

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 3



A Monthly Journal Devoted to
ARCHITECTURE,
CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING
IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
409-410 MANHATTAN BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

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TERMS: Regular number, \$5 a year; Photogravure edition, \$10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photo-gravures), \$1. Advance payment required.

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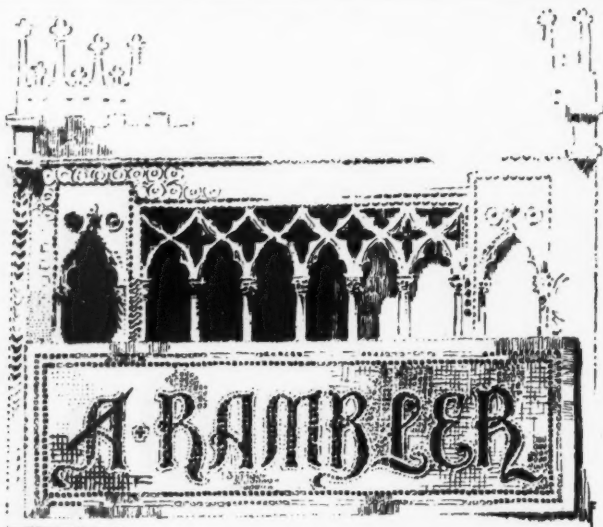
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Thirtieth Convention American Institute.

The thirtieth convention of the American Institute of Architects, which will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on October 20 to 23, will be of special interest to members in many ways. It is ten years since the Institute last met in that beautiful city, a decade which has seen many changes in the history of the organization. Then the Western Association of Architects was young and vigorous, and the Institute presented a small body of representative men, and of such the convention at Nashville was composed. Now, with the consolidation with the younger association, an added energy manifested in association affairs and a largely increased membership, the attendance at Nashville should not be less representative but present a numerical increase commensurate with the membership growth. But to accomplish this each member must deem it his special duty to be present, for while the advance during these ten years has been more rapid and the standing of the profession as a profession has been established upon a more generally recognized basis, its intelligence and usefulness increased and its influence upon the public at large more broad and definite, it must be remembered that the condition of public affairs is such that disintegration can come just as quickly and destroy much of the work done. It is therefore incumbent upon each member who regards his profession as something more than a means of acquiring wealth to make such sacrifice as is necessary, that the annual consultation of the year may have not only his presence but his best thought in its support. The thirtieth convention of the Institute should be remembered as one of the most enjoyable in its history.

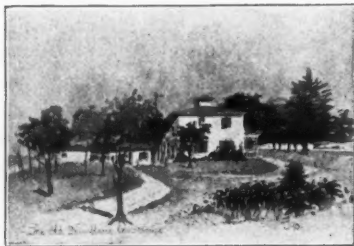
Architects form a Sound Money Association. On October 9, as has been the custom in Chicago since the great fire, the city celebrated what has become known as

"Chicago Day." During the World's Fair this was signalized by the attendance of 750,000 people at that great exposition. This year the celebration took the shape of an immense parade, in demonstration of the popular condemnation of the so-called silver craze. So seriously has this great epidemic threatened the welfare of the country that the architects of the city for the first time since the civil war have taken action upon a national question and organized in defense of good government and financial stability. Aside from the evidence of patriotism and sound judgment in the profession which this movement gives, it will do little good. In '61 the architect could shoulder his musket and by active services aid in crushing out a treasonable epidemic, but this silver delusion is of a different character, though just as dangerous to the nation's welfare. But it must be left to expend its force. Like the "blue grass craze" or the Moody and Sankey religious epidemic of our own time, or the children's crusade, and others of the middle ages, its birth is in hypnotic suggestion, and its end will only come when the attention of its victims is turned to something else. It is a good sign, however, to see the leading members of the most conservative of the professions taking such action, and even marching in a popular parade in support of a nation's honor.



IT seems as if a year had elapsed since I last effused to the INLAND. Probably the INLAND and its readers have not noticed it nor suffered much by my silence, but should I by accident have been missed by some kind soul, I will explain to him that I have been experimenting with Washington as a summer resort. If he has ever been here between the months of May and November, no further explanation will be needed by him of my silence or death by suicide or melting.

Perhaps, however, I had better be strictly honest, and say that I have been plain lazy, for now, so near Mount Vernon, "I cannot tell a lie," and, really, although it has been up near the hundred mark, hotter than several Tophets—aye even hotter than I've felt it in Chicago—I have not suffered.



THE OLD DUMBLANE CLUBHOUSE.

The moment you get out of the city proper, up into the surrounding hills, life is again worth living, and as most of my time was spent at the old Dumbane Club, over five hundred feet above the city and six miles north of it—one of the coolest and prettiest spots in the District—I certainly have no reason for complaint.

Now, although it is still quite hot, I have moved into the city—all the fashionables do, you know, about this time—and am occupying the old Grant home, where the General lived when in command of the Army of the Potomac, a fine old place in Georgetown, only two miles from the Treasury, cool, with large grounds for the little Ramblers to play in and a magnificent view of the Potomac, in fact, a commanding view; that's why, I suppose, the General lived here when he was in command.

This is a most interesting neighborhood, is old Georgetown; it far antedates its proud cousin, the city of Washington, and is replete in historical spots, ancient homes and more ancient families. Everyone here had a grandfather or other progenitor who came over in the "Mayflower," or who lived in the ark during the wet season, and most of the old houses were built of brick brought over from England.

The old Kennon home—Mrs. Kennon, its present occupant, is a grand-niece of Washington—is one of the best specimens of good Colonial that I have seen. Its furnishings, fireplaces and pictures would make an antiquarian weep with envy, and one instinctively bows in reverence in sight



THE KENNON PLACE.

of the swords and other mementoes of Washington everywhere present, and in as great numbers almost as at Mount Vernon itself. Then, there is the old Boyce mansion, now in ruins, but surrounded by a park than which I have seen none more beautiful, and that has been kept up with the greatest care and in strange contrast with the home that has been allowed to go to the bow-wows. Everywhere around there are beautiful grounds and fine, stately old mansions, and it seems passing strange that the high muck-a-mucks and senators and other nabobs choose to exist in cramped-up houses on beautifully expensive fourteen-foot corner lots in the city when there are such splendid places as these where one can live. But then *we* are somewhat exclusive in Georgetown, and it is not everyone who can get in with *us*.

The more modern buildings in Georgetown are not a bit better than are those of the same period in Washington and so many other villages. There are the stereotyped rows of brick dwellings with bird-roost ornaments; some apartment houses trimmed with real carved stone, copper bays, fine large galvanized iron cornices (sanded three coats, of course) and a flag. Then there is a college that I have seen at a distance only, but imagine it must be a mixture of Romanesque-Tudor-Indio-Byzantine in design.

From here to Arlington, the National Cemetery, is but a stone's-throw, a mere matter of four miles or so, just across the river in Virginia. I often spend a Sunday afternoon there, rambling among the monuments, moralizing upon the vanities of life and the hollowness of all earthly glory and harboring other such joyous thoughts.

Arlington, you know, is the old homestead of the Lees. Owing to the General's rebellious tendencies during the late unpleasantness it was confiscated by the United States and used as a military cemetery. Some years afterward, however, the country repented slightly and paid over something like \$75,000 to the General's heirs as an amende honorable. It is a sightly old place. The old house with its enormous columns is used today as the superintendent's office and residence.

As in all cemeteries, there are some hideous monuments and some highly pretentious affairs, but the general average is fair. That covering the bones of 2,111 soldiers found upon the battle fields of Bull Run and the Rappahannock is good, of which General Sheridan's is a fair example. The little headstones marking the graves of the sub-officers and soldiers are modest and simple indeed, but show, nevertheless, the tender care a grateful nation takes of the last resting place of its fallen heroes.

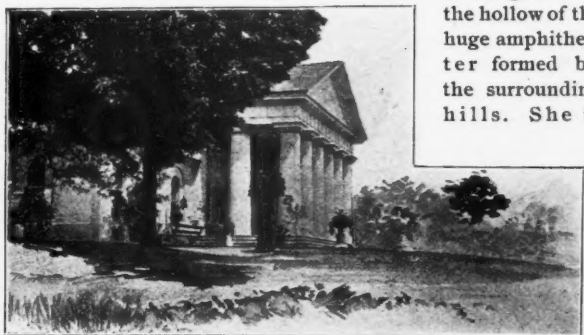


- "The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
- "On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.
- "No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind.
- "No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn nor screaming life
At dawn shall call to arms.
- "The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.
- "Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
- "Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.
- "Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb."

Washington, seen from the porch of the old house, is fine, is magnificent. It almost equals the view I have of it from my back

porch. That's one thing about Washington, its monument, capitol and patches of green; it makes a splendid view city; it is ever upon exhibition, not by being upon a commanding site, but by

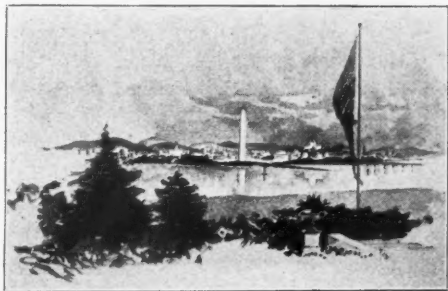
nestling down in the hollow of the huge amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills. She is



THE ARLINGTON MANSION (LEE'S HOME).

not awe-inspiring, but seductive, and fair ensnarer that she is, she is always at her best; you never see her with her hair in papers and her beauteous form dimly outlined through a Mother Hubbard, but from wherever and whenever you see her she is in gala attire and smiling. If I were punnily inclined I might spoil this beautiful metaphor by adding that there is less smiling now than during sessions of Congress, but I will not be guilty of so gross a deed.

I have attempted to give you an idea of that view with my facile brush as well as with my dainty pen. It is a rough sketch after the Impressionist school I have recently joined, but if you wish to see a clearer, more



WASHINGTON, SEEN FROM ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

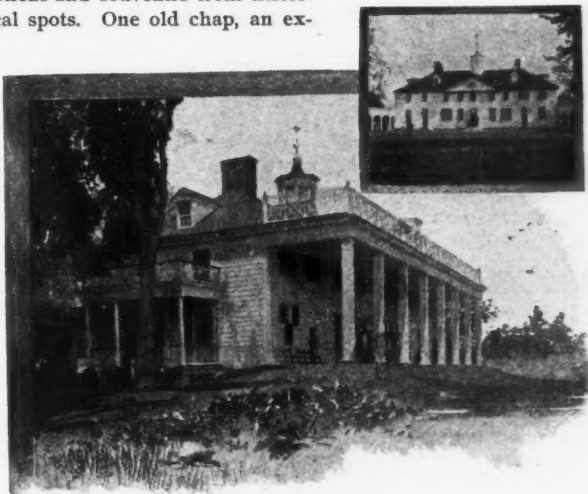
concise drawing, just look at a new one-dollar bill (has one reached Chicago yet?), in which Brother Low used the same motif, no doubt sketched from the same point, for his background for "Mamma discovering the Constitution to her wayward boy."

By the way, what has the Constitution to do with a one-dollar silver certificate? and still further, by the way, what do you think of the aforesaid new one-dollar, two-dollar and five-dollar issues? I don't like them. As pictures they are passable, a trifle too allegorized, but certainly don't look like money. The one-dollar chap, particularly—the figure 1 is nowhere emphasized enough. After the bill has been used a bit, when it has assumed the consistency of a rag, it is all one color and you cannot distinguish what denomination it is. I may be an old fogey, but I do like a bill after the old school, something with a good face on it, that of one of our great men, and the denomination in big figures, so that when you take out a large, fat roll—such as architects always carry concealed about their persons—you can see at a glance what you have. You don't need a Treasury expert's assistance to decipher it. Plain, honest money (I've learned that from the goldbugs) for commercial exchange and pictures for the wall. With apologies to Mr. Low *et al.*

I tramped to Mount Vernon some time ago, and was duly impressed with the old home. The father of his country certainly had a delightful place of residence, he also indulged in some good silverware, but of all things that impressed me most was the number of swords attributed to him—seemingly one for every day in the year, and an extra one thrown in in case it was leap year—and the haughtiness of the guards! The latter seem to execute their duties with enthusiasm, however. Whether I have an extra rascally appearance, or that one "cullid genman" of them was new at the business, I know not, but the fellow followed me all over the house, right at my elbow, and kept a sharp eye on my every motion. He seemed to suffer from a severe paroxysm of duty, particularly when I sketched anything that was of interest to me, and was superexcited when I remarked to him that he had

better come outside with me as I intended carrying away an impression of the place!

The place has suffered greatly from vandals, so that everything has to be watched, chained or fenced off with iron railings. Strange what a morbid desire some idiots have for carrying off tokens and souvenirs from historical spots. One old chap, an ex-



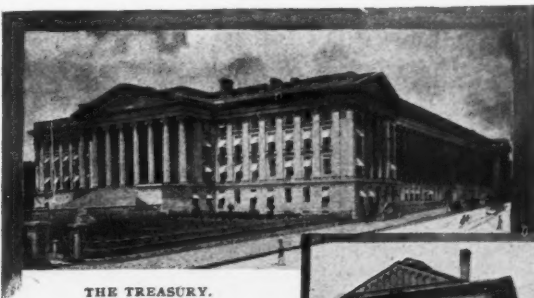
MOUNT VERNON.

slave of the family's, makes quite a snug sum selling little hatchets to the gullible, who trot off delightedly hugging the relic they have obtained from the veritable cherry tree.

There is absolutely nothing new in Washington, everything quiet and dull, some flats being built, uglier than their predecessors, and a few houses. The exterior of the post office is completed, and the ironwork, I mean the stereotype, is being put up on top of the tower. There is no use sending you a picture of it, you have seen it in nearly every city of the Union.

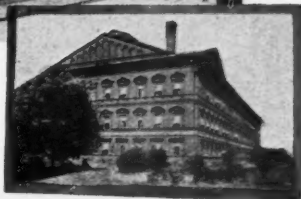
Perambulating around the city, looking first at one big government building, then at another, and back again over the entire gamut, I have come to the conclusion that the Capitol is a sightly pile; the Library a highly ornamental structure, and the Patent Office a good specimen of Doric; but of them all, the old Treasury is the building that wears the best. You can look at it today, and again tomorrow, and next week or next year, and you will like it as well as when you first saw it. The others pall upon you after awhile; they may excite enthusiasm at first, but you are soon surfeited. Not so, though, with the Treasury—seeing it again is like meeting an old friend; you may be tired and it rests you. Just now it is also feeding some who might be hungry, and clothing them too, who certainly would be almost naked. I know that to be a fact.

Only one bad feature about the Treasury—it is too near that monstrosity that spoils the entire neighborhood, the State War



THE TREASURY.

and Navy building. Poor Mullet committed suicide after building the latter. I hate to say it, but am sorry that, since he did do it, he did not do it before the Lord allowed



THE PENSION BUILDING.

him to perpetrate that horror upon a much suffering country. There is only one building that is a greater affliction than the State War and Navy building, and that is the Pension Bureau. It is a great big shed of red brick, with a yellow band of terra cotta soldiers running around it. Most of you have seen it illustrated;

that shows it at its best, but in the flesh it's awful. Let me show you the best and the vilest examples of capital architecture.

I said there was absolutely nothing new. We have had a visit from Li Hung Chang, a charming old gentleman, before whom I saw the Chinese minister salaam most artistically, and immediately following him one of our high military dignitaries who nearly broke his neck in trying to imitate the Oriental's bow; but as that can, by no stretch of imagination, be classified as architectural news, "I must," as the schoolboy says, "relax my pen until next we meet."

By the bye, I see that the daily papers in Chicago and New York have given considerable space to descriptions and cuts of Mr. Cobb's Chicago post office, but have not heard from our brethren. Surely things are not so rushing but that they could devote some little time to criticising it. Usually the fraternity is not backward about expressing an opinion in such matters. Whyfore this deep, dark silence? I hate this lethargic apathy. Let someone get up and cuss and revile it, then someone else can defend it; so after awhile we will know what the general opinion is. We ought all to be interested in the first move in a new direction that the Government has made. We have all clamored for better buildings and that they be designed by hand, not machinery. Now that the Government has said "All right, go ahead," what do we think of the result? Query, Who will start the ball a rolling?

THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.*

I HAVE asked myself, why you should have invited me here, and why should I be called upon to talk to you? As the presiding officer of the only organization of professional architects in this city, it has occurred to me that you would expect to hear some thoughts on the intimate relationship which necessarily exists between your business and our own. You are business men; and this, if I understand it, is essentially a business organization, though nominally a social club; you, here, have the opportunity to talk shop, if I may so call it, in a purely social way. I have therefore thought that you would be mostly interested in hearing from me on those matters that concern *your* shop, when it has to do with ours. Your dealings with our profession are necessarily more intimate than with those of any other; and there is therefore the necessity for establishing and maintaining a state of perfect confidence and esteem between us. If this is not the case, it is greatly to be regretted. If there are any clouds on your minds they ought to be dispelled. If we are sinners in any respect we ought to be brought to a realization of our misdoings. We are ready to hear your criticisms and we stand ready to correct the errors of our ways, or to refute your complaints, if unjust; though some of us, I say, are united in a formal organization, you must be aware that our organization, like yours, only comprises a minority of those professing to be architects, and we are not a unit in those matters of professional conduct which so much concern our relations to the contractor and builder. But such an organization as that which you have, may do much to dispel the clouds that sometimes arise between us, through which we may not be able to see each other as we ought.

The problem for both of us to solve is, how we may be able to pursue our business with honor and self-respect, and with regard to all that is due to our fellow-men. But in so doing, we have dependent families and other responsibilities, which make it incumbent upon us to keep the wolf from the door. In plainer language, no business can be successfully conducted without a profit. What that profit should be, is for each man individually to determine, according to his own necessities. If this principle, the vital principle of existence, were kept in view by everybody, the baneful effects of competition for trade would not be experienced. But when many persons forget, or are indifferent to, this law of self-preservation, and regulate their prices, not to benefit themselves, but to prevent their competitors from enjoying the fruits of their industry, then they become the common enemies of the whole community. This is competition carried to the demonstration of the doctrine of the "Survival of the fittest." Were it to stop right here, someone might be able to grow rich in his old age; but, unfortunately for the survivor, the hydra of competition has many heads, nor will they ever cease to spring up. The problem is never solved, for in real life the Kilkenny cats are unlimited in number.

Gentlemen, it is as competitors for whatever business it may be our lot to dispense for our clients, that you first come in contact with us. I have drawn a somewhat vivid picture of the nature and the results of such competition for contracts as they appear to us; and I doubt not that your own experience has led to somewhat similar thoughts. From this you may readily infer that I am not a believer in the hackneyed saying that "Competition is the life of trade." That part of the subject is something over which we have no control, but which you must settle among yourselves—and I allude to it here only because I am too often

led to believe, from hints occasionally thrown out, that you think we take great satisfaction in "setting you by the ears," to squeeze out your lowest price. I certainly have had sufficient opportunity to observe that the regulation of this bane of merciless competition between you, is the thought now uppermost in your minds. How you can compete with honor to one another, with self-respect, and with a spirit of fair dealing toward those who employ you, is, I think, the great question that a club like this has to solve.

As nearly all the business you do is dispensed through the profession to which I belong, I feel called upon to state what is and what I think ought to be the conduct of our profession in its dealings with you. That you have just cause for complaint against some of us, I do not deny; and if I know of any way in which all architects could be forced to shape their actions with a true sense of justice toward all the builders they come in contact with, I would gladly give all the aid in my power to bring this about. You know there are black sheep in all professions, just as in all trades; but there is a better class, who oftener err from not understanding their own proper status, than from any intention to do so.

One of your trade associations has recently issued a pronouncement, addressed mainly to the architects (and I believe it has been mailed to all of them), in which you set forth in unmistakable language, certain principles both for your own guidance and ours, and which you say you will maintain at all hazards. It is one of those things to which the over-sensitive architect is inclined to demur at once—but the only reason why he demurs is because you have made it, and not we ourselves. Still, you must allow that we feel a little sensitive when you say how our work should be done. We are ashamed of the necessity for it, but a second sober thought must convince us that you are right. It is then that we see that your motive is self-preservation, and that is a most honorable motive for business men to have. If we cannot thus understand it, it is only because we are not such good business men as you are, and are obliged to receive pretty forcible reminders in order to realize this. I therefore think that it is not unreasonable that you should insist that plans and specifications should always be made as you demand. This is the practice of all reputable architects, and it is reasonable also for you to demand that all others with whom you come in contact should work up to the same standard.

The time has long since gone by when the bidding for building contracts was a lottery, into which every kind of sharp practice on the part of the bidder, and every kind of venality on the part of the architect, were factors on which you were obliged to depend in order to make a profit on your work. Time was when the builder took all the chances on his main contract, with the expectation of coming out right on his extras; now plans and specifications can be drawn so as to admit of no extras, and you have to look to the main contract for your profit. It goes without saying that the plans and specifications should be adhered to literally, and that you should be led to expect that this will be done. I think that an adherence to this principle cannot help being to some extent a check upon wild bidding.

The contract as now generally drawn provides ample protection to both parties in the adjustment of extras and deductions, and if complied with will dispel the visionary expectations that used to be fostered of unfair profits from these sources. But it is in the letting of contracts that bad blood is too often aroused, and I conceive that the most important matter to be understood between architects and contractors is how this delicate part of the business should be handled. Various systems are still in use, from the old plan of unlimited competitions, unlimited time, and immediate publication before the awarding of the contract, to the latest method of secret competition, with no publicity of bids. This reference is not to public work, which is governed by law, but to private work controlled by the owner, acting more or less under the advice of the architect. Because, you must carefully note, that the architect is not always his own master, and his best advice is often wasted upon his client.

With this subject comes up the question as to whether or not competition is a good thing. Many builders are independent enough to abstain from it, and still succeed; and a few owners will have nothing to do with it, and still make good investments of their capital. They have the choice of the old "day's work" plan and the modern "percentage" plan. The latter between good business men is the fairest of all systems. In olden times it was subject to abuse, I regret to say, oftener on the part of the builder, who sometimes abused the confidence of his employer. I do not see why, where a reputable architect is the intermediary, it is not now the best method of conducting building operations. But the mass of owners will have nothing to do with it, and especially with the class of investors who put all they have into one building and are often obliged to make loans to carry them through, I think the contracting system is the only safe one to follow; hence, in most of our experience, we must make a virtue of necessity and face the inevitable.

In doing this the architect first consults his client, or more truly the client consults him—the owner selects bidders, some of whom the architect does not know, and the architect nominates bidders, none of whom the owner knows, or he would have mentioned them. The architect is competent to judge of their reliability in making the selection, and while consulting his own interest, which is to get a contractor who will do the work with the least trouble to himself, he best consults the owner's interest. But the owner does not always recognize this; he is not competent to judge of the qualifications of the builders for the work to

* Address of George Beaumont, president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, before the Building Trades Club of Chicago, April 26, 1896, on "The Architect's Position in Conducting Builders' Competitions and the Letting of Contracts."

be done. If they both agree on the nomination and stop there, all goes well; but the owner insists frequently on a party who has been recommended to him by a friend, or to whom he thinks he owes some obligation. Then trouble may come, and I need not rehearse all the possibilities, because you know them so well. It is only when the owner and architect are of one mind that all turns out satisfactory to you. You see from this illustration that you must not expect too much from the architect — nor too readily condemn him.

Then when the bids are all in, being addressed to the architect, he notifies the owner, as in courtesy he is bound, to be present at the stated time when they are opened. Suppose, however, the owner does not come and delays indefinitely. The architect must keep them by him and the bidders grow suspicious. On the other hand, perhaps he opens them, as he has a perfect right to do; then after a few days the owner comes in, and he is in turn suspicious. Suppose, again, the owner comes in and takes the bids away *without* opening them. The architect cannot prevent this unless at the risk of an open rupture between them. In the latter case, all the architect can do is to notify every bidder in writing that the owner has taken the bids and that they must do business with him thereafter. These are possibilities beyond the control of the best organized architect's office, and if they occur, do not, I entreat you, be too quick in laying the blame on the architect. But you have your remedy, and only one; the potent one, however, of inaction — the same as what you call, when used by your workmen, a *strike*. The owner also can wield the weapon of the *lockout* against you. You can withdraw your bids, and it is perfectly right that you should do so, as the Masons and Builders Association propose to do, ten days after the time fixed for opening them. But, on the other hand, the owner can reject all the bids, or give the work to anyone he chooses, and nothing but a written contract with each bidder could prevent him from so doing.

From this you will see that you cannot do business with all sorts and conditions of men without mutual concession, and should at length your best efforts to correct abuses fail, the fault must not be laid to the door of the architect. In the main you will find that we architects agree with you, though there will occur slight differences of opinion between us in matters of detail. For instance, I doubt if you will be able to compel us to open bids in your presence, if the owner refuses to comply, or that you can succeed in having the bids published before the award is made. You know too well one abuse this has led to. But publication after the award seems reasonable under some circumstances, though I for one am not ready to advocate it unless convinced of its utility. It has been held by some prominent architects that the publication of the bids at any time has led to one of the very troubles that you complain of, that competitors who have bid fair prices for good work, smarting under repeated disappointments, have lowered their prices on later work with a feeling of desperation; and this has led to a lowering of their standard of good work, with the consequent demoralization of the whole trade.

Gentlemen, I think it would be wiser, instead of making rules which you are unable to enforce, to seek such a relationship with architects and clients as will secure a feeling of mutual confidence, that will place you above the necessity of making arbitrary rules. If you always abstain from bidding, in cases where there is the least suspicion of favoritism or unfair dealing on the part of the owner, the wrongs that you complain of would be largely corrected. It would then be necessary for the capitalist to seek *you*, instead of *you* seeking him. You would then, I think, come to regard the bidding for a contract quite as serious a business as the carrying out of it. It is my opinion the clause in the "Conditions" of the Chicago Masons and Builders Association, requiring that the owner shall give security to the builder whenever the builder gives security to the owner, should be reconsidered. It looks very fair on the face of it to say that tit-for-tat is the law of common sense. But under the present law you are required, under certain circumstances, to give security, and for what? In equity it is a return for the security that the law gives you.

I have given the above illustrations from the "Conditions" lately published by the Masons and Builders Association, while not un mindful of the fact that I am addressing a mixed body of contractors and builders. You will, therefore, understand that I have only quoted them for illustration, and in so doing I do not forget that the principles involved are those which are of interest to all classes of builders. If I have referred only to one trade, you will consider these remarks are intended for all. It is, however, the masons and builders who, by their energy and loyalty one to another, and the chivalrous not to say daring position they have taken, who alone have given me the opportunity to do so.

I hope I have said enough to satisfy you that we are with you in all reasonable reforms, which indeed concern us quite as much as they concern you. You have our sympathy if in any trouble, and most of us are ready, if within our power, to lend a helping hand, or give advice to get you out of it.

If a building contract merely authorizes an architect to certify that the contract is performed to his satisfaction, his certificate that it has not been so performed because of certain defects in the work, has no binding effect upon the contracting parties. Mac-kinson vs. Conlon, Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, 27 At. Rep. 930.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

THE tenth annual Convention of the National Association of Builders was held in Buffalo on September 15, 16, 17 and 18, and was marked by many features which were unique in its history.

Among those present at the convention were the following: Chicago — Francis A. Black, J. A. Boland, John Rowle, W. H. Alsip, T. A. Dungan, Henry Appel, C. P. Mueller, Frank J. Johnson, William Grace, George Tapper, J. A. Hogan, E. B. Myers, Robert Craik McLean (editor INLAND ARCHITECT).

Milwaukee — H. Ferge, L. A. Class, C. P. Foote, H. W. Zimmerman, E. J. Roberts, C. A. Sercomb.

Detroit — R. Nelson.

Oakland, Cal. — George S. Pierce.

Boston — James J. Barry, William H. Sayward, William N. Young, C. A. Dodge, D. B. Garnsey, Charles W. Restarick (real estate editor Boston *Globe*), Charles E. McKinnon, G. W. Morrison, F. W. Lawrence, W. D. Lombard, W. L. Leighton, Isaac N. Tucker, Levi W. Shaw, John S. Damrell (Commissioner of Buildings), E. Noyes Whitcomb, J. B. Hunter, John A. Emery.

Rochester, N. Y. — I. H. Grant.

Worcester, Mass. — O. S. Kendall, Thomas I. Smith, Franklin B. White, C. H. Vaughan, Charles C. Brown, B. W. Stone.

St. Louis — Jeremiah Sheehan, T. J. Ward, P. G. Moynahan, William J. Baker, Anthony Ittner.

Cleveland — John E. Thomas.

Baltimore — David M. Anahen, Israel Griffith, John H. Short, F. H. Morrison, James A. Tmysen, Hugh Sisson, J. W. Whitehurst, J. H. Hellen, David A. Leonard, C. J. Stewart, O. H. Haswell, George Mann, Jeff J. Wahn.

Lowell, Mass. — W. E. Westall.

Springfield, Ohio — O. N. Bartholomew, W. D. Bagley.

Fall River, Mass. — James H. Lynch.

New York — John L. Hamilton.

Indianapolis — C. C. Randall (editor the *Brickbuilder*).

Philadelphia — Stacey Reeves, George Watson, Charles Reeves, C. W. Harris, William Harkness, Jr.

TUESDAY — MORNING SESSION.

The first session was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M., September 15, in the spacious exchange room of the Builders' Association Exchange.

The first business on the programme was an address of welcome by Mayor Jewett, who was followed by Alfred Lythe, of the Builders' Association Exchange.

Next in order was the annual address of the president of the National Association, Charles A. Rupp.

President Rupp was listened to with the closest attention from beginning to end, and at the close of his address the delegates burst into hearty applause, demonstrating clearly their appreciation of the appropriateness of what he had to say and the efficient manner of its presentation. The morning session closed with the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee on credentials: Noble H. Crager, Baltimore, Md.; Warren A. Conover, New York City; R. W. Lesley, Philadelphia, Pa.; James A. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY — AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business of the afternoon session was the report of the Committee on Credentials, which showed representation from exchanges in thirteen cities. The names of the delegates are as follows:

Baltimore, Md. — Noble H. Crager, Joseph H. Hellen, Israel Griffith.

Boston, Mass. — E. Noyes Whitcomb, Charles A. Dodge, Patrick Johnson, George W. Morrison, John A. Emery, George M. Tufts.

Buffalo, N. Y. — John Feist, Joseph Lannen, Charles Geiger.

Chicago, Ill. — William Grace, T. A. Dungan, Henry Appel, Herman Mueller, Edward B. Myers, James A. Hogan, John Rawle, W. H. Alsip, John A. Boland, George Tapper.

Detroit, Mich. — Richard Nelson.

Lowell, Mass. — Frank L. Weaver, Charles P. Conant.

Milwaukee, Wis. — L. A. Clas, C. A. Sercomb.

New York City, N. Y. — Stephen M. Wright, Warren A. Conover, John L. Hamilton, John J. Roberts, Charles A. Cowen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Stacey Reeves, William Harkness, William B. Irvine, George Watson, Robert W. Lesley.

Rochester, N. Y. — Justice Herbert Grant, Thomas W. Finucane.

St. Louis, Mo. — Thomas J. Ward, Patrick Mulcahy, William J. Baker, Jeremiah Sheehan.

Wilmington, Del. — A. S. Reed.

Worcester, Mass. — George H. Cutting, Franklin B. White.

Next in order was the appointment of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Convention and Nomination of Officers. This committee was appointed by the Chair, and the gentlemen named by President Rupp were: Stephen M. Wright, New York City; J. H. Grant, Rochester; W. J. Baker, St. Louis; T. A. Dungan, Chicago; Stacey Reeves, Philadelphia; L. A. Clas, Milwaukee, and E. Noyes Whitcomb, Boston.

Immediately after the appointment of this committee the secretary presented his annual report, the length of which was so great that he stated he would omit the reading of certain portions,

awaiting its appearance in print for a full presentation of his views and advice upon the situation. The full report, however, is summarized as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary began his address with the statement that he should depart somewhat from the stereotyped form of recital of doings connected with his department, and make his statement less of a report and more a discussion of the situation which confronts the association at this time.

Since the Baltimore convention four of the exchanges that were then in affiliation have sent in notices of withdrawal, namely, Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn., and Providence, R. I. The exchange in Portland, Me., has not notified us officially of its withdrawal, but as it has not paid its pro rata assessment it cannot be counted as with us. These defections leave us with the associations in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Lowell, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, Wilmington and Worcester in affiliation, a total of twelve. Of the associations which have withdrawn—those of Cleveland, Lynn and St. Paul report themselves as having drifted into a state of innocuous desuetude or have been wholly abandoned. The Providence Exchange gave no especial reason for withdrawal, and we have nothing to indicate their reasons except the report of their meeting in local newspapers, which may or may not be reliable, so I refrain from quoting it.

The total number of organizations which have affiliated with the National from the start to date is fifty. The largest number of organizations which have in any one year given support to the work of the national body was thirty-five in the year 1890. Of the total number, the following have from time to time fallen away from us: The exchanges of Albany, Brooklyn, Butte City, Charleston, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Lynn, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, Omaha, Peoria, Pittsburg, Portland (Oregon), Pueblo, Providence, Saginaw, San Antonio, San Francisco, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Scranton, Sioux City, Syracuse, Troy, Washington, Wheeling and Waco.

During the past four months an exhaustive system of correspondence has been carried on with affiliated and unaffiliated associations, and individual builders on record with us as being interested in the establishment of builders' exchanges, in the hope of eliciting sufficient interest in the National Association and its work to insure the attendance of as many builders as possible at this convention as visitors. The condition of affairs as developed by this correspondence, which represents between 2,000 and 3,000 letters, is one which indicates that there is little true understanding among the builders throughout the country of the real character of a builders' exchange, or the manner in which it may be made beneficial to the fraternity. In a large number of instances exchanges which have been established have been created with such a limited understanding of the true means to bring the purposes desired into operation that their life has not exceeded six months or a year at most, and so from exchange after exchange has come the report "gone out of existence," or "going to pieces rapidly," or "no interest among the members, can't get a quorum at any meeting," "builders here no good," and so on to the end of the chapter.

The physical condition indicated by what I have thus far laid before you—physical condition of the national as well as the local bodies, for the condition of the national is but a reflection of the condition of the locals—furnishes me with a text for my address to you today and is my excuse for making this, my annual statement, more in the form of an argument on the essential features of true and effective organization than a stereotyped annual report.

The secretary next proceeded to an exhaustive discussion of the errors in organization of builders' exchanges, which may be summarized as follows:

The manner in which the majority of exchanges in this country up to the present time have been established has, virtually invited failure. Action in establishing them has almost invariably been hasty and ill-advised; has been conducted upon such lines that the same elements which existed before organization exist within the membership after establishment in precisely the same proportions, and thus make matters really worse than before through giving the apparent approval of the organization to bad men and bad methods. The ordinary exchange has been established upon the recognition by the few of the value of associated effort—but these few have almost invariably made the mistake of concluding that organization must represent the many, irrespective of their character. In almost every case the first effort has been to secure the membership of every builder in a city or town, irrespective of their fitness or of their understanding of the results which organization can secure or the methods by which such results can be reached. When this initial attempt at organization is carried out in this idea and every builder in a given city is a member of the exchange, the desirable and undesirable characteristics of the individuals exist in exactly the same proportions that they did before the organization was established.

It is absurd to assume that the mere establishment of an organization will give those who seek the protection and welfare of the fraternity any new power over those who do not, so long as the weak and the unreliable, the bad and the indifferent are taken into the organization on the same footing as the good and honorable. Such an indiscriminate organization is incapable of sound management, for it utterly destroys any distinction between those

who are honorable in their methods and skillful in their work and those who are not. An exchange which does not offer some inducement to the best men of a given city to become identified with its interests cannot hope for success, and it is self-evident that the best men of a given city will find no inducement to membership in an exchange which includes among its members the worst as well as the best.

The disintegration of those exchanges which formerly belonged to the National Association and those which were never identified with it is the best possible proof of the lack of understanding upon the part of the individual builder as to what organization should be. The need of a fuller understanding of what constitutes the sound basis upon which local exchanges should be established is absolute, and there is, to my mind, no means of bringing about an understanding of what constitutes a sound basis for organization among builders in this country today, except through some such medium as the National Association of Builders. This association since its inception has steadily worked to define what a sound basis for organization really is, and the continual failures of those exchanges that have been unsuccessful simply points out with greater distinctness the need for the work we are trying to do. Their failures in no way change or disprove the truth of the principles defined, and in no way weaken their value; the main lesson to be learned from their experience is that our work must be carried forward with greater insistence than ever, to the end that a better understanding on the part of builders everywhere may eventually be secured.

In speaking upon the relation of an exchange to the national body, the secretary said:

When an exchange has become affiliated and has signified its desire to support the work for which the association was established, it must be borne in mind that affiliation implies something more than a mere representation in the conventions and the payment of a per capita tax. The purpose for which the exchanges have affiliated is the improvement of all the conditions under which the building business is transacted; and unless each filial body does its share in pointing out to its fellow filial bodies, through the National Association, the evils from which its members suffer, and bring forward, in general conference (such as this), its suggestions for improvement, the purpose of affiliation can never be effected.

In considering affiliation, almost the first question asked by an exchange is, unhappily, What will it cost? and the next, What benefits will we secure from membership? Never in the history of our associated work for builders, so far as the secretary is aware, has an exchange asked: "What can we do to help protect ourselves and our brother builders against the evils from which we suffer?" The attitude taken by exchanges when considering affiliation seems to indicate that the members believe that the National Association has something to sell, and that an initiation fee and annual dues constitute a sort of purchase money for which they are to receive some marketable commodity. This attitude further implies that the "purchase money" represents a profit to the National; that the transaction is a purely commercial one in which the exchange is a buyer and the National Association a seller, and that in the transaction the exchange is simply looking for a good bargain. Now, while it cannot be questioned that the good resulting from the National Association work makes it a good bargain for an exchange, inasmuch as better general conditions for the individuals eventuate therefrom, still, so long as an exchange views affiliation solely from the standpoint of making a "good bargain" for the exchange by getting something without further effort than paying a pro rata assessment for current expenses, so long would it better abstain from considering the question; for, should it gain membership while in such an attitude of mind toward associated effort, its influence would be detrimental rather than helpful to the progress of the work.

The complaint has been made with more or less frequency that the work of the National Association is limited because the association has not the power to enforce its conclusions upon the exchanges of which it is composed. Humanity is not so constructed that action, which for its value depends upon the recognition by the individual of the right of that action, can be set in motion and sustained by force. Instantly force is applied the motive of action no longer rests in the proper place—that is, the motive no longer rests in a conviction that the thing to be done should be done because it is right. Action taken under compulsion means, of necessity, reluctance, and, therefore, inefficiency. A national movement, while based upon the general desire for the improvement of the body politic, is entirely different in method of operation from a local movement. In an organization such as the National Association, which is composed not of one trade, but of many trades, action must of necessity be limited to general lines definitive and educational in their character. The experience of the Master Plumbers' Association of the United States has been cited as one that seems to indicate the possibility of a successful mandatory, compulsory national association; but compare the National Association of Master Plumbers with the National Association of Builders and it will be found that the whole situation is entirely different. The Master Plumbers' Association is a body representing one particular interest, dealing principally with the purchase of one particular set of materials, and the field is limited thereby in such a manner that those composing the constructive part of the trade—that is, the plumbers—can control those composing the manufacturing part of the trade. By this means the logical outcome is that the plumbers are able to control the sale of material, and therefore to a certain

extent to dictate terms of competition. This enables them to do away with certain features of competition which the National Association of Builders from its character is not constituted to accomplish. Mandatory action may be possible, subject to certain limitations, in a local builders' exchange which is composed of all the separate trades that constitute the building business, owing to its local character. Mandatory action is proper and possible, and should be put into operation for the protection of each of the separate trades represented in an exchange.

In considering the future of the National Association, the secretary stated that he felt that having given ten of the best years of his life to the organization, he was entitled to honorary retirement, and suggested that he be permitted to retire to an honorary secretaryship without salary, and that Mr. D. B. Garnsey, who has been his able assistant for seven years, be given the active secretaryship.

Continuing, he said with reference to the future:

We have now had ten years of experience and are able to determine exactly the causes which affect us beneficially or otherwise, and are able to recognize the conditions necessary to the success of the work we are trying to do. The exchanges which have been and are still represented in the association, were accepted as members, irrespective of their ability to perform their share of the work, or their fitness to carry out the principles we have enunciated; and all have learned that local organizations must be carefully founded and must have an adequate understanding of the principles involved in organization before any degree of success can be hoped for. The exchanges which have failed to comprehend the true character of organization have dropped out of our ranks, and, in many cases, out of existence, and left us smaller in numbers, it is true, but with an organization better equipped for the work than at any time in its history.

The failure of so many local exchanges is the most distinct and positive emphasis that could be laid upon the fact that there is a specific need for our work; for those failures show clearly how little the real value of organization has been understood. The conditions to be met, at the outset, were largely speculative, and while it was hoped that the establishment of the association and the dissemination of the principles upon which it was founded would recommend themselves to builders, there was no reason for assuming that they would be sufficiently understood or extensively enough applied to insure success without years of hard and often undervalued work. The enthusiasm which prevailed in the beginning has naturally waned, because organizations generally contain few real workers, and the building fraternity in this respect is no different from humanity in any other walk of life.

The builder in a given city is likely to accept the conditions by which he is surrounded as being incapable of improvement, especially after a faulty attempt at their correction, because he fails to recognize that the faults lie, not in the conditions, but in the manner of the attempt at their correction. The National Association—that is, builders from all over the country—recognize that all conditions are capable of improvement, and that no local condition is so hopeless that its betterment is not possible, and is enabled, by its larger experience, to point out the fault that has prevented the success of attempts at improvement.

How clearly defined, then, and how insistent is the duty of the National Association to supply the need which it so fully recognizes, even though the local builder may believe that the conditions by which he is surrounded are incapable of improvement. The very fact that he believes such to be the condition is the surest evidence that he needs the work of the National Association, and no matter how indifferent he may be to that work the need of the work is still as apparent as ever.

Builders in many localities have become so discouraged with the conditions under which they are compelled to transact their business that the successful intervention of organization for their help seems to them impossible. In many cases they have tried organization as they have understood it, and found it wanting. It is the duty of the National Association, first, to secure in the individual a recognition of the fact that organization, as he has understood it, is not organization as advocated by the National Association; and next, that until a sufficient number of representative, responsible and honorable individuals in any city recognize their obligations to others, the organizations which they compose must, of necessity, be limited in power to produce benefit and inefficient as a means of protection.

It is most unfair to expect the National Association to explain and make clear to every builder, in the limit of ten years, the true nature of organization and the manner in which he, individually, may help to make it effective, or to get the various local bodies to adopt the wisest form of organization. Builders must recognize that the fault does not lie in the National Association; for in reality the association is simply the voice of builders all over the country who have given earnest thought to the needs of the fraternity, and who for the better dissemination of their conclusions have formed what is called the National Association of Builders. In blaming the National Association builders are not blaming an organization, but are attempting to shift their individual responsibility onto those members of the fraternity who are striving to formulate principles and methods for protection and advancement when they ought really to blame themselves.

In closing, the secretary said:

In reality, however, it is immaterial whether the blame should rest upon the individual, or even whether there is any blame to be attached to anyone; because all recognize that the conditions by which builders are surrounded are damaging and injurious, and

therefore that they need correction; and all also recognize that the best thought of the builders of the country is the best means for formulating the methods by which the needed corrections are to be secured. The National Association is the means whereby the best thought of the builders of the country may be attained; hence there is no question as to the value of its work or the need of its maintenance.

The manner in which we must work must be that which will soonest bring about an understanding in the minds of all of every man's responsibility to the fraternity and to his fellows individually; and that manner seems to be based upon some course which will place in the hands of the individual builders everywhere the best possible explanation of their needs and the best possible means for their correction. This work must be done unceasingly; it must be done because it is needed, and it must be done so sincerely and disinterestedly that it shall appeal to builders everywhere as a work for the benefit of all and in which no individual will profit in any manner at the expense of his fellows. The work must be carried on in such a form that it will draw to it the loyalty and support of builders everywhere, adding allegiance from day to day and from year to year, until at last sufficient strength shall have been gathered to control the conditions by which builders are surrounded and to reduce damaging and injurious customs so destructive to progress to their lowest terms.

The annual report of the treasurer showed that while the year was begun with a balance in the treasury of about \$3,000, the amount at present on hand was slightly below \$1,000 after the per capita tax had been collected and the expense of maintaining the organization during the past year had been deducted.

Next in order was the consideration of the following requests presented by the Master Builders' Association of Boston:

1. That the National Association of Builders take action in support of the movement to create an expert commission to have charge of all architectural work of the United States Government.
2. That the National Association of Builders recommend all filial bodies to secure an amendment to the building laws of their various cities looking toward the creation of boards of appeal.
3. That the National Association of Builders recommend the Joint Committee on Uniform Contract to secure an amendment to the Uniform Contract, so that payments shall be called for under the contract in gold, rather than in "current funds," as the said contract now reads.

The foregoing recommendations were taken up in order, and the first was adopted. Considerable discussion was indulged in before a thorough understanding was established of the effect of the second request. After an extended consideration of the subject, in which the National Secretary presented his experience as a member of such a board of appeal, the request of the Master Builders' Association of Boston was unanimously adopted. Under the third head, the proposition to alter the Uniform Contract so that payments should be called for in gold instead of in current funds was laid on the table without debate. Several of the delegates were anxious to avoid the introduction of political discussions into the business of the meeting, and several offered motions to lay the matter upon the table. This matter being disposed of, the only remaining business of the morning was the presentation and reference of resolutions. These resolutions will appear in the report of the Committee on Resolutions in the report of the last session of the convention.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The first business was the consideration of the amendments proposed to the constitution looking to the establishment of State associations of builders upon the lines outlined in the amendments proposed, but lost at the last annual convention. Considerable discussion followed the introduction, participated in by Messrs. Grace, of Chicago, Lesley, of Philadelphia, Hellen, of Baltimore, Sayward, of Boston, and others. On motion, however, it was finally decided to refer the whole subject to a committee composed of one member of each local exchange in affiliation, the committee to present its report at the next convention, and further action in relation to the proposed amendments was deferred until that time. The committee was ordered to be appointed by the Chair. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the questions, "Are organizations of builders, either local or national, desirable? If so, what are the functions of such bodies, and should the value of organization be measured by or dependent upon specific results only?"

The time remaining for the consideration of these questions was so short that further discussion was postponed until the session of Friday morning.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

The consideration of questions in relation to builders' exchanges laid over from the preceding session was taken up as the first order of business. The general result of the discussion proved conclusively the value of local exchanges as efficient adjuncts to the transaction of the building business. Many of the delegates entered freely into the consideration, the result of which, as a whole, was a better definition of the responsibilities of the individual for the success or failure of such organizations.

Next in order was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, preceding the presentation of which the following telegram was read:

William H. Sayward, secretary of National Association of Builders:

The delegates of the ninth annual convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners unanimously send greetings to your convention and to your association. We trust our respective affiliated bodies may arrange

to establish amicable agreements from year to year to mutually render strikes and unpleasant complications entirely unnecessary, and substitute conciliations and arbitrations. (Signed) PATRICK J. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

The regular business of the convention was suspended and the following was adopted and ordered sent by telegraph to the Brotherhood:

The National Association of Builders in convention assembled acknowledges receipt of your greetings and begs to say in reply that the association will continue to use its most earnest efforts to secure amicable relations between employers and workmen, to the end that, through the peaceful operation of arbitration, strikes and lockouts may be avoided.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was next taken up. The resolutions of most general interest were those relating to an effort to establish a committee whose duty should be the annual conference with delegates from labor organizations for the purpose of fixing a universal apprenticeship system for general adoption by all concerned. The committee recommended that this matter be referred to the local exchanges, which recommendation, after an amendment to the original resolutions had been presented but rejected, was finally adopted.

A resolution providing for exchange members visiting other organizations to be supplied with membership tickets entitling them to recognition by the sister organizations composing the national body was adopted.

Following the report of the Committee on Resolutions a communication from the Builders and Traders Exchange of Chicago was read, consisting of a letter from the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in support of the project already outlined in the request from the Master Builders' Association of Boston, that the National Association consider the advisability of establishing an expert commission to have charge of all architectural work of the government. The tenor of the letter may be indicated by the following extract:

The Illinois Chapter highly appreciates the intention of the National Association to make this question a part of the programme for the annual convention, and sincerely trusts that its influence will be exerted to further the work that has been done during several years past by the officers of the American Institute of Architects. We bespeak especially the powerful influence and cooperation of your Exchange. What has been done by the architectural profession thus far has nearly reached consummation, but the most important work will have to be done during the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The communication goes on to refer to legislation already had upon the subject, presenting copies of bills now pending and those that have been acted upon in the past by the United States Congress. The entire communication, together with the exhibits attached, was received with every mark of interest and attention, affirmative action having already been taken on the subject.

As the next business on the programme, the Committee on Time and Place and Nomination of Officers, made its report, as follows:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Time and Place and Nomination of officers respectfully reports that:

Several meetings of the committee have been held, to which all delegates desiring to be heard on matters relating to its jurisdiction have been invited, and all matters submitted to it, together with those naturally within the scope of its duty, have been carefully considered, and as a result of its deliberations your committee recommends that the next annual convention be held in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the second Tuesday of September, 1897.

For president your committee nominates James Meathe, of Detroit, Michigan; for first vice-president, Thomas R. Bentley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; for second vice-president, William H. Alsip, of Chicago, Illinois.

Continuing, the report of the committee expressed the serious concern of the members in selecting a candidate for the secretaryship in view of the present secretary's request to be retired from active service to an honorary office. The committee laid great stress upon the reluctance felt in no longer being able to present the name of William H. Sayward, but that in consideration of his request would nominate D. Brooks Garnsey, of Boston, as his successor.

For treasurer, the committee nominated George Tapper, of Chicago, Illinois, making flattering reference to his long service in that office.

The report closed with a statement of thanks to the mayor and Chamber of Commerce, Denver, and to the Governor of Colorado, for the invitation to hold its next convention in that city, which for obvious reasons could not be accepted.

The report of the committee was signed by Stephen M. Wright, chairman; Stacey Reeves, Louis A. Clas, Richard Nelson and T. A. Dungan. The other two members of the committee concurred in the report, but were not present at the time it was prepared for signature.

The committee also stated that a communication had been received from the Builders and Traders Exchange of Chicago, asking that the convention in 1899 be held in that city.

After the presentation of the report, William Grace, of Chicago, presented another nominee as the choice of the Chicago Exchange for the secretaryship—namely, J. C. Almendinger, of Buffalo, New York. William H. Alsip seconded the nomination in somewhat lengthy remarks, and he was further seconded by Mr. Sercomb, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Delegate Franklin M. Harris, of Philadelphia, immediately followed with a most moving appeal to the National Secretary, Mr. Sayward, to reconsider his request to be retired and permit his name to be used again. Mr. Harris' remarks were received with prolonged applause, and together with the personal urgency of many delegates, Mr. Sayward was finally prevailed upon to

permit his name to again be used as a candidate for the office he has filled with such signal success ever since the inception of the association. He was immediately nominated by acclamation and seconded by voices from all parts of the room, and upon motion the president was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for William H. Sayward, of Boston, Massachusetts, as secretary. The president fulfilled this duty amid the applause of all present.

The report of the Committee on Time and Place was then adopted as a whole, with the substitution of Mr. Sayward's name as secretary.

Immediately upon the adoption of the report, Stephen M. Wright advanced to the platform and proceeded to deliver one of the most effective and moving addresses ever presented in any convention of the National Association of Builders, in which he rehearsed the sincere love and respect in which Mr. Sayward had ever been held by builders throughout the country, whether members of the exchanges composing the National Association or not. Throughout Mr. Wright's entire address the utmost attention prevailed, and when his real purpose was discovered by the presentation of a beautiful solitaire diamond stud as a slight manifestation of the love and esteem of the members of the association the delegates broke into cheers and applause.

Mr. Sayward, visibly affected by the testimonial of regard, responded to the cordial expressions of esteem offered by Mr. Wright, and for the sentiment typified in the beautiful gift, and promised that he would continue to give to the builders throughout the country that sincerity of effort and earnestness of purpose with which he had always endeavored to fulfill his obligations.

Next in order was the naming of the directors of the various filial bodies, which are as follows:

Baltimore, Md.—S. B. Sexton.
Boston, Mass.—E. Noyes Whitcomb.
Detroit, Mich.—Alexander Chapoton.
Milwaukee, Wis.—C. A. Sercomb.
New York.—Charles A. Cowen.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Stacey Reeves.
Rochester, N. Y.—J. J. L. Freiderich.
St. Louis, Mo.—P. J. Moynahan.
Worcester, Mass.—M. T. Roach.
Buffalo, N. Y.—John Feist.

The delegate at large from Wilmington being the only delegate did not feel at liberty to name the director from his exchange, and he was, therefore, requested to bring the matter before his organization for early action.

The fixing of the per capita tax for the ensuing year was next in order, and a motion that it be fixed at \$3 was unanimously carried.

At this point a resolution was introduced by Stacey Reeves, of Philadelphia, pointing out that the lavish entertainment of delegates and visitors to the annual conventions tendered by the exchanges which have been the hosts of the organization up to the present time is practically prohibitive of an invitation for a convention from the smaller organizations. The resolution asked that it be the sense of the convention that hereafter entertainment of delegates and visitors meeting in annual convention should be restricted to as inexpensive a manner as possible. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was read by the secretary as being a communication from the National Association of Building Inspectors, then in session in the same building, as indicative of action taken by that organization.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Association of Building Inspectors that public safety demands that persons practicing the profession and trade of architect, civil engineer and builder, should do so under license, to the end that those who practice such responsible professions and trades should first show their fitness to do so; therefore, we recommend the passage of State laws leading to the accomplishment of this end.

The last formal resolution offered was that presented by the secretary on behalf of all visitors to the convention, whether delegates or not, to the effect that the various features of entertainment prepared by the Builders' Association Exchange of Buffalo had been participated in by all with the keenest appreciation and delight. Especial reference was made to the magnificent opportunity afforded for viewing the Niagara Falls, rapids and whirlpool, the impressive character of which could not be more effectively or delightfully shown than by the course adopted by the entertainers. Specific thanks were returned for the several features of entertainment on behalf of all, and the thanks of the convention were extended to the press of Buffalo, and the convention adjourned to meet at Detroit on the second Tuesday in September, 1897.

CONVENTION NOTES.

THERE were about four hundred and fifty delegates and guests entertained by the Buffalo Exchange during the convention. About one hundred of these were ladies.

IN compliment to the magnificent efforts of the Buffalo Exchange toward entertaining the visitors, the Chicago delegation presented them with a vase of roses. The presentation was made by James A. Hagan and responded to by National President Ruff.

PROMINENT among the visitors from New York was a combination of seven members of the Exchange of that city who call themselves "The Goats." The purpose seems to be to show the strength of unity in the production of effervescence uncorrupted. Under the command of Captain Cowan and the mature, conservative guidance of "Papa Wright," these choice and kindred spirits

with wit and song gave an additional sparkle and life to every gathering. They are Lovell H. Carr, Stephen M. Wright, Charles A. Cowan, Augustus Meyers, W. A. Conover, Ronald Taylor and J. J. Roberts. In their unity and persistence in the agricultural pursuit of raising cane they are unrivaled.

ONE of the most notable incidents of the convention was the presentation by Stephen M. Wright, of New York, in behalf of the National Association of Builders, of a diamond pin to Secretary Sayward in commemoration of the tenth birthday of the National Association of Builders. Mr. Wright's speech was full of strength and voiced the sentiments of every delegate toward the great secretary, and the reply of Mr. Sayward was beyond all previous speeches full of brotherhood and affection for the members of the National Association of Builders.

THE utmost credit is due to the entire Builders' Association Exchange, but especially to the committee in charge, for the thorough and efficient manner in which the several most excellently selected features of entertainment were carried out. Delegations from the exchange were assigned to each delegation of visitors and at no time during the convention was any stranger without the personal services and attention of one or more members of the Buffalo Exchange. The theater party at the Star theater, on Tuesday night, was a most enjoyable affair, the whole house being reserved by the members of the Exchange for their visitors. The feature of the evening was the introduction of a topical song full of humorous references to the prominent members of the association and of the local exchange. The carriage ride on Wednesday afternoon provided an excellent opportunity for showing all the beauties of the city and bringing home to the visitors its progressive character and especially the nature of its buildings and parks.

THE all-day trip to Niagara Falls included a delightful sail down Niagara river and a trolley ride down the Canadian shore on the cliffs bordering the Falls and rapids, and a ride by the Gorge Railway up the American side close to the water's edge. The manner in which this unique feature in the history of entertainment in the National Association was conducted reflects the greatest credit upon those under whose auspices it was given. Upon arrival at the city of Niagara Falls on the American side an elaborate banquet was served which proved, if not so grandly impressive, at least one of the delightful features of a memorable day. The party after the banquet proceeded to return by trolley and steamer, arriving after a pleasant sail by moonlight at Buffalo about 8:30 in the evening. The banquet served for the ladies of the visiting delegation at the Iroquois hotel, on Friday afternoon, September 18, was a thorough success in every way and was especially enjoyed by the ladies. On the same evening a reception and smoker to the gentlemen afforded a fitting climax to the lavish entertainment with which all were received.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION A. I. A.

THE following programme of the thirtieth convention of the American Institute of Architects, which will be held at Nashville on October 20 to 23, is issued by the secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The thirtieth annual convention will be held in the rooms of the Engineering Association of the South at Nashville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 20, 21 and 22, 1896.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20. MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS.—*Morning*, 10 A.M.—The members of the Institute will assemble promptly at 10 o'clock, A.M., will register their names, and at 10:30 the president of the Institute, Mr. George B. Post, of New York, will call the convention to order, and an address of welcome, in behalf of the citizens of Nashville, will be given, which will be responded to by the president, in behalf of the Institute, followed by his annual address. Mr. William C. Smith, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will make an announcement of local arrangements, and the convention will be declared open for business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Report of the treasurer and appointment of the auditing committee.
3. Reports of Chapters, a synopsis of which will be read by the secretary.
4. Reports of standing committees: Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. L. B. Jenney, chairman; Committee on Education, Henry Van Brunt, chairman; Committee on Publication and Library, Frank Miles Day, chairman; Committee on Conservation of Public Buildings, R. M. Upjohn, chairman; Committee on Building Laws, T. M. Clark, chairman.
5. Consideration of the annual address of the president, of the report of the board of directors and of the reports of the Chapters and standing committees, followed by the appointment of the special committees to which recommendations contained therein shall be referred.
6. Reports of special committees: Legislative Committee on Government Architecture, George B. Post, chairman; Committee on National Building for the Institute, Daniel H. Burnham, chairman; Committee on papers read by Messrs. Patton and Cook at the St. Louis convention, W. W. Clay, chairman.
7. Consideration of reports of special committees and action thereon.
8. Consideration of proposed amendment to the By-Laws.

It is proposed that the morning and afternoon sessions shall be continuous with the exception of a recess for luncheon from 12:30 to 2 P.M. The Committee of Arrangements will make announcements before recess.

Evening.—There will be a reception complimentary to the American Institute of Architects, at 8:30 P.M., at a place to be announced by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21. MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS.—*Morning*, 10 A.M.—1. Deferred reports of special committees.

2. The Committee on Education has arranged for a series of papers by Robert D. Andrews, F. A. I. A., Boston, Mass.; C. Francis Osborne, F. A. I. A., Ithaca, N. Y.; J. W. Yost, F. A. I. A., Columbus, Ohio; Dankmar Adler, F. A. I. A., Chicago, Ill.; N. C. Ricker, F. A. I. A., Urbana, Ill.; G. F. Newton, Boston, Mass., on "The Influence of Steel Construction and of Plate Glass on the Development of Modern Style." It is intended that these papers shall be merely introductory to a general debate, in which it is hoped that Fellows will come prepared to participate.

3. Paper: "National Architecture." William Martin Aiken, F. A. I. A., Supervising Architect, United States Treasury Department.

4. Appointing of committees to nominate officers of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to suggest a place in which to hold the next annual convention.

5. Announcements by the Committee of Arrangements.

The morning and afternoon sessions, like those of Tuesday, will be continuous, with the exception of a recess for luncheon from 12:30 to 2 P.M.

Evening.—The evening is set apart for social intercourse between the visiting members of the Institute and the citizens of Nashville, the details of which will be made known by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, on Wednesday, October 21.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22. Morning Session, 10 A.M.—1. Reports of committees and their consideration.

2. Mr. James B. Cook will propose to the convention the feasibility of creating a standing committee on "Applied Arts and Sciences."

3. Unfinished business.

4. Election of officers, and selection of a place for the next annual convention.

5. Miscellaneous business.

6. Adjournment.

Afternoon.—The afternoon will be reserved for a visit to the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition grounds and such other places of interest as may be determined upon by the General Committee on Entertainment.

Evening.—A banquet will be served at the Maxwell House, at 9 P.M., in honor of the American Institute of Architects.

Committee of Arrangements.—William C. Smith, George C. Mason, Alfred Stone, from the A. I. A.

Committee on Entertainment.—Major E. C. Lewis, Major W. F. Foster, Capt. F. R. R. Smith, from the Engineering Association of the South; J. B. Richardson, W. M. Woolwine, J. R. Mason, from the Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Bruce, Frank Goodman, George Moore, from the City Council; Dr. W. L. Dudley, Joseph Warren, John Hill Eakin, from the Centennial Exposition; Robert Sharp, George Thompson, J. Ross Thomas, from the local architects.

J. Ross Thomas, Secretary. William C. Smith, Chairman.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,

ALFRED STONE, Secretary, A. I. A.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 5, 1896.

The secretary takes this occasion to announce for the information of persons proposing to attend the Nashville convention who can make it convenient to go via New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, that a train will leave New York, Royal Blue Line, C. R. R. of N. J., on Sunday, October 18, at 5 P.M.

Lv. Philadelphia, Royal Blue Line..... 7:42 P.M.—B. & O.

Lv. Washington, Shenandoah Valley Route... 10:50 P.M.—" "

Lv. Shenandoah Jc., " " 1:00 A.M.—N. & W.,

Monday, October 19.

Ar. Luray, Shenandoah Valley Route..... 3:03 A.M.—N. & W.

Ar. Natural Bridge, " " 6:21 A.M.—" "

Ar. Roanoke, " " 7:40 A.M.—" "

Ar. Bradford, " " 9:44 A.M.—" "

Ar. Bristol, " " 1:20 P.M.—" "

Ar. Knoxville, " " 4:30 P.M.—So. R'y.

Ar. Chattanooga, " " 8:10 P.M.—" "

Ar. Nashville, Lookout Mountain Route..... 6:25 A.M.—N. C. & St. L.,

Tuesday, October 20.

Lv. Nashville, Lookout Mountain Route..... 9:15 A.M.—N. C. & St. L.

Ar. Chattanooga, " " 2:40 P.M.—" "

Spend afternoon visiting Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, and night on Lookout Mountain.

Lv. Chattanooga, Shenandoah Valley Route... 7:30 A.M.—So. R'y.

Saturday, October 24.

Ar. Knoxville, Shenandoah Valley Route..... 11:05 A.M.—So. R'y.

Ar. Roanoke, " " 10:05 P.M.—N. & W.

Ar. Natural Bridge, " " 11:45 P.M.—" "

Ar. Washington, " " 7:00 A.M.—B. & O.

Ar. Baltimore, Royal Blue Line..... 7:55 A.M.—" "

Ar. Philadelphia, " " 10:25 A.M.—" "

Ar. New York, " " 12:50 P.M.—C. R. R. of N. J.,

Sunday, October 25.

This will give through sleeper New York to Nashville; parlor car Nashville to Chattanooga, and through Pullman sleeper from Chattanooga to New York.

Persons so desiring can stop off at Natural Bridge and Luray Caverns.

The single fare from New York to Nashville is \$25.65, and sleeper \$6. If reduced rates can be obtained, the fare to and from Nashville will be \$46.22, including sleeper both ways.

Persons leaving Chicago by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway—"The Evansville Route"—on the Chicago & Nashville Limited, will leave Chicago at 6:20 P.M., arrive at Nashville at 8:35 A.M. Returning, leave Nashville at 8:05 P.M., and arrive at Chicago 9:55 A.M. This is a solid vestibule train. The fare one way \$13.50. Return tickets \$27. Sleeper \$2.50 each way. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month this line makes a half fare rate, which can be taken advantage of by missing one day of the convention.

Arrangements are being made, which it is hoped will prove successful, to secure reduced fares. Members will therefore purchase their tickets, pay full fare and obtain a certificate properly filled out, which certificate will have to be signed at the convention, and return ticket by the same route can be obtained for one-third full fare, provided reduced rates are obtained.

Persons wishing to leave New York by boat can go via Old Dominion Line, leaving New York at 3 P.M. on Friday, the 16th inst.

Ar. Portsmouth..... 2:00 P.M.—17th

Lv. Portsmouth..... 12:00 M.N.—" "

Ar. Atlanta, Ga..... 6:45 P.M.—18th

Ar. Nashville, Tenn..... 6:35 A.M.—19th

RETURNING—

Lv. Nashville, Tenn..... 9:00 A.M.—23d

Ar. Atlanta, Ga..... 7:00 P.M.—" "

Lv. Atlanta..... 8:10 P.M.—" "

Ar. Portsmouth, Va..... 5:50 P.M.—24th

Lv. Portsmouth..... 7:30 P.M.—" "

Ar. New York..... 2:00 P.M.—25th

If fifteen or twenty should go to Nashville via this route, the fare for the round trip would be \$42.75.

A GAS exposition will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in the two weeks following January 25, 1897. As it is the first exposition of the kind held in this country, though common in Europe, it should be a pronounced success. The exposition at New York will be managed by a board of directors, assisted by an executive committee. The list of directors includes names of those most prominent in commerce and finance, such as E. C. Brown, chairman; W. H. Bradley, Chief Engineer Consolidated Gas Company, of New York; Col. W. E. Barrows, President Welsbach Light Company; Walter Clark, General Superintendent United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; Emerson McMillin, President the gas companies of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Columbus, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. The combined efforts of these gentlemen should give to the proposed exposition a weight commensurate with the growth of the gas interests of the country.

A GREAT ELEVATOR ARCHITECT.

IN the history of the upbuilding of the West, the rapid growth of the trade in cereals was probably the most potent factor, and the first "sky-scraper" was a grain elevator. It was in the papers written by the veteran architect John M. Van Osdel, for this journal, that the first Chicago elevator run by horse-power, and its successor which first employed steam, were described, and these were followed by larger and more imposing structures as the years multiplied and the grain fields grew in extent. About this time there came from New England a young man seeking his fortune in the growing West. He was strong, persevering and ingenious, and from a day laborer's position in one of these early elevators he became the master builder of most of the mammoth structures that have made the landmarks for the lake mariner to steer by on approaching any port on the great lakes. All this was not accomplished at once, but, like the growth of the grain trade of which his elevators were to become so important a factor, his advance was certain and, in a way, phenomenal.

Joseph Tilton Moulton was born in the little town of Gilford, New Hampshire, on August 27, 1826. Not only he but his ancestors had grown under the shadow of the White Mountain peaks, and the hardihood of his natural surroundings made young Moulton—as it had the early settlers of the State, of whom he was a lineal descendant—robust, brave and honest. Gen. Jonathan Moulton, a revolutionary patriot, was his great-grandfather. And as his ancestors had been prominent in the development of the Granite State, so their descendant, transplanted to the prairies of the West, found his niche and filled it as only such a man can.

As a boy upon a New Hampshire farm he went to school in winter, and starting with this necessarily limited education he became in every way self-made and self-educated. His taste early turned to mechanics, and he soon became expert in the handling of tools, and, this developing toward a taste for machinery, he left the farm and went to Waltham, Massachusetts, and began his real vocation. He was first employed in one of the mammoth bleacheries of that city, and his perseverance and intelligence soon gave him an advanced position among his fellow-workmen. It was during this period that he was married, and soon after migrated to the West, its great possibilities having taken firm hold of his practical sense, which told him that there he would find a chance for his ambition. Arriving with his family in Chicago in 1853, where he made his home continuously until his death, August 30, 1896, Mr. Moulton's attention was attracted to the grain elevators, then rapidly growing in demand and importance. Obtaining employment in one of these elevators, he studied their practical operation, and after several years of experience his natural ingenuity and mechanical skill were combined with his experience, and he became a designer of and contractor for the construction of grain elevators.

Almost at once a change was observed in their construction and operation, and until his death he stood alone as the representative builder in this class of construction. Casting aside the primitive methods he found in vogue, he gave to them a new development, so that to him is credited as to none other the vast improvements which are today observed over the elevator of forty years ago.

The first elevator erected at Duluth, Minnesota, at which port more grain is handled than at any other in the world, was designed and built by Mr. Moulton in 1870. In 1871 he associated himself in partnership with his son, George T. Moulton, and from that time the firm of J. T. Moulton & Son continued to design and erect elevators in every part of the United States where grain is a commercial factor, their elevators being prominent features in those cities, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and from Duluth to New Orleans, embracing many millions of bushels capacity.

Among those most prominent are the Illinois Central elevators, the Galena and the Union at Chicago, all the elevators at Duluth and West Superior on Lake Superior, with few minor exceptions; the Lake Shore elevators at Detroit and Toledo; the Erie at Buffalo; the New York Central elevators at New York and Wehawken; the Pennsylvania Railway elevators at Baltimore, and the majority of those at St. Louis and East St. Louis.

In all of his business career Mr. Moulton was exact in execution, fair and honest in his dealings with his clients and employees, and prompt in the fulfillment of every obligation. His firmness

was notable in every cause that he deemed right, while his gentleness of manner gave him the friendship and esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact. In disposition he was retiring, and he found his greatest enjoyment in the home circle.

His love for humanity was large, and this fraternal feeling led him to become a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he was a life member of the several organizations which he affiliated with. These included the Landmark Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Fairview Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar, and had attained the Thirty-second Degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, all of these bodies being located in Chicago.

In politics Mr. Moulton was a consistent believer in the principles of the Republican party ever since its inception under the leadership of Fremont. His religious views were liberal, and inclined to Unitarianism, his motto being the Golden Rule, which he made practical by a life observance.

Thus his life, peaceful and happy with a strong man's adherence to right, free from thought of tomorrow for himself and family, by the acquisition of a reasonable amount of wealth by the work of his hands, which he enjoyed by a retirement from business during his later years, an enjoyment unfortunately interrupted too soon.

He leaves, besides his widow, three children—Col. George M. Moulton, president of the Guarantee Construction Company, of Chicago, and successor to the business of J. T. Moulton & Son; Mrs. L. D. Kneeland; and William A. Moulton, secretary of the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, of Chicago.

In reviewing a life such as this, the thought of the work accomplished and the great good to the world that life has added is most prominent. The days of the pioneer are going out with the century, and to such men as he whose milestones in life are here briefly recorded, are the advancements and triumphs of our later civilization due. They are fast going, these noble ones, who in life were strong with the simplicity of manly action, whose ambitions were bounded by the work they found before them, and whose greatest pride was in the fact that they had accomplished each undertaking with honesty, and had made "two blades of grass to grow where one had grown before." It is such lives as these, such as that of him of which this is a brief record, that builds and maintains the dignity and stability of the nation.

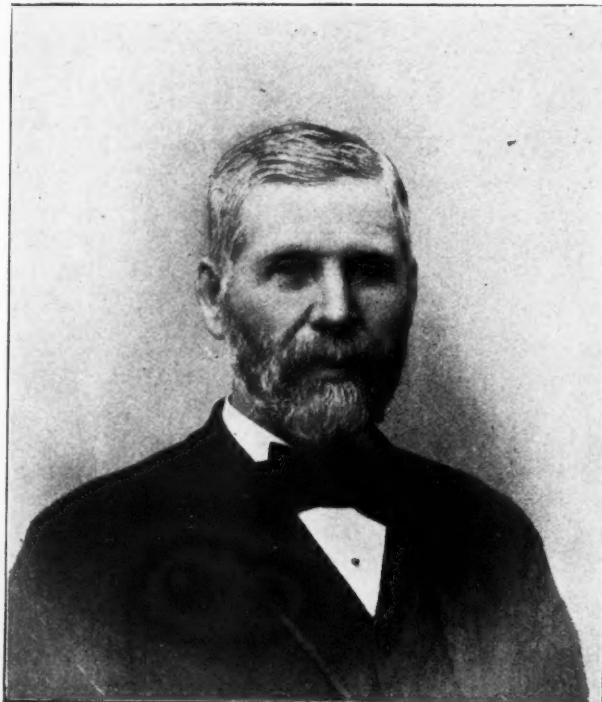
OBITUARY.

CHARLES BARTBERGER.

Charles Bartberger, one of the oldest and most prominent of Pittsburg's architects, died August 19, at the West Penn hospital. Some weeks previous he was struck by a wagon on Smithfield street, rendered unconscious and severely injured. He never recovered from the shock. He was seventy-three years old, a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, and a graduate of the polytechnical college of that city. He entered the government service after graduation, at the age of about twenty, and had charge of the erection of the government railroad station at Carlsruhe. He came to Pittsburg about 1845 and soon took high rank in his profession. In reality he was the pioneer of educated architects of Pittsburg. He designed St. Paul's cathedral, the Eighteenth Presbyterian church, the bank block on Fifth avenue, the old I. O. O. F. hall, now the Opera House, St. Philomena's church and other prominent buildings. He built about two hundred churches and other buildings in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and vicinity. In 1873, when Dom Pedro of Brazil visited Pittsburg, that distinguished traveler told Mr. Bartberger that the spire of St. Paul's was the finest in design he had seen. Mr. Bartberger had not been in active business of late years, though spending a portion of his time in the office of his son, C. M. Bartberger, architect. He leaves a family of four children—C. M. Bartberger, E. G. Bartberger, of the Bartberger-Technor Engraving Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. P. F. Black, widow of Dr. Charles Black, and Mrs. H. T. Brodie, both of Pittsburg. He was a life-long Republican and perhaps the oldest member of St. John's lodge of Masons.

RUFUS G. RUSSELL.

Rufus G. Russell, one of the oldest and best-known architects of New Haven, Connecticut, died August 3, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Russell was born in Prospect, Connecticut, in 1823. When still a young man he moved to New Haven, and first



JOSEPH TILTON MOULTON.

began business in the office of the late Henry Austin, where he remained a number of years. For over thirty years he has had an office at 834 Chapel street, where he was located at the time of his death. He designed and supervised the construction of some of New Haven's finest buildings, among them being Calvary Baptist church, Howard Avenue and Davenport churches and the police building. The Garfield Memorial church in Washington, D. C., was designed by Mr. Russell. He also designed the Humphrey Street Congregational church. He was also the architect of the Warner building on Chapel street. The last large building he designed was that just completed by English & Mersick, on Crown street. He was a most upright and conscientious man, and his death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Russell, while a man of very quiet disposition, has held some prominent public offices, having been elected alderman on two different occasions, and a member of the common council several times. He was very active in temperance work and in years past was prominent in the Sons of Temperance. The deceased leaves a brother, Lucius A. Russell, of New Haven, and a sister, Mrs. Estha Gaylord, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Two children also survive to mourn the loss of their parent, Mrs. Oscar Dikeman and Rev. Bryan G. Russell, of Standingstone, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT CLARK MEDAL COMPETITION.

THE eighth annual competition between draftsmen for the Robert Clark Testimonial, under the auspices of the Chicago Architectural Club, opens under the following conditions, the problem being "A bathhouse for a small city":

The competition is open to architectural draftsmen under thirty years of age, residents of the United States, and not practicing architects.

The author of each design must execute all drawings without assistance, and nonadherence to these conditions will cause the rejection of the design or designs in question.

The awards will be made by the adjudicating committee on the "Robert Clark Testimonial Competition," and are: First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

The two designs receiving Honorable Mention will receive special bronze medals.

The three prize drawings shall become the property of the Chicago Architectural Club.

The building, a bathhouse for a small city, is to be placed in the city park. It shall not be more than 200 feet in the greatest dimension.

It shall consist of one story and basement. The first story shall contain the following rooms:

A large hall for conversation and the promenade; it may be lighted from above.

Two lounging or reading rooms, one for each sex. These rooms shall communicate with the bathing departments, each of which shall contain the following rooms: Plunge room, containing a basin of about 1,500 square feet area. It should be lighted from above. Attendants' and checking room. Towel and suit room. About fifty dressing rooms. About ten bathrooms. One toilet room.

The drawings required are one plan with grounds at the scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to one foot; and the front elevation at the scale of one-eighth of an inch to one foot.

Drawings to be rendered at will; to be mounted on strainers 33 by 46 without frames or glass.

A sealed envelope containing the name and full address of the author, with place and date of birth, must be *securely fastened to each drawing*; the drawings and envelopes themselves must not be marked by a device of any kind.

Drawings must be delivered to Frank M. Garden, Secretary, Chicago Architectural Club, at the clubhouse, 274 Michigan avenue, Chicago, on or before Friday, January 15, 1897, charges to be prepaid. All drawings not receiving prizes will be returned at the expense of the contributor.

LOUIS J. MILLET, Chairman,
CHARLES A. COOLIDGE,
JEREMIAH KIERSTED Cady,

The Adjudicating Committee on the Robert Clark Testimonial.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE EXAMINATIONS.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1896.

An examination will be held by the U. S. Civil Service Commission on October 28, 29, 30 and 31 for the positions of junior architectural draftsman, architectural draftsman, structural iron draftsman, heating and ventilating draftsman, computer, and senior architectural draftsman, in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

These examinations will be given on the dates mentioned at Washington, D. C., and at other points where the Commission has competent boards of examiners. Competitors will be supplied with all necessary writing paper, drawing paper and tracing linen for the examination, but must bring pen and ink and all the instruments and other materials likely to be used in connection with the examinations.

Applicants for these positions will be required to file at the Civil Service Commission with their applications certificates or letters from present or former employers to show that such applicants have had practical office experience with some reputable firm of architects or engineers.

The experience required before admission to the examinations is as follows:

Senior architectural draftsman, six years.
Architectural draftsman, four years.
Junior architectural draftsman, none.
Structural iron draftsman, and heating and ventilating draftsman, two years at his special class of work.
Computer, none.

Persons desiring to be examined should write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application blanks and file them with the Commission at the earliest possible date.

JOHN R. PROCTER, President.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

House. Beers, Clay & Dutton, architects.
Residence, Chicago. Clay & Dutton, architects.
Music Room, residence of F. S. Gorton, Chicago.
Residence of Adolph Finkler, architect, Chicago.
Dining Room of same.
Depot for C. & W. M. R'y, at Muskegon, Michigan.
Music Room, residence of H. T. Birch, Chicago. Henry Ives Cobb, architect.
Stairway Hall, residence of Henry Blair, Chicago. Charles S. Frost, architect.
Residence for J. R. McLaughlin. Edward C. Van Leyen, architect, Detroit, Michigan.
McMurtrie Building, Denver, Colorado. The F. E. Edbrooke Architect Company, architects.
Accepted Design, Anderson Flats, Austin, Texas. J. Riley Gordon, architect, San Antonio, Texas.
Accepted Design, Alta Vista Hotel, Corpus Christi, Texas.
J. Riley Gordon, architect, San Antonio, Texas.
Photogravure Plate: Residence of J. H. Berry, Grossepointe, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects, Detroit, Michigan.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Bridge, Detroit, Michigan.
The Mouat Flats, Detroit, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects.
Residence of John B. Dyar, Detroit, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects.
Residence for J. H. McMillen, Detroit, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects.
Residence of Mrs. A. Krolik, Detroit, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects.
Front view, Walker offices, Walkerville, Ontario. Mason & Rice, architects, Detroit, Michigan.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER A. I. A.

The directors of the Minnesota Chapter have issued an extended report upon the past and future of the Chapter, in which the general situation is reviewed at length and plans outlined for future progress. It is the best document of its kind that has emanated from a Chapter in years. The following are the officers for 1897: President, Harry W. Jones; vice-president, C. H. Johnson, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, W. S. Pardee, Minneapolis; director, Cass Gilbert, St. Paul.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTS.

Between thirty and forty architects met, September 26, at the rooms of the Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and adopted the following resolutions, submitted by a commission consisting of Jul de Horvath, N. S. Patton and W. L. B. Jenney:

Resolved, That we, the architects of Chicago, are in sympathy with the movement organized by the Chicago Business Men's Sound Money Association.

It is our belief that the present unparalleled paralysis of building in this city is the direct result of the proposition made by the Chicago convention to debase our currency by the unlimited coinage of silver, and we urge all those who are interested in building in any of its branches, whether as architects, contractors, material men, mechanics or laborers, to unite without regard to former party lines in sustaining our present standard of currency.

We indorse the proposal to celebrate Chicago Day, October 9, by a demonstration in favor of sound money, and we hereby agree to close our offices on that day.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a committee was appointed to urge full representation of architects and draftsmen in the Chicago Day parade.

The meeting resolved itself into the Architects' Sound Money Association of Chicago, with Normand S. Patton as president and S. M. Randolph, secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER A. I. A.

The third annual meeting of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the rooms of the Seattle Lumber Exchange, September 17, 1896. Regular routine business was transacted, with reports of standing committees.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, George W. Bullard, of Tacoma; vice-president, Emil de Neuf, of Seattle; second vice-president, L. N. Boardman, of Spokane; treasurer, A. J. Russell, of Tacoma; secretary, C. W. Saunders, of Seattle.

At the conclusion of the regular business a paper on forestry and the preservation of the forests of this State was read by Charles H. Bebb, of Seattle, and followed by a general discussion. The work for the ensuing year was then taken up, and the president appointed committees. It is the intention of the Chapter to take up the timber test bill, which was last year introduced in the Senate but failed to pass.

TEXAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The annual convention of the Texas State Association of Architects was held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Driskill Hotel, Waco, a fair attendance being on hand. The election of officers for the ensuing two years resulted as follows: J. Reily Gordon, of San Antonio, president; Burt McDonald, of Austin, first vice-

president; F. S. Glover, of Houston, second vice-president; H. A. Overbeck, of Dallas, secretary; and A. A. Meyer, of Fort Worth, treasurer. After the election of officers an adjournment was taken for dinner, and in the afternoon there was a meeting of the executive committee in which numerous questions of the greatest importance were discussed.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER A. I. A.

The officers elected at the September meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the ensuing year are: President, L. G. Halberg; first vice-president, John Van Osdel; second vice-president, Peter B. Wight; secretary, Dwight H. Perkins; treasurer, H. B. Wheelock. The Chapter meets upon the first Monday after the second Tuesday of each month at 4 o'clock P.M., with dinner at 6 o'clock.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than \$5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Kallal & Molitor: For D. Rosenberg, making plans for remodeling and raising building at 505 Jefferson street; will be made into clubrooms, hall, dining rooms, etc.; will put in the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. For August Brejcha, a two-story and basement flat building, 23 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Carlisle place near Albany avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have the interior finished in quarter-sawn oak and Georgia pine and cypress, have the modern sanitary conveniences, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, electric bells, etc. For John Hkibal a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Fifteenth street. It will be of pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have interior finish in cypress and quartered oak, the modern open plumbing, mantels, sideboards, laundry fixtures, steam heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. For Joseph Baitel, a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Seventeenth and Wood streets. It will be of pressed brick and stone front, have slate mansard roof, hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, steam heat and power, cement floors in basement, etc. For Doctor Steele, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 34 by 45 feet in size; to be of frame construction, have cut stone basement, all the modern sanitary improvements, shingle roof, tile, bath-rooms and vestibule, marble wainscoting, cement floor in basement, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, laundry fixtures, quarter-sawn oak interior finish, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. Also made plans for St. Vitus' Bohemian church and school to be erected at the northwest corner of Van Horn and Paulina streets. It will be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have slate roof, oak finish, electric light, the necessary plumbing, steam heating, etc.; the school only is being built at present and the church will not be commenced till next spring.

Architect George Garmsay: Made drawings for remodeling building at 126 Washington street into a modern theater; will put in electric light plant, engine, boilers, pumps, dynamos, necessary first-class plumbing, frescoing, hardwood finish, marble and mosaic work, steam heating, etc., and accommodation for 1,800 people; cost about \$75,000. Also made plans for Grace Reformed church, corner of Washtenaw avenue and Jackson street. It is two-story and basement, 50 by 60 feet in size; to be constructed of Bedford stone, have slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, Georgia pine finish for interior, the necessary plumbing, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect W. K. Johnson: For Mrs. C. E. Hurley, a three-story hotel; to be of pressed brick and stone, have oak and Georgia pine interior finish, the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc. For L. B. Brown, a two-story and basement store and flat building; to be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For Mrs. McIntyre, a two-story residence; to be of frame construction, brick foundation, have open plumbing, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, furnace, etc. For Rev. William Coonan, a three-story parochial residence, 32 by 45 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone, have oak and Georgia pine finish, electric light, steam heating, the modern open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. Also made plans for one-story and basement school, 74 by 77 feet in size; to be erected at Elwood; to be of stone and brick, have shingle roof, oak finish, steam heating, plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects McMichael & Morehouse: Making plans for Presbyterian church, 60 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; it will be of brick and stone, have slate roof, Georgia pine interior finish, electric light, steam heat, etc. Architect Paul Gerhardt: Making plans for a three-story and basement store and flat building, 24 by 114 feet in size; to be erected at 172 Euclid avenue, for John E. Dean; it will be of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, steam heating, laundry fixtures, etc. For Emil Persche, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 133 Cleveland avenue; to be of pressed brick front with brownstone trimmings, have the modern open plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, etc. For Mrs. Holz, a three-story and basement flat building, 26 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 144 North Halsted street; stone front, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood and Georgia pine finish, mantels, sideboards, hot-water supply, furnaces, electric bells, etc. For M. Sullivan, a two-story and basement building, 25 by 39 and 25 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at 671 Osgood street; to be of pressed brick and stone, have oak and Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards, furnaces, gas fixtures, open plumbing, etc.

Architect Henry Lord Gay: For N. P. Cummings, a four-story store and flat building, 50 by 150 feet in size; to be erected at Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-fourth street; to have pressed brick and stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, laundry fixtures, electric bells, etc.

Architect Jules Wegman: For William Vocke, a three-story flat building, 31 by 105 feet in size; to be erected at 520 La Salle avenue; it will be of pressed brick front, with buff Bedford stone trimmings, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, the best of modern sanitary improvements, laundry fixtures, steam heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect J. L. Koster: For Dr. Stiermagel, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 25 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at 4828 Champlain avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have interior finished in quarter-sawn oak and cypress, the modern open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, laundry fixtures.

Architect Arthur Foster: For J. J. Quinn, a three-story flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at 4447 Vincennes avenue; the front will be of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, the interior will be finished in quarter-sawn oak and Georgia pine, have the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric bells, speaking tubes.

Architect M. Spitzer: For Sam Glickhauf, a two-story and basement apartment building, 25 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Sixth and Aberdeen streets; it will be of buff Bedford stone front and pressed brick and stone on the side, hardwood interior finish, mantels and sideboards, soapstone laundries, enameled iron bathtubs, marble washbowls, open plumbing, steam heating, hardwood floors, hot-water system, etc. Also two-story brick barn. For A. Martzik, a two-story store and flat building, 55 by

22 feet in size; to be built at the corner of Armitage avenue and Keene street. For H. Wienschenker, remodeling building at Ashland avenue near Chicago avenue; pressed brick and stone, copper bay, new plumbing, gas fixtures, iron store front, etc.

Architect W. A. Otis: Finished plans and just began excavating at the northwest corner of Woodlawn avenue and Forty-seventh street, for chapel, 62 by 108 feet in size, for Unitarian Society; to be of Bedford stone, tile roof, copper work, interior finish to be in pressed brick and stone, have heating and ventilating, etc.

Architect John P. Hettinger: For William Schlacter, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 52 feet in size; to be built at 384 Clybourn avenue; it will have a front of Portland stone, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, gas fixtures, the modern plumbing, furnaces, etc.

Architect C. W. Van Keuren: For J. D. Trautman, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Monroe street near West Forty-second street; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, gas fixtures, the best of open plumbing, art glass, etc. For Mrs. Mary O'Hare, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 22 by 40 feet in size; to be built at Marshfield avenue south of Fifty-fifth street; to have rock-faced Bedford Stone basement, oak and cypress interior finish, the best of plumbing, gas fixtures, hot-water heating, electric bells.

Architect George Grussing: For Mrs. W. H. Lamson, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 57 feet in size; to be built at 2160 Jackson boulevard; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have interior finished in quarter-sawn oak, all open sanitary plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, laundry fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement work, etc. For J. J. Coughlin, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 688 Walnut street; to be of stone and pressed brick, have hardwood interior finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, electric bells, steam heating, mantels, etc.

Architect E. A. Blondin: For Mrs. C. J. Bodle, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 4045 Calumet avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement floor in basement.

Architect George S. Pfeiffer: Making plans for the Vorwaerts Turner Society's building, to be erected at 1168 to 1172 West Twelfth street; to be three stories, have pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, cement work, marble work, etc.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr: For J. Roth, a three-story and basement, store and flat building, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be built at Cottage Grove avenue near Sixty-third street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, steam heating, electric wiring, etc.

Architect J. H. Kelly: For Peter Barrett, a three-story and basement, store and flat building, 25 by 92 feet in size; to be erected at 4216 Wallace street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the best of plumbing, gas fixtures, furnace, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement basement, etc.

Architects Church & Jobson: For John Becker, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 24 by 58 feet in size; to be built at Winthrop avenue near Rosemond avenue; to have a stone basement, oak finish first floor and Georgia pine second, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, all open plumbing, laundry fixtures, cement work, etc. For Allegheny College, a two-story and one-story gymnasium building, 114 feet long and 60 feet wide; to be erected at Meadville, Pennsylvania; it will be constructed of stone and brick, have slate roof, hardwood interior finish, the best of plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect J. A. Wierzbieniec: For Adam Schaaf, a three-story store and office building, 45 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at the northwest corner of Madison and Union streets; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, steam heating, electric light, modern plumbing, marble, tile and cement work, etc.

Architects Wilson & Marshall: For Mrs. Emma Bush, a three-story residence, 37 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; it will be very fine, constructed of white marble boulders, have hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, hot-water heating, all open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, electric light, Spanish tile roof, cement basement, etc.

Architect W. F. Pagels: For M. Thompson, a two-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be built at 1002 Lake street; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, furnaces, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect Frederick Fochringer: For Mrs. Louisa Troye, at 1039 Clark street, remodeling and addition to three-story store and flat building; to be of pressed brick and stone, copper bays and cornice, steam heating, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect H. C. Hoffman: For W. T. Luky, two two-story residences, to be erected on Prairie avenue, Austin; they will have stone fronts, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnaces, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement floors in basement, sidewalks, etc.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Coburn, Barnum, Benes & Hubbell, New England building, are preparing plans for a \$2,500 stone and brick residence, for Mr. S. T. Wellman, to be built on Euclid avenue near Brookfield street; slate roof, plumbing, hardwood, grates, mantels, electric lights and bells, steam heat.

Architects Granger & Meade, 731 Garfield building, report the following houses: For Dr. W. R. Lincoln, on Euclid Heights, a brick, stone and half-timber residence; shingle roof, plumbing, gas, electricity, grates, mantels, steam; cost, \$8,500. For Dr. O. F. Gordon, on Euclid Heights, a brick and stone residence, same as above; cost, \$15,000. For Dr. W. H. Humiston, on Bolton avenue, a frame Colonial house; hot-water heat, otherwise as above; cost, \$10,000. For Dr. H. M. Fisher, Akron, Ohio, a frame and shingle house, Colonial, all as above; cost, \$6,000. For Harry L. Vail, county clerk, a frame and half-timber residence, on Ingleside avenue; steam heat as above; cost, \$6,000.

Architects Steffins & Searles, 416 New England building, report a building, to be known as the Bohemian National Hall, to be built on Broadway near Petrie street; 70 by 125 feet, four stories, brick and stone, gymnasium, plunge bath, stage and scenery, bowling alley, store rooms, steam heat, plumbing, gas, electricity; cost, \$40,000.

Architect S. R. Badgley, 1082 The Arcade, reports a stone church building for the Presbyterian congregation at Pakenham, Canada, 72 by 88 feet in size; furnace heat, metal roof; cost, \$8,000. Mr. Badgley has recently issued a neat souvenir book containing fine half-tone reproductions of his work.

Architect J. N. Richardson, 204 Superior street, has prepared plans for a five-story brick manufacturing building, 66 by 87 feet in size, for Chafer & Becker; to be built on Champlain street.

Denver, Colo.—Architects Robert S. Roeschlaub: For T. F. Dillon, three-story business block, brick; size 50 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000. For Ella Kimball, two-story dwelling, brick; size 32 by 45 feet; cost \$7,500. For L. H. Eicholtz, two-story dwelling, brick; size 39 by 45 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect William Quayle: For E. R. Cooper, one-story business block, brick; size 50 by 125 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architect F. C. Eberly: For Lang Brewing Company, five-story addition to brewery, brick and stone; size 68 by 70 feet; cost \$50,000. Forty-nine permits issued amounting to \$96,500.

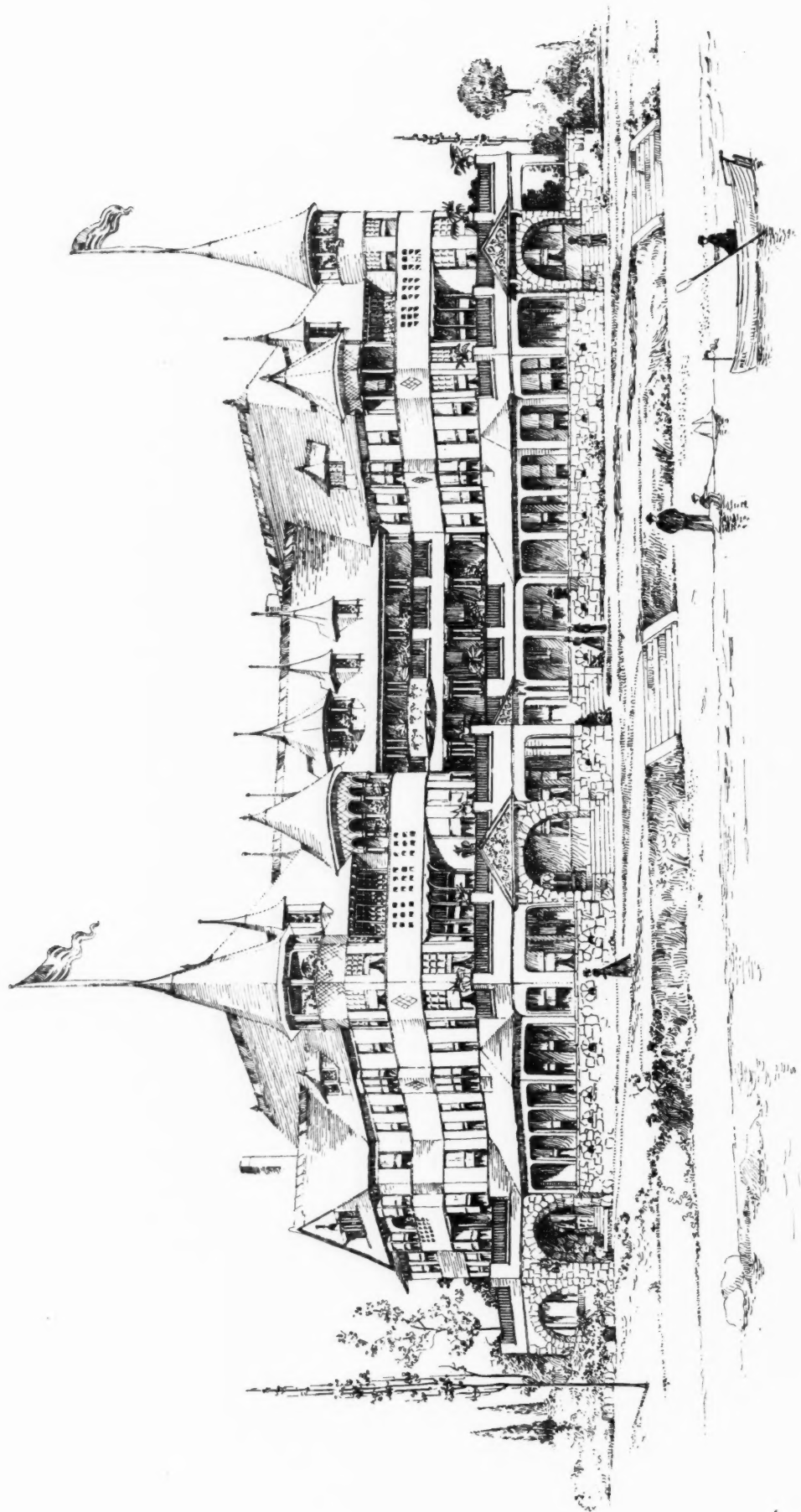
Detroit, Mich.—Architects Malcombson & Higginbotham: For St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church Society, brick church, to be built on West Boulevard, near Baker street; cost \$25,000. For Board of Education, two two-story twelve-room schools, to be built on corner Ellery and Pulford streets and Rose street; size 144 by 85 feet; cost \$25,000.

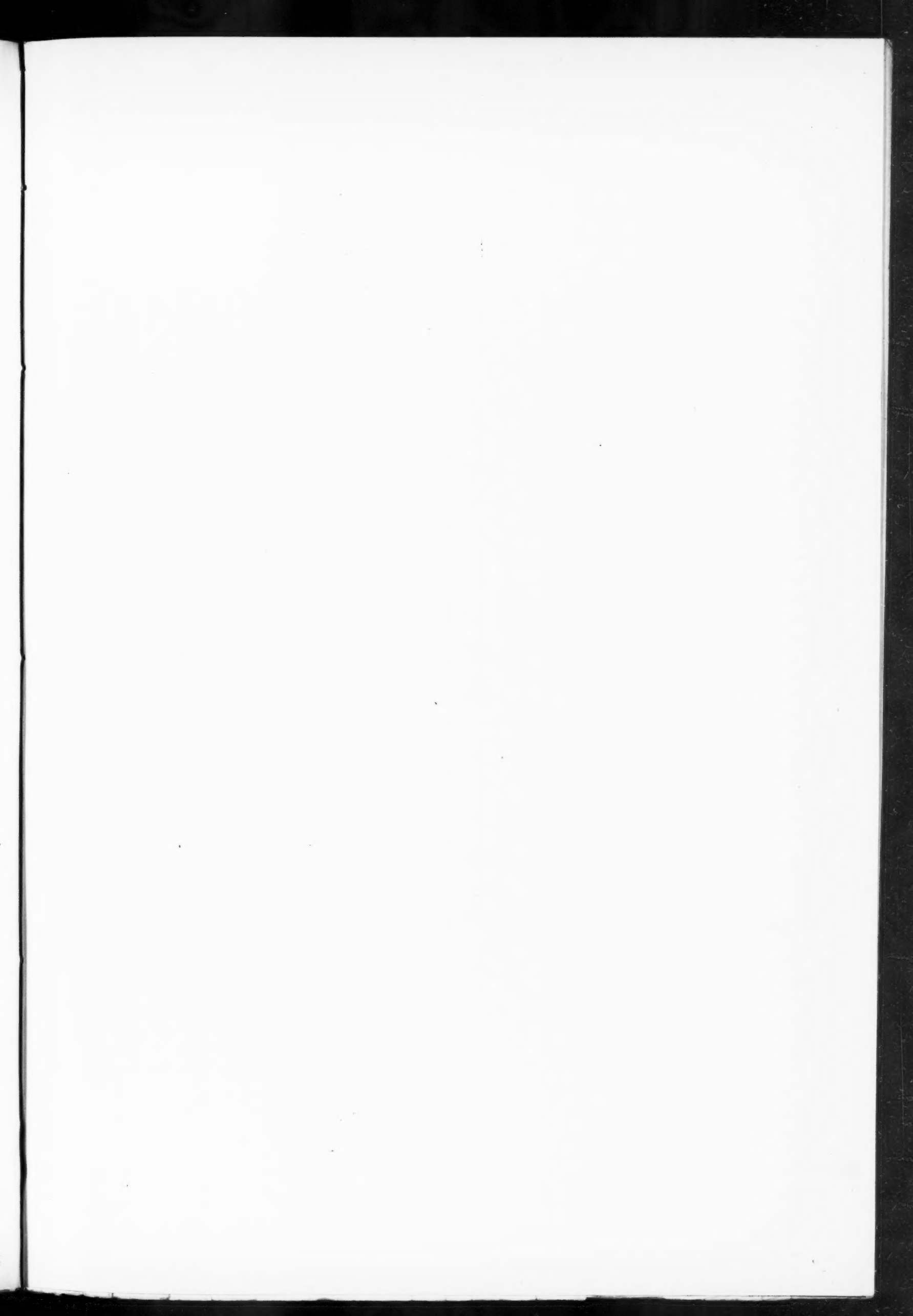
Architects Rogers & Macfarlane: Brick and stone residence on Putnam avenue; cost \$15,000.

Architect Jas. E. Mills: For David Stott: Two-story frame residence, corner Willis and Commonwealth; cost \$8,000.

Architects Edw. C. Van Leyen: For Police Department, alterations to Central Police headquarters; cost \$6,000; additions and alterations to police barns; cost \$8,000. For John Anderson: Two-story summer residence, Trenton, Michigan; cost \$5,000. Also, two and one-half story brick residence, on East Boulevard; cost \$5,000.

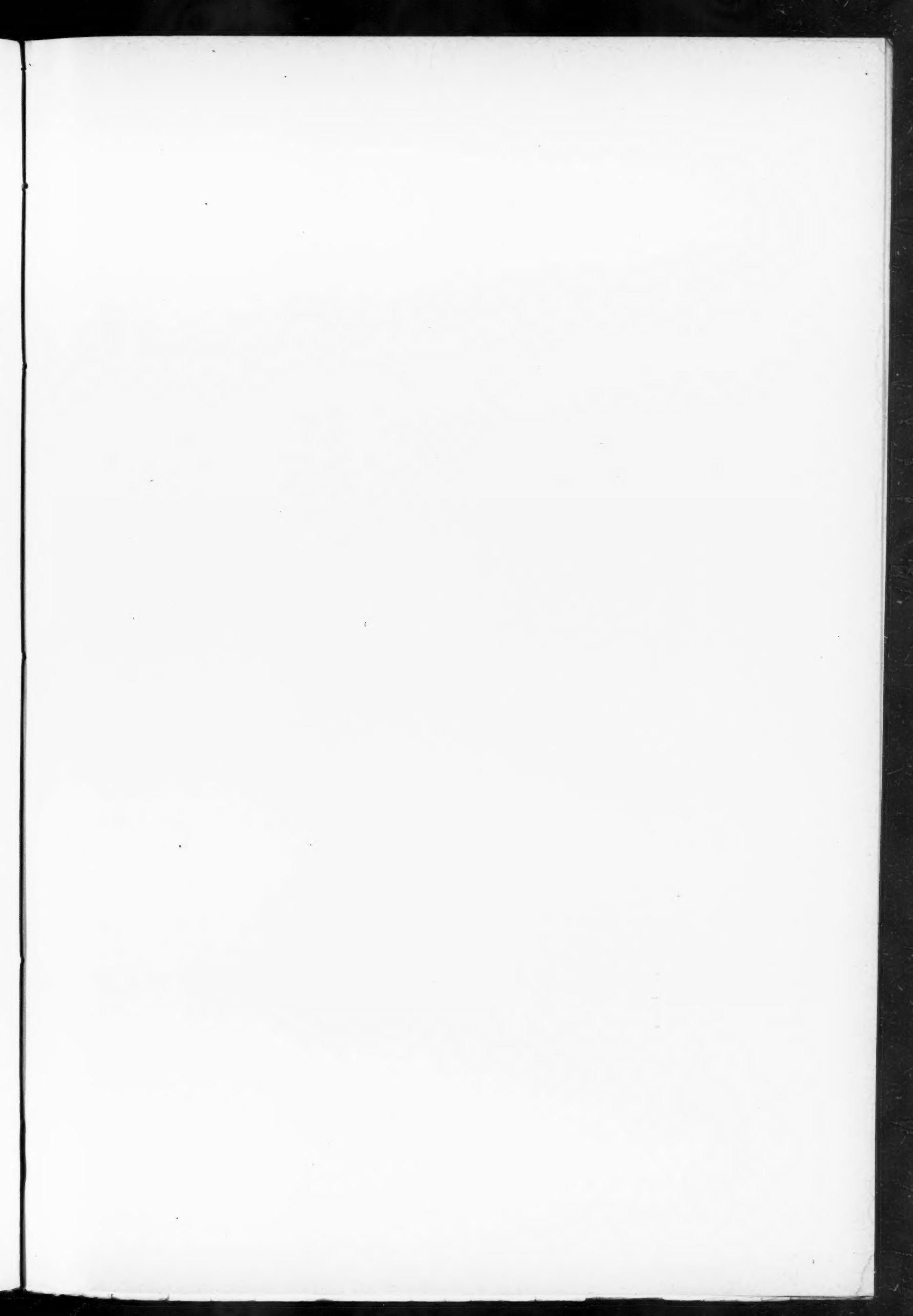
ACCEPTED DESIGN
ALTA VISTA HOTEL
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
JRIELY GORDON, ARCHT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

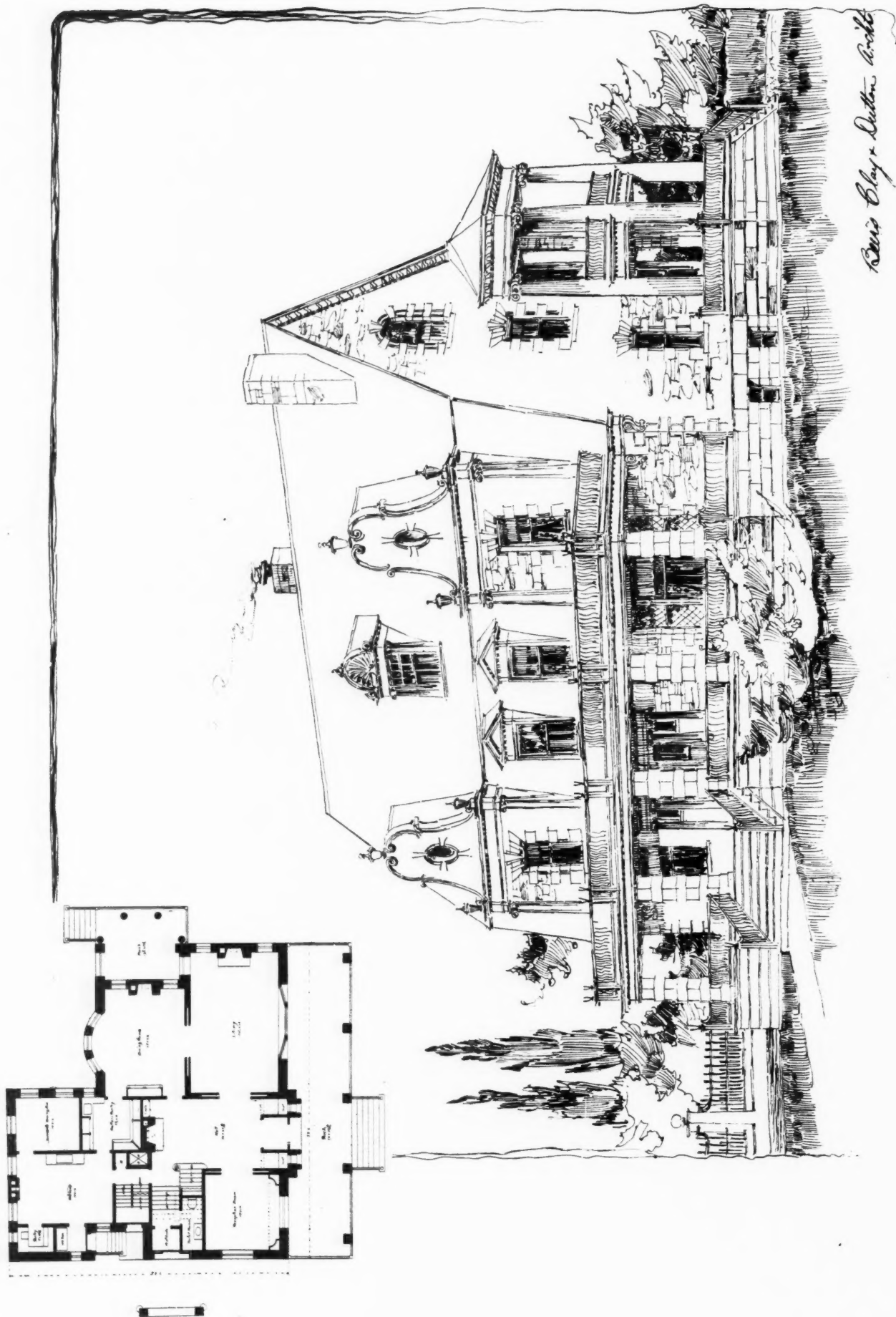




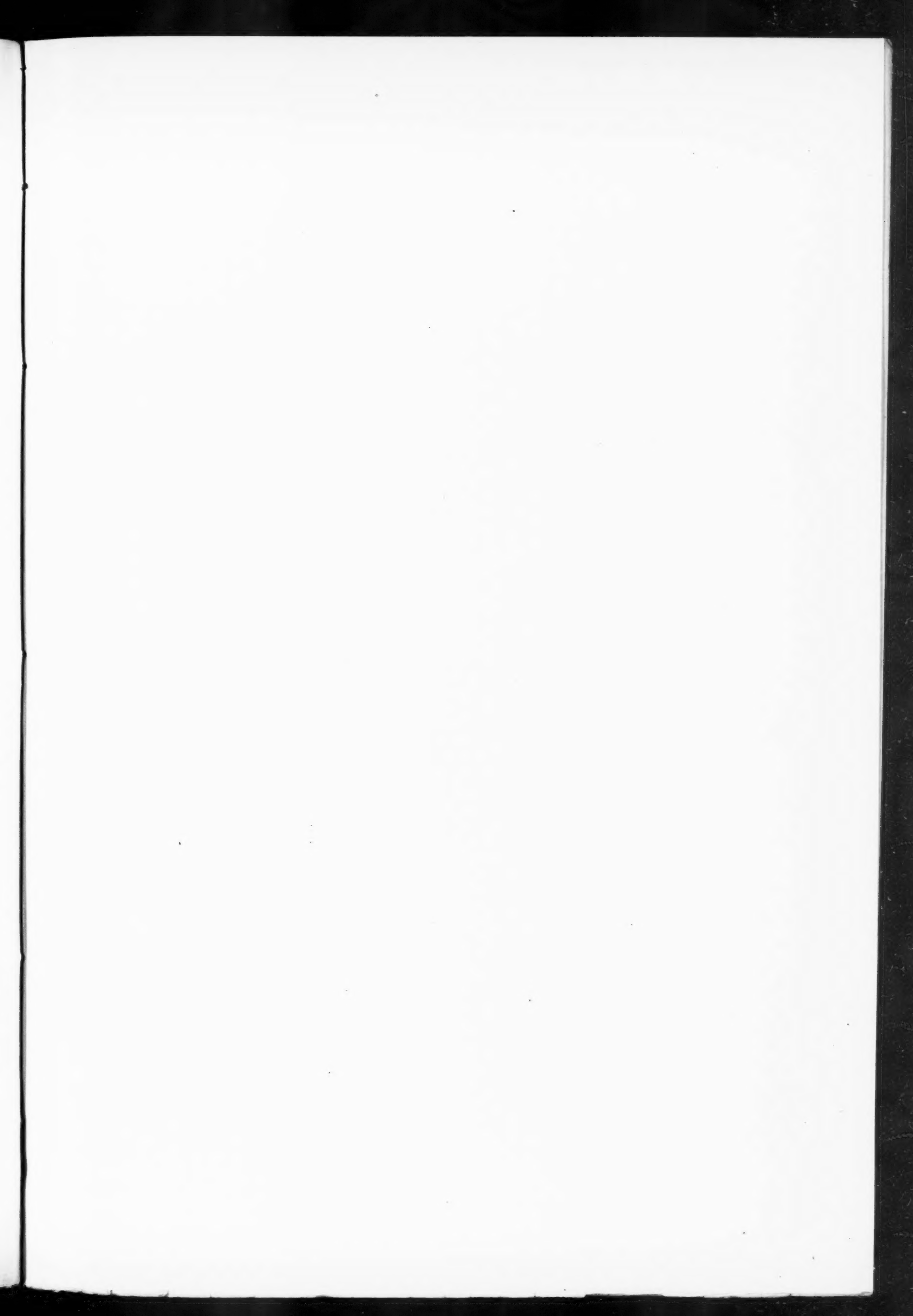


VIEW IN DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF ADOLPH FINKLER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.





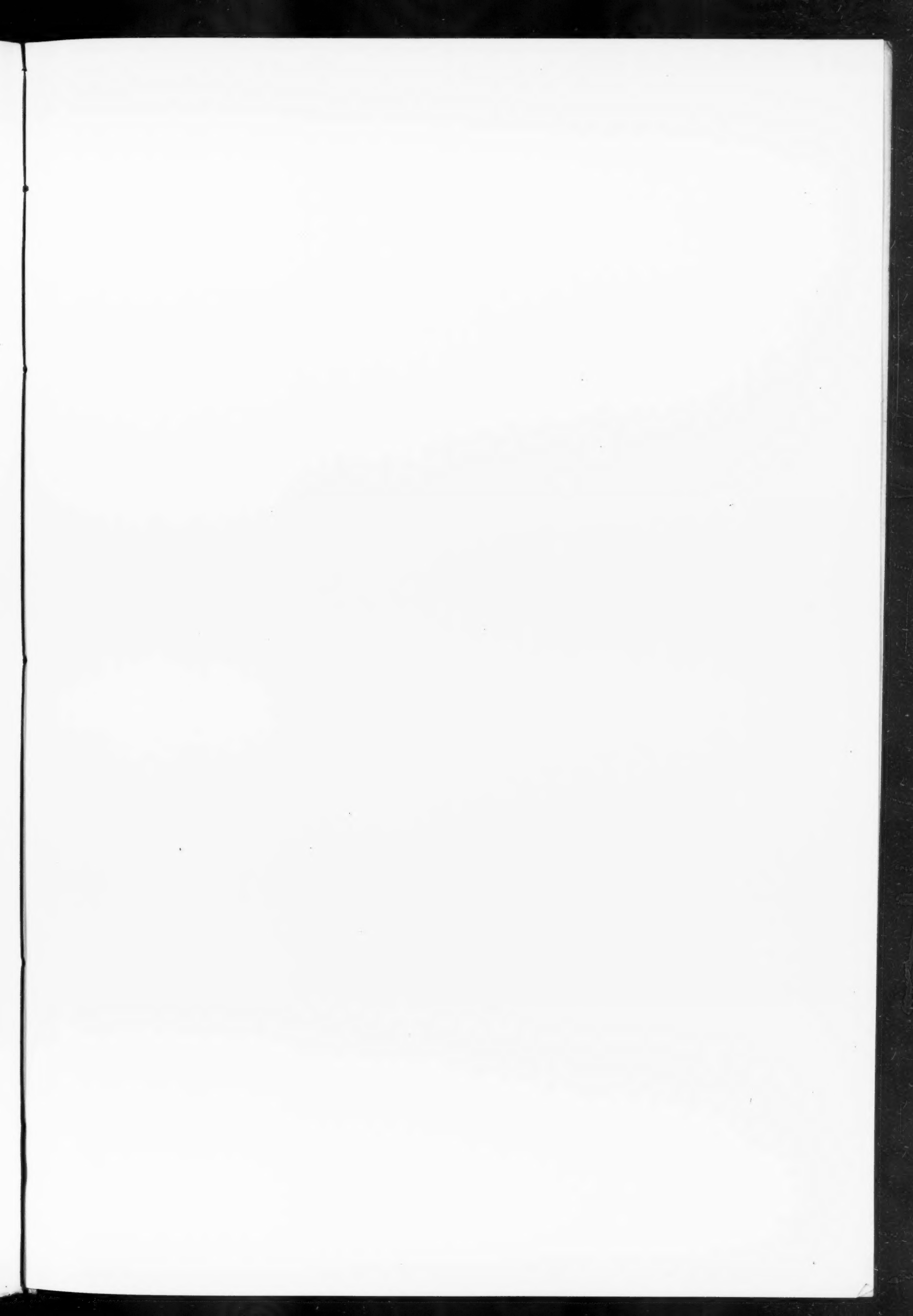
RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO.
BEERS, CLAY & DUTTON, ARCHITECTS.

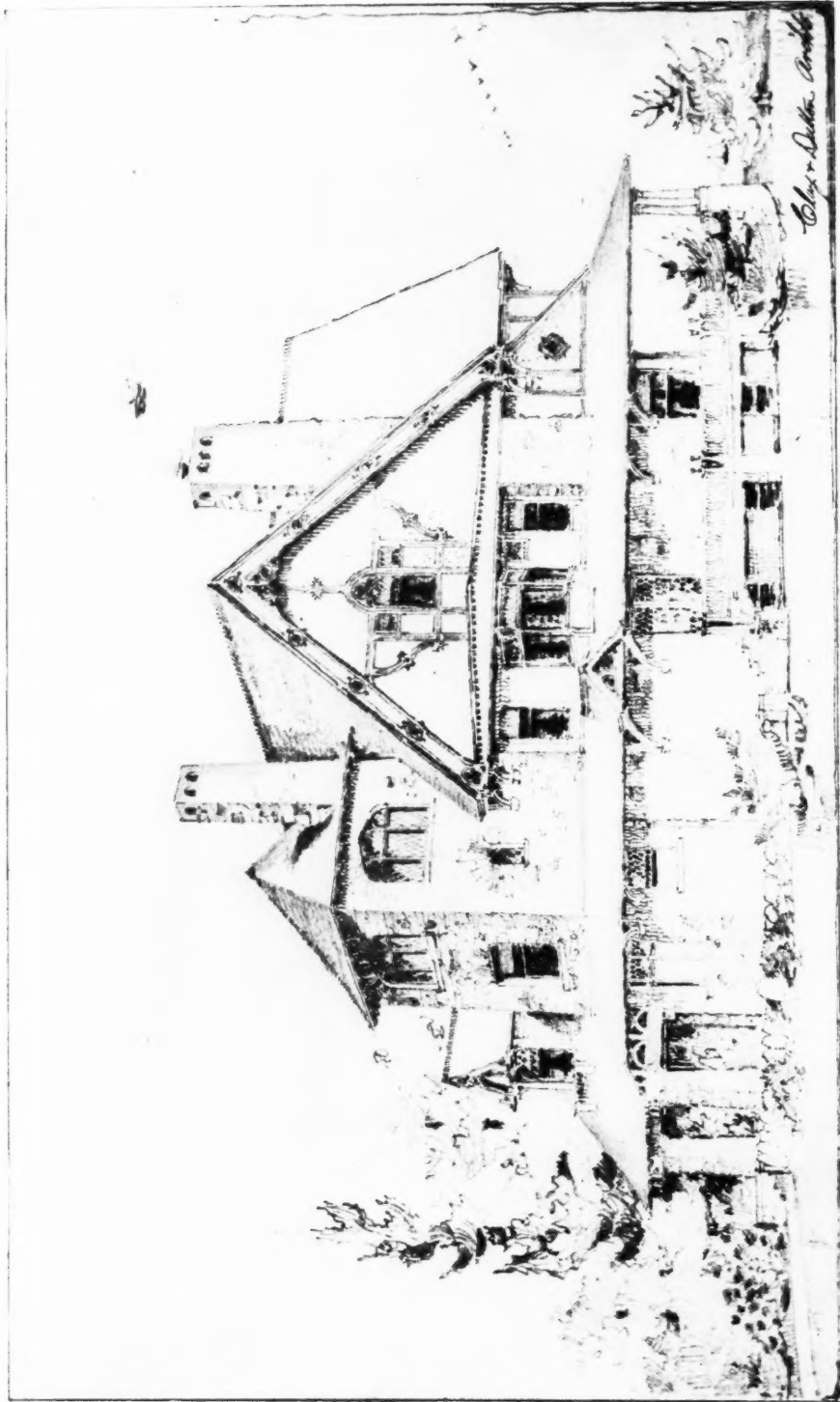




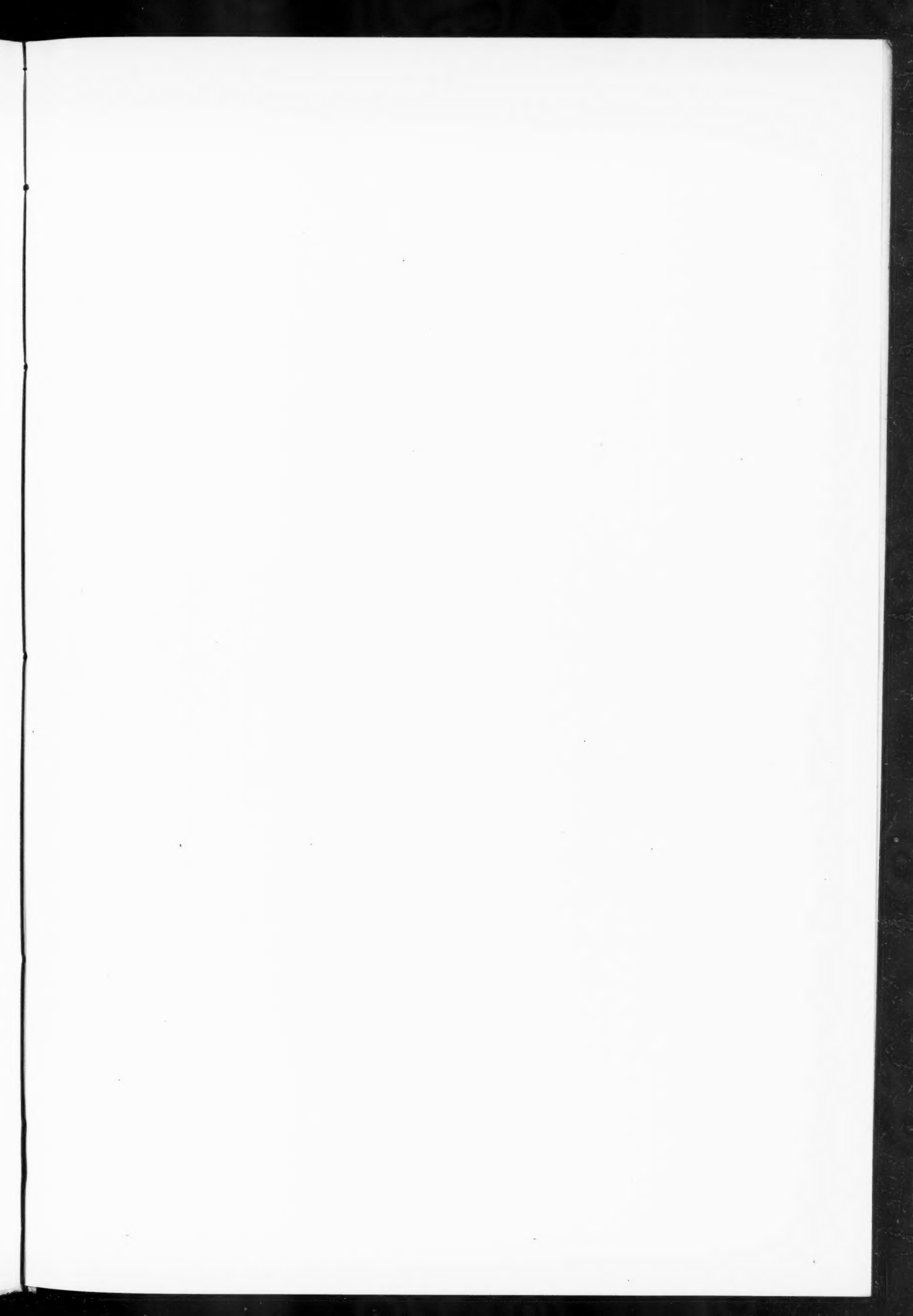
Photograph by Leo D. Weil, Chicago.

VIEW IN MUSIC ROOM, RESIDENCE OF F. S. GORTON, CHICAGO.





RESIDENCE, CHICAGO.
CLAY & DUTTON, ARCHITECTS.





Photograph by Leo D. Weil, Chicago.

VIEW IN MUSIC ROOM, RESIDENCE OF H. T. BIRCH, CHICAGO.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. BERRY, GROSSE POINT, MICHIGAN.
MASON & RICE, ARCHITECTS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

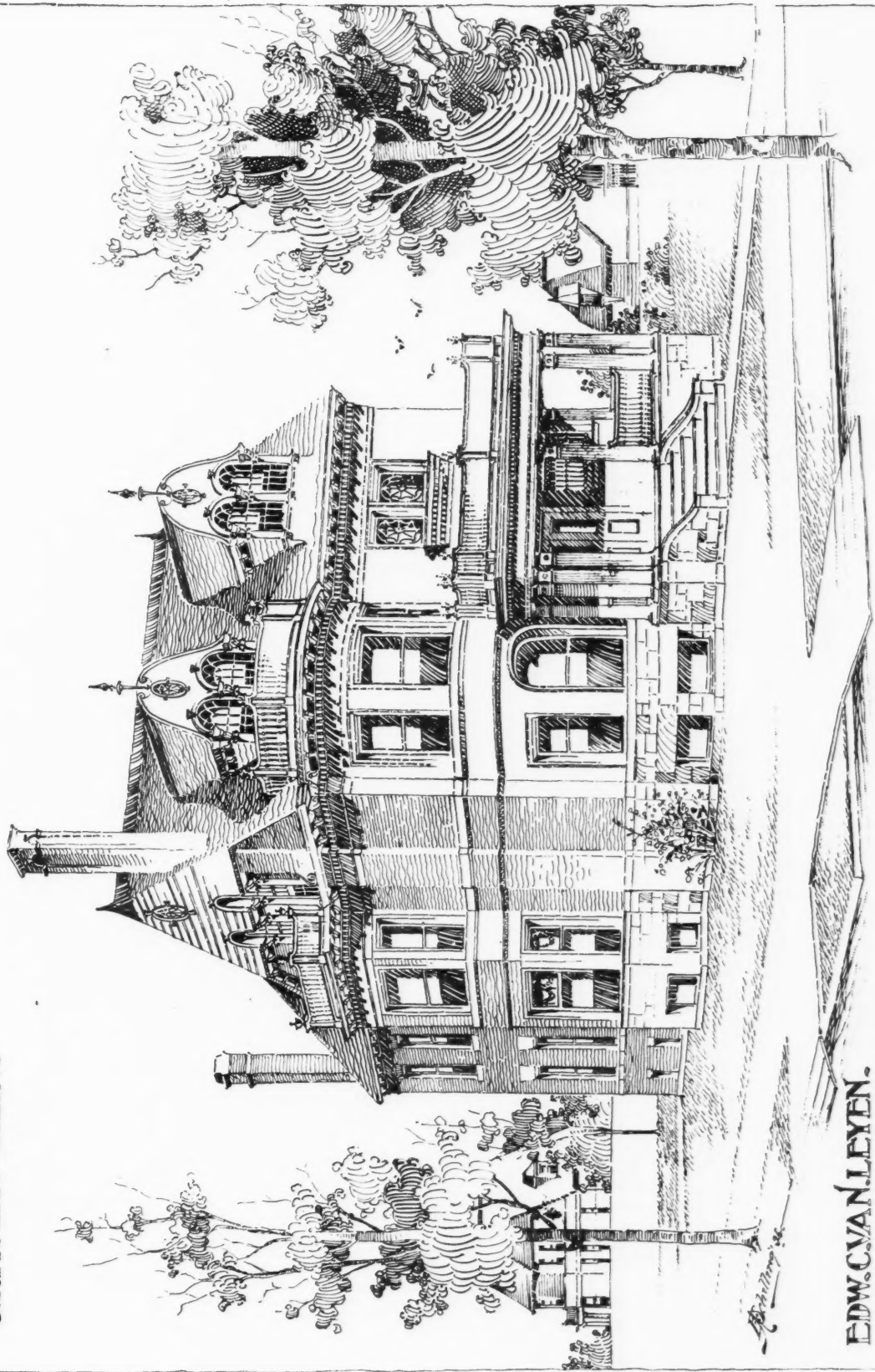
INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.



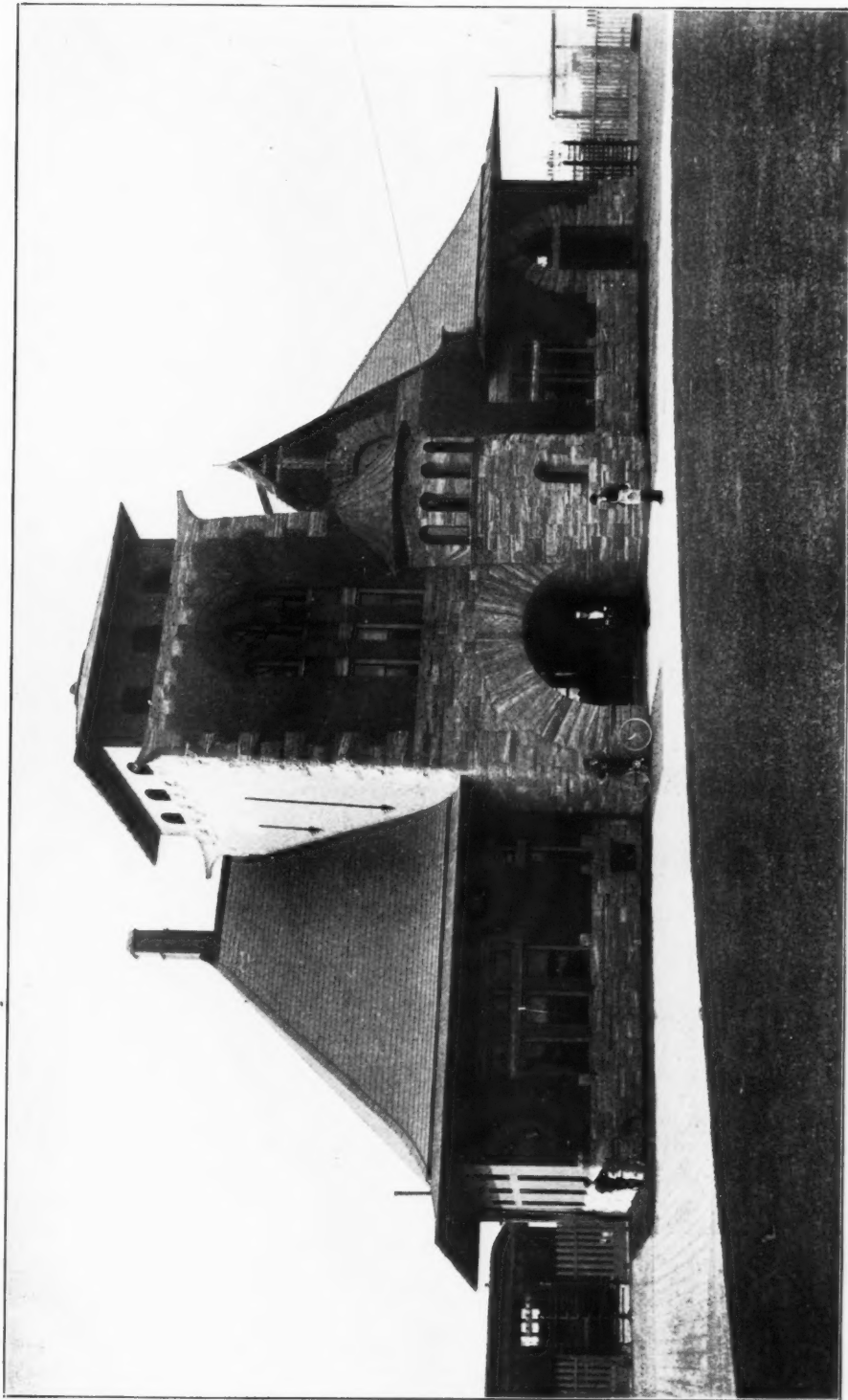
Photograph by Leo D. Weil, Chicago.

VIEW IN STAIRWAY HALL, RESIDENCE OF HENRY BLAIR, CHICAGO.

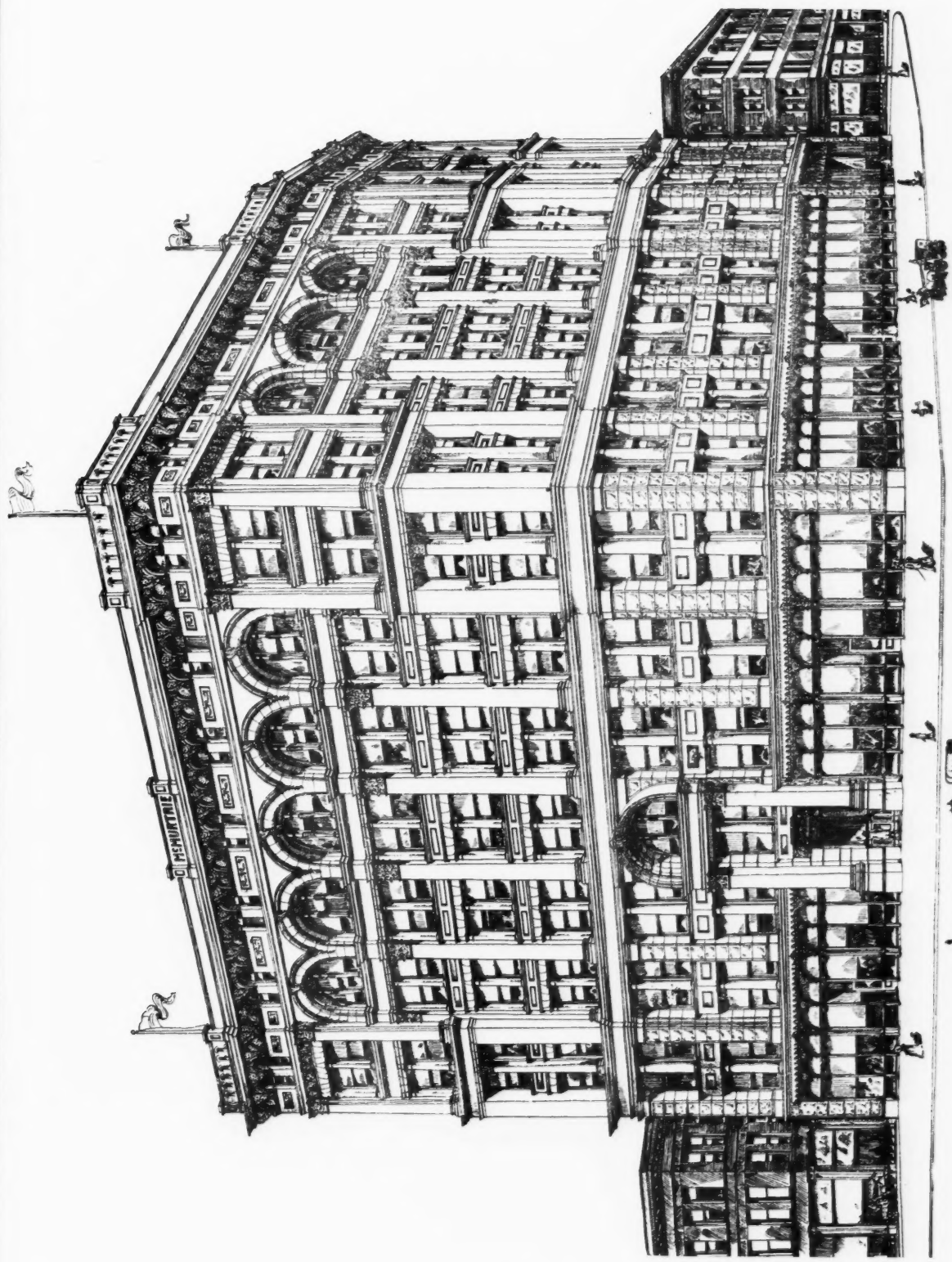
RESIDENCE FOR
J. R. MSLAUGHLIN.



EDW. C. VAN L. EYEN.
ARCHITECT. DETROIT.



STATION FOR C. & W. M. R.Y., AT MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN.



THE F. E. EDBROOKE ARCHITECT CO.
DENVER, COLO.

THE McMURTRIE BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO.
THE F. E. EDBROOKE ARCHITECT COMPANY, ARCHITECTS.



RESIDENCE OF ADOLPH FINKLER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

ACCEPTED DESIGN
ANDERSON FLATS
AUSTIN, TEXAS.....
J. RIELY GORDON, ARCHT.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

