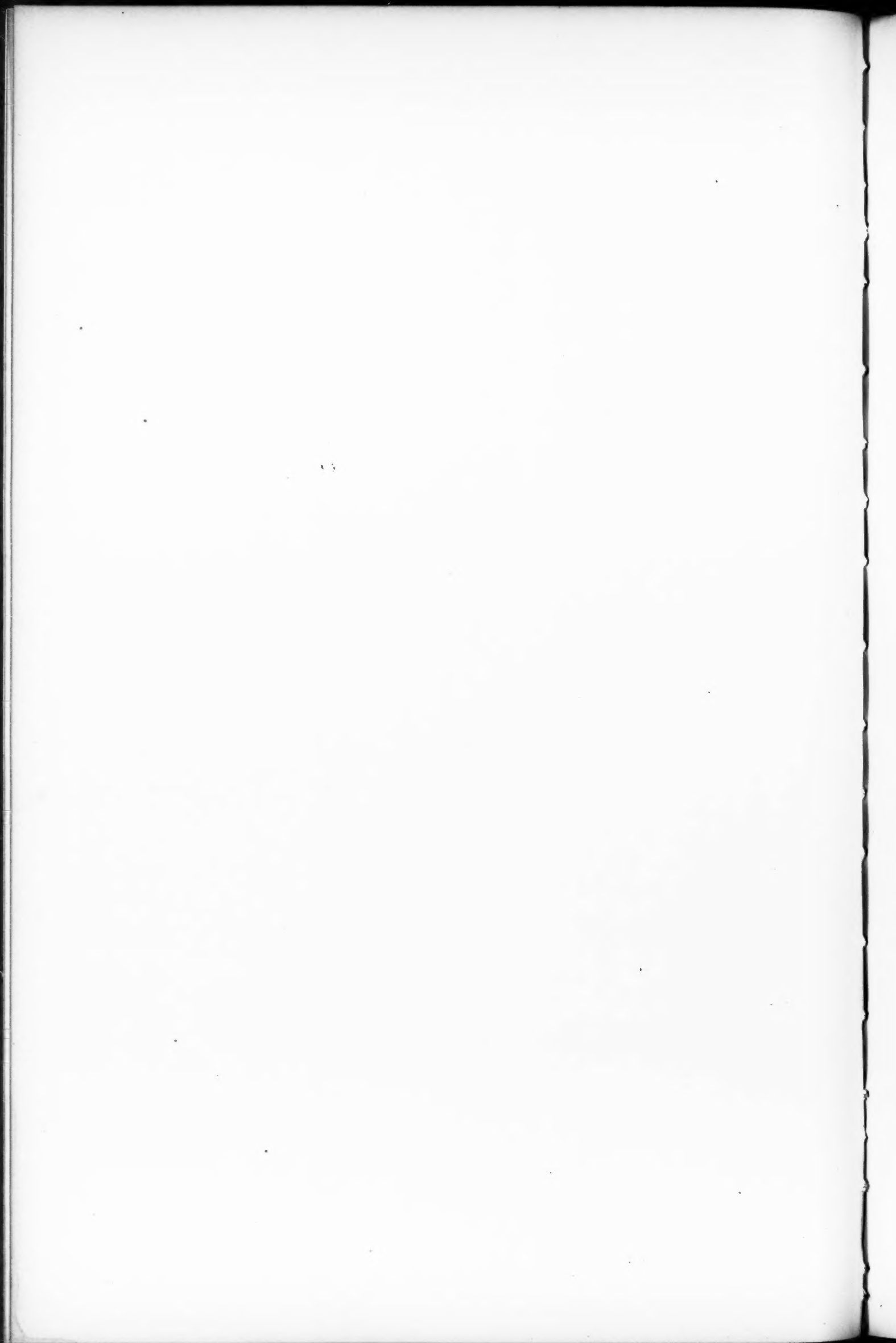


INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

FOR THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

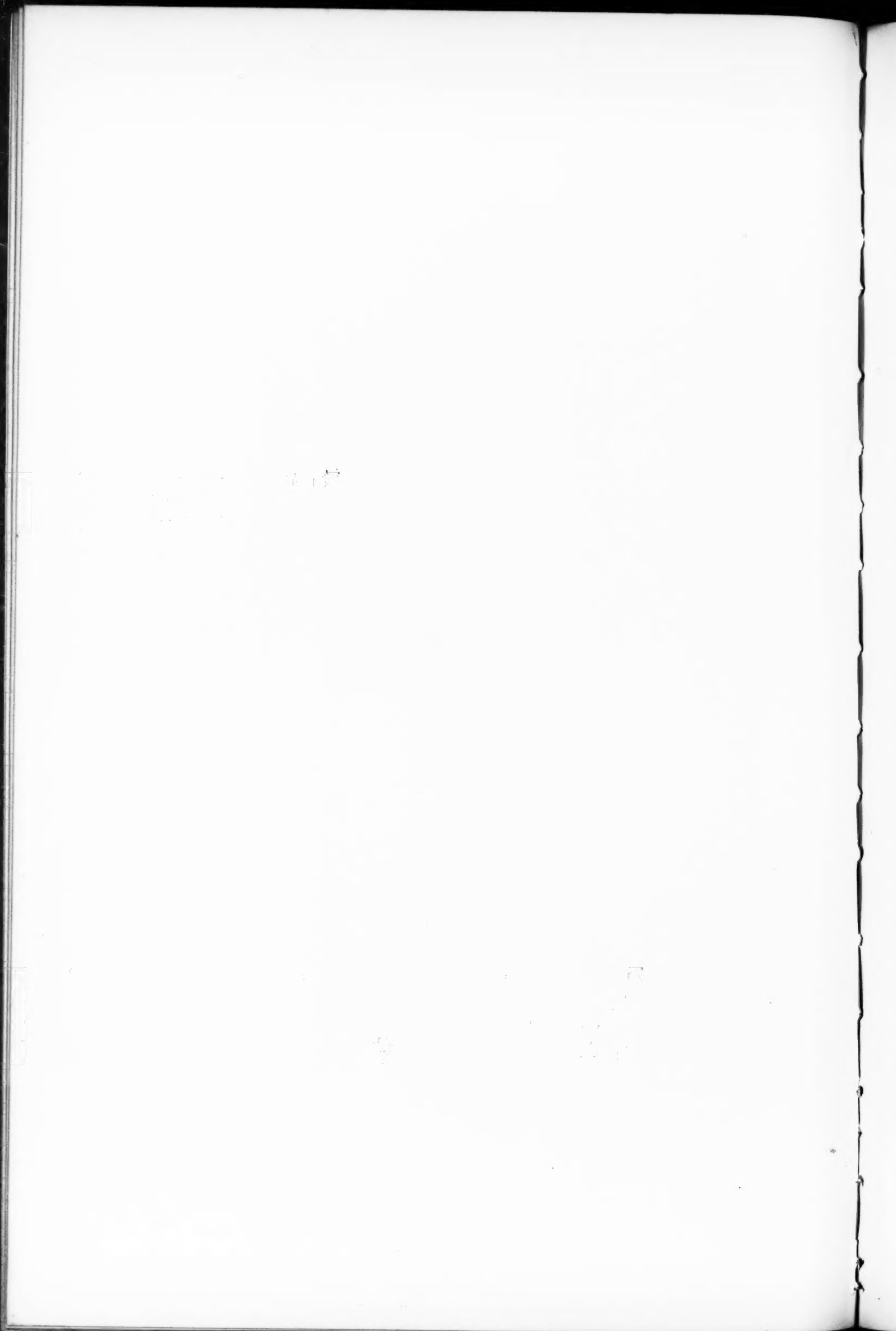




INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

RESIDENCE FOR GEO. L. MILLER, CHICAGO.

GEO. O. GARNSEY, ARCHITECT.

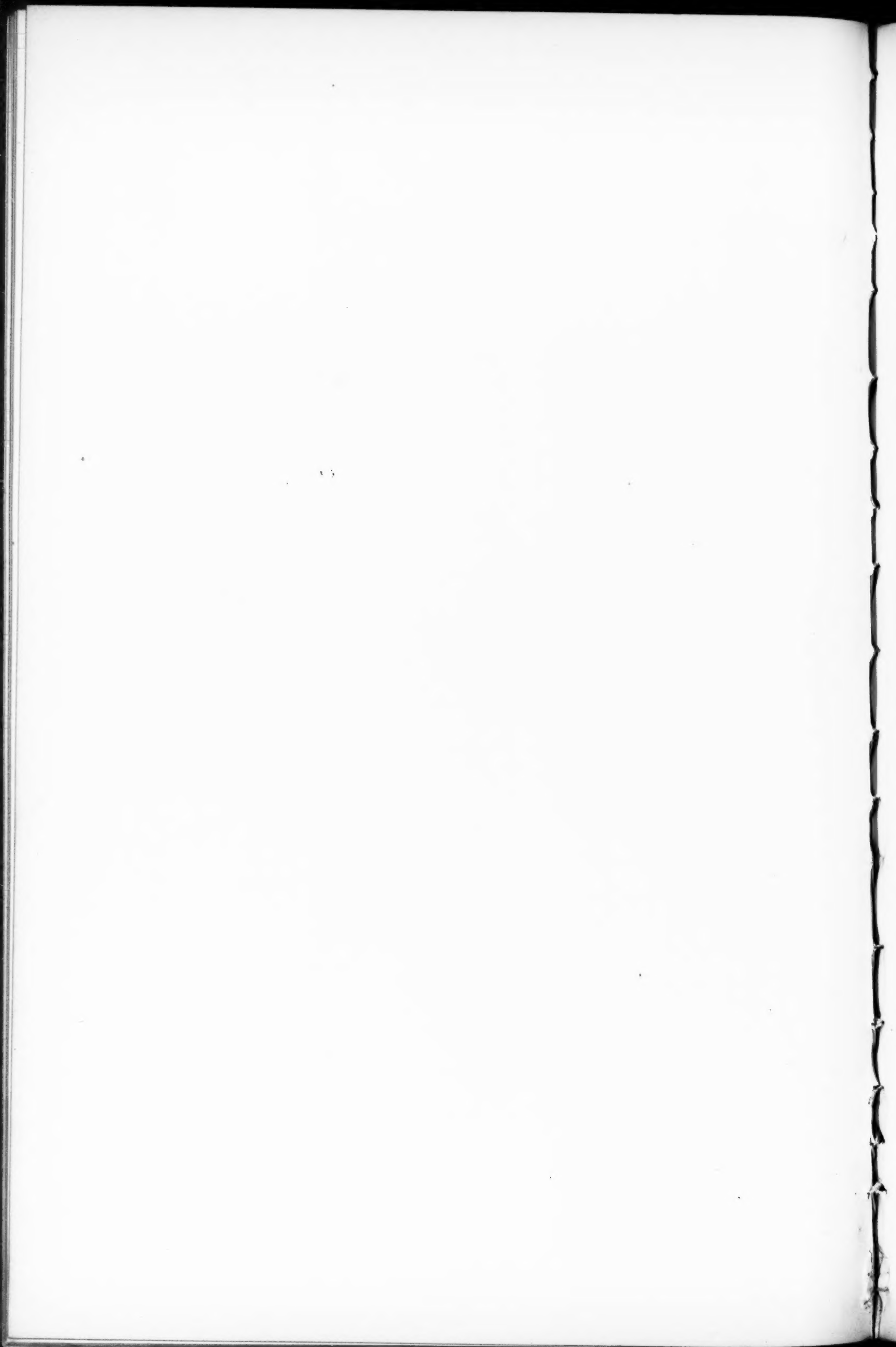




THE INCOMPLETED CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CHICAGO.

BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

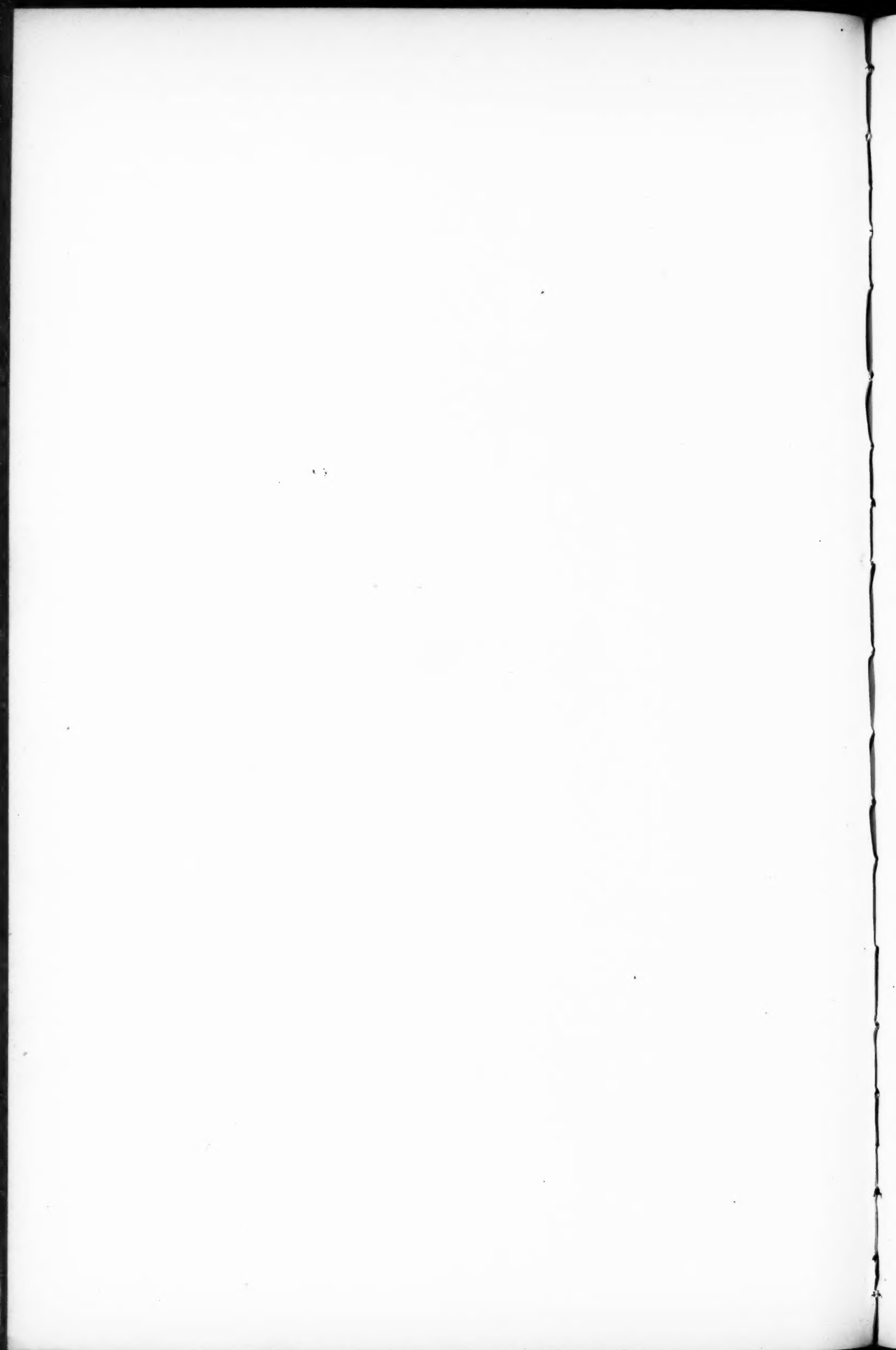




RESIDENCE OF MR. BARBER, LAKE VIEW, ILL.

GILBERT & TAYLOR, ARCHITECTS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

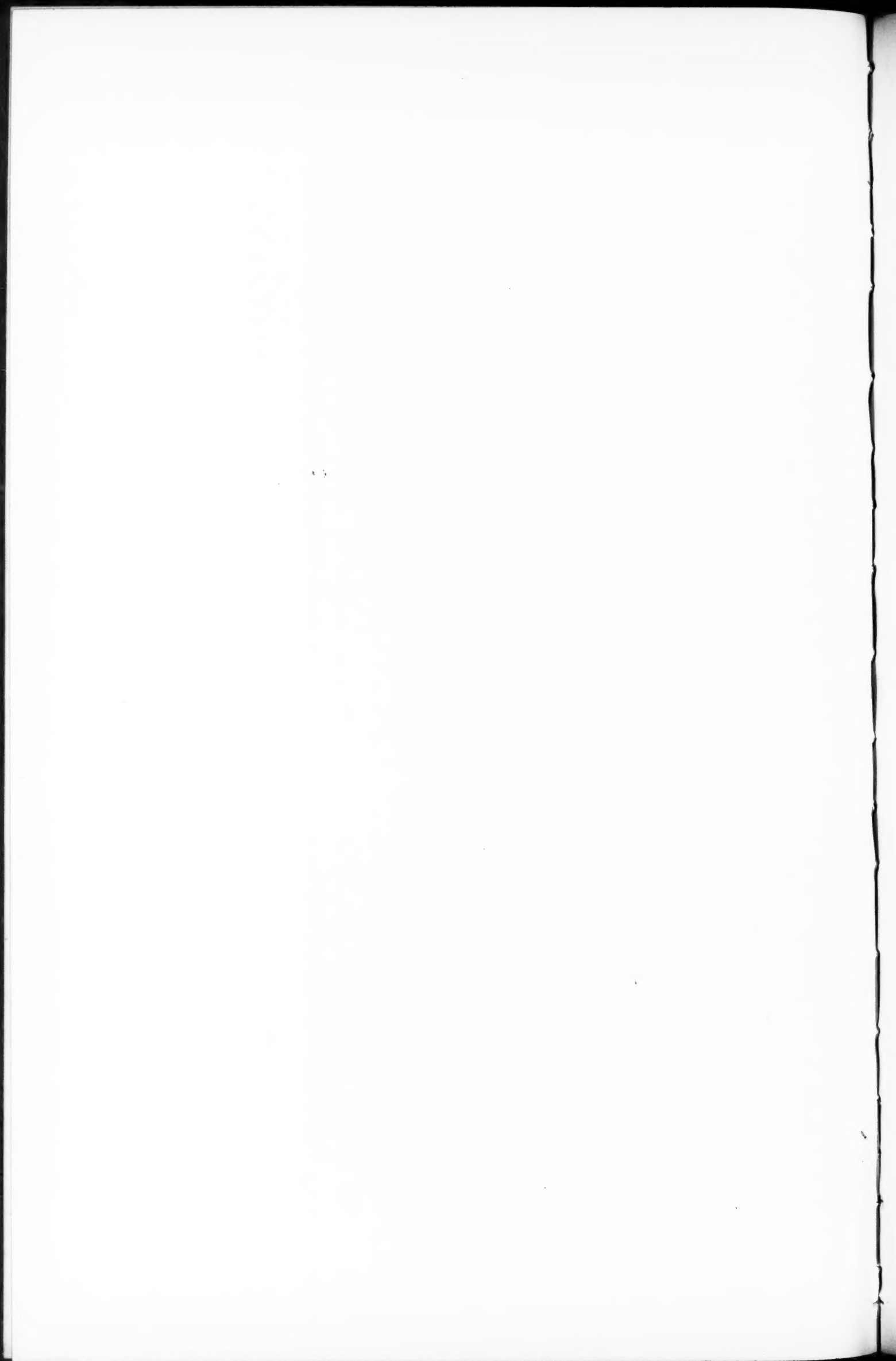
INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

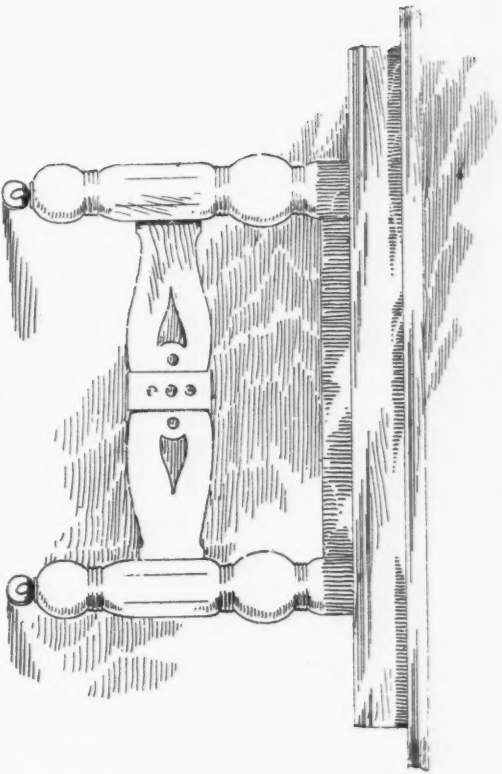


L.S. BUFFINGTON ARCHITECT
MINNEAPOLIS MINN D-1888

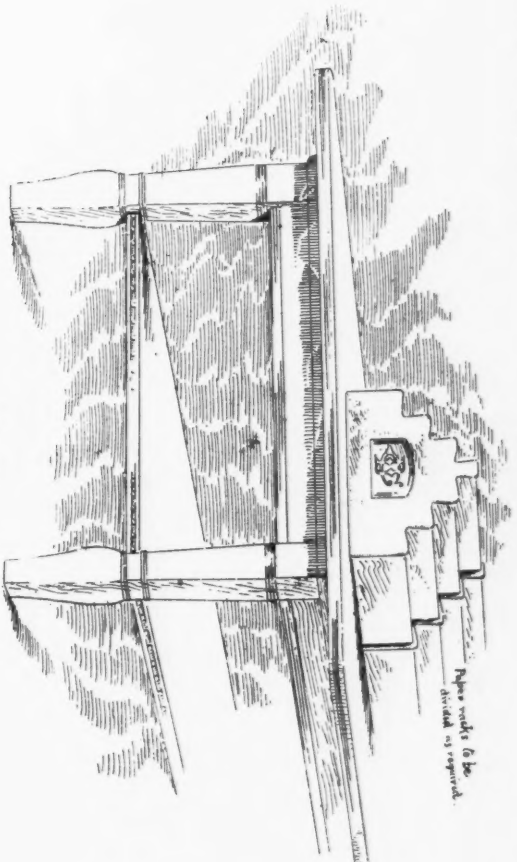


RESIDENCE FOR A. L. WILSTEN, LYNCHBURG, W. VA.
L. S. BUFFINGTON, ARCHITECT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





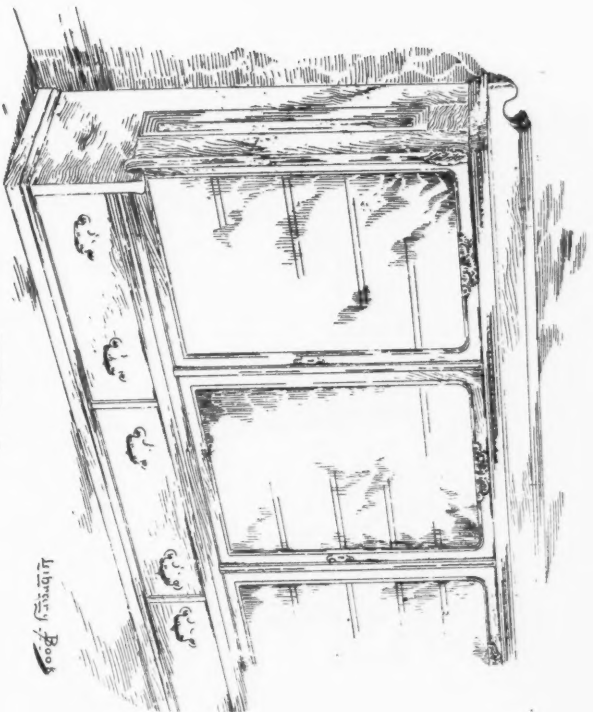
DINING ROOM.



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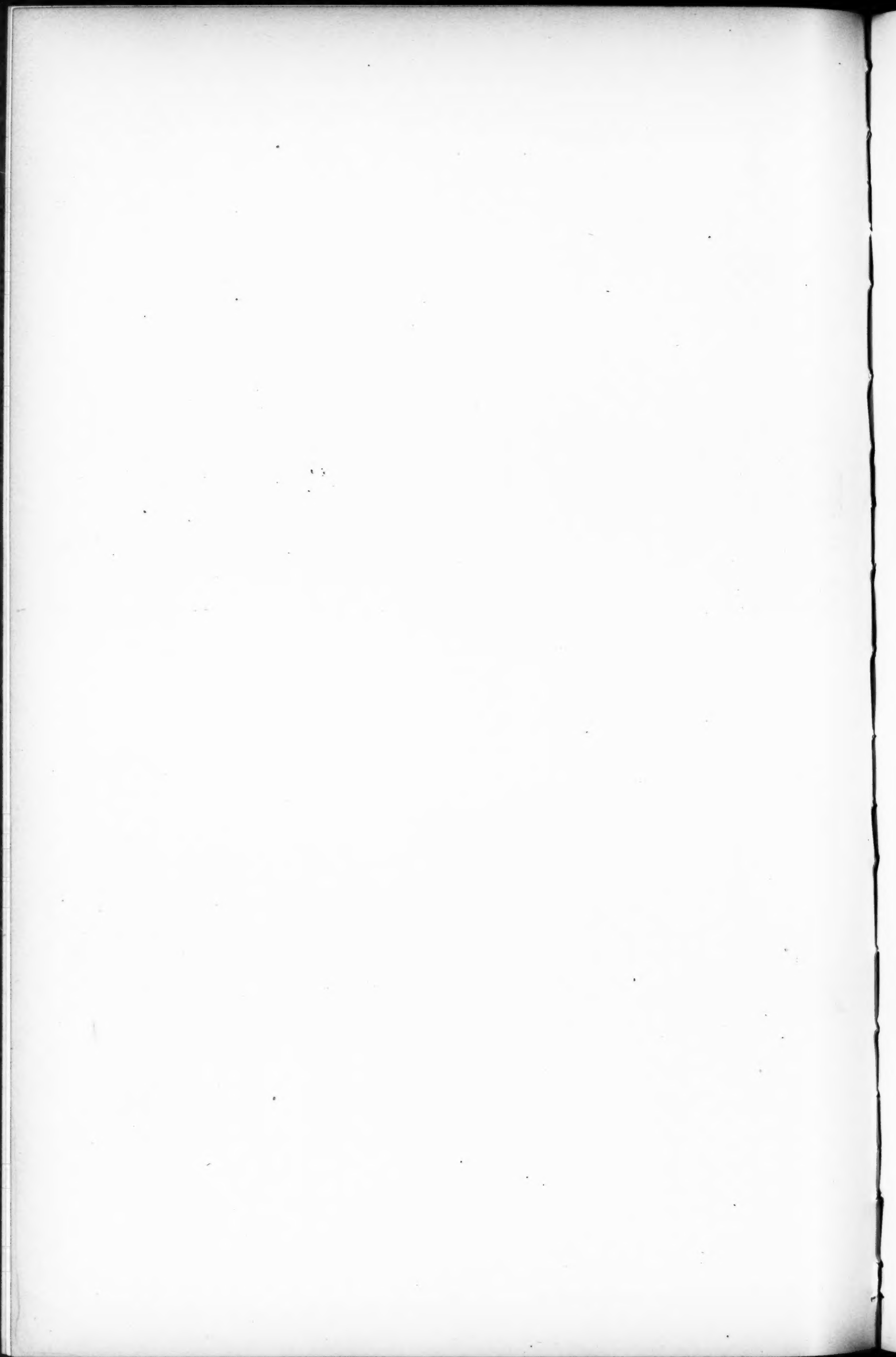


DINING ROOM.



LIBRARY.

Library Book





The New South Church - Cummings & Sears Architects

J A Schweinfurth del



Abington St. Church

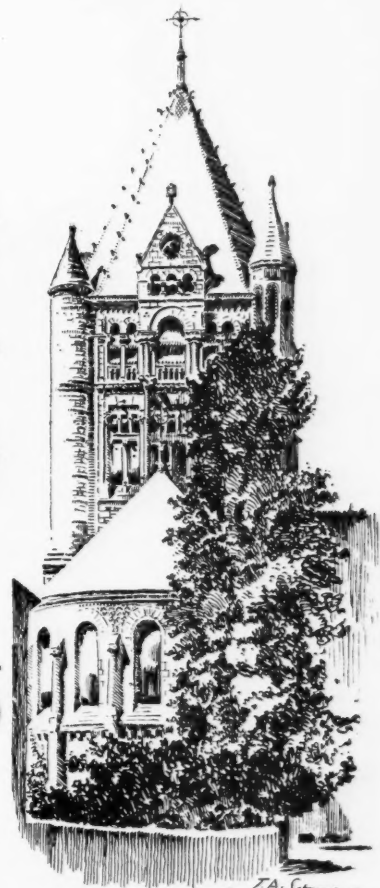
J A Schweinfurth del 1888



*Brattle St. Church
H H Richardson Archt*

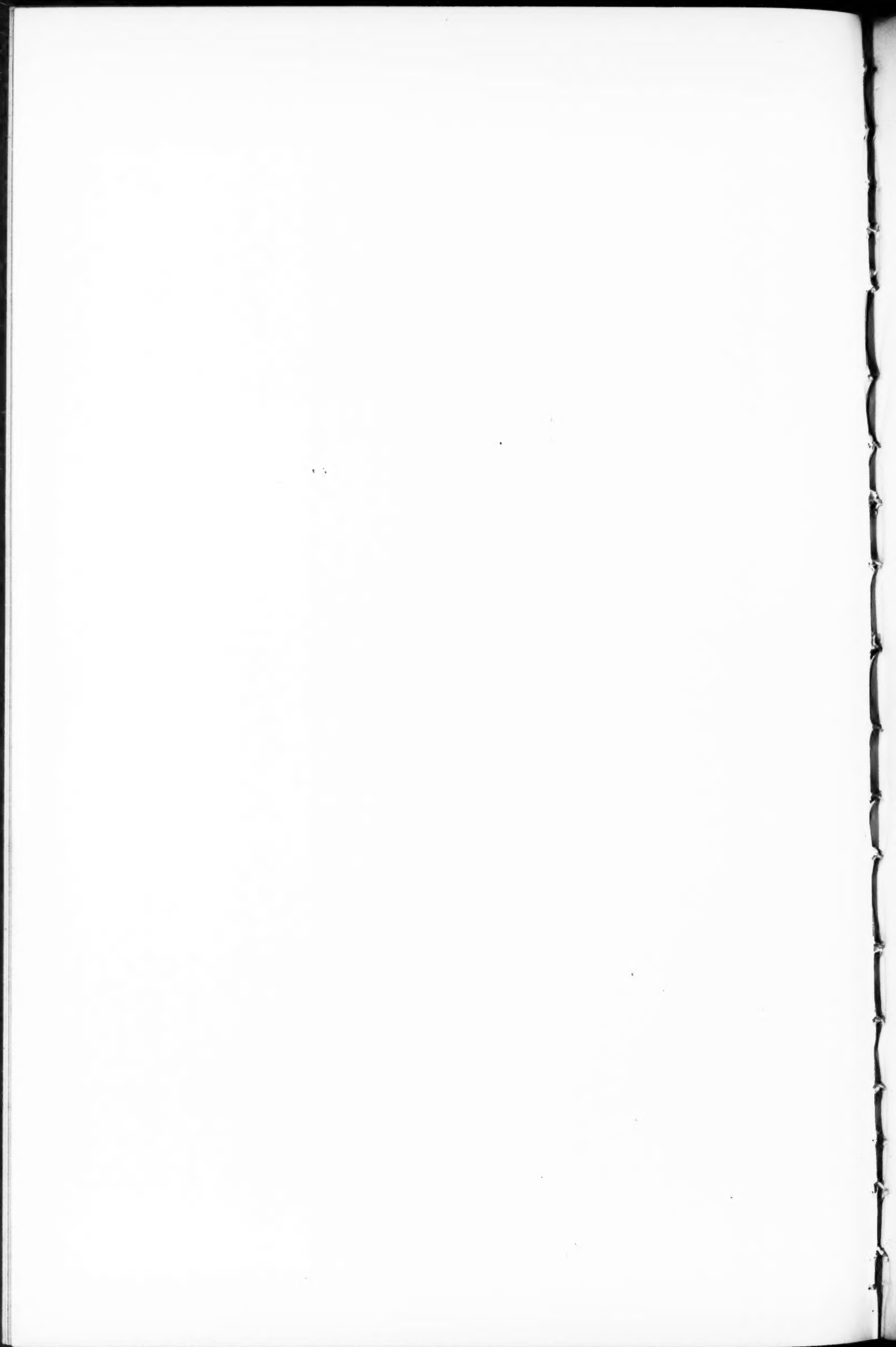
J A Schweinfurth del '88

BOSTON
SKETCHES
No III
CHVRCHES

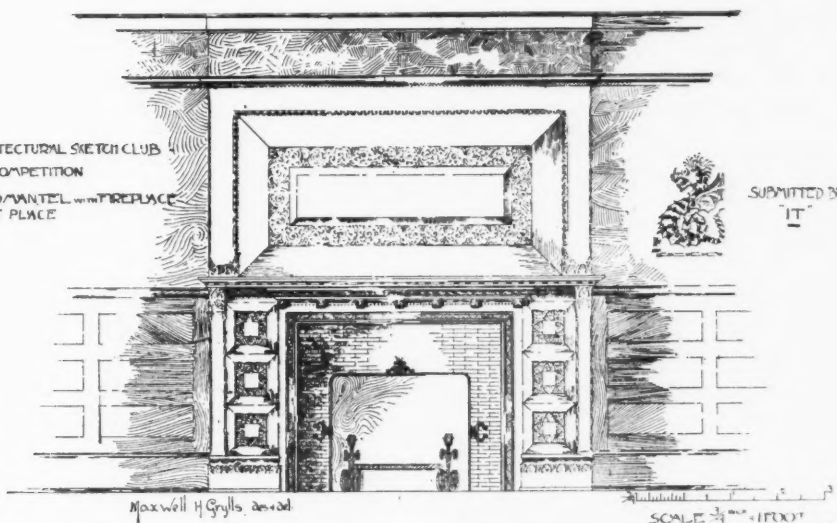


*Trinity Church from the rear
H H Richardson Archt*

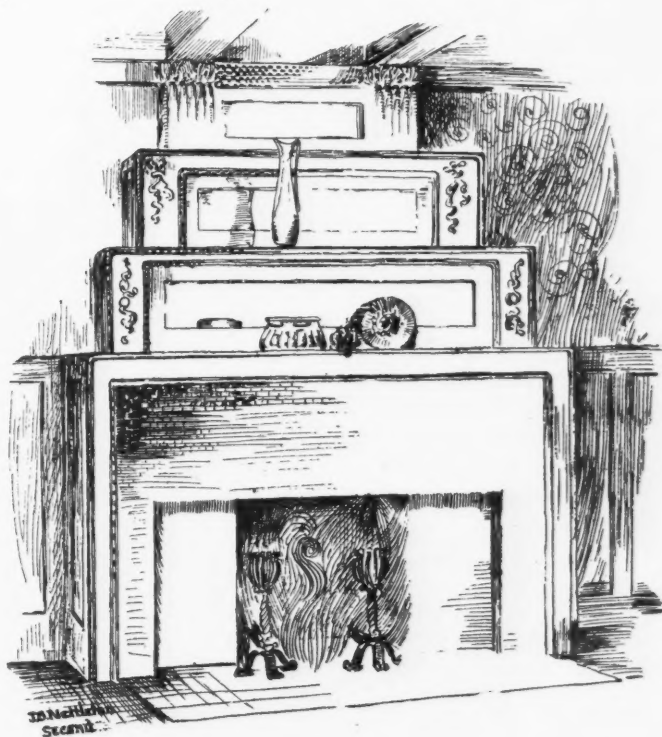
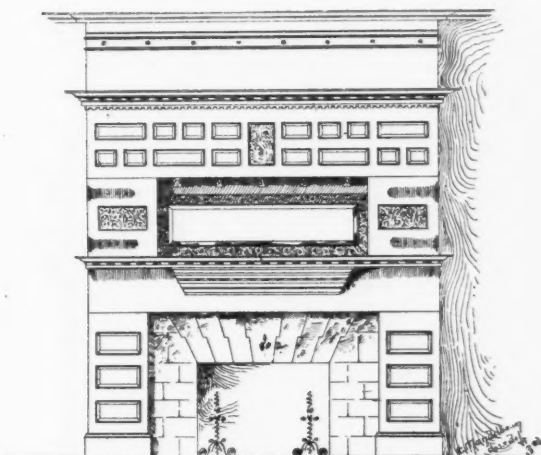
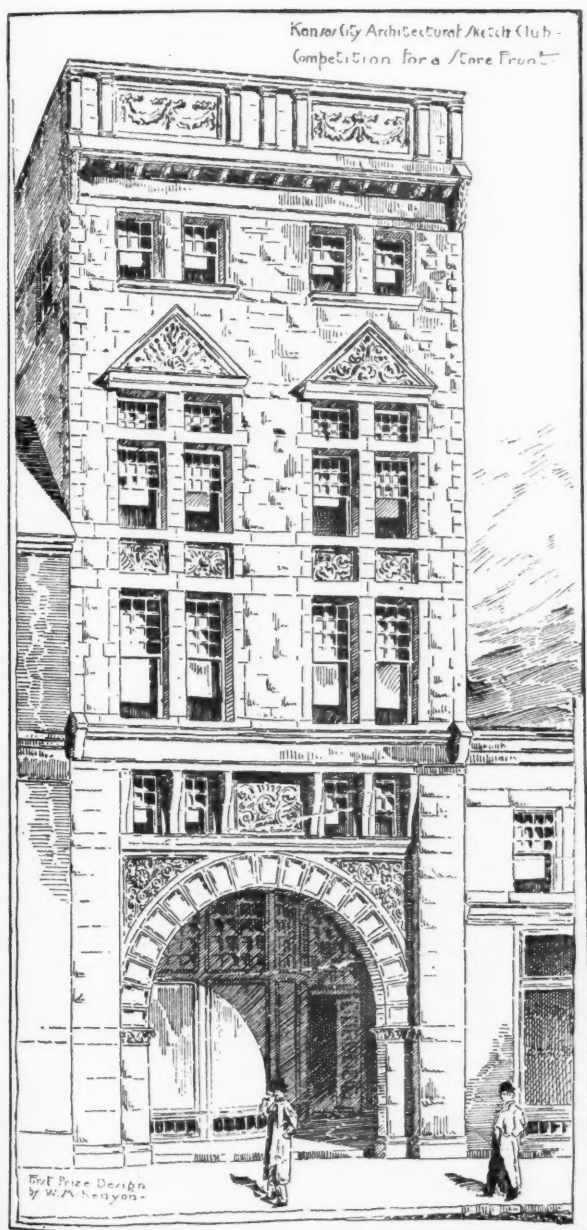
J A Schweinfurth del

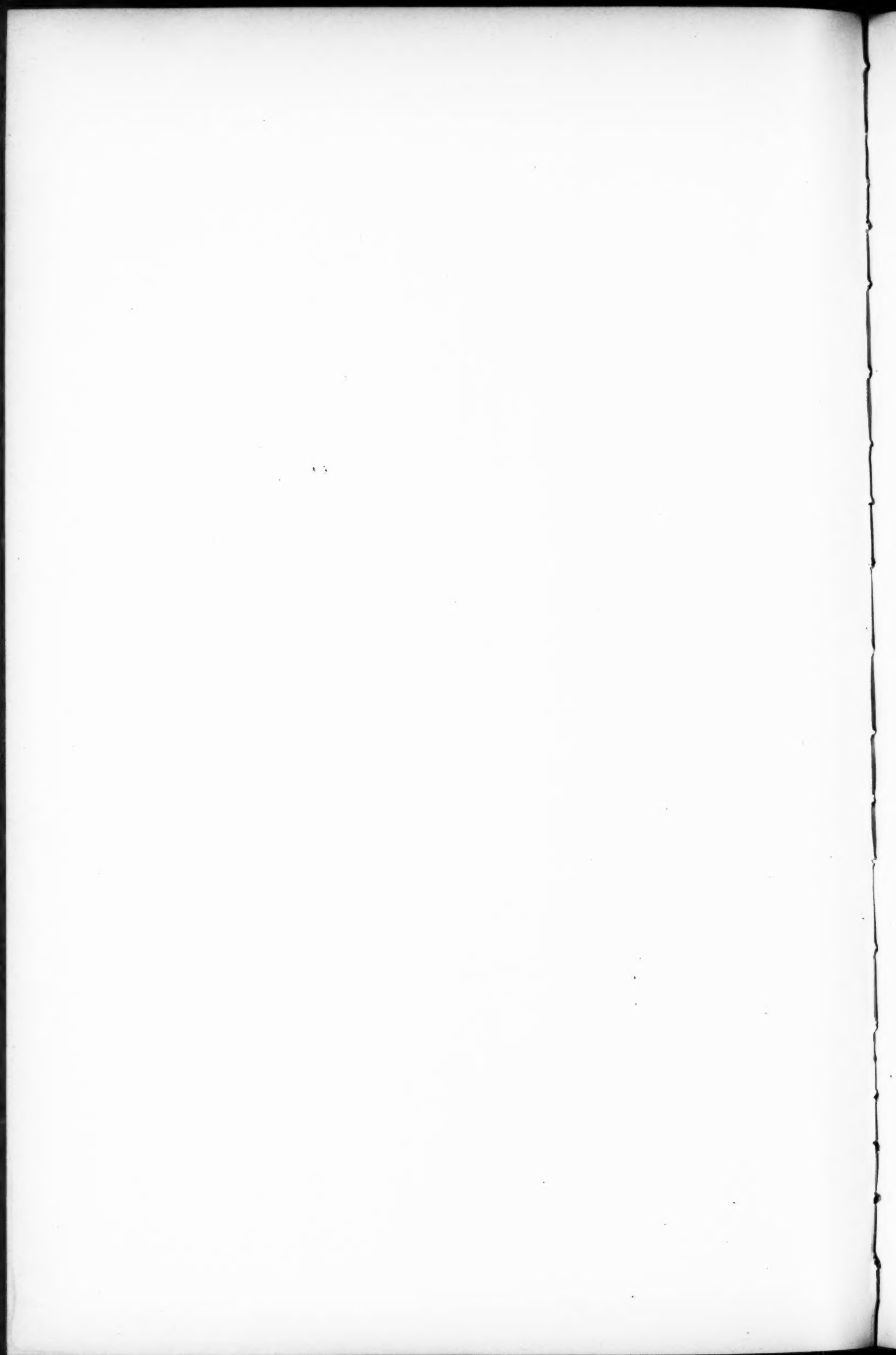


DETROIT ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB
COMPETITION
FOR A \$500 MANTEL and FIREPLACE
FIRST PLACE



Kansas City Architectural Sketch Club
Competition for a Store Front





praise. From a purely artistic standpoint it is probably the finest exhibit of amateur watercolor sketching ever exhibited in Chicago, and whatever the draftsmen may be in the designing and constructing of buildings, as artists, with a conception for color and a skill in interpreting and expressing it, the members of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club certainly stand well in the line of watercolor artists.

Illinois State Association of Architects.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Illinois State Association of Architects convened at the assembly rooms, Monday, November 19, at 1 P.M. There were in attendance: Samuel A. Treat, R. C. Berlin, A. J. Pierce, H. W. Hill, W. W. Clay, S. M. Randolph, John W. Root, C. L. Stiles, L. D. Cleaveland, D. Adler, Alfred Smith, Geo. Beaumont, C. J. Warren, N. S. Patton, Frederick Baumann and L. H. Sullivan. Building Inspector W. R. Forbush, of Cincinnati, was present as the guest of the association.

After the luncheon was partaken of, President S. A. Treat called the meeting to order, and requested First Vice-President L. D. Cleaveland to take the chair.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Cleaveland called for the reading of the minutes of the September meeting, which were read by Secretary R. C. Berlin, and were approved as read. The October meeting was the annual meeting, and was postponed because a quorum was not present. The business of the annual meeting of the association was announced in order.

Treasurer H. W. Hill then submitted his report, which shows a membership of forty-eight and a balance in the treasury of \$967.67.

On motion of D. Adler, the report of the treasurer was referred to the Auditing Committee, and if found to be correct, to be approved.

Mr. W. W. Clay, on the part of the Executive Committee, submitted a report of a number of answers to the circular which had been sent out, requesting opinions as to the formation of an architects' protective league. A majority of them were favorable to such an organization.

Mr. Adler moved that the efforts of the Executive Committee in this direction be continued; that they endeavor to get as many opinions as possible, and that if the consolidation of all the architectural associations is effected, which would probably take place before the close of the present year, then that the entire matter be turned over to that new united association.

This motion prevailed unanimously.

A brief discussion then ensued in regard to arrangements for the entertainment of the members of the forthcoming convention of the Western Association of Architects, to be held in this city, November 21, and the part to be taken by the Illinois State Association, after which the chair announced the election of the officers for the ensuing year in order.

A committee, consisting of D. Adler, John W. Root and W. W. Clay, was appointed to report two tickets to be voted upon.

Mr. D. Adler, on the part of this nominating committee, submitted the following tickets:

First ticket—For president, W. W. Clay; first vice-president, S. M. Randolph; second vice-president, Frederick Baumann; board of directors, S. A. Treat, R. C. Berlin, N. S. Patton, L. H. Sullivan; treasurer, L. G. Hallberg; secretary, A. J. Pierce.

Second ticket—For president, S. A. Treat; first vice-president, L. G. Hallberg; second vice-president, J. J. Flanders; board of directors, S. S. Beman, M. Roche, Alfred Smith, C. L. Stiles; treasurer, C. M. Palmer; secretary, Geo. Beaumont.

Messrs. S. M. Randolph and R. C. Berlin were appointed tellers.

On motion, the balloting proceeded by voting for the several officers in their order.

Sixteen votes were cast for president, nine being necessary to a choice, of which W. W. Clay received nine votes and S. A. Treat, seven. Mr. Clay was declared elected.

Fifteen ballots were cast for first vice-president, eight votes necessary to a choice, of which L. G. Hallberg received eight votes and S. M. Randolph, seven. Mr. Hallberg was declared elected.

Sixteen ballots were cast for second vice-president, nine votes being necessary to a choice, of which Frederick Baumann received fourteen votes and Jno. J. Flanders, two. Mr. Baumann was declared duly elected.

In the balloting for the board of directors the vote was begun under a misapprehension, Mr. Adler inadvertently giving the name of Mr. Beaumont as one of the candidates instead of Mr. Beman. The balloting having been nearly finished before the error was discovered, it was decided to let the balloting be completed as it stood. The result elected Messrs. Treat, Sullivan, Beaumont and Stiles, by eleven, nine, nine and eight votes, respectively.

As two of the board of directors-elect were to hold over two years and the term of two expire in one year from date of election, it was decided before the ballot was taken that the two receiving the greatest number of votes should hold the long term. Mr. Treat receiving eleven votes, Messrs. Beaumont and Sullivan nine each, it was left to be decided between the two last-named gentlemen themselves, who should hold the long term.

The ballot for directors consuming much time, the chair appointed Messrs. Stiles and Smith tellers to take the vote on treasurer.

Eleven ballots were cast, of which Mr. C. M. Palmer received eight, and Mr. L. G. Hallberg, three. The former was declared duly elected.

Mr. Beaumont, the nominee for secretary on the second ticket, having been already elected one of the directors, on motion of Mr. Root, Secretary Berlin was instructed to cast one ballot for A. J. Pierce as the secretary-elect of the Association.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to December 16.

THE publishers, Messrs. André, Daly & Co., of Paris, have issued in pamphlet form a series of essays by M. Chenevier, architect, entitled, "The Burning of the Opera Comique and Safety in Theatres," which is favorably noticed in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

Association Notes.

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

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—Sixth annual convention will be held November 20, 1889, at St. Paul and Minneapolis. 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 second Monday after the first Tuesday of every month. Annual meeting, October, 1889. O. J. Pierce, 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 meeting at Rochester. 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, 1889, at Dayton. F. J. Otter, Dayton, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE ARCHITECTS meets quarterly. Annual meeting third Thursday in February, 1889, at Memphis. 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 or each week, at 4 o'clock. Annual meeting second Saturday in April, 1889. G. M. D. Knox, 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. C. A. Kessell, secretary. Annual meeting, November, 1889.

ARKANSAS SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.—Second annual meeting November, 1889, at Little Rock. A. G. Gibb, secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Detroit on the first Thursday of each month.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Edinburgh Architectural Association was held November 15, in the Architectural Hall, 42 George street; Professor Baldwin Brown, president, in the chair.

Mr. J. Crabb Watt delivered a lecture on "The Esthetics of City Building." Selecting Edinburgh as a type to which the abstract principles, discussed in his previous lecture, might be applied, he proceeded to refer first to the burghal and then to the urban architecture. Under the first branch, he touched incidentally upon the late municipal buildings scheme. With the exception of the site of the Bank of Scotland, the proposed situation, he thought, was the finest almost in Europe for such a purpose with respect to the base, elevations and sky-lines. At the same time his impression was that no buildings which did not exceed at least £200,000 could ever afford satisfaction to themselves or pleasure to strangers, and certainly would not satisfy the requirements of esthetics. In the second part of his subject he dealt at considerable length with the structure and features of the new town. At the outset he expressed regret at the evident unwillingness or obstinacy of the south side contingency of the town council to eradicate the source of disease and uncleanness at the base of the new town. Dealing with the beauties of the architectural style of the buildings, he spoke of George street as being the finest street he had seen in any town,—and said he had seen many towns here and in five continental countries. Ruskin's criticisms of Edinburgh architecture received considerable attention from the lecturer, who thought that he had gone entirely astray in the views which he had adopted. He next spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of grotesque ornamentation to a greater degree than hitherto, but gave a word of warning against perpetrating

vulgarism in stone, as at Brussels. Esthetics, he said, above all things demanded variety of perspective and pure taste in detail; and in his opinion they had a good deal to learn in regard to their cornices and the ornamentation of their front elevation. As a practical suggestion he thought that an esthetic council might be established, or the constitution and power of the Dean of Guild Court enlarged.

MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The Michigan State Association of Architects, which has its headquarters and membership chiefly in Detroit, holds regular meetings on the first Thursday of each month, at the association rooms, No. 16 Congress street, Detroit.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The recent banquet of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club was a perfect success. A full description will be found on another page.

The first competition of the series for the coming year will be a design for a stone mantel; the mantel to be eight feet wide; drawings quarter scale. Competition closes December 31.

The first regular meeting of the club year was held December 3. C. A. Kessell called the meeting to order and introduced President-elect W. G. Williamson.

Mr. Williamson called the newly elected officers to take their places. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and Secretary Kessell read the report of the auditing committee, Richard Wood and Morris G. Holmes, upon the treasurer's report, which showed a balance in the treasury of \$357.86. After roll call, which showed a remarkably full attendance of members, Mr. F. Wagner, of the Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works, read a paper upon architectural terra-cotta. Mr. Wagner illustrated his remarks upon the blackboard. He will revise his paper, and it will be printed in a future number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT with illustrative sketches.

The syllabus for the coming year is not yet completed, but will include a large number of interesting papers, and important competitive subjects. It will appear in a future number.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The following circular has been issued by Secretary Wright, of the Architectural League of New York:

November 28, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—The next regular meeting of the League will take place at Morrello's Restaurant, No. 4 West Twenty-ninth street, Monday, December 3, dinner being served as usual at 6:30 P.M., with one-half the expense of each plate defrayed from League funds.

An amendment to the constitution, defining the responsibilities of the trustees, as per printed notice already given, will be offered for action.

Mr. Russell Sturgis will read a paper on "Architecture without Decorative Art."

The gold and silver medal of the League will be on exhibition.

According to a resolution adopted at the last meeting, the executive committee take pleasure in announcing that the papers read before the League during 1888 will shortly be issued in pamphlet form and sent to both resident and non-resident members. Arrangements have been made for the presence of a stenographer at the monthly dinners hereafter, and monthly or quarterly publications of proceedings.

The executive committee have decided to give a reception to members and their invited friends on the opening night of the exhibition, which will be Saturday, December 22.

The Committee on Current Work herewith announce the second monthly visit around New York, through the courtesy of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who will open his house to members bearing cards, duly signed, on Monday afternoon, December 3, from four to six P.M., at No. 451 Madison avenue.

By order of the executive committee.

F. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

DETROIT ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The draftsmen of Detroit organized a sketch club about seven months ago, which is already showing considerable progress. The club has about eighteen members, and has already had six competitions and averaged fifteen competitors in each. The membership is increasing and the club has the hearty approval of the architects of the city, and they decide the competitions of the club at the monthly meetings of the state associations. At the recent semi-annual meeting of the club, the following officers were elected for the year.

President, James B. Nettleton; vice-president, Maxwell H. Grylls; secretary, George Harvey; treasurer, Richard Mildner. The executive committee is composed of the officers and Messrs. Kahn, Hockett and Pasco.

The last meeting of the club was held December 6, and the regular meetings occur every other Thursday. The competitions are every two weeks the next subject being a Gothic dormer.

Correspondence.

The following letter is sent as a sample of many received from draftsmen all over the country. The name and address is omitted for obvious reasons:

Editors *Inland Architect*: DETROIT, December 4, 1888.

I am an architectural draftsman, and being out of a situation and finding it impossible to secure one at present here, wish to try my luck in some other city. I take the liberty of writing to you first for advice as to what part of the states would be the best for me to go. Hoping I am not imposing on your valuable time by asking this favor, I am,

Yours truly,

There is but one answer to letters of this kind from draftsmen. It is impossible to state in what part of the country there is the greatest demand for draftsmen, as we have found that this is not governed entirely by the volume of work. We have applications from architects asking for draftsmen, and we send them the names on file in this office which we think will suit. At some seasons one section of the country will "boom" and there may be a corresponding demand for help. Chicago at the present writing is doing a steady building business, but there is little or no demand for draftsmen. We would advise and cordially invite all draftsmen wishing to change, to send us their names, with some description of their

experience, and all architects in need of help to communicate with us. We are always glad to further the interests of each. It might be well to state in this connection that there is a general demand throughout the West, and positions in western cities pay better than in large eastern cities.—EDITORS INLAND ARCHITECT.

Our Illustrations.

Residence at Milwaukee, Wis.; George B. Ferry, architect.

Boston Sketches, Part III, Churches; J. A. Schweinfurth, Del.

Design for country church; Buffalo Architectural Sketch Club competition.

Residence for A. L. Wilsten, Lynchburg, W. Va.; L. S. Buffington, architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

Design for a store front awarded first place in competition of Kansas City Architectural Sketch Club.

Furniture designed and produced by William Morgan Peters, Chicago, for the Denver Club, Denver, Col.

Bank and office building at Aberdeen, D. T.; Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond, architects, Chicago.

Semi-detached houses for W. Wagner; E. G. W. Dietrich, architect, New York; cost, complete, \$9,500.

Mantel designs awarded first, second and third place, respectively, in competition for a \$300 mantel in hall by Detroit Architectural Sketch Club.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence at Washington, D. C.

Residence for George L. Miller, Chicago; George O. Garnsey, architect.

Residence for H. H. Vail, Lafayette avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; James W. McLaughlin, architect.

Proposed temperance temple, to be erected at Chicago by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Burnham & Root, architects.

Residence of Mr. Barber, corner of Wauban avenue and Wellington street, Lake View, Ill.; Gilbert & Taylor, architects, St. Paul, Minn.

The incomplete church of the Covenant, corner Halsted street and Belden avenue, Chicago; Burnham & Root, architects. The tower will be the principal feature of this church.

A New and Valuable Copying Process.

THE large offices in Chicago are using a process for reproducing drawings that should be investigated by every architect. It is to be found at room 48, Ashland Block. It goes beyond every process for duplicating working drawings heretofore used, both in its accuracy and permanent qualities, and in that all walls, partitions, sections, etc., are colored as in the original at *one impression*. The work is so perfectly and quickly done that it will become one of the great economies in every large office. It will pay architects and draftsmen to look into it.

Mosaics.

THE Standard Contract has already been adopted by many influential contracting firms and leading architects. It is printed by THE INLAND ARCHITECT, Chicago, and sold at prices fixed by the joint committee which framed it. The price is very low, being less than a cent apiece in quantities of 500 or more. It is gotten up in first-class shape and printed on a high grade of paper. The committee's action in giving it to one firm to handle was wise, and this protection, added to that gained by copyright, was due to owners who are parties to any contract made under this form, and who were not consulted in the framing of its provisions.—*Northwestern Builder, Decorator and Furnisher*.

THE desirability of having a satisfactory window-sash lock is patent to all who live in houses. One of the most meritorious locks of this description is that known as "The Champion Safety Lock," manufactured by the Champion Safety Lock and Novelty Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It locks the sash at any desired position; cannot be picked from the outside, and binds the sashes together, when locked, so as to answer the purpose of a weather-strip. They are made as a surface lock, a mortice lock and a meeting-rail lock. They are neat, durable and cheap, and have the universal indorsement of the architects in the city where they are made, and highly commended wherever they have been tested.

A TEST was recently made at Hamilton, Ont., of a new kind of wire lathing, the invention of Messrs. B. Greening & Co., manufacturers of wire-work. The inventors simply propose to substitute for lathing a sort of wire screen. This is fastened to strips of crimped iron. The strips are an inch wide, and when fastened to the joists edgewise they keep the screen and plaster an inch from the wood, and render the walls fireproof. The new material and method was subjected to intense heat over a furnace without cracking the plaster or scorching a joist placed an inch above the plaster. The new material will be manufactured by the Greening Co., who had a sample of their invention at the Toronto Exhibition, where it attracted much attention.

RICH effects in color are the study of the architect and builder. Even to details it is being studied. In the largest structures, not only the stone has various hues, paints numerous shades, but in the brickwork the mortar and cement are given tints—red, brown, buff, and oftentimes black. Very apparently this idea of staining or tinting mortar is growing in favor. The effect of contrast with pressed brick is pleasing and agreeable to the eye. In view of this, the question of the coloring matter used in the tinting of mortar and cement is an important one. Such as contain salts, especially, are to be avoided, from their tendency to deface the brickwork by unsightly white deposit. Perhaps nothing has yet been introduced for the purpose of making colored mortars more meritorious than what are

known as the "Pecora mortar stains," i. e., pulp stains. They have been highly indorsed by reputable builders as having thoroughness of coloring quality, permanency, imperviousness to dampness and atmospheric change, and without deleterious effect on the strength of the mortar. These goods are manufactured by S. Bowen Sons of Philadelphia, who are represented in Chicago by A. F. Shuman, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, by Elmer Marshall.

A. G. NEWMAN, 1180 Broadway, New York, has issued a most complete catalogue and price list of the several hardware specialties manufactured by his long-established house. It is a well-bound quarto, of 415 pages, on first-class paper, splendidly printed, and prodigally illustrated with fac simile designs. It is a publication every architect and builder will appreciate. The specialties priced and shown include "first-class builders", railway and bell-hangers' (mechanical and electric) hardware; bronze and brass hand railing; bronze, brass and iron gates and grills for front-door vestibules; counter fronts, etc." An index of three pages, alphabetically arranged, listing the voluminous contents, enhances the value of the book.

THE Herendeen Manufacturing Co., of Geneva, N. Y., have sent their new publications on steam and hot water heating, and also their essay entitled "Modern Greenhouse Heating" which latter will be found of special interest to florists and all owning conservatories. This company is manufacturing the celebrated Furman Boiler, a low-pressure, automatically-governed apparatus for the domestic warming of all kinds of buildings from a cottage up to a good sized church. This boiler is very durable and simple in construction, and should be, we think, very efficient and particularly economical in consumption of fuel. The combustion is good, the heating surfaces well arranged, and the circulation rapid. It is used successfully in burning soft coal as well as hard, therefore combining two features seldom found in the ordinary house heater. The manufacturers present strong claims and they are evidently fulfilled as a strong guaranty is placed on each boiler. Full illustrated catalogue and books on warming are mailed free on application.

THE advertisement of a mortar color is published in this issue, which, though first placed upon the market but three years ago, has taken a position markedly in the front rank of not only domestic, but imported colors. We refer to "Clinton Red Hematite," manufactured by the Clinton Metallic Paint Co., of Clinton, New York, and New York City. This company operates large and extensive mills situated in the town of Clinton, where the mortar color is manufactured in connection with their paints. The plant is complete, with a capacity for many tons per day, and the demand which has grown for their product during the three years the company has been in business would seem to more than ratify the claims which the manufacturers and consumers make for their product. "Clinton Red Hematite" is claimed to be a color of unusual strength, to possess the property of hardening mortar equal to the best Portland cement to be absolutely "fast," to stand all tests of acids, etc., and being a purely natural color, its permanency can hardly be questioned.

THE recognition in these latter days of that great harm-worker, sewer gas, has made it a prime factor in the question of sanitation, which has become one of paramount importance in modern building construction. To overcome it, as far as may be, has been the problem endeavored to be solved in all correct and proper plumbing. A number of meritorious devices have been born of this endeavor, among the best being known to architects and builders as "The Bower Sewer Gas Trap." It would take greater space than can be given to describe its differences from other devices of the kind, but those interested can procure a pamphlet from the manufacturers, P. B. Bower & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, giving full and complete information regarding it. The principal difference noted in the trap lies in the application of a rubber ball float valve, which is placed beneath the end of the inlet pipe, which permits an easy out-passage of water, and at the same time as effectually cuts off all communication between the water seal on the sewer side. It also makes a seal against back-water from sewers and drain pipes, and syphonage is no longer a *bête noir* by its use. Among its other merits are its simplicity of construction—non-liability of getting out of order—accessibility, self-cleansing quality, and adaptability to all manner of house pipe drainage. To say it has received the encomiums of sanitary engineers, chemists and boards of health and health officers, as well as architects, is a sufficient guarantee that this Bower trap is worthy of investigation of the profession and house owners.

MESSRS. E. C. STEARNS & CO., of Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of specialties in hardware (among which might be noted the Warner Parlor Door Hangers), send the following: "Manufacturing the Stuart Window and Door Screen was commenced by us in 1886, though our business of that year was scarce more than a beginning; our sales were small compared to later developments, but they very soon increased in volume, necessitating an almost immediate revolution in our modes of manufacturing; demanding at once new machinery of the most improved pattern; many time doubling the number of workmen at first employed; requiring new and larger buildings; crowding us to adopt new and quicker methods, so that at the end of the second season we found, instead of one article simply added to our line, we had actually added an industry complete in itself, the volume of which may be clearly comprehended by a perusal of the deductions obtained from our books showing all sales to October 1, 1888. The number sold to date mentioned, of the 'Stuart Window Screen,' is 386,220 sets, which would supply 64,370 dwellings, allowing six screens to each; and of the 'Stuart Doors,' the number sold is 75,768 sets, which would provide screen doors for 37,884 dwellings, allowing two doors each. In lineal feet the molding used for windows amounts to 12,081,840 feet, and of the doors the molding measures 3,077,088 lineal feet. This if laid end to end would reach from New York city to San Francisco, or from Victoria, B. C., to the City of Mexico. We have made for use on the same of the Stuart Door and Window Corners, 214,889 pounds, or 107 tons of castings, and, taken together with the frames, make a total weight of 2,771,129 pounds, or 1,385 tons; to move which would require 138 freight cars of ten tons'

capacity, that amount being an average carload, on account of the bulky nature of the goods. The windows are packed in cases, containing three dozen each, size 44 in. by 18 in. by 18 in., requiring 10,728 cases. The doors are packed in cases of one dozen each, size 96 in. by 9 in. by 15 in., requiring 6,314 cases for the doors; making together 135,861 cubic feet, from which a column twenty-five feet square and over two hundred feet high could be made, all of finished frames ready for shipment. We have in course of construction large and commodious warehouses especially arranged for this branch of our industry."

THE subject of proper house drainage has become a prominent factor in the problem of modern construction, and to none other has more serious thought and philosophical study been given; the result of which is that many creditable devices have been created of more or less merit. Perhaps none have more nearly approached the requirements of the sanitary engineer than the appliances of the Sanitas Manufacturing Company, which is advertised in this issue, and to which particular attention is directed, as the "Sanitas" plumbing appliances have, through their special merits, gained an enviable fame. These appliances comprise traps, water-closet, washbasin, bathtub and sink apparatus, all so constructed that syphonage, back pressure and the stoppage of piping is entirely overcome. The manufacturers are represented by agencies in Chicago, Boston (head-quarters), New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Ottawa, Canada. Information can readily be obtained by application to the home office or any of the agencies.

Railroad Notes.

SOLID vestibuled trains now run over the Michigan Central Railroad, "the Niagara Falls Route," between Chicago and Buffalo. These trains are not only equipped with the finest Wagner palace sleeping cars, but are made thoroughly complete by having vestibuled dining, smoking, first-class and baggage cars.

A NEW Pullman palace sleeping car line between Chicago and Philadelphia has been established, via Chicago & Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley railroads. Limited express leaves Chicago at 3:25 P.M. daily, with one of the most modern Pullman palace sleeping cars, to run through to Philadelphia via Niagara Falls and the Lehigh Valley route, arriving at Philadelphia at 7 A.M. daily on the second morning. Returning, west-bound, the car leaves Philadelphia daily at 8 P.M., arriving in Chicago on the Pacific express at 8:10 A.M. on the second morning. What makes this route particularly popular is that on the east-bound journey a stop-over at Niagara Falls of seven hours is allowed, and on the west-bound journey a stop-over of four hours, giving passengers ample time to visit the Falls. However, passengers not desiring to lay over at the Falls on the east-bound journey may change at Niagara Falls, taking a Pullman parlor and buffet car, leaving the Falls at 8:30 A.M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10:49 P.M.

THE CHICAGO AND DENVER EXPRESS.—Commencing Sunday, October 28, the only exclusive through Pullman Car Line from Chicago to Denver, via Council Bluffs and Omaha, will be established over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific railways, on the following time schedule:

Leave Chicago daily.....	10:40 P.M.
Arrive Council Bluffs.....	6:50 P.M.
Arrive Omaha.....	7:05 P.M.
Leave Omaha.....	8:00 P.M.
Arrive Denver (second day).....	5:25 P.M.

This train makes direct connection with all trains from the east, arriving in Chicago at night. Sleeping Car fare, \$6.00. Excursion Tickets to all Colorado points now on sale. For tickets and sleeping-car reservations apply at City Ticket Offices, 63 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel; Palmer House and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets; or address F. A. Miller, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 63 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Synopsis of Building News.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Commissioner of Public Buildings, O'Connor, has prepared plans for a municipal building for the city, to be three-stories in height, with a frontage of 193 feet; brick and stone, and to be a fireproof construction; not let yet.

Louis Alderman will erect on A avenue a store building, 31 by 32 feet. Mrs. B. McNamara will also erect a store building on Clinton avenue, 22 by 32 feet.

Architect F. W. Caulkins has prepared plans for a five-story business block, 51 by 140 feet, to be erected on Main street; pressed brick, improvements modern style; cost \$33,000.

Architect John G. Balsam has prepared plans for James Powers for a three-story building, 70 by 60 feet, to be erected on Richmond avenue; to cost \$30,000.

Architect W. W. Carlin has prepared plans for E. C. Paul for a double dwelling two and a half stories, to be erected on Maryland street; modern improvements; cost \$5,000; contract let.

Architects Green & Wicks have prepared plans for a chapel for the First Presbyterian Church Society, 77 by 39 feet; cost \$35,000. Later the society will build a \$10,000 church.

Architects Clark & Loetz have prepared plans for a Polish Church, to be erected by the Black Rock Society, 50 by 150 feet; cost \$18,500; Charles Berrick, contractor. Later the society will build a \$100,000 church.

The Real Estate Exchange is reported by H. S. Pickett as having plans prepared for an exchange building to cost a considerable sum of money. No site has yet been selected.

The town of Grand Island has bonded itself to build a \$150,000 draw-bridge across the Niagara river at that point.

Architect E. A. Kent: For the Miller estate, a four-story store, hall and office building, 91 by 84 feet; brick and stone; provided with modern improvements; frescoing, marble work, tiling, elevators, pneumatic bells, fire-escapes, etc.; cost \$32,000. For W. L. Hodgman, residence; cost \$4,000. For A. M. Jones, Jamestown, N. Y., six dwellings; also alterations and addition to residence.

Architect Henry Smith: For Robert Dempster, residence, 30 by 58 feet; two stories; brick and stone; plate and stained glass; hardwood finish; annunciators; electric work; mantels; grates, improved heat; bathroom, kitchen and laundry outfitings and all modern improvements; cost \$7,000.

Architect R. W. Dunbar: For Bennett & Schell, a 1,500,000-bushel elevator. Contracts not yet let.

Architects R. A. & L. Bethune: For Kensington Episcopal Society, church building; cost \$4,000.

Architect Geo. J. Metzger: For C. J. Heinold, business block; three stories; 32 by 100 feet; brick and stone, modern improvements. For Warner Bros. & Co., six-story business block, 61 by 116 feet; brick, with rock-faced stone trimmings; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators, etc.; cost \$80,000. For Jacob Dold, store and office building, 140 by 200 feet; two stories; brick and stone; metal roof; galvanized

cornice; galvanized iron and iron ornamental work; iron beams and columns; plate glass; hardwood finish; gas fixtures and fittings; improved heat and modern conveniences; cost \$20,000.

Architects C. K. Porter & Son: For Robert Forsyth, brick stable; cost \$6,000. Also for building to be erected on West Side; modern improvements; cost \$3,500.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Architect Thomas Sully, of New Orleans, has prepared plans for an \$80,000 hotel, to be erected by the Lookout Mountain Co., to be built on the summit of the mountain. The structure is to be built of brick, stone and wood, will contain two hundred rooms, and be provided with all modern hotel conveniences.

Chicago, Ill.—A key to the building interests and what the architects have been doing during the present year, will be found in the aggregate cost attached to the permits issued from January 1 to November 30, viz: \$19,352,500. This sum, while not a great amount, is in excess of the total of the previous year, and shows the healthy, normal growth of the city. Inquiries among the architects predict at least as much activity for the year 1889, and some have their expectations fixed upon a decided increase of construction. It is certain that none of the offices are idle, while no inconsiderable number have very important projects under contemplation or in the preliminary stages.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For Leopold, Meyer, six-story and basement business building, 61 by 85 feet; brick, stone and iron steam heat, electric lighting, elevators, modern conveniences; cost \$35,000.

Architect L. G. Halberg: For J. L. Cochran, at Edgewater, four two-story dwellings; cost \$6,000 each. For T. Balmer, at same place, residence, modern conveniences; cost \$7,000. For A. T. How, at same place, two-story residence, Indiana pressed brick; slate roof, hardwood finish, furnace heat, and modern conveniences; cost \$6,500. For F. A. Heath, at same place and same character of building; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. G. Barfield: For A. M. Hubbel, three-story flat building, brick and buff Bedford stone; cost \$8,000.

Architect W. D. Cowles: For E. D. Murray, two three-story houses, 32 by 70 feet, first story cutstone, second and third stories pressed brick, with corner tower of same material; cost \$12,000.

Architects Ostling Bros.: For F. H. Mealliff, grain elevator, 48 by 72 feet, altitude 174 feet; wood covered with corrugated iron, capacity 125,000 bushels; cost \$20,000. For John Sullivan, block of flats, 22 by 30 feet; cost \$7,000. For L. Hesselroth, apartment building; cost \$16,000.

Architect Geo. O. Gurnsey: For Frank Brody, four two-story and basement brick dwellings; modern improvements and conveniences; cost \$20,000.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman: For Judge J. Altgeld, seven-story business block; brick, iron, steam, passenger and freight elevators; cost \$50,000. For Wm. Crilly, three-story hall and flat building, 63 by 85 feet, pressed brick, stone trimmings, steam heat; cost \$20,000.

Architects Greisser & Maritzen: For Gottfried Brewing Co., boiler room and smoke stack, smoke stack to be 30 by 30 feet at base, 250 feet high, 10 feet across top of stack; cost \$10,000. For the same parties, plans for an elevator to be erected in the spring, 50 by 90 feet, elevation 70 feet, capacity 250,000 bushels; cost about \$75,000. For Mendota Brewing Co., new plant; cost \$45,000. Remodeling brew house for Bartholomew & Roessing; cost \$15,000. Taking bids on a six-story factory building for Jacob Birk, 42 by 70 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, elevator, steam heat, etc.; cost about \$20,000.

Architects Swalm, Bivert & Co.: For Mrs. Susan A. Vogel, at Lake View, a store and apartment building, thirteen houses, 127 by 123 feet, four stories, pressed brick and Bedford stone fronts, electric work and modern conveniences, white pine finish, hot water supplied from engine boiler in the basement; cost \$25,000. For Mr. Jacobs, apartment building, to be erected on LaSalle avenue, 98 by 127 feet, six stories, pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta, steam heat, electric work, and every modern convenience, interior first-class, finished in oil and stain; cost \$150,000. Addition to Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, to be known as Carrie Harrison Lodge, in honor of the wife of the President-elect, 50 by 60 feet, two stories, attic and basement, rough Bedford stone, in imitation of log cabin, veranda and two porches, interior divided into twenty rooms, each finished in different wood; parlor and hall will have old-fashioned New England fireplace, hall to be supplied with antique curiosities and memorial windows, live steam heat, to be used as dormitory and study; cost about \$35,000.

Architect W. L. Carrall: For W. R. Wilson, four-story flat building, 25 by 76 feet, facade rock-faced stone, interior pine finish, furnace heat; cost \$11,000.

Architect Wm. Strippelman: For Mrs. R. Fischer, two-story flat building, St. Louis pressed brick and Michigan sandstone; cost \$5,000. For Judge Tuley, two-story club house at Pine Lake, Wis.; cost \$5,000. Warehouse on West Harrison street, brick, stone and iron, steam heat, elevators, etc.; cost \$150,000. Preparing plans for magnificent five-story apartment building, to be erected on the corner of Ashland avenue and Monroe street, area of 47 by 154 feet. It will be divided into twenty-five flats; basement and first story walls will be constructed of rock-faced Bayfield brownstone; remainder will be of Anderson's obsidian brick, with brownstone trimmings; front will be relieved by copper bays; interior, finished in pine and hardwood, will be marked by several new features. No coal will be used; the kitchen, as well as the other rooms, will be warmed by steam. A new gas stove, with a water-back attachment, will be placed in each kitchen for culinary purposes. The entrances to the passenger elevators will be laid in tile, with a wainscoting of marble. The laundry, which will be supplied with steam dryers, will be located in the basement. There will be a direct entrance from the elevator to the dining-room of each flat. The parlor, sitting-room, and dining-rooms will contain large fireplaces, with nicely designed mantels. The fireplaces will be supplied with terra-cotta gas logs. The building will be supplied with hydraulic passenger and freight elevators and a gas engine. Cost is estimated at \$75,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Chas. H. Starkweather, three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 54 feet, pressed brick front, stone basement; cost \$20,000. For Mrs. H. Cutler, two-story, attic and basement residence, exterior clapboards and shingles, interior elaborately finished in hardwoods, hot water heat; cost \$10,000; contracts let. For Dr. Jas. P. Mills, three-story residence, 23 by 59 feet, brownstone front, hardwood finish, hot water heat; cost \$7,500. For General Torrence, to be erected at East Chicago, three-story store, office and theater building, 80 by 100 feet; cost about \$25,000. For same party, at same place, a railway station house, stone and wood construction; cost \$6,000.

Architects West & Foltz: For H. Schroder, dwelling; cost \$10,000.

Architect H. F. Kley: For E. Albrecht, store building; cost \$10,000.

Architect P. H. Ruehe: For Joel H. Graham, factory building; cost \$14,000.

Architects Wilson, Marble & Lamson: For A. H. and E. C. Morton, apartment building, to be erected on Michigan avenue; cost \$75,000.

Architect R. Knorr: For Peter Klein, flat and store building; cost \$9,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Mr. Lawrence Mendenhall:

The outlook at the present writing is one of encouragement, and both architect and contractor look for a busy season. The projected improvements will be of a substantial character,—business blocks, fine residences, etc., and if the laboring part of the community kill the goose, which is about to lay the golden egg, it will be a great piece of assiduity on their part, as well as a misfortune to all. As far as I can learn, not much attention is paid here to the eight-hour agitation now going the rounds.

Gustave W. Drach is reasonably busy on sketches and plans. He has drawn plans for quite a pretty house for N. Robinson, of Charleston, W. Va., of frame and shingle construction, containing about ten rooms, not including bathrooms or laundry; shingle roof; cost \$4,000.

Emil G. Rueckert has his hands full. He has prepared plans for Mrs. A. Schwind, for a three-story, pressed brick store and flat building. It will be very complete, containing twelve rooms, not including bath, etc.; have tin roof, and cost \$6,000.

John Schneider will build a three-story pressed brick building with stores and flats; pine finish; tin roof, etc.; cost \$6,000. For Chris. Von Seggern, two brick houses of eight rooms each, two and one-half stories high, slate roof, mantels, etc.; cost \$13,000. For John Milet, a two-story frame residence of five rooms, for a flat and store, with shingle roof; cost \$3,500. For Henry Dodt, a two and one-half story brick residence of seven rooms; yellow pine finish; slate roof; cost \$5,400.

S. E. DesJardins has drawn plans for a handsome brick and stone residence, two stories high, and containing twelve rooms, and with slate roof; cost \$9,000.

S. Hannaford & Sons are busy on plans, but the following is the only one ready to report: a large five-story brick warehouse, with iron front and tin roof; cost \$30,000.

The alterations of Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., designed by and carried forward under the able superintendence of Mr. Louis Picket, are completed. The congregation can now boast of one of the most picturesque edifices in Covington. Mr. Picket never does anything by halves. The improvements were of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Mr. Picket also reports a three-story brick residence for Mrs. Mary O'Brien. It will contain twelve rooms and laundry, and cost about \$7,500.

Architect James W. McLaughlin is busily engaged upon the plans for a six-story stone front store building for that large clothing firm—Mabley & Carew. It has Roman,

esque features throughout its architecture, and is designed in the architect's best style. The interior arrangements will be complete, and all the floors well lighted; cost, about \$75,000. For Mrs. Lauretta B. Gibson, Mount Auburn, city, two double houses of twelve rooms each, of brick, with slate roof. These houses are quite picturesque, although plain, and will have all the modern improvements.

Architect A. O. Elzner has prepared plans for a two-and-one-half story frame and shingle house, ten rooms, laundry and bath; cost \$4,000. He has drawn plans, which have been accepted, for the Kentucky Central Railroad, for a station at Covington, Ky. The design is very picturesque, and the building, of pressed brick, with its slate roof, when completed will be a beautiful structure.

Architect S. S. Godley has been reasonably occupied, and reports the following: Alterations and additions to hotel at Harrison, Ohio, consisting of fifteen rooms, including billiard, bar, dining room and kitchen. The building is frame, with tin roof. Alterations and additions to farm house of G. W. Armstrong, at Montgomery, Ohio, adding six rooms. He is also busy on sketches for Julius Freiberg.

Dayton, Ohio.—Architects Williams, Dexter & Potter have prepared plans for a town hall, to cost \$15,000.

Denver, Col.—Architects Varian & Sterner: For F. A. Miller, stone residence; all modern improvements; cost \$30,000. For A. J. Vivian, brick block; cost \$20,000. For same party, four brick dwellings; cost \$18,000. For T. P. Dunbar, stone dwelling, modern improvements; cost \$20,000. For D. Polk, brick business block; cost \$12,000. For E. T. Aulls, brick dwelling; cost \$8,000.

Architect F. E. Edbrooke & Co.: For C. M. Kittredge, four-story brick block; cost \$75,000. For projected Masonic Temple; five-stories; stone; cost \$200,000. For Chas. Dwell, three-story brick block; cost \$30,000.

The following are among the permits, ranging from \$3,000 and upward, that have been taken out during the past month: J. H. Green, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 42 feet; cost \$4,000. N. M. Tabor, three one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 42 feet each; cost \$5,400. W. Ziegler, two-story brick dwelling, 50 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800. A. J. Stoke, four two-story brick dwellings, 30 by 30 feet each; cost \$15,000. Borresen Bros., one-story brick business building, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$6,000. W. D. Suydam, two one-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 22½ by 44 feet; cost \$4,000. C. M. Hobbs, two one-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 25 by 40 feet each; cost \$8,000. M. J. Huswell, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 28 by 33 feet; cost \$3,000. Z. E. Dewey, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,500. A. L. O. Okerstrom, two one-and-one-half-story dwellings; brick, 26 by 48 feet each; cost \$6,000. C. H. Rosenfeld, three one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 48 feet; cost \$7,000. M. Gilpin, two-story brick residence, 26 by 50 feet; cost \$7,500.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect A. E. French has prepared plans for a brick and stone schoolhouse, to be built by the Board of Education of Litchfield, Mich.; cost \$8,000.

Architects Donaldson & Mier: For Dry Dock Sheet Metal Works, metal work building, 100 by 100 feet, three stories, common brick and stone, composition roof, architectural and galvanized ironwork, iron beams, columns and shutters, metal skylights, freight elevators, steam heat, wire railings and window guards, gas fixtures, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architects Hess & Roseman: For city police court building, three stories, 80 by 90 feet, pressed and common brick, with ornamental brick and stone trimmings, fireproofing, galvanized iron cornice and skylights, wire lathing, slate roof, galvanized and corrugated ironwork, iron beams and columns, iron cells, dumb waiters, plate, stained and common glass, red oak finish, wood mantels, grates, etc.; cost \$50,000.

Superintendent C. F. Purdie, of the Michigan Wire and Iron Works, has had plans prepared for a factory, to be erected by the company, 50 by 250 feet, two stories, brick and stone, galvanized and architectural ironwork, skylights, composition roof, electric lighting, steam freight elevators, office fixtures, writing desks, etc., and machinery plant; cost about \$12,000.

The Michigan Fishing and Shooting Association is having competitive plans for a club house, to be 60 by 80 feet, two stories high, built of frame with shingle roof, skylights, galvanized ironwork, billiard tables, carpets, dumb waiters, electric lighting, gas fixtures, plate, stained and ornamental glass, hardwood finish, steam heat, grates, mantels, pneumatic bells, refrigerators, bath and kitchen outfits, and modern improvements and conveniences; cost about \$8,000.

El Paso, Tex.—The building outlook for the coming season is very encouraging. Architect Geo. E. King reports: Addition to the Grand Central, three stories and basement, 60 by 90 feet; cost \$30,000. For Mrs. Crosley, block of two-story stores, 57 by 65 feet; cost \$6,500. For Mrs. M. L. Kyle, two-story and cellar residence, 47 by 40 feet; cost \$6,000. For P. B. Watson, two two-story dwellings, 26 by 66 feet; cost \$5,000. The first will be begun this month; the latter is just finished, and the others are under way. Geo. Paul is the contractor.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Architect Chas. B. Heffler: For Jno. Doud, Jr., three-story business block, 100 by 25 feet, pressed and common brick with stone trimmings, iron store fronts, metal roof, galvanized iron cornice, plate glass, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, etc.; cost \$6,000. Contemplates preparing plans for two other similar buildings for same party, to be erected in the spring.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Architects Wing & Mahurin: For D. B. Klugstons, Columbia City, Ind., two-story store and bank building, 44 by 88 feet; pressed and common brick; tin roof; gas; electric lighting; plate glass; hardwood finish; safes and vaults; bank and office fixtures; cost \$6,000. For A. B. Nickey, Cherubusco, Ind., frame residence; shingle roof; stained, plate and common glass; frescoing and wall papering; grates, mantels, kitchen, laundry and bathroom fixtures, and all modern conveniences; cost \$5,000. For city of Fort Wayne, addition to pumping station, 20 by 60 feet; pressed brick and stone; metal roof; steam heat, etc.; to be built next season.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Architects Curtis & Archer: For Fayetteville, N. Y., school house, brick, slate and tin roof, iron stairs, cresting and shutters; cost \$20,000. For Belmont, N. Y., brick school house, slate roof; cost \$8,000. For Little Calley, N. Y., brick school house, slate roof; cost \$6,000. For Greensburgh, Pa., Protestant Episcopal church building, 35 by 80 feet, brick and stone, slate roof, furnace, pipe organ; cost \$20,000. For E. M. Danforth, Olean, N. Y., frame residence; cost \$10,000. For G. W. Galbraith, Erie, Pa., brick residence; cost \$6,000. For Bradford, Pa., Presbyterian church building, frame auditorium; cost \$8,000. For T. J. Melville, Bradford, Pa., frame residence; cost \$5,000.

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Architect E. S. Hill: For D. J. McMillen, two-story business block, 45 by 81 feet, pressed and ornamental brick, galvanized iron work, steam heat, wood and slate mantels, hardwood finish, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architect E. P. Brink: For T. B. Tomb, business block, brick and stone, galvanized cornice, prismatic sidewalks, hardwood finish, plate glass windows, steam heat, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architect M. J. Scholer: For E. C. Hamler, two residence buildings, three and one-half stories high, 64 by 52 feet, pressed brick, with ornamental and terra-cotta trimmings, galvanized cornice and iron work, oak and ash finish, wood and marble mantels, plate, stained and ornamental glass, iron fence and all modern improvements; cost \$18,000. For E. Harris, two two-story residences, brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, galvanized cornice, plate and stained glass, hardwood finish, wood mantels, steam heat, ranges, hot and cold water and all other modern conveniences; cost \$15,000.

Architect A. B. Cross: For Judge H. Lynch, block of three dwellings, 67 by 47 feet; pressed brick, with Warrensburg stone trimmings; slate roof; stone steps and sidewalk; inside blinds; electrical work; mantels; grates; bathrooms, and all modern conveniences; cost \$10,000. For W. H. Caffery, three Queen Anne cottages; brick and frame; shingle roofs; copper faced bays; iron crestings; plate glass; bathroom, kitchen and laundry outfits, and first-class modern improvements; cost \$12,000. For Geo. G. Kellogg, five-story theater, hotel and office building, 110 by 118 feet; common brick, Warrensburg stone and marble; have fireproofing throughout; stone cornice; iron beams and columns; iron stone fronts; gravel roof; composition sidewalks; galvanized iron

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cornice; galvanized iron and iron ornamental work; iron beams and columns; plate glass; hardwood finish; gas fixtures and fittings; improved heat and modern conveniences; cost \$20,000.

Architects C. K. Porter & Son: For Robert Forsyth, brick stable; cost \$6,000. Also for building to be erected on West Side; modern improvements; cost \$3,500.

Chatanooga, Tenn.—Architect Thomas Sully, of New Orleans, has prepared plans for an \$8,000 hotel, to be erected by the Lookout Mountain Co., to be built on the summit of the mountain. The structure is to be built of brick, stone and wood, will contain two hundred rooms, and be provided with all modern hotel conveniences.

Chicago, Ill.—A key to the building interests and what the architects have been doing during the present year, will be found in the aggregate cost attached to the permits issued from January 1 to November 30, viz: \$19,352,500. This sum, while not a great amount, is in excess of the total of the previous year, and shows the healthy, normal growth of the city. Inquiries among the architects predict at least as much activity for the year 1899, and some have their expectations fixed upon a decided increase of construction. It is certain that none of the offices are idle, while no inconsiderable number have very important projects under contemplation or in the preliminary stages.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For Leopold Meyer, six-story and basement business building, 64 by 85 feet; brick, stone and iron steam heat, electric lighting, elevators, modern conveniences; cost \$35,000.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For J. L. Cochran, at Edgewater, four two-story dwellings; cost \$6,000 each. For T. Balmer, at same place, residence, modern conveniences; cost \$7,000. For A. T. How, at same place, two-story residence, Indiana pressed brick; slate roof, hardwood finish, furnace heat, and modern conveniences; cost \$6,500. For F. A. Heath, at same place and same character of building; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. G. Barfield: For A. M. Hubbel, three-story flat building, brick and buff Bedford stone; cost \$8,000.

Architect W. D. Cowles: For E. D. Murray, two three-story houses, 32 by 70 feet, first story cutstone, second and third stories pressed brick, with corner tower of same material; cost \$12,000.

Architects Ostling Bros.: For F. H. Mealiff, grain elevator, 48 by 72 feet, altitude 114 feet; wood covered with corrugated iron, capacity 125,000 bushels; cost \$20,000. For John Sullivan, block of flats, 22 by 50 feet; cost \$7,000. For L. Hesselroth, apartment building; cost \$16,000.

Architect Geo. O. Gurnsey: For Frank Brody, four two-story and basement brick dwellings; modern improvements and conveniences; cost \$20,000.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman: For Judge J. Altgeld, seven-story business block; brick, iron, steam, passenger and freight elevators; cost \$50,000. For Wm. Crilly, three-story hall and flat building, 63 by 85 feet, pressed brick, stone trimmings, steam heat; cost \$20,000.

Architects Greisser & Maritzen: For Gottfried Brewing Co., boiler room and smoke stack, smoke stack to be 30 by 30 feet at base, 250 feet high, 10 feet across top of stack; cost \$10,000. For the same parties, plans for an elevator to be erected in the spring, 50 by 90 feet, elevation 70 feet, capacity 250,000 bushels; cost about \$75,000. For Mendota Brewing Co., new plant; cost \$45,000. Remodeling brew house for Bartholomew & Roessing; cost \$15,000. Taking bids on a six-story factory building for Jacob Birk, 42 by 70 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, elevator, steam heat, etc.; cost about \$20,000.

Architects Swalm, Bivert & Co.: For Mrs. Susan A. Vogel, at Lake View, a store and apartment building, thirteen houses, 127 by 124 feet, four stories, pressed brick and Bedford stone fronts, electric work and modern conveniences, white pine finish, hot water supplied from engine boiler in the basement; cost \$35,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For W. R. Wilson, four-story flat building, 25 by 76 feet, facade rock-faced stone, interior pine finish, furnace heat; cost \$21,000.

Architect Wm. Strippelman: For Mrs. R. Fischer, two-story flat building, St. Louis pressed brick and Michigan sandstone; cost \$5,000. For Judge Tuley, two-story club house at Pine Lake, Wis.; cost \$5,000. Warehouse on West Harrison street, brick, stone and iron, steam heat, elevators, etc.; cost \$150,000. Preparing plans for magnificent five-story apartment building, to be erected on the corner of Ashland avenue and Monroe street, area of 47 by 154 feet. It will be divided into twenty-five flats; basement and first story walls will be constructed of rock-faced Bayfield brownstone; remainder will be of Anderson's obsidian brick, with brownstone trimmings; front will be relieved by copper bays; interior, finished in pine and hardwood, will be marked by several new features. No coal will be used; the kitchen, as well as the other rooms, will be warmed by steam. A new gas stove, with a water-back attachment, will be placed in each kitchen for culinary purposes. The entrances to the passenger elevators will be laid in tile, with a wainscoting of marble. The laundry, which will be supplied with steam dryers, will be located in the basement. There will be a direct entrance from the elevator to the dining-room of each flat. The parlor, sitting room, and dining-rooms will contain large fireplaces, with nicely designed mantels. The fireplaces will be supplied with terra-cotta gas logs. The building will be supplied with hydraulic passenger and freight elevators and a gas engine. Cost is estimated at \$75,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Chas. H. Starkweather, three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 54 feet, pressed brick front, stone basement; cost \$20,000. For Mrs. H. Cutler, two-story, attic and basement residence, exterior clapboards and shingles, interior elaborately finished in hardwoods, hot water heat; cost \$10,000; contracts let. For Dr. Jas. P. Mills, three-story residence, 23 by 50 feet, brownstone front, hardwood finish, hot water heat; cost \$7,500. For General Torrence, to be erected at East Chicago, three-story store, office and theater building, 80 by 100 feet; cost about \$25,000. For same party, at same place, a railway station house, stone and wood construction; cost \$6,000.

Architects West & Foltz: For H. Schroder, dwelling; cost \$10,000.

Architect H. F. Kley: For E. Allrecht, store building; cost \$10,000.

Architect P. H. Ruehe: For Joel H. Graham, factory building; cost \$14,000.

Architects Wilson, Marble & Lamson: For A. H. and E. C. Mortont, apartment building, to be erected on Michigan avenue; cost \$75,000.

Architect R. Knorr: For Peter Klein, flat and store building; cost \$9,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Mr. Lawrence Mendenhall:

The outlook for the present writing is one of encouragement, and both architect and contractor look for a busy season. The projected improvements will be of a substantial character—business blocks, fine residences, etc., and if the laboring part of the community kill the goose, which is about to lay the golden egg, it will be a great piece of assiduity on their part, as well as a misfortune to all. As far as I can learn, not much attention is paid here to the eight-hour agitation now going the rounds.

Gustave W. Drach is reasonably busy on sketches and plans. He has drawn plans for quite a pretty house for N. Robinson, of Charleston, W. Va., of frame and shingle construction, containing about ten rooms, not including bathrooms or laundry; shingle roof; cost \$4,000.

Emil G. Rueckert has his hands full. He has prepared plans for Mrs. A. Schwind, for a three-story, pressed brick store and flat building. It will be very complete, containing twelve rooms, not including bath, etc.; have tin roof, and cost \$6,000.

John Schneider will build a three-story pressed brick building with stores and flats; pine finish; tin roof, etc.; cost \$6,000. For Chris. Von Seggern, two brick houses of eight rooms each, iron and one-half stories high, slate roof, mantels, etc.; cost \$13,000. For John Millet, a two-story frame residence of five rooms, for a flat and store, with shingle roof; cost \$3,500. For Henry Dodi, a two and one-half story brick residence of seven rooms; yellow pine finish; slate roof; cost \$5,400.

S. E. DesJardins has drawn plans for a handsome brick and stone residence, two stories high, and containing twelve rooms, and with slate roof; cost \$9,000.

S. Manafra & Sons are busy on plans, but the following is the only one ready to report: a large five-story brick warehouse, with iron front and tin roof; cost \$30,000.

The alterations of Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., designed by and carried forward under the able superintendence of Mr. Louis Piker, are completed. The congregation can now boast of one of the most picturesque edifices in Covington. Mr. Piker never does anything by halves. The improvements were of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Mr. Piker also reports a three-story brick residence for Mrs. Mary O'Brien. It will contain twelve rooms and laundry, and cost about \$7,500.

Architect James W. McLaughlin is busily engaged upon the plans for a six-story stone front store building for that large clothing firm—Mabley & Carew. It has Roman

esque features throughout its architecture, and is designed in the architect's best style. The interior arrangements will be complete, and all the floors well lighted; cost, about \$75,000. For Mrs. Lauretta B. Gibson, Mount Auburn, city, two double houses of twelve rooms each, of brick, with slate roof. These houses are quite picturesque, although plain, and will have all the modern improvements.

Architect A. O. Elzner has prepared plans for a two-and-one-half story frame and shingle house, ten rooms, laundry and bath; cost \$4,000. He has drawn plans, which have been accepted, for the Kentucky Central Railroad, for a station at Covington, Ky. The design is very picturesque, and the building, of pressed brick, with its slate roof, when completed will be a beautiful structure.

Architect S. S. Godley has been reasonably occupied, and reports the following: Alterations and additions to hotel at Harrison, Ohio, consisting of fifteen rooms, including billiard, bar, dining room and kitchen. The building is frame, with tin roof. Alterations and additions to farm house of G. W. Armstrong, at Montgomery, Ohio, adding six rooms. He is also busy on sketches for Julius Freiberg.

Dayton, Ohio.—Architects Williams, Dexter & Potter have prepared plans for a town hall, to cost \$15,000.

Denver, Col.—Architects Varian & Sterner: For F. A. Miller, stone residence; all modern improvements; cost \$30,000. For A. J. Vivian, brick block; cost \$20,000. For same party, four brick dwellings; cost \$18,000. For T. P. Dunbar, stone dwelling, modern improvements; cost \$20,000. For D. Polk, brick business block; cost \$12,000. For E. T. Aulls, brick dwelling; cost \$5,000.

Architect F. E. Edbrooke & Co.: For C. M. Kittredge, four-story brick block; cost \$75,000. For projected Masonic Temple; five-stories; stone; cost \$200,000. For Chas. Dwelle, three-story brick block; cost \$30,000.

The following are among the permits, ranging from \$3,000 and upward, that have been taken out during the past month: J. H. Green, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 42 feet; cost \$4,000. N. M. Tabor, three one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 42 feet each; cost \$5,400. W. Ziegler, two-story brick dwelling, 50 by 60 feet; cost \$3,800. A. J. Stoke, four two-story brick dwellings, 30 by 30 feet each; cost \$15,000. Borresen Bros., one-story brick business building, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$6,000. W. D. Suydam, two one-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 22½ by 44 feet; cost \$4,000. C. M. Hobbs, two one-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 25 by 40 feet each; cost \$8,000. M. J. Huswell, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 28 by 33 feet; cost \$3,000. Z. E. Dewey, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,500. A. L. O. Okerstrom, two one-and-one-half-story dwellings; brick, 26 by 48 feet each; cost \$6,000. C. H. Rosenfel, three one-story brick dwellings, 22 by 48 feet, cost \$7,000. M. Gilpin, two-story brick residence, 26 by 50 feet; cost \$7,500.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect A. E. French has prepared plans for a brick and stone schoolhouse, to be built by the Board of Education of Litchfield, Mich.; cost \$8,000.

Architects Donaldson & Mier: For Dry Dock Sheet Metal Works, metal work building, 100 by 100 feet, three stories, common brick and stone, composition roof, architectural and galvanized ironwork, iron beams, columns and shutters, metal skylights, freight elevators, steam heat, wire railings and window guards, gas fixtures, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architects Hess & Roseman: For city police court building, three stories, 80 by 90 feet, pressed and common brick, with ornamental brick and stone trimmings, fireproofing, galvanized iron cornice and skylights, wire lathing, slate roof, galvanized and corrugated ironwork, iron beams and columns, iron cells, dumb waiters, plate, stained and common glass, red oak finish, wood mantels, grates, etc.; cost \$50,000.

Superintendent C. F. Purdie, of the Michigan Wire and Iron Works, has had plans prepared for a factory, to be erected by the company, 50 by 250 feet, two stories, brick and stone, galvanized and architectural ironwork, skylights, composition roof, electric lighting, steam freight elevators, office fixtures, writing desks, etc., and machinery plant; cost about \$12,000.

The Michigan Fishing and Shooting Association is having competitive plans for a club house, to be 60 by 80 feet, two stories high, built of frame with shingle roof, skylights, galvanized ironwork, billiard tables, carpets, dumb waiters, electric lighting, gas fixtures, plate, stained and ornamental glass, hardwood finish, steam heat, grates, mantels, pneumatic bells, refrigerators, bath and kitchen outfits, and modern improvements and conveniences; cost about \$8,000.

El Paso, Tex.—The building outlook for the coming season is very encouraging.

Architect Geo. E. King reports: Addition to the Grand Central, three stories and basement, 60 by 90 feet; cost \$30,000. For Mrs. Crosley, block of two-story stores, 57 by 65 feet; cost \$6,500. For Mrs. M. L. Kyle, two-story and cellar residence, 47 by 40 feet; cost \$6,000. For P. B. Watson, two two-story dwellings, 26 by 66 feet; cost \$8,000. The first will be begun this month; the latter is just finished, and the others are under way. Geo. Paul is the contractor.

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[Continued on page XVI.]

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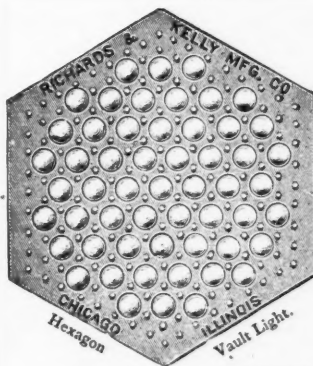
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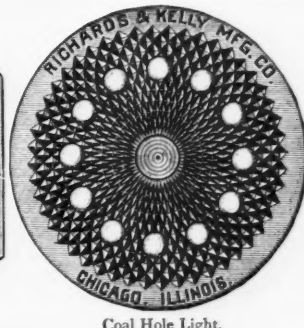
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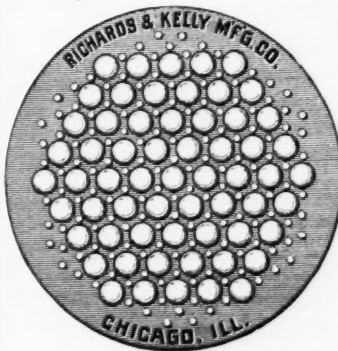
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(Continued from page 84.)

skylights; annunciators; bathroom outfits; electric bells; boilers; frescoing; electric lighting, electric work and gas lighting; two freight and passenger elevators; engines, carpets, fire escapes and hose; furniture; gas fixtures and fitting; plate, stained and common glass, cathedral, cut and beveled glass; coal grates; steam heat; hardwood finish; paneling and wainscoting; kitchen fixtures, laundry fixtures and tubs; slate and marble mantels, marble work and wainscoting, marble floors and stairs; office fixtures, railings and desks; plumbing; prismatic sidewalk lights; ranges, refrigerators; burglar or fireproof safes, vaults and deposit boxes; scenery for theater; opera chairs; speaking tubes; steam pipe covering; store fixtures, counters and shelving; American tiling; wire railings and elevator guards, wire lathing, and every first-class modern improvement and convenience, it will cost about \$150,000, and none of the contracts have been let. Work will not be commenced until next summer.

Architect H. Probst: For A. Moynihan, four four-story dwellings, 164 by 40 feet; pressed and common brick; galvanized iron cornice; composition roof; cut and plate glass; wood and slate mantels; elevators; steam heat, etc.; cost \$56,000. For the same party, ten three-story residences, 146 by 24 feet; pressed and common brick, with terra-cotta trimmings; plate glass; wood and slate mantels; hardwood finish; cost \$120,000.

Architect J. O. Hogg: For Jas. Downey, four two-story residences, 54 by 30 feet; brick, with stone trimmings; gravel roof; modern conveniences; cost \$4,500 each. Architects James & James: For H. C. Murdock, two two-story store and flat buildings, 74 by 60 feet; pressed and common brick; galvanized iron work; slate roofs; wood and slate mantels; steam heat; plate glass; grates, etc.; yellow pine finish; cost \$12,000.

Architect Max Scholer: For A. W. Brewerton, four two-story residences, 112 by 56 feet; pressed and common brick, with stone trimmings; slate and tin roof; galvanized iron cornice; gas fixtures; plate and stained glass; grate, stoves and laundry fixtures; wood, slate and marble mantels; electric work and all modern improvements; cost \$24,000.

Architect J. C. Sutherland: For Mrs. Mary L. Simpson, two three-story dwellings, 41 by 51 feet each; pressed and common brick, with ornamental and enameled brick and terra-cotta trimmings; slate roof; galvanized iron cornice; plate, stained and ornamental glass; frescoing; oak and redwood finish; wood, slate and marble mantels; bath and laundry rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; electric work, etc.; cost about \$20,000. For the same, three-story dwelling, in Renaissance style; brick, with stone trimmings; iron verandas; bay windows; slate roof; hardwood finish; bath, kitchen and laundry outfits; steam heat; electric work, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architect F. J. Hart: For F. Campbell, double two-story dwelling; pressed and common brick, with Lake Superior stone trimmings; slate roof; galvanized cornice; galvanized iron skylights; inside blinds; hand power elevator; plate and common glass; wood, slate and marble mantels; hardwood finish; plumbing; ranges, grates, steam heat, electric work and speaking tubes; gas, bath, kitchen and laundry fixtures; iron fence; stone sidewalks, etc.; cost \$10,000. For J. M. Linden and F. C. Fales, twelve three-story residences, 49 by 62 feet each; pressed and common brick, with ornamental and enameled brick trimmings, and terra-cotta work; galvanized cornice; slate roof; plate, stained and ornamental glass; frescoing; wood and slate mantels; grates; furnace; oak and ash finish; tiling; gas, bath and laundry fixtures, etc., cost about \$76,000.

Architects Mathews & Saunders: For M. W. Halsey, block of three three-story dwellings, 112 by 56 feet; pressed and common brick, with stone trimmings; slate and tin roof; galvanized cornice; copper bays; inside blinds; gas fixtures; plate, stained and common glass; wood, slate and marble mantels; oak and yellow pine finish; dumb waiters; electric work; speaking tubes; bath, kitchen and laundry outfits, and all modern conveniences; cost \$24,000.

Architect A. Van Brunt: For Mrs. E. M. Boulton, two-story residence; brick, with terra-cotta trimmings and ornamental work; slate roof; plate glass; electric work and gas fixtures; bath, kitchen and laundry outfit; improved heating, and all latest improvements and conveniences; cost \$5,000.

The following are among the recent permits taken out, ranging from \$3,000 and upward: P. H. McCrary, double brick residence, 36 by 37 feet; cost \$5,000. Same party, two double frame residences, 36 by 37 feet each; cost \$5,600. Malcom Bliss, double brick residence, 38 by 38 feet; cost \$8,000. Mary L. Simpson, two double brick residences, 41 by 45 feet each; cost \$20,000. Same party, double brick residence, 39 by 33 feet; cost \$8,000. J. E. M. Stine, four two-story frame residences, 18 by 34 feet each; cost \$6,000. M. E. Tomlinson, two-story frame residence, 23 by 42 feet; cost \$3,000. W. Wischhusen, four one-story brick business houses, 75 by 50 feet; cost \$1,500. F. A. Hornbeck, three-story double brick business house, 45 by 55 feet; cost \$10,000. F. Campbell, two-story double brick residence, 42 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000. M. W. Trust Co., seven two-story business blocks, 116 by 18 feet; cost \$6,500. M. W. Paley, block of three-story residences; cost \$15,000. A. W. Brewerton, four two-story residences, brick; cost \$24,000. W. H. Caffery, block of three two-story frame buildings; cost \$12,000. Mrs. E. Boulton, two-story brick residence, 32 by 52 feet; cost \$5,000. A. E. Eastland, two two-story brick dwellings, 58 by 40 feet; cost \$8,000. F. A. Hornbeck, three-story business house, 45 by 55 feet; cost \$10,000. Frank Campbell, two-story residence; cost \$6,500. M. W. Halsey, three-story residence, 62 by 40 feet; cost \$15,000. A. W. Brewerton, four two-story dwellings, 23 by 49 feet each; cost \$24,000. W. H. Caffery, two-story building, 70 by 42 feet; cost \$12,000. G. W. Bush, three-story brick block, 50 by 75 feet; cost \$16,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect T. Harding: For Wolk Bros., remodeling and addition to three-story block of brick stores; cost \$8,000. For Dr. Watkins, one-story addition to two-story block of brick stores; cost \$7,000. For Herman Kahn, block of two-story brick stores; cost \$6,000. For Mt. Nebo Hotel Co., Mt. Nebo, Ark., three-story frame hotel building; cost \$2,000.

B. J. Bartlett, architect: For L. K. Madelbann, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,200. For N. O. Nelson, Malvern, Ark., two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,500. For J. I. Hannaford, Batesville, Ark., two-story frame dwelling; cost \$3,500.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Building during the year has been very active and is still so. The outlook for the coming year is for a more flattering season than the present has been. The prospect is that over \$7,000,000 worth of new construction will be made. The following is a partial exhibit of what the architects have been doing:

Architects Kyser, Morgan & Wells: Orphans Home building, three stories, brick; cost \$43,000. For Dr. Edgar, three-story brick block; cost \$26,000. Krutz & Barton

block; cost \$25,000. Gates Building; cost \$22,500. O'Neil Building; cost \$11,500. Avery Little Building; cost \$10,000. Merriman Building; cost \$10,000. For F. Sabachi, residence; cost \$22,500. For Dr. Graves, residence; cost \$15,000. For Mrs. Trost, residence; cost \$5,400.

Architects Capitan & Burton: Brewery buildings for the Philadelphia Brewing Company; cost \$125,000. For McDonald & Zellner, two flat buildings; cost \$8,500.

Architects Corlett, Eisen & Cuthbertson: For Mrs. I. Severance, residence; cost \$30,000.

Architect E. A. Coxhead: For First Lutheran Church Society, church building; cost \$14,000. For All Saints' Church Society of Pasadena, church building; cost \$26,000.

Architect W. O. Mathews: For John Keiffer, three-story brick block; cost \$18,000. For Dr. Wells, three-story building; cost \$8,000.

Architect J. N. Preston: For Andrew Glassell, residence; cost \$2,500.

Architect R. B. Young: For Winona Hotel Company, hotel; cost \$5,000. Addition to Figueroa hotel; cost \$6,000. For G. H. Pinney, brick building; cost \$10,000.

For Mr. Faulk, brick store building; cost \$4,500. For Geo. King, residence; cost \$20,000. For G. Gephard, brick building; cost \$300,000.

Architect Chas. W. Davis: For J. M. Ward, residence; cost \$6,000. For Wm. Summers, residence; cost \$12,000.

Architect C. E. Apponyi: For David Jones, hotel and theater building; cost \$250,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architect Jas. Douglas has prepared plans for Geo. L. Wilsey, for a summer cottage at Oconomowoc, Wis., to be 30 by 50 feet, two stories and attic, frame, with shingle roof, bathroom outfit, gas machine and gas fixtures, electric work, plate and stained glass, kitchen and laundry outfits, mantels, speaking tubes, ventilators and all modern conveniences; cost \$4,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects Orff Bros: For A. K. Taylor, brick tenement building; cost \$4,200. For E. F. Webster, similar structure; cost \$35,000.

Architects Long & Kees: Eight-story addition to the Corn Exchange, also two-story frame residence; cost \$2,500.

Portland, Ore.—Architect Geo. Marshall: For Max, Vogt & Co., The Dalles, Ore., three-story and basement, 150 by 100 feet, brick and stone; cost \$50,000. For Margaretta Marshall, residence; cost \$10,000.

Seattle, W. T.—Architect W. E. Brown reports: The following list of buildings comprise a small portion only of those now in the hands of architects in this city: Yester Block, brick; cost \$50,000; Colonial Block, wood; cost \$14,000; Toklas & Singleman Block, brick; cost \$75,000; Mrs. Stacy, residence; cost \$14,000; F. E. Sander, residence; cost \$16,000; Arthur Denny, four residences; cost \$12,000; J. M. Atkinson, residence; cost \$7,000; Edward Burwell, residence; cost \$4,000; D. E. Denny, four residences; cost \$9,000; Dr. Weed, office building; cost \$8,000; L. H. Griffith, boarding house; cost \$12,000; J. R. Lewis, brick store; cost \$10,000; school district No. 1, two brick and stone school buildings; cost \$165,000; Puget Sound Improvement Co., Boston Block; cost \$125,000; Bradlee, Winslow & Wetherell, architects, Boston; W. C. Squire, brick block; cost \$30,000; H. Steinman, architect; Moses Korn, brick block; cost \$20,000; Moses Korn, architect. In addition to the above, there are fully eight hundred residences under way.

Sioux City, Ia.—Architect G. C. Baldwin: For Major Cheney, three dwellings, to be provided with all modern conveniences, wood mantels, bath and laundry fixtures, electric incandescent lighting, hot water heat, plate and stained glass, iron fence, iron fountain, etc.; cost \$15,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects J. B. Lindsley & Son: For J. H. Smith, two-story seven-room house; pressed and molded brick with stone trimmings; brick and gravel roof; galvanized iron cornice; marble mantels, stained and plate glass, grates, electric bells; white pine finish; cost \$7,000. For M. K. & T. Real Estate and Trust Co., two-story ten-room dwelling, 49 by 46 feet; with tower and pinnacle; first story brick, second story shingles; brownstone trimmings; gable roof, shingled; ornamental glass, wood mantels, electric work, bath, laundry, hardwood finish; cost \$7,000. For same party, ten-room two-story dwelling, 34 by 58 feet; frame; shingled gable, wood cornice, wood mantels, laundry, bath, wood mantels, hardwood finish, electric bells and all modern conveniences; cost \$7,000.

Architect T. F. Marley: For Mrs. Brolaski, two-story dwelling, 30 by 45 feet, pressed and molded brick, with cutstone trimmings; second story slate; wood and copper cornice; baths, furnace, grates, stained and ornamental glass, hardwood finish, electric work, and all modern improvements; cost \$5,000.

Architect C. C. Hellmers, Jr.: For L. Stumpf, two-story and mansard flats, 44 by 74 feet, pressed and molded brick, with cutstone trimmings, slate and composition roof, wood cornice, wood and slate mantels, hardwood finish, stained and ornamental glass, elevator, electric bell, and modern conveniences; cost \$10,000.

Architect B. M. Weber: For St. Louis Railway Co., boiler and engine room, 22 by 48 feet, brick, with cutstone trimmings, composition roof, galvanized cornice; cost \$5,000.

Architect H. Maack: For Henry Schreich, two-story residence, brick, with cutstone trimmings, composition roof, galvanized cornice, modern improvements; cost \$4,000.

Architect G. W. Heimbarger: For Mary E. Libby, two-story and attic dwelling, 30 by 40 feet, frame, wood and galvanized cornice, hardwood and white pine finish, laundry, bath, furnace, stained and ornamental glass, electric work, speaking tubes, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architect Charles K. Ramsey has completed plans for a contemplated building by D. M. Houser, to cost \$150,000.

Architect W. P. Gains has prepared plans for four modern residence buildings to be built by P. W. Haslett; cost \$30,000.

Architect W. A. Swazey: For H. Dunning, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$9,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect C. E. Seaton has prepared plans for remodeling the McQuillan Block for the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Steam heat, hardwood finish, society furniture and modern improvements.

Wm. C. and Henry Edincott have had plans prepared for an extensive six-story modern building, to be built of brick and stone; to cost about \$250,000.

Architects Wilcox & Johnston: residences for C. M. Power and W. G. White; cost \$6,000 to \$10,000.

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PROPOSALS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The committee of the board of supervisors of Will county, Illinois, will receive designs, plans and specifications, specifying materials to be used for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument, up to 12 m., December 20, 1888, at the supervisor's room, in the Will County Court House, at Joliet, Ill., said monument to be erected on the triangle known as the southeast corner of the Court House square; the cost not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The right is reserved to reject any or all designs, etc., that may be presented.

For further information apply to M. Walter, Lockport, Illinois.

A. GOODING,
JOHN FRANCIS,
S. G. NELSON,
M. WALTER, } Committee.

Joliet, Ill., October 18, 1888.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 9, 1888.

Bids will be received at the said County Auditor's office until the 10th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M., for all the furniture now required for the court house and city hall mentioned and stated in and in accordance with the specifications therefor by E. P. Bassford, the architect, at room No. 28, Gillfillan Block, in said St. Paul, to whom application can be made for the specifications and for all information and instructions required. Bidders will furnish with their bids their own plans and designs, and state the price of counters, railings and file cases per running or lineal foot, and of the judges' benches, and all other furniture by the piece. The bid in each case to include the entire material, work and expense of the article of furniture completed and set in place. Bids to be addressed to M. F. Kain, Secretary of Court House and City Hall Special Commission, at said auditor's office. Bids must state the shortest time required by bidder to complete the work, and must be accompanied with the bond of the bidder, with responsible sureties, residents of St. Paul, in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned that if a contract shall be awarded to the bidder, he (or they) will enter into such contract and give the required bond for its execution; or in lieu of such bond bids may be accompanied by the certified check of the bidder for \$1,000 on a bank in said St. Paul, payable to the order of Robert A. Smith, Chairman. The right to reject any and all bids, or to reject or accept any portion of a bid, is reserved.

By order of the Court House and City Hall Special Commission.

M. F. KAIN,
Secretary of Commission.

TO BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
MONUMENT COMMISSION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 10, 1888.

Early next month advertisement will be made asking for bids for the erection of the superstructure, or main shaft and appendices, of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, upon foundations already erected. The work will require 100,000 cubic feet, more or less, of oolitic limestone from the quarries of this State, in blocks averaging about five tons in weight, a few being as heavy as fifteen tons. It is expected that the structure will be completed during the next building season.

This preliminary notice is given to enable those who wish to enter the competition for the contract to inform themselves as to quality and cost of stone, and to be otherwise so prepared that their proposals will be well matured and made promptly when called for.

Prospective competitors who notify the Secretary, on or before December 1st, of their intention to bid will be furnished a full set of plans and specifications, which may be kept, and returned on the day that the proposals are opened. This is done for the especial accommodation of those living at a distance who may wish to enter the competition.

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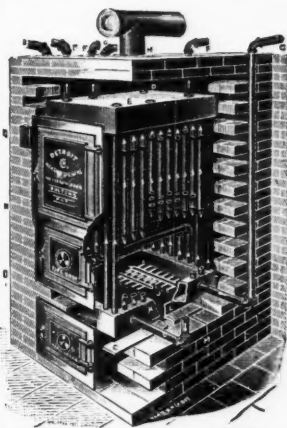
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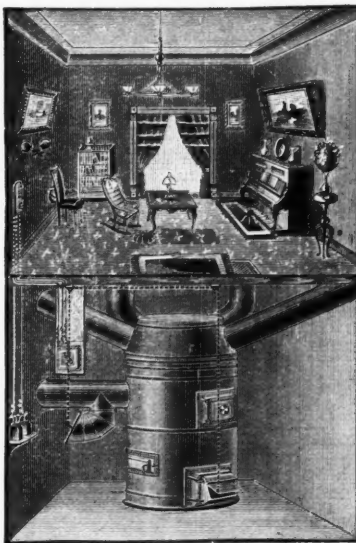
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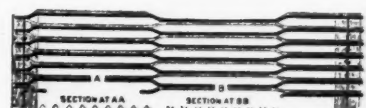
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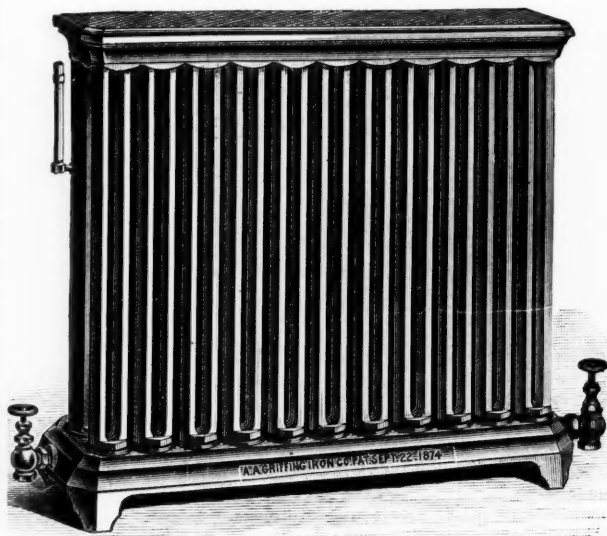
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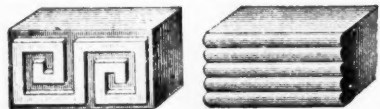
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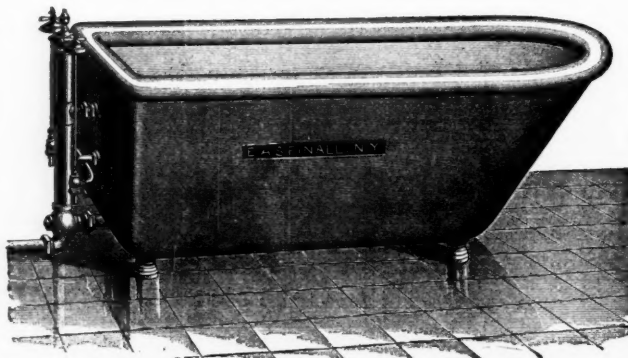
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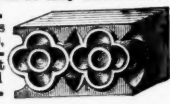
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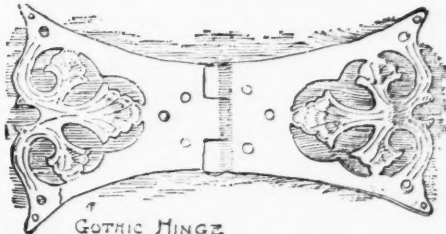
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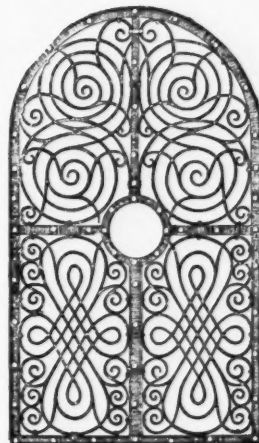
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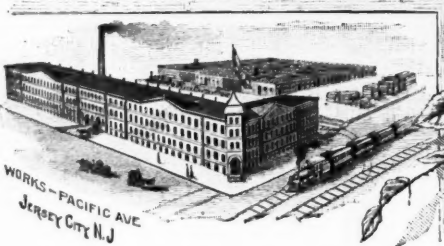
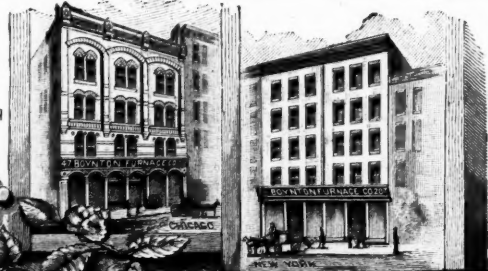
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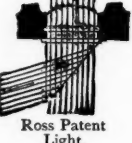
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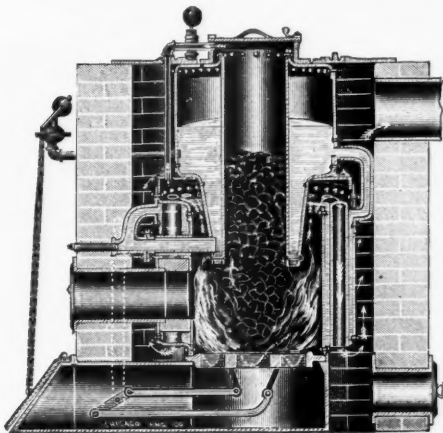
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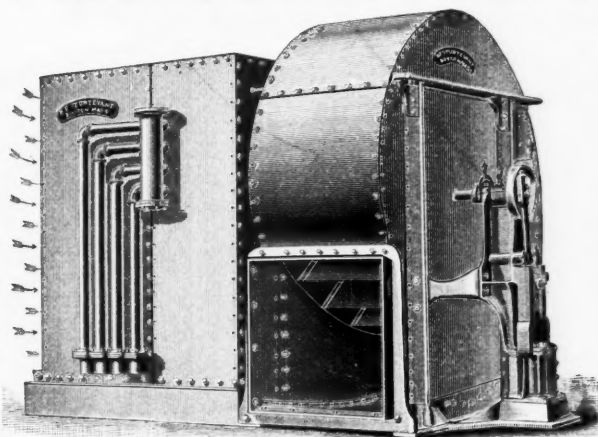
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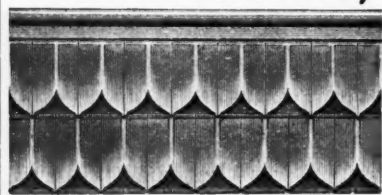
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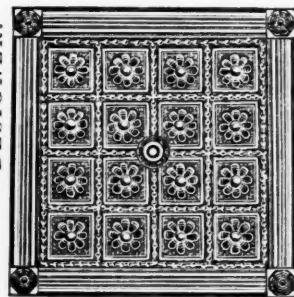
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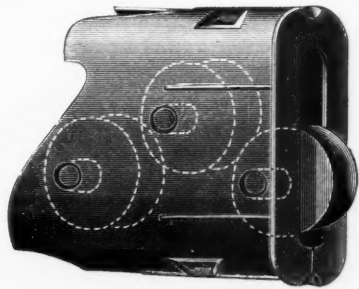
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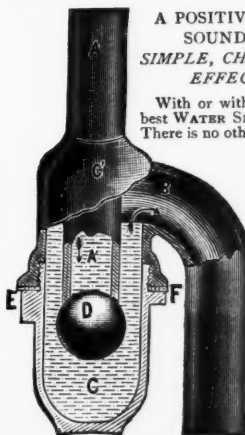
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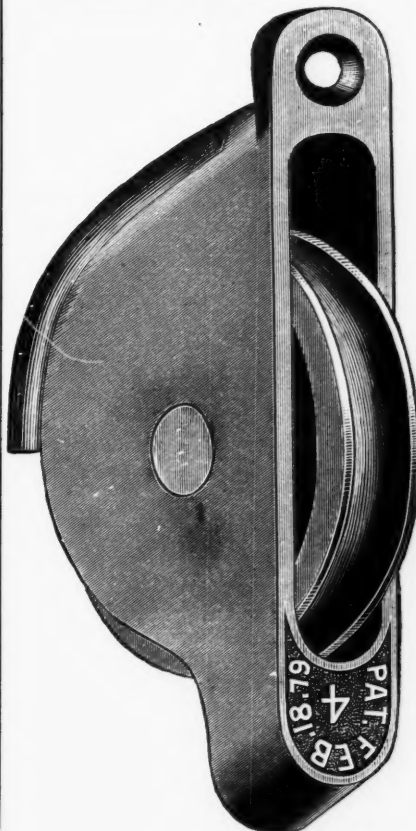
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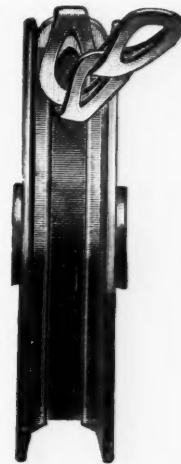
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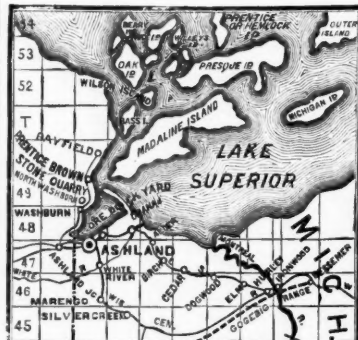


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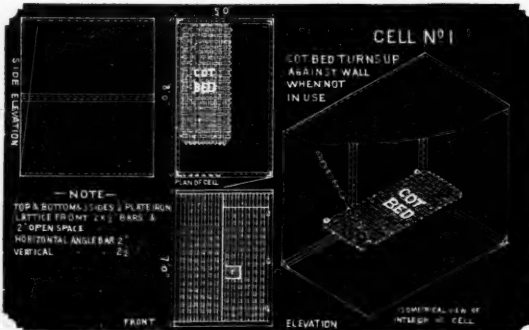
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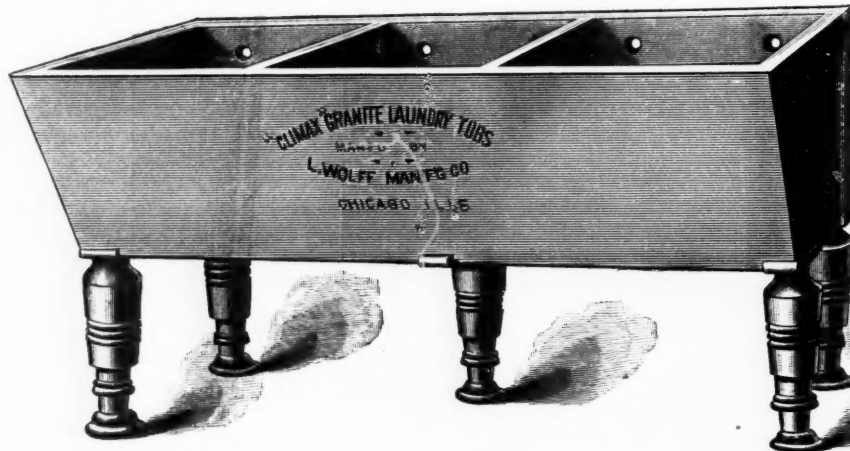
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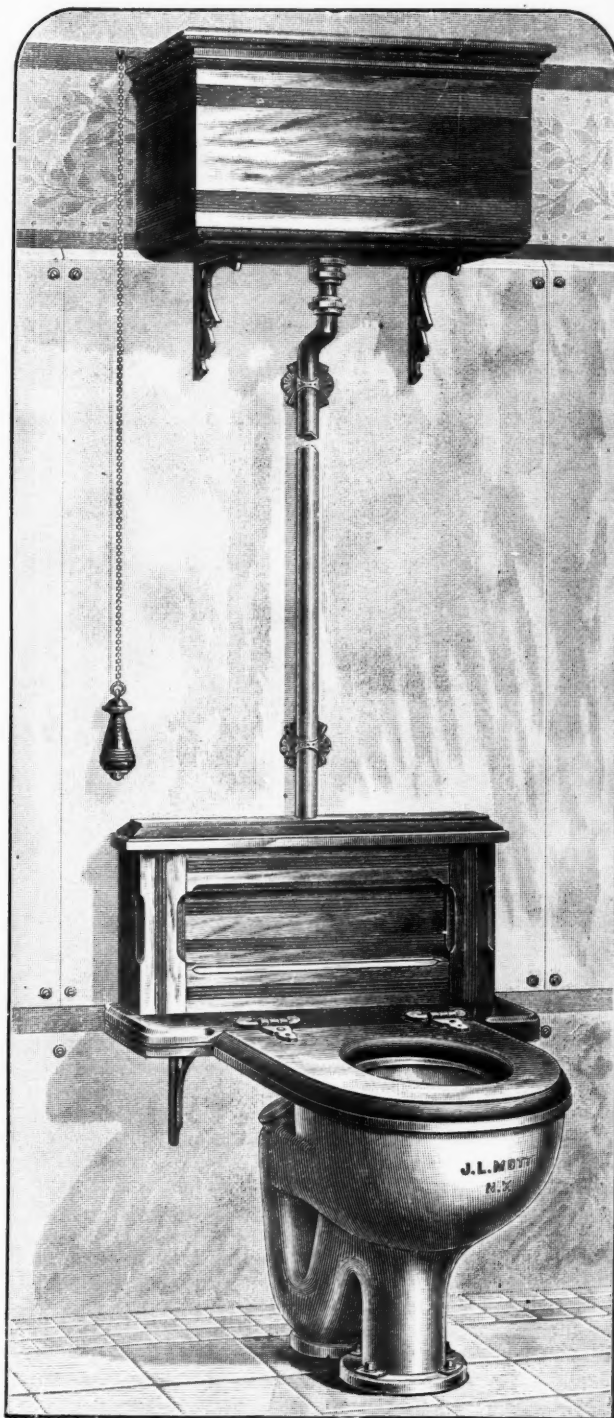


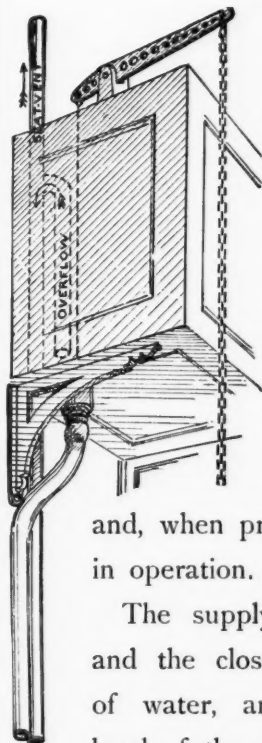
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Copyright, 1888, by the J. L. Mott Iron Works.

"THE INODORO."

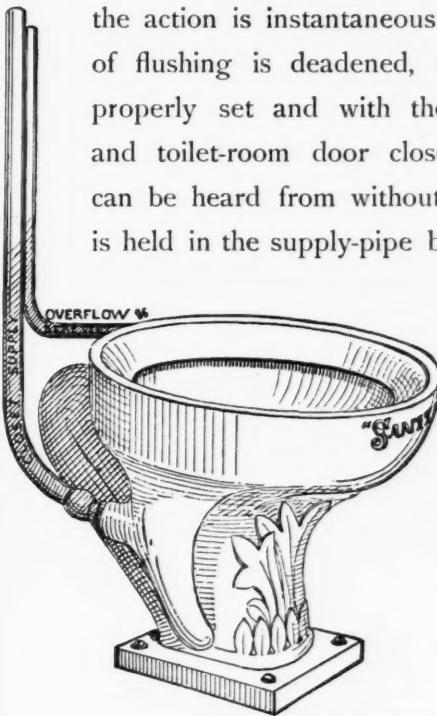
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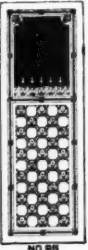
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 NO. 130 \$2.50 per sq. ft.	 NO. 131 \$1.50 per sq. ft.	 NO. 132 \$2.00 per sq. ft.	 NO. 133 \$1.50 per sq. ft.	 Western Sand Blast Co., N. W. CORNER OF CLINTON & JACKSON STS., CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF ORNAMENTAL GLASS Vestibule Doors, Transoms, Bank and Office Counters, Etc. COLORED ADVERTISING SIGNS AND ADVERTISING MIRRORS A SPECIALTY. On the Shop the DARK PARTS represent CLEAR GLASS and LIGHT PARTS represent GROUND GLASS. The glass given out for 12x20 inch glass will measure 11x19 inches. We Make Transoms to Match any of these Patterns.				 NO. 134 \$1.25 per sq. ft.	 NO. 135 \$1.25 per sq. ft.	 NO. 136 \$1.50 per sq. ft.	 NO. 137 \$2.00 per sq. ft.
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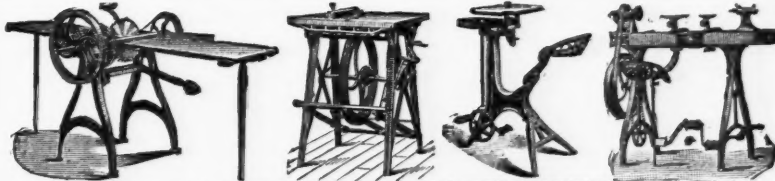
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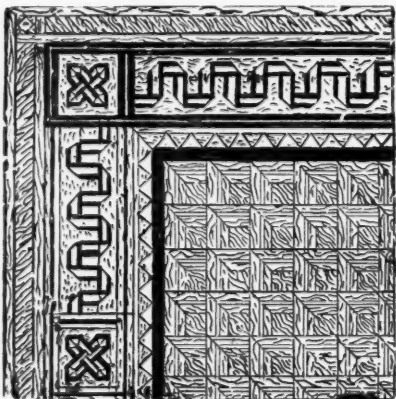
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