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THE proposed new Constitution and suggestions for by-laws thereunder just distributed to members of the American Institute of Architects for their consideration is an infinitely more sensible document than the one for a similar purpose that was sent out last year, and just as the earlier scheme promised to retard the growth of the Institute through its complicated provisions, so the present one, if adopted, will be likely to bring into the association a large number of men who, for every reason, ought to be of its membership but who have had very good reasons hitherto for declining to adhere. Brevity has evidently been one of the aims of those who drafted this document and in some respects the virtue has been carried beyond reason, while, in their anxiety to introduce desirable reforms, they have injected into the Constitution matter which seems more properly to belong to the by-laws. In this latter category seems to fall Section 3 of Article VII, which provides for the establishment of a Judiciary Committee with very wide powers, powers which are described with more particularity than is given to any other matter in the short document. A judiciary committee may be a most desirable governing agency, but it is not yet proved that it would be, and until it is so proved it would seem better that it should be established by a by-law whereunder its powers can be increased or curtailed as circumstances may direct than by an article of the Constitution itself, which can be less easily got at. On the other hand, no rule is established which shows what qualifications must be enjoyed by those who aspire to be enrolled as members, and in this particular it is a less desirable statement than that adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which declares that Fellows must have "attained the age of thirty years," and have been engaged "as principals for at least seven successive years in the practice of architecture." This neglect to make a precise statement is the more to be regretted since one of the reasons that have kept good men outside of the Institute has been the feeling that its membership laws afforded no means of discriminating between men of real ability and men of none. This defect the new Constitution seeks to cure by reintroducing the grade of Associateship, but this step is an imperfect one, since the grades are not sufficiently described and defined. Section 1 of Article VII contains the long-desired declaration that the Institute shall be conducted by formally elected delegates and shall no longer be mismanaged by the whim of an annual "primary" gathering, and as the new Constitution is to be adopted or rejected by letter-ballot there is a chance that this provision, at least, may be adopted—an adoption which we greatly doubt

would be possible if submitted to vote in open meeting, and yet it is a question of no greater gravity than has frequently been ill-considered and worse settled at the annual conventions. If we except Article IX, we find that the only novelties in the new form of Constitution are the judiciary committee and government by a shifting intermediate body composed of delegates elected by the several Chapters. In Article IX we find that the word "State" is to apply to the District of Columbia and the Territories. This leaves unprovided for the nation's new dependencies, and yet there are already in the Sandwich Islands several architects engaged in active practice—quite as many, probably, as in some Territories.

THE draft of the Constitution is accompanied by an outline of the proposed by-laws, which the committee in charge have wisely cast in the form of suggestions, and so will avoid the storm of criticism that fell on the hard-and-fast enunciations made in the draft presented last year. As was to be expected, these suggestions to a great extent concern the relations to exist between the Institute and its local Chapters. The difficulties inherent in the situation are great, so great that, while the relations must be clear and defined, they should be as few and as broadly stated as possible. That is, the less the Institute interjects itself into local, domestic affairs the better it will be for all parties concerned. It should never, save in a few general principles, attempt to direct or control the Chapters' freedom of local action and it seems to us that in several points the suggested by-laws do attempt just this objectionable interference. The Institute must have an income, of course, derived from membership-dues, and a ten-dollar annual fee is certainly modest enough, but we fear that the future Associates will object to paying as large a fee as Fellowship demands, small as that is. To do more than this and recite that of the ten dollars so paid one-half shall be held by the Chapters as paid in to their own local treasuries seems to us rank absurdity. To do this would be the same as if Brown, to whom, as well as to Jones, Robinson owed money, should say to the latter: "Pay me ten dollars and I will give you a receipt for it and also for five dollars on Jones's account against you: it will help you and me; and Jones's financial standing is no concern of mine." The Institute must be more careful than it has sometimes been not to interfere unreasonably with the local societies or wound their *amour propre* in any way. It is the local society which is most sure to grow rather than the Institute, and as its non-Institute members are likely to outnumber the Institute members at all times it is with them that the voting strength of the local society will always lie. It is clearly supposable, then, that if the non-Institute members are made to feel that through their fellow-members, who do owe allegiance to the Institute, their action as a local body is in any degree trammelled they will take short order with the Institute and its local members. There are places, and Boston is one of them, where fealty to the local organization greatly outweighs any sense of obligation to the Institute, and such local bodies are not unlikely some time or another to resent the dictum of the Institute's by-laws to the effect that its "President and Secretary shall be Members of the Institute."

THE difficulties that inhere in the form of government by elected delegates—that is, by a body of perhaps only fifty members—have been avoided in two ways. First, in addition to the two delegates which each Chapter is entitled to send irrespective of size of membership, an additional delegate may be sent for each ten Institute members in the Chapter, so that the delegation from some of the larger bodies might consist of eight or ten members and the total attendance of delegates might number upwards of a hundred, a number, that is, that would exceed the average attendance at annual meetings hitherto, so no one could pretend that such a body would not fairly represent the wishes of the Institute as a whole. In the second place, as it is distinctly the intention to make the annual gatherings more general and popular, rather than less so, through securing the certain attendance of a large number of the best men as delegates, it is provided that any member, even if not a delegate, may have full privilege of the floor, may discuss any question, and even initiate new action by making a motion, only such motion cannot be entertained by the chair unless it has been seconded by a duly elected delegate. This provision seems to

secure to each member the fullest individuality of action and denies to him no right of real value that he now enjoys. The proposed formation of State Federations does not seem to us a desirable innovation since it tends to debase rather than enhance the influence of the Institute itself in questions of every kind: moreover it simply provides more machinery which will call for tinkering at the annual conventions.

WE do not know what was the genesis of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of the famous French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, but, on the whole, it is gratifying to find that some one dares to think of unveiling a monument in this continent on any other date than a centenary anniversary of something or another. The ceremony is to take place at Quebec on Wednesday, September 21, and is to form an incident in the festivities to which the presence of the international commission which is now discussing matters of commercial difference between this country and Canada give rise, and as Gallic impulse is strong in the Province of Quebec these festivities are to be extended in time and markedly diversified in their festal characteristics: a large detachment of the British squadron is to assemble to do honor to the French frigates ordered to attend the ceremonial, and, as our own war-vessels are temporarily disengaged, our Government has been asked to send a few of them to join in the celebration. The representation of the monument, which we reprint from the pages of *La Construction Moderne*, we may hope does scant justice to the actual monument, but it shows with sufficient clearness that the designer has missed his cue. The costume, of the time of Henri IV, is given with sufficient exactitude, but an explorer of those days, of such activity and fame as Champlain's, should, it seems to us, have been treated to pedestal and accessories that in some way should recall, if not typify, the arduous nature of his work, the perils he encountered and the strange and unknown races of men he brought into contact with civilization. The son of a sea-captain, educated as a navigator but trained as a quartermaster of cavalry, who led a roving and somewhat agitated career, it would seem that Champlain's life might suggest to the sculptor another kind of accessory than a Muse of History with her tablet and Fame with her trumpet. However, as Champlain was unquestionably famous and as his writings have some repute, perhaps these hackneyed adjuncts may pass muster, but we feel that a chance to make something really significant has been missed, and this is all the more regrettable because Quebec is one of those historical spots where one looks to find significant things. It is interesting to note that in his earlier voyages, in 1600, he visited and partly explored Central America and Mexico and at that time conceived the possibility of an interoceanic canal!

THE severe storms which marked the end of the hot-wave last week were attended by disaster in many places along the Atlantic coast, but no catastrophe was more unusual, apparently, than the wrecking of an unfinished pier in the North River at West Twelfth Street, New York. The new structure was to be the largest pier in the city, and of its eight hundred feet all but the inner eighty feet was under construction and more or less finished, while the outer four hundred feet was covered by a superstructure, all parts of which, including the roof, were of iron and which was more or less finished, although nearly a hundred men were at work upon or about it. This structure, which was being erected by a competent contractor, collapsed seemingly at the first breath of the storm and the men had to leap for their lives into the river below or risk an agonizing death under tons of iron. Fortunately those who reached the water were rescued before they could drown, and of those who could not jump only two were killed outright and a dozen seriously injured. Naturally the contractors seek for other than a probable cause in trying to explain the disaster, and there is talk of workmen seeing balls of fire and a lightning flash at the time the structure began to move, and it is even said that traces of melted iron have been found which prove the presence of the electric fluid in great quantity and under extreme tension. If any such evidence has been found the catastrophe is doubly remarkable, as most persons would hold that a building wholly of iron and intimately connected with the water was about as safe from electric damage as if surrounded by the most perfect insulation. It is far more probable that the wreck was due to the concentrated effect of a sudden tempest gust acting on the under side of the roof of an unfinished building and that it was as purely a case of unavoidable accident as if actually due to an electric discharge.

THE same success that Detroit, Milwaukee and some of the other cities on the Great Lakes have experienced in getting the full benefit of the powerful engines and pumps installed in their fire-boats is met in full measure in Boston, where a test of the new salt-water fire-service has just been made. It was there found that shortly after the fire-boat had coupled-on to the connection at Central wharf there was pressure enough in the hydrant in Post Office Square, quarter of a mile away, to propel a hydrant stream to a height of one hundred and fifty feet or a horizontal distance of three hundred feet. As the fresh-water mains in the district covered by the new service were altogether insufficient to meet the calls of a conflagration in this district, it is a gratification to the property-owners to find that the undertaking of the Fire Commissioner to give them better protection has resulted so encouragingly. It is probable that the system will be extended so as to give similar protection to all the property in reach from the water in South and East Boston as well as in the city proper. In this way the city will at least get a better return than in the past on the expense it is put to in maintaining the fire-boats in a condition for instant service.

THERE are some lessons that cannot be repeated too often and it is fortunate when a few simple figures will do the work of much wordy argument. Dr. A. N. Bell in discussing the sanitary advances made during the last twenty-five years collects the following useful figures relating to the typhoid-fever death-rate due to varying conditions. It must be kept in mind that the ratio is per hundred thousand of population and therefore the figures seem astoundingly large. Taking the records of the last seven years, he finds that the death-rate in five cities using river-water averages 58, the highest rate being 84, at Pittsburgh, and the lowest 39, at St. Louis. In five cities using lake-water the average is 42, the highest being 71, at Chicago and the lowest 29, at Milwaukee. In four cities, however, where the water-supply is filtered the average death-rate is only 9.1, the highest being 14.4, at London and the lowest being 5.7, at Rotterdam. Lawrence, which filters the water of the Merrimac River after it has received the sewage of Lowell, fifty-five miles higher up the river, has reduced the typhoid death-rate from 123 in 1890 to 16 in 1896. As by this showing river-water seems to be more apt to contain contagium than other waters, one cannot wonder at the opposition which the Chicago Drainage Canal undertaking meets from towns on the Illinois River.

TO the uninitiated, mahogany is likely to mean any wood that is sold by the name even if it be cherry-wood skilfully stained, but to those skilled in woods there is an immeasurable difference between Santo Domingo mahogany, as it is used generally to be called, and Honduras mahogany, and as great a difference again between that and Mexican mahogany, which nowadays is the wood that is most commonly used by architects for inside finish. The Santo Domingo wood, which also grows in almost equal excellence in some provinces of Cuba, is, when carefully selected, the most beautiful of the cabinet-woods, and good logs of large size, which can rarely be had nowadays, bring large sums of money in the market. As the tree, like all hardwoods, is of slow growth, and as the West India Islands have been supplying the wood for two or three centuries, it is not possible to procure Spanish mahogany in the large sizes which architects require for their work, and as the wood is peculiarly hard and dense and so cannot be steamed and cut into veneers as other cabinet-woods are now cut—by revolving against a powerful cutting blade—architects have had to fall back on the coarser and less variegated woods of the continent itself. But there is still a goodly supply in the islands and lumber men are actually planning to exploit—and exhaust—it under the new conditions made possible by recent events, and, *more Americano*, there is likely to be made so heavy an onslaught by American capitalists that instead of the present meagre supply of the wood the market is likely soon to be in possession of a superabundance, and the price, in place of ranging in the neighborhood of eighteen cents per foot, as it has of recent years, will fall into the same price line as maple. When that day comes it will be well for architects to have the tops of their drawing-tables made of solid mahogany, for they can a few years later make a handsome profit by selling the tables to veneer-cutters and meanwhile can enjoy the presence of aristocratic surroundings.

AN ARCHITECTURAL "SUMMER SCHOOL" ABROAD.¹—X.

SOME three miles before reaching Saumur we discovered a large party of horsemen to the left of our road, and found that the students of the famous Saumur Military School were preparing to cross a branch of the river without boats, and that their instructors and friends were in attendance to witness the attempt. To effect the crossing fodder-bags were filled with hay and fastened together by light sticks, and upon these frail rafts saddles and bridles were placed. Not more than four men could sit upon the pile at one time and succeed in keeping their immaculate clothes dry while pulling across the stream. The horses were driven into the river and after more or less encouragement swam across.

Without staying long at Saumur we continued our ride up the beautiful Loire valley, stopping at noon at Chinon. Another bad tumble occurred on this run, for one of the men ran into a flock of sheep; or, to be more accurate, the sheep and dog ran into him, and completely ruined his front wheel. Fortune again favored us, however, for although quite a distance from any village an accommodating Frenchman arrived upon the scene in his English dog-cart, and, seeing our plight, kindly carried the wounded rider and broken wheel all the way to Chinon. We had a delightful ramble among the ruins of the three castles that crown the hill far above the quaint old houses of this town, and stood for a time within the walls that once formed the hall where Joan of Arc had her audience with Charles VII. The Château of Chinon is full of surprises, its towers, bridges, deep moats, and underground passages affording endless opportunities for the venturesome traveller. The view of the valley, as we stood upon the edge of the projecting tower with the Vienne far below us, was most extensive and very beautiful in its combination of soft colors, but the view was entirely beyond our cameras.

After climbing the valley and leaving Chinon we encountered the worst stretch of road that I ever tried to ride over. The maps show a third-class road running directly from Chinon to Azay-le-Rideau, but I wish to warn any one from attempting that route, for the road is not only abominably hilly but for miles is covered with loose gravel and broken stone. Riding sometimes in a narrow rut, sometimes on the grass and little side-paths, it was a wonder that our machines were not completely disjointed by the constant rack and strain. Azay was finally reached and the rough experience soon forgotten in the interest awakened by the charming château.

The homelike, comfortable character of Azay is in marked contrast

to the more formal appearance of the larger Renaissance châteaux, and our day spent in sketching this delightful building is one of the pleasantest that we remember. We were fortunate in gaining admission to the interior and in having an opportunity to see some of its rich historical treasures. The large *salon* on a lower floor and the bedroom of Francis I

directly above were two of the most interesting rooms. The views from the windows of this room also showed the work of the landscape gardener to the best advantage. The great amount of interesting Renaissance detail that this château possesses is especially attractive, the delicate treatment of doors, windows, and dormers adding greatly to the charm and beauty of the building. Riding on up the wide valley close to the banks of the Loire, we crossed the splendid stone Pont de Tours and were at once in the prosperous modern city.

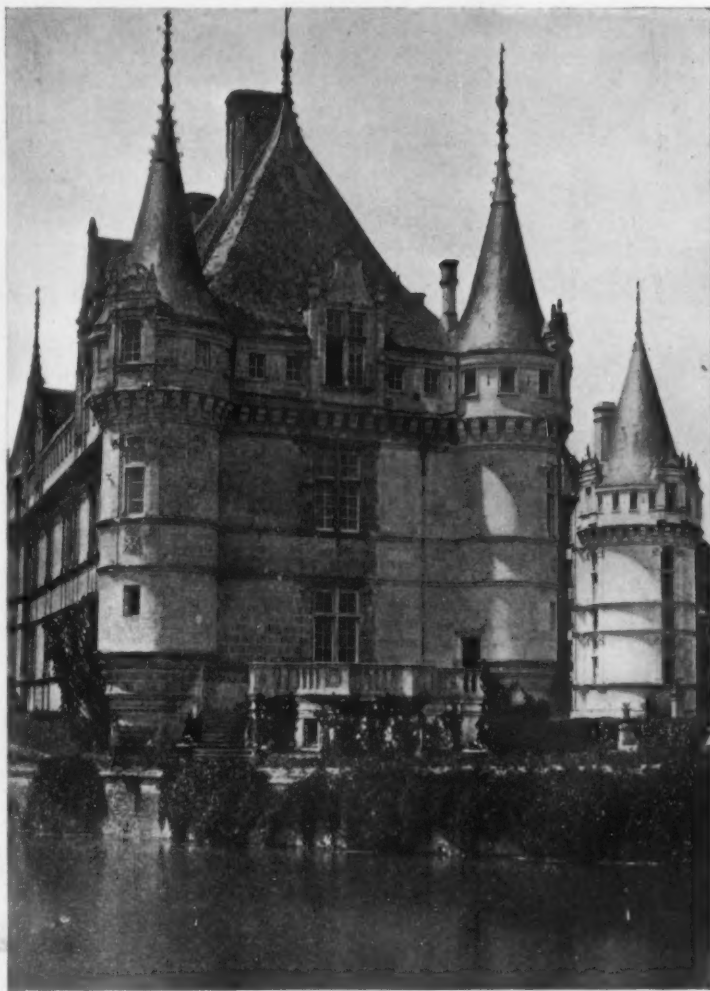
One needs to know Tours thoroughly in order to locate its remaining historical buildings among the host of modern houses. Henry James's little book was here far more useful to us than our guide-books, and, thanks to its directions, we discovered a very delicate fragment of Renaissance design near the modern church of St. Martin. Only five or six of the beautiful arches of the arcade of this convent now remain, and these are in a mutilated condition; but as the "*Little Tour in France*" justly states: "Such a piece of work is the purest flower of the French Renaissance; there is nothing more delicate in all Touraine."

Leaving Tours Sunday noon, we had another delightful ride through the valley of the Indre, where we were many times forced to stop and gaze at quaint pastoral scenes along the banks of the river. These river-roads are particularly attractive. Always bordered by green fields or the welcome shade of tall trees, their winding surfaces are in marked contrast to the monotonous national roads, which traverse the open hill without variety.

Loches was reached without further incident, and the following day we visited the quaint Church of St. Ours, the castle, and the palace. St. Ours has two peculiar conical vaults over the nave that

give the church a very unusual appearance. Viewed from the street the roofs are picturesque and perplexing, but seen from the top of the castle walls the whole arrangement of the church is at once apparent. This castle is not only used as a prison to-day — a guide locking the door after you have entered — but possesses some of the strongest and darkest subterranean dungeons of any of the castles of the Middle Ages. In its famous Martelet Tower, Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, was confined for nine years.

The first break in our numbers occurred at Loches, for one of the students was obliged to set out for Germany, and later on another, who was too sick with an attack of malaria to enjoy riding, decided to cover the remaining ground by train. At the departure of he



Chateau of Azay-le-Rideau.



Main Avenue of the Gardens: Park of Versailles.

¹ Continued from No. 1184, page 77.

evening train the students stirred up the town, tramping to the station to the inspiring tune of "Marching thro' Georgia," played upon cornet, cymbals, snare and bass drum, all hired from a neighboring cheap theatre for the sum of five francs. The departing student marched in state, with bicycle and valise carried in front, and arriving at the station was promptly assisted by the guard into a first-class compartment, for which he had to pay excess fare upon arriving at Tours, as he could only show a third-class ticket.

Leaving picturesque Loches behind, we crossed the hills to Chenonceaux, racing before a coming storm at a scorching pace; but the storm, which we could see behind us, passed down the valley that we had just left and we arrived at Chenonceaux without the expected wetting. We were here allowed to go all about the grounds and make sketches of the exterior of the château, but permission could not be obtained to visit the interior or the great picture-gallery which extends almost across the river. The whole building stands upon piers built in the bed of the Cher, and entrance is obtained only by the drawbridge in front of the picturesque tower that serves as an advance guard for the main building. Around the château the walks through the woods are very carefully laid out, but the large garden is too symmetrical and conventional to be pleasing.

Before leaving Chenonceaux we discovered that we had not money enough in the party to pay the hotel bill, our expenses through this section being about 250*f.*, or \$50, each day, so, as some of the party wished to go on to Amboise, six of us made a night ride, one starting

each man had been obliged to look out for himself, but united we were strong enough for any emergency.

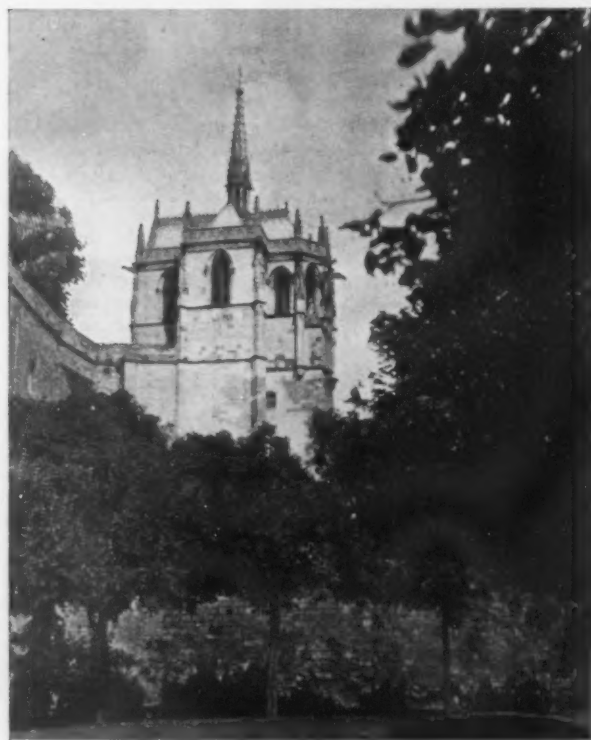
The château at Amboise is now undergoing extensive restorations, so that we could not clearly see the whole building. In the centre of the walls, overlooking the river, rises one of the massive towers 130 feet high, containing the great spiral plane by which horses and carriages reach the level of the court-yard of the château. From the street of the town this tower rises far above the surrounding houses, while from its top a fine view is obtained of the wide valley; but the black and white of the photograph does not do justice to the panorama, since it leaves out all the soft effects of green foliage and blue water which the painter alone could suggest.

The gem of Amboise is the little chapel of St. Hubert, perched high on the southwestern side of the wall. To reach it one passes through the great inclined tunnel in the angle of the wall, and arrives by various passages on the general level of the château grounds. The com-

manding location of the chapel is seen best from the top of the large south tower, the enormous substructure of the walls lifting the terrace high above the houses of the town. This little building, without any reservation, is externally one of the most beautiful examples of Gothic design, for, although attached to the massive stonework of the wall, it shows a delicacy and refinement that is almost marvellous. The rich doorway, with its bas-reliefs illustrating scenes from the life of St. Hubert, is also one of the gems of Gothic sculpture.



Church of St. Ours, Loches.



St. Hubert's Chapel, Amboise.



One of the Arches in the Convent near St. Martin's Church, Tours.

by train for Blois early the next morning, obtaining the necessary funds, and returning in time to settle all accounts before the hotel people discovered that the treasurer had barely enough money to tip the waiters. Carrying our money by letter of credit and American Express notes, we should have fallen by the wayside quite often if

Crossing the river on leaving Amboise, we took the road under the hills on the right bank of the Seine and found many charmingly situated châteaux of a smaller type. Of these, Du Plessis was one of the most interesting. Turning off this road at Onzain, we crossed the wooden bridge over the Loire and leaving our wheels at

the hotel climbed the long walk to the château of Chaumont. The court-yard of this vigorously designed building commands a wide view of the valley that rivals the view at Amboise. The rooms to which we were admitted were very richly hung with tapestries and full of souvenirs of Diane de Poitiers and Catherine de Medici. Remaining on this left side of the river we soon covered the distance to Blois, and passing over the highly crowned stone bridge were soon at our hotel near the famous château, the principal building of its class in France.

So much has been written about Blois that I will not attempt here to describe its beauties. The Francis I wing is justly famous for its exterior, and for its richly carved court façade with its elaborate spiral staircase. But to me the quieter Louis XII side of the court is far more pleasing and more thoroughly graceful in architectural effect. It is one of the few buildings that one wants to sit down before and quietly let it tell its own story.

After two days at Blois, principally spent in the château, we journeyed on, spending a short time among the complicated roofs of the vast, barren château of Chambord. The night was spent at Orléans, and from here began the most fatiguing ride of the trip, the thirty-five miles to Châteaudun, through monotonous grain-fields, against a heavy head-wind. That all were well tired is shown by the fact that our party of young men, hardened by forty days' continuous riding, turned in for a nap directly after obtaining a much-needed lunch. The old, deserted castle of Châteaudun was wandered over late in the afternoon and all were impressed by the desolate character of its great rooms. This castle possesses a donjon of the twelfth century, having a remarkably substantial timber roof, and also shows much rich Renaissance detail around the interior court-yard.

The Loire is here quite small and unimportant, although very pretty just as it enters the town near the base of the château, but it is hard to think that the beautiful river at this point is particularly filthy. The washing-stands seen by the riverside everywhere in France are quite common in this town. There is, however, such a suggestion of sewage in the discolored waters that one wonders how the laundry can come home as clean and fresh as it always appears.

Lunching at the village of Bonneval, where it seems that Americans are rarely seen, we later on reached Chartres. There we spent our time principally in the magnificent cathedral, the most imposing Gothic building in France; but I can only very briefly mention its grand interior, beautiful towers and porches, or its wealth of magnificent stained-glass.

Along the valley of the Vilette we had our last picturesque ride, and at the charming château at Maintenon obtained permission to enter the gallery of the Noailles family portraits. Leaving this beautifully situated place, we had a hard journey to Rambouillet, over a military road two-thirds cobblestones and one-third rough gravel and mud.

We were now within a short distance of Versailles and Paris, where our journey was to end. Reaching Versailles, the magnificent exterior of the great palace could not fail to impress us, but one at first feels out of place in the midst of so much cold, monumental grandeur, and our short trip through the galleries and gardens gave us all the impression that a great amount of money had been lavishly expended with questionable success. It is needless to say that many of the little village scenes through which we had passed were more picturesque and effective and could be more quickly grasped.

A quick afternoon ride from Versailles led us through the Bois de Boulogne, past the Arc de l'Etoile, down the crowded Champs-Élysées, to the little comfortable hotel in the Rue du Bac, and our "Summer School" of '96 was ended.

During our stay abroad much information was gained in regard to the European styles of architecture. In fact, so great an advance in the appreciation of good architecture was made that all who took part in the tour look back upon it as completely enjoyable and profitable. At this distance, our days of monotonous riding and all our difficulties are forgotten.

E. B. HOMER.

[The end.]

RACINE'S STAND-PIPE AND ITS BRICK CASING.¹



T Racine, Wis., the stand-pipe stands on the highest ground in the city, 57 feet above Lake Michigan, about one and one-half miles from the pumping-station. The pedestal on which it stands rises 55 feet above the ground, while its base is 7 feet below the surface, 37 feet in diameter. The shaft is 26½ feet in diameter, and consists of a central core 10½ feet, and an external ring 4 feet in thickness, leaving within an annular chamber 4 feet across. The structure is monolithic; for 7 feet above the base it is entirely solid; above that point the core and exterior walls are joined and the structure bonded together by the arched floors, the upper of which is 4 feet thick at the crown of the arch. The

pedestal contains 1,200 yards of Portland-cement concrete; 1,610 barrels of cement were used in its construction, all thoroughly mixed by steam-power. The stand-pipe rests at an elevation of 110 feet, is made of wrought-iron, 25 feet internal diameter and 90 feet high, and the top is 145 feet above the ground-line and 200 feet above Lake Michigan. It holds 3,672 gallons to each vertical foot, and has a total capacity of 330,480 gallons. The bottom sheets are half an inch thick; the sides vary from five-eighths of one inch at the lower to one-quarter of one inch at the upper sheet. There are eighteen sheets in the height, of which fourteen are double riveted. It is connected with the pipe-system through a 16-inch main, with check-valve, and is supplied

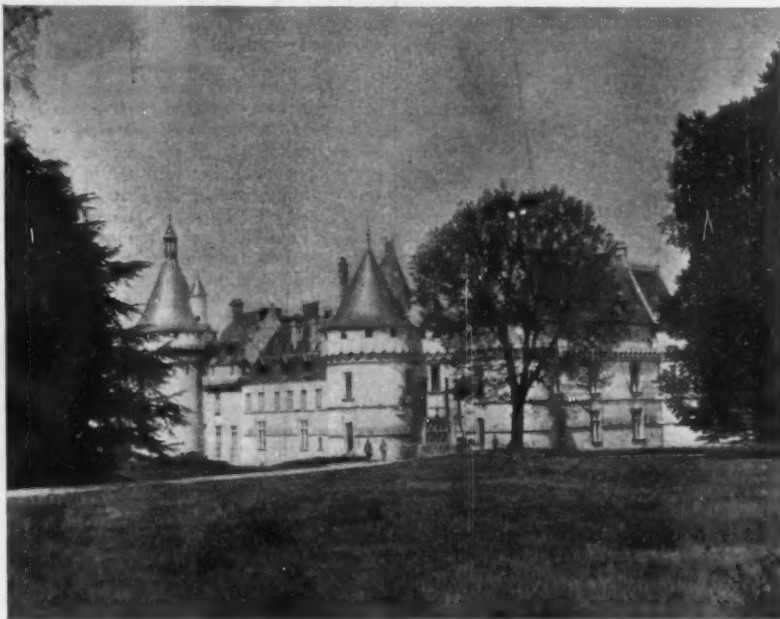
through a 10-inch pipe, fitted with an electrically controlled gate that can be immediately closed from the pumping-station, and the entire force of the engine thus exerted through the pipes. The stand-pipe is twelve years old.

It was noticed, the first winter, that a larger quantity of ice collected in winter in the stand-pipe, and there being a ladder inside, the ice was found to fasten itself to this ladder, while around the pipe the water did not freeze closer to the iron than about 6 inches, thus leaving a space all round the pipe, excepting when the ice attached itself to the ladder—the ice at one time being 12 feet deep, and as the pumping increased the height of water in the pipe, at a certain point the pressure would run up to a certain height very rapidly.

To overcome this we made an ice-drill and bored a 6-inch hole through the 12 feet of ice, and we had no more trouble. In the spring we were quite anxious as to what the ice would do, and, for fear it should wreck the standpipe, we adopted the method of cutting off the rivets on the outside of the tank from the outside ladder, then, by letting the water down slightly, the rivets would pull through. We had a lot of hard-pine plugs turned and as soon as a rivet pulled out we drove in a plug, and continued in this manner until we were below the ice; we were then careful to keep the water high enough to make the mass of ice as buoyant as possible, and when it sank in the tank in April the ladder broke off and no other harm was done. When we cleaned the tank in May we took out all the ladder, replaced the plugs by rivets, and since the ladder came out we have not experienced any trouble within, although large quantities of ice formed—of course, altogether dependent on how low the mercury went.

I neglected to state that the bottom of the stand-pipe was anchored to the concrete, and, on account of the location, the wind caused an imperceptible movement of the tank, causing a strain on the anchor bolts; so, between ice and the wind, we concluded to erect a brick casing round the pipe, and it was finished on November 15th last, the weather seeming to favor us. The plans for the casing were furnished by L. H. Bacon, of Boston, Mass., Frederick Graham, of Racine, being the contractor for the work. Thirteen cars of cement were used, 1,275 tons stone, 500,000 brick, two and one-half tons of iron, 45,000 feet of staging, 1,100 bolts in the scaffold, which was 162 feet high; sixteen men were three months building it.

¹ Paper read at the convention of the American Water Works Association at Buffalo, N. Y., June, 1898.



Château de Chaumont.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE A. I. A.

THE following draft of a Revised Constitution has been unanimously adopted and recommended as a substitute for the present Constitution by the Committee appointed by the President by virtue of a vote passed at the Thirty-first Annual Convention, at Detroit, September 30, 1897, and is now to be submitted for letter-ballot. The amendments to the by-laws will be brought before the convention to be held in Washington, November 1, 2, 3, 1898, for action, an outline of which prepared by the committee is appended hereto.

ALFRED STONE, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. — NAME.

The corporate name of this Organization shall be, "The American Institute of Architects."

ARTICLE II. — OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Institute are: To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession.

ARTICLE III. — MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of the Institute shall consist of Fellows, Associates, Corresponding and Honorary members.

SEC. 2. The condition of membership shall be honorable service in the field of one of the above classes of membership, as defined in the By-Laws.

SEC. 3. The title of Fellow shall be granted for professional merit only.

ARTICLE IV. — OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer; all of whom shall be Fellows. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of the four above-named officers, *ex officio*, and such additional Fellows as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws.

ARTICLE V. — ORGANIZATION.

This Institute is an association maintaining local organizations of its members known as Chapters, incorporated under the laws of the several States wherein they are established.

ARTICLE VI. — CHAPTERS.

The President and Secretary of each Chapter shall be Fellows or Associates of the Institute.

Each Chapter shall hold an annual meeting and present an annual report to the Institute.

ARTICLE VII. — GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The Government of the Institute shall be by Delegates from the Chapters in convention assembled, its Officers and Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors may by a formal vote delegate its powers in whole or in part to an Executive Committee chosen from its membership, stating the powers granted and a limit of time for their exercise.

SEC. 3. The Board of Directors shall annually elect a Judiciary Committee from its own membership and establish rules for its guidance. This Committee shall hear and adjudge all complaints of members against members, and its findings shall be conclusive upon all questions of fact involved in the evidence submitted. Appeal in writing may be made to the Board of Directors upon questions of professional or ethical policy. If satisfied of the existence of newly discovered evidence material to the issue, the Board may, in its discretion, recommit the case to the Committee for a rehearing upon the facts; but, save as to the existence of newly discovered evidence, the Board shall hear no evidence except such as may be reported to it by the Committee.

ARTICLE VIII. — MEETINGS.

The Institute shall hold an Annual Convention and such other meetings as are provided for in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX. — DEFINITION.

The term "State" throughout this Constitution and the By-Laws shall also apply to the District of Columbia and Territories.

ARTICLE X. — AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be added to, altered, or amended, on the written proposition of ten or more Fellows by a three-fourths vote of the delegates voting at an Annual Convention; provided three months previous notice of the proposed change shall have been sent by the Secretary to each member of the Institute and to the Secretaries of the several Chapters.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS.

THE following is an outline description of the proposed By-laws

and is intended in its present form both to explain the Constitution and to supply the basis of amendment of the existing By-laws at the Annual Convention of the Institute. At that time the Committee on Revision will formally present them, and meanwhile will be glad of any suggestions from members of the Institute relative thereto.

ROBERT D. ANDREWS, *Chairman,*
8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OUTLINE OF THE BY-LAWS. — MEMBERSHIP.

All members of the Institute, as at present constituted, shall hold their present titles and membership under the New Constitution. A class of Associate members has been added by the Constitution to the Institute organization. It is proposed to elect Fellows only from the ranks of Associates, unless in special cases the Board of Directors otherwise determines. Associates may be elected without belonging to a Chapter of the Institute, but cannot become Fellows until they have joined a Chapter and been members in it for two years, except that the Board of Directors may suspend this rule in special cases.

Applications for Fellowship and Associate Membership shall be made according to forms printed as an Appendix to the By-Laws, and every Chapter shall have an opportunity for an expression of opinion to the Board of Directors regarding the eligibility of local candidates for Fellowship before the names are passed upon by the Board of Directors. The important question as to whether Fellows shall be elected by letter-ballot, by vote at the Annual Convention, or by vote of Board of Directors, is further to be considered. Many considerations tend to make the letter-ballot desirable. The same question of election applies to Associates, but in any case no election is to take place until the candidate is passed upon by the Board of Directors.

Associates are not eligible to serve as Officers or Directors, but may act as Chapter Delegates, and perform any committee service subordinate to the official government of the Institute. Any architect of the United States is eligible to Associate Membership if able to submit the required proofs of his professional capacity and honorable personal standing. Those trained as architects who have become professors in Architectural Schools or Colleges shall be eligible as Fellows or Associates. Fellows who have honorably retired from the profession after distinguished service, or have held their Fellowship for thirty consecutive years, may be made Honorary Fellows, retaining their privileges in the Institute without further payment of dues.

Any person who has rendered the profession valuable service and has conspicuously upheld its aims, but is not otherwise eligible for Membership, may be made an Honorary Member. Any person fitted to critically estimate the merits of architecture or its allied arts and sciences, but is not otherwise eligible for Membership, may be made a Corresponding Member. Honorary and Corresponding Members shall be nominated by the Board of Directors, and elected by ballot of Delegates, at an Annual Convention. They shall not vote, hold office, or serve on the Board of Directors, and shall be exempt from dues.

INITIATION FEE AND DUES.

The Initiation Fee shall be \$10, for Fellows and Associates. The annual dues for the Fellows and Associates shall be \$10, payable within the month of January. A signed receipt of the dues so paid shall be accepted by the Treasurer of any Institute Chapter as \$5.00 paid on account of the Chapter dues for same year. The Board of Directors may, for adequate cause, remit the annual dues of a member in whole, or in part, reporting the gross amount of all dues so remitted at the next Annual Convention, but not the names of the members whose dues are remitted. The names of all members who are in arrears for the annual dues of two or more years shall be declared at the Annual Convention, and these members shall thereupon become liable to censure or expulsion by vote of the Delegates.

CHAPTERS.

The Institute shall encourage the formation and maintenance of Chapters. Their objects shall be in harmony with those of the Institute. They shall be bodies incorporated under the laws of the State wherein they are located. Five or more Fellows or Associates may organize to form a Chapter. They shall present a copy of the proposed Constitution to the Board of Directors, and if this is approved by the Board they shall then submit attested copies of actual articles of incorporation, upon which the Secretary of the Institute shall issue a certificate of Chapter rights. Chapter certificates may be withdrawn upon failure of the Chapter to maintain the Constitution submitted in its true, intended spirit.

Desired territorial limits of each Chapter shall be clearly set forth in the request for a certificate. The actual limits shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, acting for the general good. No certificate for a Chapter embracing a whole State shall be issued in a State where there are now two or more Chapters, nor shall any present State Chapter be continued as such after a request is made, and favorably considered, for the establishment of a new Chapter in the same State. In States where there is only one Chapter any architect in the State is primarily eligible to Membership in that Chapter.

STATE FEDERATIONS.

In each State where two or more Chapters exist a State Board

shall be formed by representatives of the several Chapters, as follows:—

The President and Secretary of each Chapter shall be members of this Board *ex officio*; and each Chapter may furnish additional members to this Board to the number of the Delegates the Chapter was privileged to send to the preceding Annual Convention of the Institute. The Chairman of this State Board shall be the President of the Senior Chapter of the State, and the Secretary of such Chapter its Secretary. The State Board shall meet when occasion requires, and determine its own procedure. Each such Board shall be officially known as the (name of the State) Federation of Architects.

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP.

Chapter Membership may include others than Fellows or Associates of the Institute, and their Membership in the Chapter shall not entitle them to be regarded as Members of the Institute. Chapter Membership shall be divided into three classes: Regular Membership, including all practising architects who may be elected to this grade; Junior Membership, including draughtsmen and such architects as may not have been elected to regular membership; Associate Membership, including all whose affiliations render them desirable Associates in the work of the Chapter.

Each Chapter shall have a President, Secretary and Treasurer, with such other officers and such committees as may be deemed desirable. The President and Secretary shall be members of the Institute, either Fellows or Associates. The officers of the Chapter shall be elected by regular members only. Delegates to Institute Conventions shall be elected by Institute Members only, and shall themselves be members of the Institute.

Each Chapter may, with the express consent of the Board of Directors, adopt or retain a proper name or title other than its designation as a Chapter of the Institute. Each Chapter may make By-Laws for its government without consulting the Institute, provided they are not inconsistent with its approved Constitution, and the conditions herein contained.

DELEGATES.

The affairs of the Institute shall be controlled by the votes of delegates sent from the Chapters. The Delegates shall meet in Annual Convention, the time and place being determined by the last preceding Convention, or, in case of its failure to do so, by the Board of Directors.

Each Chapter is entitled to two Delegates, plus one for every ten Fellows and Associates who are members of that Chapter. Thus, a Chapter containing nine Fellows and Associates is entitled to send two Delegates; if containing ten Fellows and Associates it may send three Delegates; if twenty Fellows and Associates, four Delegates, etc. The Delegates of each Chapter shall be duly accredited by the Secretary of their Chapter, and the Convention shall decide all questions relative to the right to sit in the Convention.

All Fellows and Associates not Delegates are privileged to sit in the Convention at all times and to take part in debates, and to offer resolutions or motions, which, if seconded by a Delegate, shall be regarded as offered by a Delegate, and given equal consideration; but unless so seconded shall not be entertained. Non-Delegates may only vote on a proposition that "it is the sense of the meeting." The election of Institute officers shall be by the ballots of Delegates at the Annual Conventions, a plurality vote electing.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The officers of the Institute shall be as described in the Constitution, and shall fulfil the duties ordinarily attaching to their offices. The Board of Directors shall consist of the four officers of the Institute required by the Constitution, together with nine Fellows in addition. Three of these nine Directors shall be elected each successive year, to serve for three years. They shall be elected by vote of Delegates at the Annual Convention. The Standing Committees shall be as follows:—

House Committee, which shall also serve as Committee on Publication and Library; Committee on Education; Committee on Foreign Correspondence; Committee on Contracts and Lien Laws.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., November 1, 2 and 3, 1898. Headquarters at the "Arlington."

The fact that the Convention is to be held in the city of the permanent headquarters of the Institute, the attractions of the National Capitol, the recent opening of the Congressional Library, and the excellent programme which has been arranged, and which will be sent out at a later date, ought to awaken a widespread interest in the Convention, and secure a large attendance.

ALFRED STONE, *Secretary.*

SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The first regular monthly meeting of the season was held Saturday, September 10th, at the Columbia College Tavern, 121st Street

and Boulevard. The vacancies in the Executive Committee were filled by the election of Ed. E. Atkins as Treasurer and W. H. Hudswell, Jr., as Chairman of Current Work Committee.

N. HAUSMAN, *Recording Secretary.*



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

THE MYRTLE ROOM: HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print, issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

TWO TROPICAL CHURCHES. MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

BOTH of these simple buildings were designed for congregations which had to abandon them because of their cost, which, though relatively insignificant, was beyond their means. In the case of the simpler of the two, as the design was made for a colored society the substitution of a wooden one for this, which would have cost only some \$2,500, is not perhaps to be wondered at. The more elaborate of the two designs called for an expenditure of \$10,000, was prepared for a Southern California parish, and was to have been constructed of common hard brick plastered on the outside, the string-courses etc., showing in unplastered brick and the roof being covered with tile of the same color with the brickwork.

HOUSE FOR FRANK H. FLEER, ESQ., MEADOW BOROUGH, PA. MESSRS. KENNEDY, HAYS & KELSEY, ARCHITECTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOUSE FOR PROF. SEYMOUR EATON, LANSDOWNE, PA. MESSRS. KENNEDY, HAYS & KELSEY, ARCHITECTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONUMENT TO SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, QUEBEC, CANADA. M. LE CARDONNEL, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne.*

THIRTEENTH WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA. MR. C. M. BARTBERGER, ARCHITECT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

[The following named illustrations may be found by reference to our advertising pages.]

"A 'SUMMER SCHOOL' OF ARCHITECTURE ABROAD."

SEE "An Architectural 'Summer School' Abroad" elsewhere in this issue.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, STONY BROOK RESERVATION, METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM, BOSTON, MASS. MR. ARTHUR F. GRAY, ARCHITECT.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

MAIN ENTRANCES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. SMITHMEYER & PELZ; P. J. PELZ; E. P. CASEY.

[Gelatine Print.]

DETAIL OF THE PALM-GARDEN: HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

89 AND 91 LAMBETH WALK, LONDON, S. E., ENG. MR. A. H. BELCHER, ARCHITECT.

THE PRADO GALLERY, MADRID.—There are, as is well known, in the Royal Picture-gallery at Madrid over 2,000 canvases, among which are some of the most beautiful pictures ever painted. Many of the world's best artists are represented in the collection, which is the property of the Crown, and the value of the gallery will be understood when it is stated that it contains ten paintings by Raphael, forty-six by Murillo, sixty-four by Velasquez, twenty-two by Van Dyck, sixty-two by Rubens, forty-three by Titian, twenty-five by Paul Veronese, and ten by Claude Lorraine. No one could hope to get together to-day such a collection, in which there is scarcely a picture that is not artistic work of the first class, and the writer who estimated that the 2,000 paintings are easily worth \$200,000,000 spoke wisely and well within reason.—*N. Y. Times.*

COMMUNICATIONS

[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

CYPRESS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 12, 1898.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sir,—A question having arisen between client and architect as to the respective merits of cypress and oak for the interior wood-finish for a supposed fireproof office-building, would like to obtain the opinion of the editor and, if not asking too much, a list of any first-class office-buildings in New York or Boston which are finished in cypress.

Very truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We suppose the point is mooted in the belief that cypress, being a resinous wood, must therefore be more inflammable than oak, but we believe, though we do not profess to be sure, that the cypress of commerce is not a true cypress, but is really a variety of the so-called Virginia cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), which grows in swamp land, and that its percentage of resin is trifling. From the fireproofing point-of-view it, although a soft wood, is not objectionable in the sense than yellow (pitch) pine is. Some dealer in the wood can direct you to the finished buildings in which it has been used.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

WILLIAM II DESIGNS A BELL-TOWER.—The Emperor's latest appearance is in the rôle of an architect. In a technical organ Professor Adler relates that the original designs for the bell-tower of the new Protestant Church in Jerusalem was drawn by the Emperor's own august hand. A good many of the interior details of the edifice are also due to the same imperial master-builder. Professor Adler, who has evidently an eye to a reward, expatiates on the beautiful lines of the tower. It is 45½ metres high, and will dominate the slender minarets and the cupolas on the other places of worship and the private houses of Jerusalem.—*N. Y. Times*.

HORNETS CAUSE BREACH OF CONTRACT.—Hornets have not only stopped work on a new church-spire for the Wall Street Methodist Church in Louisville, Ky., but are likely to cause a lawsuit between the members of the Church and contractor George Lynch. Lynch contracted to build the spire, but in tearing down the old one a nest of hornets was found. The little insects routed the workmen, several of whom had narrow escape from death by falling to the ground when stung. Sulphur and fire were tried, but after the steeple had been set on fire once and the flames barely extinguished this plan was abandoned. Lynch wants to finish the work, but says he cannot tackle the hornets. The Church people are getting very impatient and threaten to sue him.—*Boston Transcript*.

TARASCON AND ALPHONSE DAUDET.—During his lifetime Alphonse Daudet was popularly supposed to have mortally offended Tarascon by immortalizing Tartarin. It now appears, however, that the charge of ill-temper brought against the inhabitants of that sunniest of southern cities was a base slander. They have a forgiving disposition, and bear the creator of Tartarin de Tarascon no ill-will. On the contrary, they have determined to render to his memory the highest honor it lies in their power to give. A monument to Alphonse Daudet is to be erected in the birthplace of Tartarin. As a further proof that the Tarasconais can see a joke, and appreciate their own unconscious humor when a writer like Daudet reveals it to them, the base of the monument will bear on one side the inscription: "Every Frenchman hails more or less from Tarascon," Alphonse Daudet's well-known epigram. On the other side will be inscribed: "To the memory of Alphonse Daudet, from grateful Tarascon." In no better way could Tartarin have been avenged.—*London Telegraph*.

FRENCH APPRECIATION OF ST. GAUDENS.—The *Gazette des Beaux Arts* has the following to say about Mr. St. Gaudens and his work, in connection with the recent exhibition at the *Salon*: "There is a foreign sculptor, an American artist, whom we have hitherto known only by name, M. Augustus St. Gaudens, who gives us an example of a commemorative monument (the Shaw Memorial), formed of modern elements and thoroughly realized in the largest and purest sculptural spirit. Half French, not only by origin but by all his education obtained in our art schools, which he honors to-day, this illustrious master of the American school of sculpture has produced in his country a number of fine works, the rare nobility and grand style of which we can perceive from their photographic reproductions. His beautiful memorial statues, one of which is exhibited at the *Salon*, as well as a caryatid in the Vanderbilt house in New York, of a lengthened type with beautiful, majestic draperies, are figures of lofty elegance and austere grace, in which modern sentiment mingles with a living recollection of Greece. Moreover, his statues of President Lincoln and Peter Cooper prove with what an elevated sense of his art the American master has known how to make the most of the modernness of his personages. Yet there is nothing false to the physiognomical characteristics of his models or to the particular accents of costume and furniture; quite the contrary. He has known how to tell all this with eloquence and energy, from the cut of the coat to the least fold of the

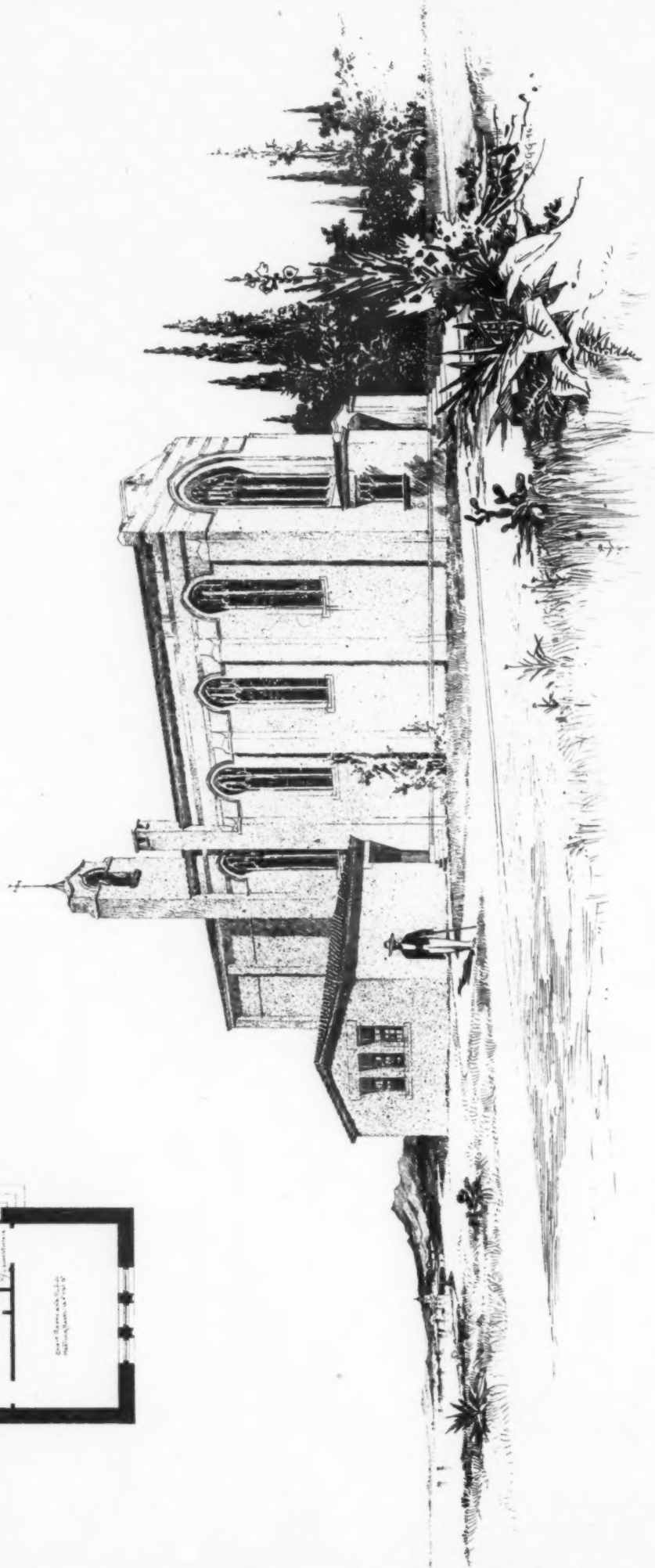
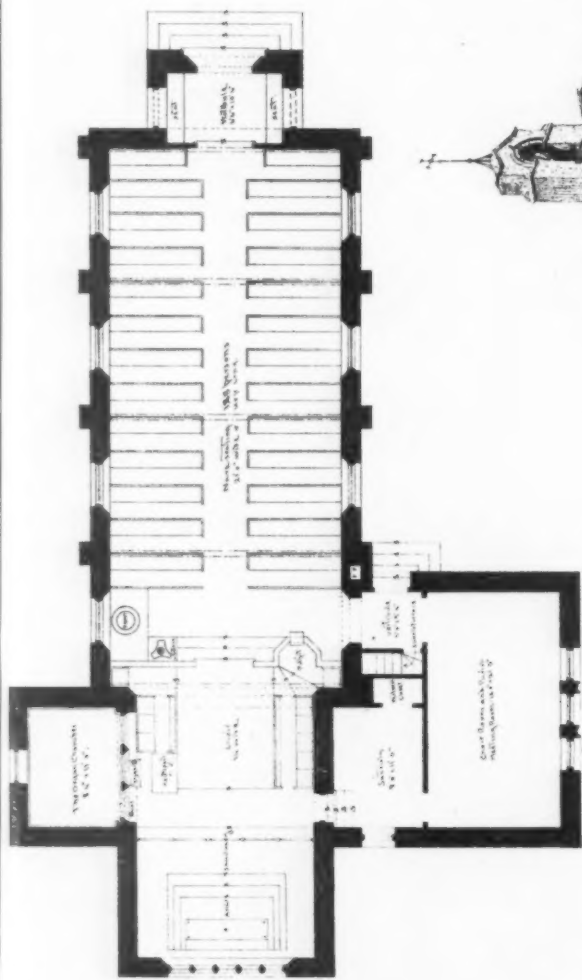
trousers. We find ourselves, then, before a master powerful and circumspect (*mesuré*), who can conceive, feel emotion, and speak languages simple and expressive, and knows how to convince and charm. The monument of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, erected at Boston and exhibited in plaster at the *Salon*, furnished us with a most evident proof." (Description follows.) "All this attracts you simply and powerfully and captivates by a true epic grandeur."

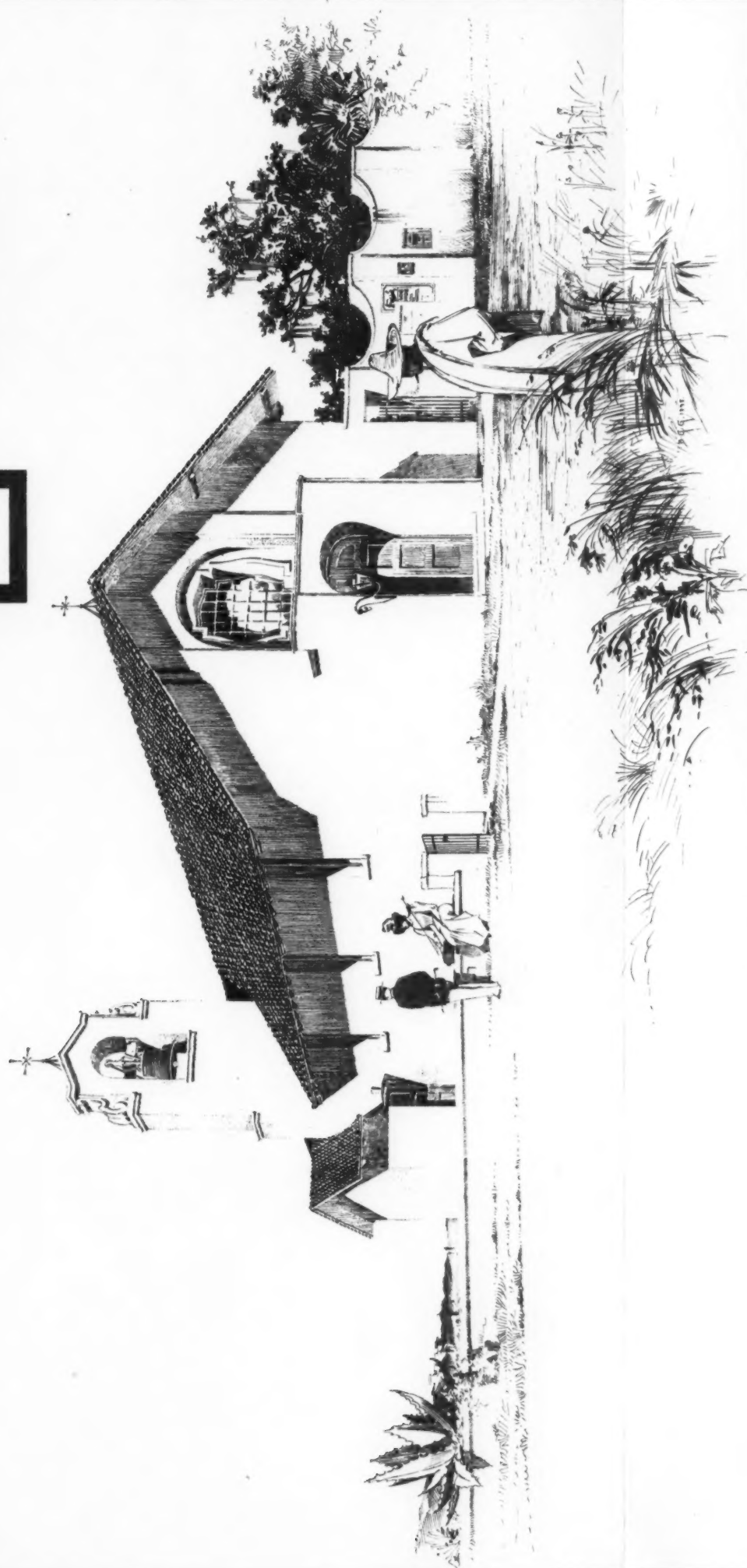
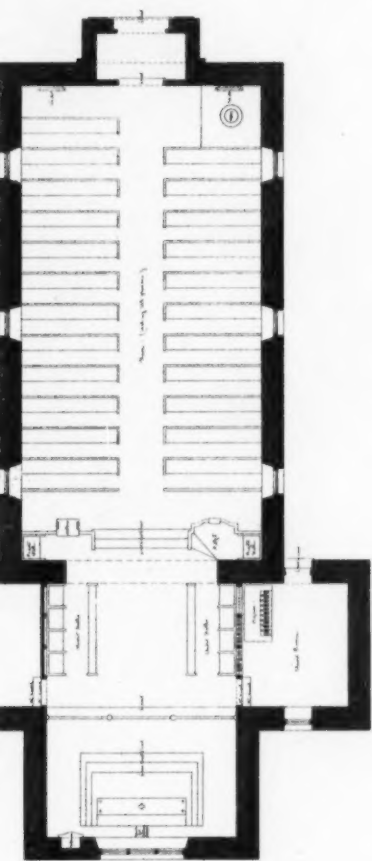
WILLIAM II ON STRIKES.—Emperor William, of Germany, it is announced in a dispatch from Coynhausen, speaking at a banquet there, and referring to the prosperous agriculture and industry of Westphalia, touched significantly upon the labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag during the present year. He said it would provide for the imprisonment, at hard labor, of any one seeking to prevent workmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike. His Majesty also expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.—*Exchange*.

HIS MIGHTINESS, THE CATHEDRAL BEADLE.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., who has again this summer been holidaying in Scotland, has had an amusing *rencontre* with the beadle of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. Dr. Hall one Sunday recently, while on his way to the church at which he was to preach, passed St. Giles's and ventured to take a glance into the building at the west door. The gorgeously arrayed beadle at once pounced upon him with the remark, "It is shameful that a clergyman should set an example of breaking the Sabbath by going round to see the churches of the city." Dr. Hall, in an indignant letter on the matter, concludes, "I have since been told that this pious guardian of the Sabbath receives threepence for every visitor to St. Giles's on week-days!"—*Westminster Gazette*.

A CARTHAGENIAN TREASURE DISCOVERED IN A TEMPLE IN TUNIS.—News comes of another treasure which has just been brought to light, though this time it is at Tunis, instead of Spain. I hear it is composed of valuable objects, such as ingots of gold, jewels set with magnificent diamonds and other precious articles. It was discovered in the Temple of Eschmoun, one of the gods whom the Carthaginians venerated, and is, therefore, no ordinary treasure. The temple was in Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage, where pilgrims were wont to assemble to pray for the protection of the god. The Romans were taking Byrsa when a citizen rushed into a temple and snatched away the jewels, to preserve them from the hands of the enemy. He hid them in a grotto, which he closed up with large stones. Fortunately for its present-day finders, the hider was either killed or taken prisoner, and the grotto was never touched again. The other day two natives, digging, removed the stones and found the treasure. They honestly laid their find before the French authorities, who awarded half the treasure to its finders and half to the *Beaux-Arts*. Naturally enough, this story has resulted in a large crop of others of similar nature, of more or less interest and veracity. Most of these stories date from the time of the Revolution, for it is said that wealthy families hid their treasures when they fled from Paris, and many of them never returned to find them again. One of the most interesting, perhaps, is that of the old Comte Villiers de l'Isle Adam, father of the well-known writer and one of the most original figures of the Restoration. He was persuaded that the recovery from poverty of his family, one of the oldest in Brittany, was dependent upon the existence of hidden treasure under the ruins of one or the other of his old castles, and accordingly began making explorations in different parts of the country. They were not successful, but the idea seems at last to have become a mania, and he hit upon the idea of extending his researches not only to the discovery of his own hidden wealth but that of other people as well. He established himself in a little broken-down house at Saint-Brieux and styled himself the "Discoverer of Treasures."—*Exchange*.

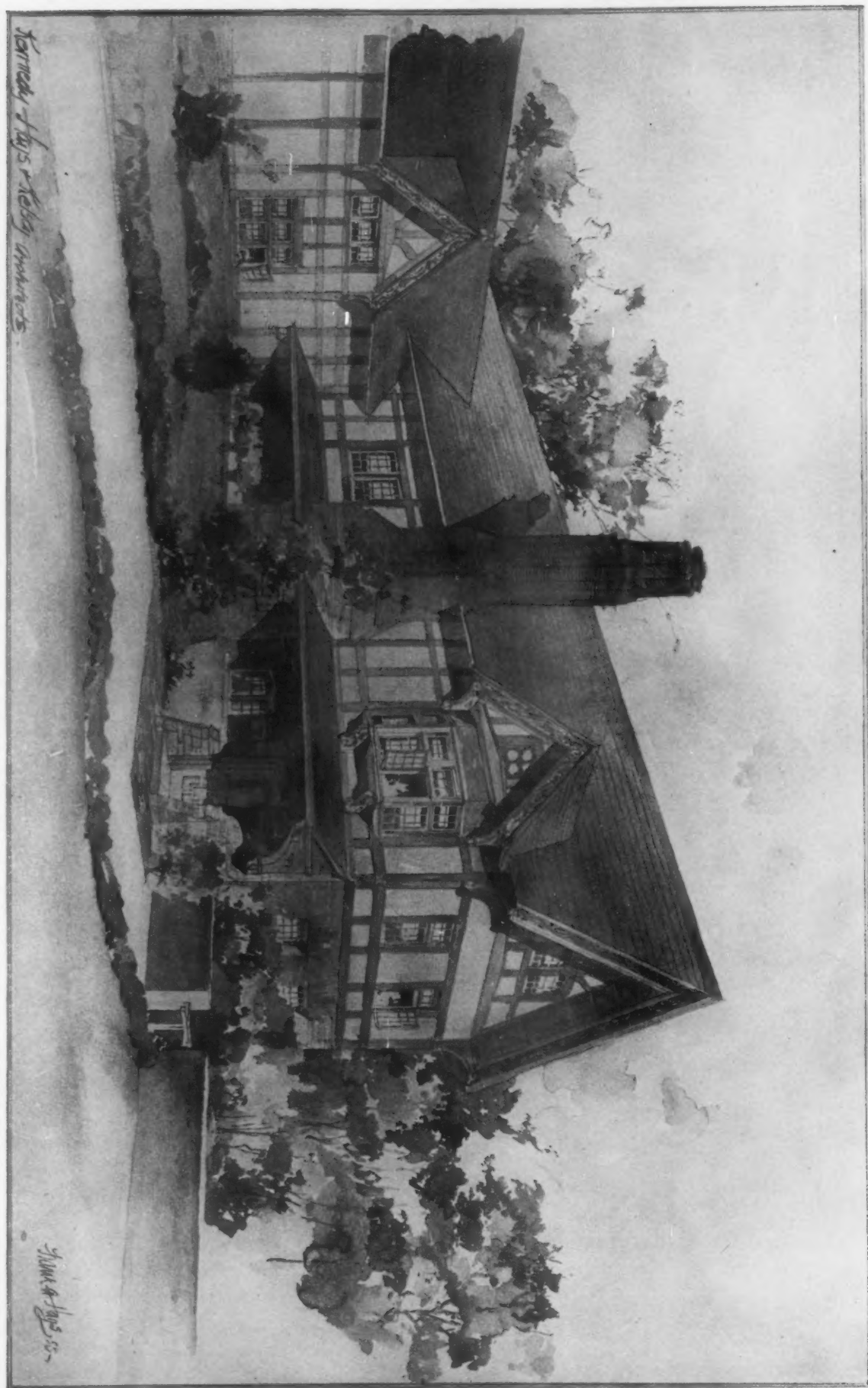
ART AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Artistic circles are in a state of mild ferment here regarding the "spheres of influence" to be allotted to them at the forthcoming World's Fair. It appears that the extent of these possessions, which are to constitute the domain of modern art at the great 1900 Exhibition, will be restricted and wholly inadequate. According to the plans published, the buildings of the proposed Palais des Beaux-Arts will hardly suffice to hold a representative series of works by the well-known members of the two official artistic bodies, the Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. The lesser lights in the world of painters will, when lucky enough to be accepted, have to be mercilessly skied. The palace in question will provide a "Cimaise" of some 2,500 metres. In other words, the walls of the building will only allow of about 2,500 pictures being hung on the line, the average space in breadth occupied by each work of art being taken at three feet. Should each member of the jury, as proposed, be entitled to have ten pictures hung on the line, an easy calculation will show that artists of lesser note, to say nothing of beginners who are still unknown, and may be relying on the forthcoming Universal Exhibition to make a name, will be relegated to those portions of the walls which are in near vicinity to the ceiling. A motion has accordingly been unanimously adopted by the Exhibition Committee of the Société des Artistes Français to the effect that the sister society will be approached with a view to submitting a joint resolution to the competent authorities requesting that the plans of the proposed Palace of Fine-Arts be modified to allow of an increase in the space allotted to exhibitors. This proposition would chiefly, of course, be made in the interests of French artists. Foreign exhibitors, however, are also concerned in the matter. Present arrangements provide that works by artists of other than French nationality shall occupy two-fifths of the total available space. It may be pointed out, in conclusion, that the proposed Palais des Beaux-Arts, which will stand in the Champs Elysées, will cover considerably more ground than the buildings erected for the Fine-Arts section at the 1889 Exhibition.—*Paris Correspondence London Telegraph, August 30*.





A COUPLE OF TROPICAL CHURCHES.
CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS.

RELIQUARY, MONTE CARLO, ITALY



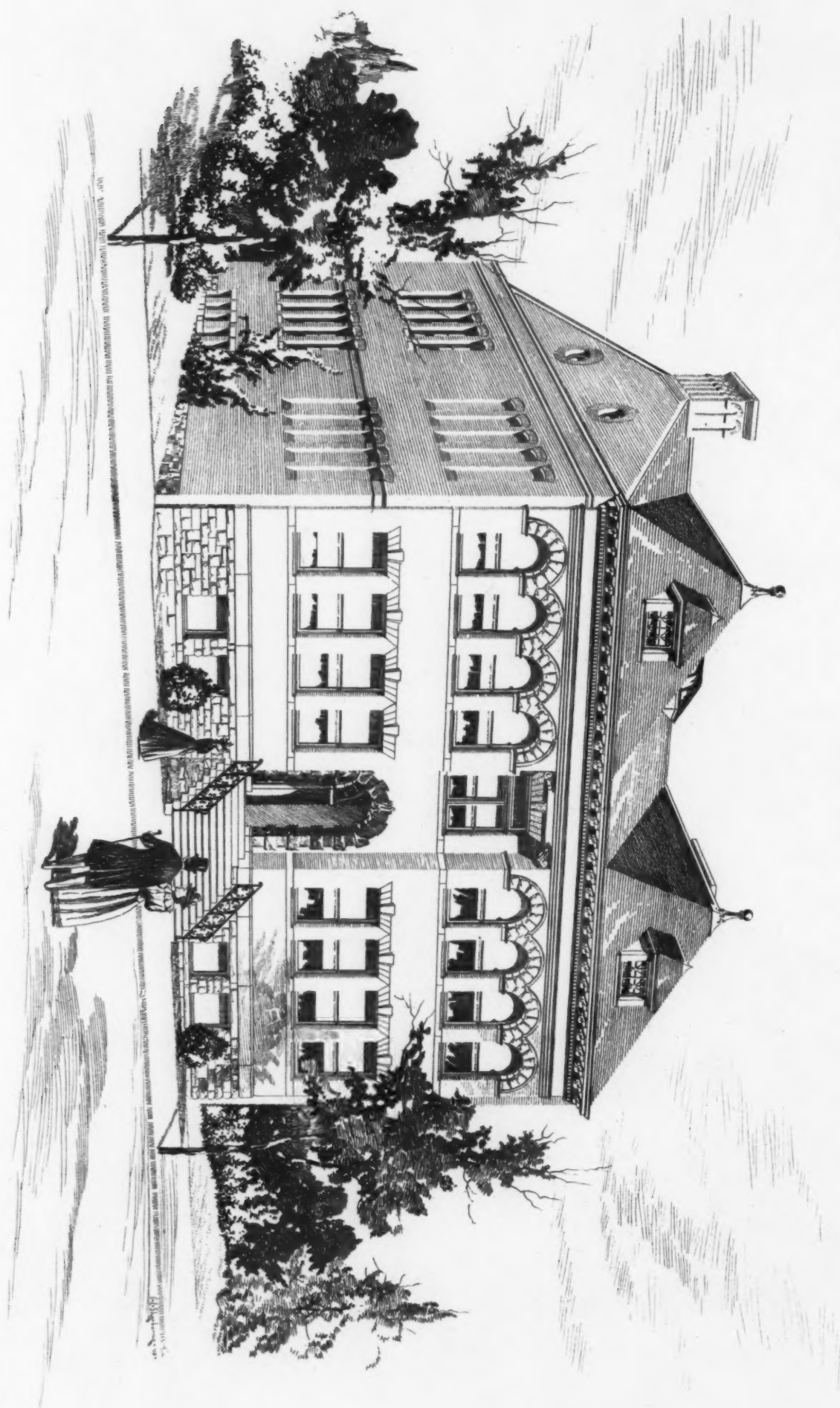
HOUSE FOR FRANK H. FLEER, ESQ., MEADOW BOROUGH, DELAWARE CO., PA.
KENNEDY, HAYS & KELSEY, ARCHITECTS.



HOUSE FOR PROF. SEYMOUR EATON, LANDSOWNE, DELAWARE CO., PA.
KENNEDY, HAYS & KELSEY, ARCHITECTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING
15th WARD - ALLEGHENY, PA.

C. M. BARTBERGER, Architect





From La Construction Moderne.

DESIGN BY M. LE CARDONNEL.

MONUMENT DE CHAMPLAIN, A QUÉBEC. — ARCHITECTE : M. LE CARDONNEL.