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THE reconstruction of the Home Life Insurance Building, in New York, and the repairing of the damage done by the recent fire, afford an interesting lesson on the merits and demerits of the protected-steel system of construction. To the eighth floor, the exterior of the building is uninjured, and the occupants of the first seven stories went back to their business in a few days after the fire. Above the eighth floor, the marble front, which was badly scorched and cracked, has been removed, and is now being rebuilt from the original drawings. It will be remembered that the front wall of this building does not contain any steel, as would be the case in a more modern structure, and the new work must be carried up from the bottom, where, in a building of the latest fashion, the stone-masons might be working independently on every story. The progress of the front is, therefore, comparatively slow. Inside, the damage was confined mainly to the wood finish and fittings, and the electric-wires and plumbing-pipes, and these, in the front rooms in the upper stories, must be replaced. Meanwhile, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to introduce some improvements in the construction. The wooden floors, which were originally nailed to sleepers laid on the floor-arches, leaving a space between the arches and the floor-boards, have been protected by putting ribs of concrete between the sleepers, so as to cut off the circulation of air, and by filling the space between the ribs with incombustible material to the underside of the floor-boards. In a similar way, the partitions, which are, as we infer from the description in the *Engineering Record*, of terra-cotta blocks, with wooden posts at the door-openings, are carried down to the floor-arches, instead of resting, as was formerly usual, on the boarding; and over each door is formed an arch of terra-cotta blocks, so that the terra-cotta part of the partition will be self-sustaining, even if the door-posts should be burned away. It is hardly necessary to say that this is now the ordinary practice where terra-cotta partitions are used, and the advance in building methods has been so rapid that it is difficult to realize that, two decades ago, a terra-cotta partition was, as a matter of course, supposed to derive much of its stiffness from the posts. In addition to these precautions, a large part of the interior windows have been suppressed. In one story, twenty-eight out of thirty-two windows on the corridor have been built up, and the remaining four have been so placed that fire coming through them will do no harm; and arrangements have been made for putting iron shutters on all the rear windows, and on the side windows also, if anything but a fireproof structure should take the place of the building that formerly stood there.

A CASE in the New York Courts recalls, curiously, a legend of the period of the Civil War. About 1860, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, then called the richest man in New York, began to build the house long occupied by him, and now

the habitation of the Manhattan Club, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The house was built of white marble from a quarry at Tuckahoe, in Westchester County, and Mr. Stewart made a contract with the owner of the quarry, fixing a heavy penalty, amounting, practically, to the forfeiture of the quarry itself, for delay in delivery, beyond a specified time, of the marble. The delivery was delayed beyond the time, and Mr. Stewart determined to enforce the forfeiture. According to the story which was current in our younger days, the owner of the quarry went to Mr. Stewart to plead for mercy, but found him obdurate, and, overcome by grief and excitement, fell dead before him. However this may have been, Mr. Stewart took possession of the quarry, and extracted from it the marble required for completing his house. After his death, his heirs leased it to the firm of Norcross Brothers, who have worked it ever since. A year ago, the assessors of the village of Tuckahoe took it into their heads to raise the valuation of the quarry from thirty thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand. The owners resisted, and recovered back a portion of the tax levied under this assessment; but, last year, the assessed valuation was again raised, to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The Stewart heirs again protested, and obtained the appointment of a referee, who has decided that the assessments of the last two years are excessive, and out of proportion to the valuation of neighboring property, and orders the reduction of the valuation to ninety thousand dollars.

WE are glad to find the editor of the *Builder* speaking quite seriously about the color-decoration of St. Paul's in London. As every one knows, it has been intended for many years to finish the principal building of the Established Church with some sort of interior ornamentation which should be adequate to its importance, and a beginning was made some fifteen years ago; but, quite recently, a scheme of mosaic decoration has been adopted, and is being carried out in the choir, under the direction of Sir William Richmond, a distinguished painter. It seems that, when the work was begun, the artist read a paper on the subject before the Society of Arts, and the editor of the *Builder* then ventured to suggest that the character of the design, as well as the manner in which it was proposed to carry it out, using a rough-surfaced mosaic, was better suited to the large, unbroken surfaces of a Byzantine church than to a Renaissance building like St. Paul's. As he says, the only apparent effect of this observation was to offend the artist and the Cathedral authorities; but, now that the work is far advanced, several architects have publicly expressed their disapprobation; and it is quite likely that others would do so, but for their reluctance to appear as critics of the artist in charge.

AS neither the artist nor the Cathedral authorities would be likely to be distressed by our criticism, we may say without hesitation that we fully agree with the editor of the *Builder*, and the other architects who disapprove of what has been done. Why a professional painter should be allowed to design the decoration of any building, without the controlling supervision of an architect, we cannot understand, for, in such cases, failure is pre-ordained; but, in St. Paul's, the inability, or unwillingness, of the decorator to pay any attention to the effect of his work as a part of the general artistic impression of the interior is painfully evident. We must confess that our anticipations in regard to the satisfaction which we should be likely to derive from any work of the reigning English school of painting are of the most modest kind; but we do not know of an instance where color-decoration has been applied to a building more unfeelingly and conceitedly, as it seems to us, than in St. Paul's. The decoration of the choir, so far as it has now progressed, strikes us, as we suppose, it does other architects, as a sort of curiosity, displayed in the church, but not belonging to it. Very likely it is learned; in fact, like nearly all other manifestations of modern British art, it suggests Ruskin's sarcasm, that the authors of these objects "have seen everything and done everything, and misunderstood everything that they saw, and misapplied everything that they did"; but its learning does not make it beautiful, and it calls attention in an importunate and disagreeable manner away from the architecture of the church, while its

evident costliness increases the discord between it and its surroundings. Quite recently, some one has had the unfortunate idea of replacing the white glass of the choir windows with stained-glass, which reduces the colors of the mosaic in a painful manner, and makes the effect still worse.

EVER since we first saw St. Paul's, so long ago that we do not like to reckon the time, it has seemed to us that it is a mistake to decorate one portion of such an interior at a time, and, most of all, to begin by decorating one portion of it with a material so costly that it is practically impossible to extend the same sort of work to the other portions. The mosaics in the choir of St. Paul's are, at best, but a patch, and they must always remain so, for we suppose that to make the whole interior a mass of mosaic, like St. Mark's, is out of the question. Of course, it will be said that the choir, being the sanctuary, should be more richly decorated than the nave, which would, artistically, be true in the sense that every scheme of ornament should have some climax; but it does not follow that the choir should be decorated to the neglect of the nave. The Venetians, in their restorations of St. Mark's, were wise enough to make some of their decorations in paint, until they were able to replace them with mosaic; and a modest quantity of plain pigment, judiciously distributed about the whole interior of St. Paul's, under the direction of a man who could look at the whole effect at once, as an artistic composition in which his part was a subordinate one, would, as it seems to us, have produced a far more satisfactory result, and prepared the way far better for any future magnificence of decoration than by the present patches of expensive ornament in the choir alone.

ARCHITECTS who have attended recent annual conventions of the American Institute of Architects, particularly the few who visited Nashville a few years ago, will regret to learn of the death of one of their most active hosts at the latter occasion, one of the most cheery of companions at the earlier gatherings, William C. Smith, of Nashville. As, in his youth, Mr. Smith served in the Confederate Army, it was not unnatural that he, in consequence of the professional inactivity that had obsessed him of late years, should have felt that active service in the late Spanish War was preferable to further Micawberish waiting, and he accordingly procured an appointment as colonel of the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. The command was sent to the Philippines and during the attack by the natives on Manila, on Sunday, February 5, Colonel Smith was stricken with apoplexy and died on the field. So far as we are familiar with his professional record, the most conspicuous piece of work done by Colonel Smith was his very painstaking and faithful reproduction of the Parthenon, which served as the Art Building for the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition.

AN extraordinary method of removing snow from streets has been adopted in Philadelphia, and receives an amount of commendation from the newspapers which it would hardly get in places where the removal of snow is a more familiar matter. The managers of the Drexel Building, finding the streets around the building encumbered with a heavy fall of snow, hired twenty-three men to shovel it into the cellar, where it was deposited in the blow-off tank. Fortunately, this tank is very large, forming a sort of well, fifteen feet deep, and five feet in diameter, and, as the snow melted as soon as it was put in, there was capacity enough to receive it all, the surplus being lifted by a pump to the sewer. As the snow only had to be transported a few feet, instead of being carted a long distance to the river, the first cost of the operation was small, but we imagine that when all the bills for repairing the pump and cleaning out the blow-off tank are paid the saving will not be so conspicuous. In city streets, snow very soon becomes mixed with straw, paper, mud and rubbish, which form a very unsuitable material for passing through a pump; and we doubt whether this example will be widely followed.

MR. EDGAR JAMES BANKS, of Cambridge, Mass., formerly United States Consul at Bagdad, earnestly calls attention to the importance of making excavations at Mugheir, which he identifies with the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, the birthplace of Abraham. The ruins of the ancient city, which Mr. Banks has himself recently visited, are situated in the desert of Arabia, not far from the northern end of the Persian Gulf, on the right bank of the River Euphrates,

and are in comparatively good preservation. The great Temple of the Moon still shows three stories above ground, and mounds of earth indicate the position of other important buildings. Until now, hardly any attempt at exploration of the spot has been made. Mr. Banks says that he found, a few inches below the surface, a perfect inscribed tablet, and he thinks that a large number of similar tablets will be discovered by systematic research, together with the votive offerings and works of art usually collected in ancient temples. It is said that one of the temples of Mesopotamia contained a large table, of solid gold, and the accounts of the conquests of Cyrus and Alexander show that enormous quantities of gold and silver ornaments were collected in the sacred buildings of the country, so that the undertaking will be attractive to the student of the lesser arts, as well as to the historian and archaeologist. Mr. Banks observes that the Turkish Government grants exclusive control over any given territory to the persons who make the first proper application for permission to excavate; and, as the Persian Gulf is by no means an inaccessible place, it would not be difficult to organize and send out a small expedition at short notice.

THE Roman Prize in Sculpture, otherwise known as the Rinehart Scholarship, which entitles the winner to three years' residence and instruction at the American School, in the Villa Aurora, at Rome, will soon be awarded, and candidates must forward their applications, accompanied by drawings, and by specimens of modelling in low relief and in the round, marked "Rinehart Scholarship," to Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son, No. 424 West Fifty-second Street, New York, not later than March 25th. Any American citizen may enter the competition. From the authors of the drawings and models so submitted three candidates will be selected, who will compete in a final test, in which each will be obliged to submit, in plaster, a relief representing the "Combat over the body of Patroclus."

ACCORDING to the *British Architect*, the principal physician to the London Hospital for Consumption warns the public against the danger of the transmission of infectious diseases by domestic animals. It has long been known that cats are very subject to diphtheria, and that the disease is often communicated through their means, but Professor Thompson says that they also convey tuberculosis, and that cage-birds are still more subject to tuberculosis, and to cancer also, and that they communicate both diseases to human beings. Dogs and rats are very subject to bacterial and parasitical diseases, and would be a common source of infection if people were in the habit of petting them as they do birds and kittens; but as they are not treated so familiarly, they spread disease, as a rule, only indirectly. With care in the treatment of pets, combined with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and the avoidance of places with a wet subsoil, persons predisposed to consumption may enjoy a long and happy life; but Professor Thompson advises, as extremely necessary, the systematic inspection of cattle and milk, and the rigid enforcement of the laws against spitting in public conveyances. It is singular that the fashion of enacting regulations of this last sort has spread with great rapidity, even in communities which seemed least prepared for anything of the sort; and nearly every civilized city is now equipped with suitable ordinances. So far, however, the attempts at putting them in force have been very feeble, and some plain talk from specialists like Professor Thompson on the fatal consequences to the public of this practice will be needed before a vigorous application of them can be looked for.

WE have not heard whether the United States is to erect a building at the Paris Exposition of 1900, or, if it is to do so, who the architect will be, or how he is to be selected; but the example of the Argentine Republic may, if it is not too late, be commended to those who have the matter in charge. This community, through its official representatives, invited a competition of French architects for designs for a building for its use, stipulating that the designs should be sent to Buenos Ayres for judgment, and offering liberal prizes. The award has been made, MM. Bernard and Robert receiving the first prize, of five thousand francs; M. Charles Letrosne the second, of three thousand; M. Haubold the third, of fifteen hundred, and M. Lasneret the fourth, of eight hundred. Unfortunately, the Argentine Government has abandoned the idea of participating officially in the Exposition, so that none of the designs will be carried into execution.

THE SENATE AND THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

A Roofless Temple at All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland. From *The Builder*.

THE peculiarity of the heathen Chinese is as nothing in comparison with the blandness with which our childlike Senators confess they know nothing at all about the workings of a Government bureau, or about the man at the head of it, and then proceed to find fault with both the man and his work. The following illuminating discussion took place in the Senate Chamber, on February 9, while the House of Representatives' "Legislative, etc., Appropriation Bill," No. 11414, was under consideration:—

THE Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11414) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of the clauses making appropriations for "Office of the Supervising Architect," on page 35, line 12.

MR. COCKRELL: I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois to what extent the provision on pages 34 and 35 has been carried out in the Treasury Department? The provision reads:—

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to the photographer, copyists, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order, may be employed in the office of the Supervising Architect exclusively to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from and equitably charged against such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, shall not exceed \$210,000, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year in the annual estimates report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.

To what extent has that been carried out? In other words, when a public building is authorized to be erected, does the Supervising Architect of the Treasury under this provision employ draughtsmen to complete the drawings, the plans, the specifications and the estimates, so that the Supervising Architect can advertise and make a contract for the completion of the entire building within a given reasonable time?

MR. CULLOM: All that I know about the subject is found in the "Book of Estimates," on page 353:—

APPENDIX B.

In connection with the estimates for "Salaries, Office of Supervising Architect."

List of employés in Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, and amounts paid each, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, from appropriations for public buildings, furnished under requirements of the Act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, "Statutes at Large," vol. 30, p. 288.

Then follows a long list of names, the positions the persons occupy, the salaries they get, and I think, if it could be run down to the end, it would show exactly where the money goes in connection with each public building.

MR. COCKRELL: But what has been the effect of the requirement or authorization? Has it hastened the completion of public buildings?

MR. CULLOM: I confess I am not able to state whether it has or not.

MR. COCKRELL: We authorize the construction of a public build-

ing and limit the cost. The building goes on year after year, and there is no reason on earth why there should be such delay.

MR. CULLOM: I agree with the Senator fully; but that seems to have been the state of the case for a good many years.

MR. COCKRELL: It has been the case indefinitely—at least, for a long time.

MR. CULLOM: I suppose if we had time to investigate the report in the "Book of Estimates" it might explain very much of this matter, but that is all I know about it.

MR. COCKRELL: We have a public building on Pennsylvania Avenue, the City Post-office Building; we have a building at Kansas City, which has been under construction I do not know how long; and there are other public buildings which will require years and years to complete. No individual and no corporation in this country which constructs a building of that kind ever lets it hang on their hands, year after year, with a superintendent and a parcel of employés drawing salaries out of the appropriation, thus reducing the amount that is actually put into the building.

MR. CULLOM: I fully agree with the Senator that that has been the history of all our public buildings under the system which has been pursued for an indefinite time. I have myself always felt that when a building was begun by the Government its construction ought to be vigorously prosecuted until it is completed and the people who had been employed discharged. I suppose such employés will be discharged if they ever get a public building finished, but they never seem to succeed to that extent.

MR. COCKRELL: They seldom get a building finished. I see in another branch having coequal authority with this body a large number of bills have been passed for the erection of public buildings. These buildings cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000 or \$200,000 or more. There is no reason in the world why a \$50,000 building, a \$100,000 building, a \$150,000 building, or a \$200,000 building should not be completed in one season. Any individual can do it, and if the Supervising Architect of the Treasury cannot secure persons who can draw the plans, specifications, and details of such work we ought to take the construction of public buildings out of his hands, and place it in the hands of somebody who will do it.

MR. CULLOM: I agree to that fully.

MR. GALLINGER: Mr. President, in that connection I wish to say that I have been very much interested of late to notice that when we propose to erect public buildings we now provide that private architects shall enter into competition in the matter of furnishing plans, as was provided in the case of the Library Building, and I think a similar provision was made for the public building in Chicago. In other words, Mr. President, we have this bureau in the Treasury Department and we have a very expensive force there, and not only are we dawdling along in reference to the erection of public buildings, but we are now commencing the policy of taking from them the work which, under the law, properly belongs to them.

I recall the circumstance that when a Supervising Architect was recently appointed it was done under the civil-service rules. A man came here, a very distinguished architect, who has erected some of the finest buildings in this country. He had not written a letter with his own hand in five years, he told me, but he is one of the most distinguished architects in the United States. He was put down to a table and compelled to write without cessation seven or eight hours, and of course he did not pass a very good examination.

MR. COCKRELL: Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

MR. GALLINGER: Certainly.

MR. COCKRELL: Do I understand that a civil-service examination was held for Supervising Architect of the Treasury?

MR. GALLINGER: Certainly; and the man who occupies that position to-day is a product of the civil-service system of the United States. After obtaining that position by a civil-service examination, which, to my mind, is an absurdity, we are now discrediting him and saying that he is not competent to make plans for a public library in Washington or a public building in Chicago, but that we must let out the job to an architect who could not pass the civil-service examination. That is all I care to say on the matter.

MR. CULLOM: I want to add to what the Senator has said that I tried very hard to bring about some sort of system by which an architect could be chosen without going through that performance, because no first-class architect would agree to it. The result is that we have got the kind of a man who has been described—I do not know who he is—and no community as to which a bill has passed for the erection of a first-class public building is willing to trust to the Supervising Architect to build it. So it is in Chicago. We have an architect for the public building there who is a first-class architect, and he is in charge of that building because, so far as I was concerned, and so far as the people there were concerned, we were unwilling to leave it in the hands of an architect such as was usually selected by whoever might be the Secretary of the Treasury.

So I agree with all that has been said about this matter, and I sincerely hope that some of these days we may agree upon a plan that will result in securing an architect who is capable of taking charge of public buildings and constructing them within a reasonable time and in a proper way.

MR. GALLINGER: Or else abolish the office.

MR. CULLOM: Yes; or else abolish the office. I agree to that.

MR. COCKRELL: Mr. President, judging from the declarations made in the Senate occasionally, and those made by my good friend

from New Hampshire, Mr. Gallinger, and those made in another body not a thousand miles distant, the civil-service law must be a terrible failure, for all the sins of maladministration are charged to that law. I want to defend that law, although it may not need a defence. It is not the civil-service law, I say to my friend from New Hampshire, that is to blame for a Supervising Architect being subjected to such an examination under it, but it is the President of the United States.

MR. GALLINGER: Mr. President, I do not know that I go that far in agreeing with my friend, but on general principles I agree with him that it is somebody outside of the law. I have never very seriously attacked the original civil-service law, in fact, I am in favor of it.

MR. COCKRELL: All right.

MR. GALLINGER: But what I have attacked has been this aggression, this reaching-out, this grasping of power and bringing under the law classes and individuals who, in my judgment, never were intended to be included in the law and never ought to have been included in it.

MR. COCKRELL: In that I heartily agree with the Senator from New Hampshire. He is exactly right. It is not the law, but it is the executive authority which takes these places and puts them within the provisions of the law. It is within the hands of the President at this moment to make any change he chooses.

MR. ALLISON: Will the Senator inform the Senate when the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was placed under the civil-service law?

MR. COCKRELL: I have no idea when, and it is a matter of profound indifference to me whether it was done by the predecessor of the present incumbent of the Presidential office or done by the present incumbent. By whomsoever done, it was unnecessary and unjustifiable, in my opinion.

MR. GALLINGER: It was done for the first time, I will say to the Senator, when the present incumbent of the Supervising Architect's Office received his appointment. I know that from the fact that a friend of mine, a very distinguished architect, came here seeking that position, and, to his surprise, he found that he had to go through a civil-service examination.

MR. COCKRELL: When was the present Supervising Architect appointed?

MR. GALLINGER: I should say two or three years ago, I think, as I remember the matter.

MR. CULLOM: This situation, I think, prevailed under a previous administration, but I am not sure when it began.

MR. GALLINGER: It never prevailed before the appointment of the present incumbent, I will say to the Senator, whenever that may have been.

MR. COCKRELL: But the present incumbent, my recollection is, was appointed by the present President of the United States.

MR. ALLISON: As I understand, he was appointed under an order spreading the blanket of the civil-service law over the Office of Supervising Architect.

MR. COCKRELL: Under President Cleveland's order?

MR. ALLISON: I think so.

MR. COCKRELL: Then it was the duty of the present incumbent of the Presidential office, if he did not approve of that order, to refuse to carry it out, to rescind it. The orders of one President, under the civil-service law, have no binding force upon his successor, and his successor has ample authority to make any change or modification he may desire.

Mr. President, I desire to express my hearty approval of what the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Gallinger, has said in regard to the administration of the civil-service law. The order extending the operation of that law to its present scope is, in my opinion, the most deleterious action which could have been taken. The idea of putting a messenger, or a watchman, or a laborer, or a copyist, or a cook, or any employé of that kind under the civil-service law is, to me, supremely ridiculous. I see no justification for it. The selection of an officer of the character necessary to fill the position of Supervising Architect, with all his responsibility, should never be left to a mere technical examination. It is too important an office for that. There are millions and hundreds of millions of dollars entrusted to his expenditure, and in the large cities where public buildings have been authorized they are commenced and they are hardly ever completed. Before such buildings are completed they run almost through two or three administrations. That is not done in the private affairs of individuals and corporations and bodies that erect large buildings, and there is no reason why it should be done by the Treasury Department of the United States.

It is just as easy in these buildings to draw the plans and specifications entire for the whole work, let it out by contract, and have it completed within a given time, as it is to do it by piecemeal. Now a contract is let out for a part of a building, and when that part is done then a contract will be let out for another part of it, and so it goes, one part waiting upon another, instead of having a contract made such as can be made and such as is made by individuals and corporations in the construction of great buildings.

If there is not a change for the better, I shall insist that we devise some other plan of constructing public buildings than the plan we have pursued, which has proved such an ignominious and disgraceful failure. . . .

MR. PERKINS: Mr. President, I wish to say one word in relation

to the Supervising Architect; not to criticise civil-service reform or to criticise the qualifications of the Supervising Architect. I do not pretend to know anything about his qualifications, but it is the result to which I desire to direct attention. A tree is known by its wood or the fruit it bears.

Congress has appropriated a million and some odd hundred thousand dollars for a site for a building in the city and county of San Francisco. The building is to cost two or three million dollars or more. It is to contain the post-office, it is to hold the land-office, the sub-treasury, the different courts of California, and the circuit court in that city. The building should be an ornament to the city and a credit to the Government. The plans have been submitted to the judges who compose that circuit and judicial district, which embraces four States and three Territories. Their criticism of the plan is that it is not suited for the purposes of a court-room; that the library-room, the offices of the marshal, and the general arrangements of the building are such that they are not suitable to be occupied by our United States courts.

The plan was submitted to architects in San Francisco, and they revised it and made an estimate of the cost of changing the interior part of the building, and the estimate of its cost. That was submitted to the Supervising Architect in this city. He went over it and said he knew what they required better than the people did themselves. Yet these judges are appointed for life; they hold their positions, not as the result of civil-service examination but by reason of their judicial knowledge, by reason of their high character and standing as lawyers and citizens of the country. They will now have jurisdiction of our new possessions in the Pacific Ocean, as well as of Alaska and Arizona, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Yet the Supervising Architect, although they have sat upon the bench for years and years, says they do not know what kind of a court-room they should occupy; that they have no knowledge of the requirements of the jury-rooms, of the waiting-rooms, of the marshal's room or the library; but they must take this plan, the Architect says, without any back talk.

Our people felt so wrought up and indignant at this action that they have said: "We will ourselves raise a fund and donate it to the Government for the purpose of planning a building whose exterior shall be pleasing to the eye and which shall compare favorably with the private buildings erected by private capital in our city. We will have the plan so arranged—we will have the architect so arrange the different court-rooms that they will be acceptable to the judges, convenient to the jurors, and the litigants who there assemble from time to time to have their cases adjudicated." I have a picture of the building proposed, as it appears in the report of the Supervising Architect. I submit it to any impartial critic. I want to say parenthetically, although perhaps it is not necessary for me to say so, that I am not versed in architecture. Yet I know Grecian from Gothic; I know Byzantine from Moorish architecture; but I know, what is better than all, that which is agreeable and pleasing to the sight and the senses.

There are in San Francisco one thousand buildings whose exteriors, as compared with the proposed building, are as a painting by one of the masters compared to a chromo, and yet we must take this. We can appropriate the money for this purpose, but the building must be constructed against the protest of the judges of the court, against the protest of our people. The building must be thus constructed, and we must make appropriations for it, because the Supervising Architect, who has passed a civil-service examination, says he knows what we want.

MR. TILLMAN: (examining picture.) Is this the picture of the building which the Senator from California has so eloquently described?

MR. PERKINS: That is the picture. It is in the Supervising Architect's report.

MR. TILLMAN: It looks like a cotton-factory.

MR. PERKINS: Our jail in San Francisco is a pleasant picture as compared with that. We have a half-dozen power-houses that generate power to run printing-presses more beautiful to the eye than that splendid picture here, submitted as a work of art by this architect.

I did not intend to say anything about this matter at the present time, as it is not the time or the occasion, but I could not resist, after hearing the remarks of my friend, the Senator from New Hampshire. At the proper time I shall propose that the people of San Francisco, public spirited as they are, may raise the money by public subscription to pay an architect—one of our architects in San Francisco, who has grown up from an office-boy to his present high position, and who has constructed some of those magnificent buildings—to design a building. The design shall not cost the Government a cent. I hope when the proper time comes that those of you who have looked at the picture of this beautiful structure will join me in saying that such a monstrosity shall not be erected in the great metropolis of the Pacific coast, where the Pacific Ocean sings the sunset song of the nation.

MR. CULLOM: I hope the reading of the bill will be proceeded with. There is no amendment pending before the Senate.

MR. GORMAN: Mr. President, I have no word of criticism of the present occupant of the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. I know nothing of him. I take it for granted he is as competent a man as can be had for the compensation allowed for this office, \$4,500 per annum. I had nothing to do with the mode of his

appointment and I have no criticism to make upon it. But I think it would be a wise and proper thing if Congress at this session were to increase the compensation of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and so enable the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, without regard to the technical examination by the Civil-Service Commission, to appoint a proper man to that position, with sufficient power to control his office. I see no reason why we should not do it. I believe in economy at the right places.

Mr. President, this bill bristles from the first chapter to the last with increased appropriations for clerks. How many new men are provided for I do not know, and I think it would be a very difficult matter for any Senator or member to ascertain just the number of small offices it is proposed to increase.

The organization of the office of the Supervising Architect has been imperfect for a long time. It is imperfect now. It stands with the second executive office in control held by a man whom the Secretary of the Treasury can not reach directly, nor can he select his successor without reference to examination.

I assert without fear of contradiction that there are but few men, sufficiently skilled, who would submit themselves to technical examination before the appointment was tendered to them. It is an embarrassment to the Government. I happen to be informed from some familiarity with that office, and I do not hesitate to say now, upon the floor of the Senate, that the man who is in charge of the executive branch of it—I do not mean the Architect, but his assistant—if he were in my employ, would not remain five minutes. Yet he is held there because he is under the civil service. That is one reason. There may be others of a general and political nature.

It is known to everybody that no such mismanagement has taken place in any other department of the Government. Yet in this very bill you have an extraordinary provision, such as ought not to be found in any appropriation bill for any of these offices. It provides that the expenditures on account of those who will be employed in providing plans and for the superintendence of these buildings shall be paid out of the general fund, the appropriation for public buildings not to exceed \$200,000 per annum. It is a lump appropriation. It is true it is always provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual estimate, report to Congress the number of men and the compensation of the persons so employed. But that ought to be placed upon a business basis, as every other department of the Government is placed, making him estimate for the number of clerks, the number of draughtsmen, the number of engineers he desires to employ, and let us appropriate for them and place them all under the Secretary of the Treasury, and then hold him responsible for the work. . . .

Mr. CULOM: Mr. President, there is no amendment before the Senate, and I shall therefore say only a word. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Maryland, that when these appropriations are made it is difficult to cut them off, even after the occasion for them has in any degree passed away. The bill in many of its provisions has tried to anticipate the time when these extraordinary expenditures of money for clerks, etc., shall pass away. There are provisions limiting the appropriations to a given time. But we find ourselves involved in extra expenses on account of the war, on account of the general situation, which is new, and which we all hope, at least, will pass by in a very short time, when much of the expenditures provided for in the pending bill for clerk-hire and for other purposes to carry on the Government shall have passed away.

As to the Architect's office, we all agree that that has been badly managed and that there ought to be a new law providing for the conduct of that office and getting rid of the present mode of selecting the Architect. I do not know who is in the office now, and if I have said anything which reflects upon any individual I hope it may be understood that I do not know the gentleman. I have had no occasion to have anything to do with the office during the present administration, or at least since a very short time after the administration came in, when I tried to bring about a general arrangement and secure the appointment of some man who would not have to go through a civil-service examination, because the very best architects in the country declined to do that.

Now, Mr. President, I hope the reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

Mr. COCKRELL: In response to what the Senator from Illinois said, I will state that neither do I know the Supervising Architect. I do not even know his name. I do not know that I ever heard it.

Mr. CULOM: Nor I either.

Mr. COCKRELL: What I have said has no reference to him personally, but it is to the system of administration that has existed there ever since I have known the office.

Mr. CULOM: That is my feeling about it.

Mr. COCKRELL: It has been one continuous system, and no one has made any improvement upon it. — *Congressional Record.*

OZONIZED AIR USED FOR PURIFYING WATER.—Air whose oxygen is ozonized by the brush discharge of an electric current of 50,000 to 100,000 volts is used at St. Maur, near Paris, for purifying water. The ozonized air is pumped into lofty cylindrical sterilizers of cast-iron. These are divided internally by numerous celluloid plates with very large holes, and the water, being made to descend slowly and in a state of fine division, undergoes long and perfect contact with the ozone, insuring complete destruction of dead organic matter as well as of living germs. The establishment supplies Paris with about 22,000,000 gallons of pure water daily at a cost of 140 francs. — *Exchange.*

A HALF-CENTURY OF SANITATION.¹—I.

[1850-1899.]

WE shall soon be standing at the threshold of a new century; this seems, therefore, a fitting and proper occasion for making a halt in the hustle and bustle so usual in our modern business and professional life to consider one out of the many magnificent achievements of the century which is now drawing to a close. A wanderer on a long journey likes to rest occasionally to look back over the road which he has left behind him and to contemplate the path which lies before him. I shall ask you to-night to pause like the traveller and to cast with me a retrospective glance over the past and particularly over the second half of the nineteenth century.

Our century will be described by future historians as the era of wonderful practical progress of mankind in the application of the sciences to inventions. Indeed, the progress of this century in the industries and the applied arts, as well as the changes in the mode of our living, have been so vast that only the older living people can realize thoroughly what stupendous results have been accomplished in this comparatively short period of history.

While the use of steam in the steam-engine originated with James Watt near the close of the eighteenth century, all important applications of steam were inaugurated after the beginning of the present century. Think for a moment what the railroad and the locomotive have done for mankind, what immense progress in speed, safety and comfort of travelling has been achieved, how completely travel on land has been revolutionized, from the slow stage-coach to the mile-a-minute trains; how a similar progress has taken place step by step in steam navigation; how both have served to extend trade and commerce, and to spread knowledge; how nations have been brought closer together; how famines have been reduced in severity and wars shortened in duration, by these improved means of communication on land and on water.

Consider the truly wonderful way in which the conveyance of thought has been revolutionized, by the railway and ocean mail system, by the electric telegraph, by the telephone and the submarine cable. Contemplate the changes which have occurred in the modes of obtaining fire and light, the radical departures from old-time methods of interior and outdoor illumination by gas-lighting and by the electric light.

Look at the numerous now practically available inventions in labor-saving machinery, of which I will only mention the agricultural implements and machines, the sewing-machine, and, more recently, the typewriting, typesetting and type-distributing machines. And again, in the science of light, how wonderful are the inventions of photography, of spectrum analysis, and the discovery of the Roentgen rays.

These marvellous accomplishments, and a great many more, which I have not the time to mention, belong every one of them to the nineteenth century; they constitute one reason for our superiority over former generations, for they have enabled us to make better and more extended uses of Nature's powers in the interest of mankind.

It is not with these, however, that I wanted to occupy your attention for a brief while to-night.

Many of the discoveries, inventions and engineering achievements named belong to the first half of this century. Its second half has been distinguished, perhaps more than in any other respect, by the birth of public sanitation and of applied sanitary science.

In saying this I do not mean to convey the idea that there has been no sanitation before. It is well known that many of the nations of ancient history practised sanitation and, with their limited means and tools and knowledge, erected many great works which served the interests of public health. The Hindoos and the Parsees were practical sanitarians; to them both water and soil were holy and pollution of either was a punishable offence. One of the teachings of Zoroaster was that the purity of flowing water-courses should not be defiled.

The Romans built gigantic aqueducts, canals and works for the supply of water to the cities, both at home and in their provinces. Many ancient cities had a system of sewers. Some of the cloaca of Rome have been preserved and are even used at the present day. History records also that the Romans, the Assyrians and the Babylonians made use of tubular pipes for drainage purposes. Grecian houses had sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements, and the public baths of Rome, built during the time of the Emperors, were magnificent and costly structures, devoted to recreation, personal cleanliness and health.

Following this period of advanced civilization, however, came an era of decay and retrogression. During the Middle Ages all arts and sciences declined, and with the decay of civilization sanitation was more and more neglected, until it became a lost art. Personal cleanliness was not thought of, the practice of bathing was given up, clean clothing became almost unknown; in fact, owing to the ascetic practices of the monks, uncleanness of the body became identical with sanctity. During this dark period of history, happily gone by, knowledge was largely confined to the priests and monks, who purposely kept the masses of the people in ignorance, and who exerted such a dominant influence upon them that their example of uncleanness was blindly followed. In this period of sanitary neglect and decay the noisome cesspool appeared, being first used at monasteries,

¹ A paper by Wm. Paul Gerhard, Consulting Engineer for Sanitary Works, read at the meeting of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, held on February 9, 1899.

subsequently at feudal castles. In both classes of buildings the sanitary appliances are said to have been of the most primitive kind. The cities and towns of this period likewise presented the worst imaginable appearance of sanitary neglect. It is no wonder that plague and pestilence made their appearance in Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that as the inevitable consequence of disregard of sanitation entire populations were decimated, and that the death-rates of towns became appallingly high.

In order to more thoroughly appreciate the benefits due to modern sanitation let me picture briefly the condition of cities and towns a century or more ago as we find them described by historians.

Nearly all cities were badly overcrowded, this being in many instances due to the fact that the fortification works prevented the growth or development of a city beyond its walls. The houses were low, dark, ill-ventilated and unsanitary and often full of foul air; the floors were of earth, covered with rushes which were generally saturated with filth. Cesspools were commonly located underneath the houses, or placed in the ill-aired courts in the rear. The shops where the people carried on their trades were also generally unhealthy. The streets were narrow, darkened by the overhanging stories of the buildings, and unpaved, except perhaps the main town thoroughfares, and these were paved with the coarsest quality of cobblestones. No sidewalks existed; pedestrians were compelled to walk through mud and dirt; slops and solid refuse from the houses were thrown upon the streets, generally at night-time; no attempt was made to remove this filth or to clean the streets by any system of scavenging. The crevices of the pavements retained the solid filth, while the liquid soaked into the ground and contaminated both the subsoil and the public wells, which were the only means of water-supply available to the inhabitants. Large heaps of mud, dirt and refuse accumulated in the streets, and hogs were running about in the public squares. Open water-courses, flowing through the towns, and serving at first as sources of water-supply, soon became polluted by sewage, until the fetid emanations compelled the authorities to arch them over and thus convert them into objectionable sewers of deposit. The water used in the houses was generally drawn from wells, located in the public squares. As it had to be carried by hand, it was used but sparingly, and the ablutions of our forefathers were usually confined — so we are told — to the face and the hands, while frequent change of underwear was not yet practised, owing to the expense of the linen and cotton garments, and the cost and trouble of washing. Much sickness and unhealthiness were also due to the poor quality of the food available to the lower classes of the population. Because of the unimproved and generally bad condition of the country roads, fresh supplies arrived at the towns irregularly and always at long intervals. There were finally no public markets, no public slaughter-houses, and no sanitary control of the food-supply.

Such was the state of sanitary neglect which cities presented one or two centuries ago!

With the commencement of this century a better era began, but the large and systematized public efforts for the improvement of the sanitary condition of communities date only from the beginning of the second half of our century. It is also true that the earlier sanitary works, such as water-works and town sewers, were rather the outcome of necessity, and built to fulfil requirements of comfort and convenience, to provide necessary commodities, or to guard property against conflagrations. The health point-of-view, which in such works is of prime importance, was not, as a rule, considered or appreciated.

It was only with the advent of modern sanitary science that it became more generally recognized that the creation and the maintenance of healthful conditions in a community depend to a great extent upon the carrying-out of large and important municipal sanitary works, assisted in turn by individual efforts of householders to establish sanitation in the dwelling-houses and places of work.

Three professions have chiefly contributed to secure the grand results, of which, at the close of this century, we may be justly proud, viz, the engineer, the chemist and the biologist. If in the following I say but little about the valuable achievements in sanitary science which are the outcome of the labors of the chemist and the biologist it is because my paper to-night is addressed to a body of civil engineers, and also because, being myself an engineer, I am little qualified to speak with expert knowledge of the work and the successes of the other professions mentioned, invaluable as they have been to the sanitary engineer in his recent practice. I shall confine myself, therefore, to a brief and general review of the work done by engineers in the interest of sanitation.

Speaking generally, works of engineering relate, first, to commerce and transportation, or communication by land or water; second, to agriculture; third, to manufacturing and mining; fourth, to buildings and architectural construction; fifth, to public health; and sixth, to warfare.

Ours is an age of specialization in all professions: a man can only distinguish himself by concentrating his energies in a special branch. We, therefore, find nowadays a very large number of specialties or branches of engineering, but it will be found that the scope of the work of all of them comes under one or the other of the above-mentioned divisions.¹

Sanitary engineering is that branch which is devoted to works by

which the public health of communities or nations is promoted, and disease prevented: it is one of the recent and in many respects most important branches of civil engineering; it originated practically, and certainly developed entirely, in the great epoch of history embraced in the past fifty years. Its importance is characterized by the utterance of a prominent statesman that "The greatness of a country is dependent more than anything else upon the physical constitution of its inhabitants, and everything which is done to improve the state of public health forms the foundation for the strength, the power and splendor of a nation" (Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield).

The sanitary engineer, guided by the results of the researches of the biologist, the chemist and the sanitarian, carries out into practice, in designing public sanitary works, the requirements of sanitary science, and thus he creates sanitation. Systems of sanitation originated from the time when sanitary science and the germ theory of disease taught us that there are preventable deaths and preventable illnesses arising from polluted water, contaminated air, bad food, impure soil; from filth accumulations and general neglect of cleanliness. The true foundation for all works of modern sanitary engineering is the now well-established fact that pure air, water, soil and food are the chief essentials of personal as well as public health.

A pure and abundant water-supply constitutes one of the great sanitary requirements of modern cities, and the problem how to provide the same belongs to both the hydraulic and the sanitary engineer. That water is a necessity to both man and beast, even more so than solid food, was known to the early nomadic races, who located their tents near springs or rivers. Water is required for ablutions and personal cleanliness, and likewise for the maintenance of cleanliness in the houses, in streets and public squares; it is necessary for sprinkling thoroughfares, thereby avoiding unwholesome dust; it is also required in the water-carriage system of sewerage, for flushing the sanitary appliances of buildings and the street sewers. Many of the cities of ancient history were provided with a system of water-supply, but during the Middle Ages no water-works were built, and, in fact, the works of the older cities were permitted to decay.

In our century water-works construction received a great impetus, particularly after the closing-up of town-wells, known to have been the cause of epidemics by reason of being polluted from cesspools, privies, or leaky sewers. The rapid growth in the number of cities and towns having a public supply dates from the time when the art of casting iron pipes, which originated at the close of the last century, was perfected. Cast-iron water-pipes were used in London for the first time in 1809, and consisted of pipes only 3 and 4 feet long, and not larger than 12 inches in diameter. Before that period, wooden logs were often used for supply-mains.

According to Professor Merriman, there were only 5 public water-works in the United States prior to 1800, and prior to 1851 there were only 68 water-works. In 1880, 629 water-works systems were in operation, in 1888, 1,598, in 1890, 2,037, and, according to the "Manual of American Water-works" for 1897, there were in existence in the United States in that year 3,196 works. On the Continent of Europe, likewise, all central water-works systems originated practically since 1850. These figures speak eloquently for the fact mentioned heretofore, that the era of sanitation began with the second half of the present century.

No town or city can expect to grow or prosper without a public water-supply. Once water is introduced, all town-wells should be closed and the connections with the houses made compulsory. When cities begin to expand in area and population, or when they become thriving manufacturing centres, additional works and more abundant supplies are often required. Water introduced under pressure is used more lavishly in American than in European cities, which is partly due to our generally wasteful habits. Simultaneously with the problem of additional supply arises the question of how to check the waste of water without in any way reducing the sanitary advantages derived from the system. Often the source of supply becomes slightly polluted, and epidemics of typhoid fever warn the authorities that works for the purification of water are required. The prevention of contamination and the purification of a water-supply on a large scale are two great sanitary problems which only recently have attracted public attention. But few cities of the United States have so far arranged filtration-works, consisting either of natural filtration by filter-galleries, along the banks of rivers, or of artificial filtration in filter-beds of sand, or of mechanical filtration through batteries of filters which generally operate under high pressure and pass quickly very large volumes of water. Owing to the very satisfactory results obtained where water derived from open streams is purified by filtration, particularly in the reduction of the death-rate from typhoid fever, this great sanitary problem will undoubtedly command a large share of the attention of municipalities during the years to come.

In the past fifty years nearly every large city of both Europe and America has either introduced a water-supply or enlarged its works. Paris has a double system of supply, river-water being designated for public use, while water for drinking and other domestic uses is conveyed to the city from distant springs and mountain sources by means of large aqueducts. Some of these works were completed in 1865, others in 1874, and quite recently another additional supply was completed in 1894. The City of Hamburg derived its water-supply from the River Elbe, and after the severe epidemic of cholera in 1892, caused by polluted water, established large sand-filter beds, which have been in operation since 1893.

¹See Wm. Paul Gerhard, *Sanitary Engineering*, 1898.

Vienna conveys its supply of pure mountain-spring water from the Alps a distance of eighty miles. As a result of the violent cholera epidemic, a new public water-supply for Naples was completed in 1885, and has materially bettered the sanitary condition of that city. Since years the question of a more abundant supply is being agitated in London, the scheme proposed being to bring the water to the Metropolis from Mid-Wales. It is only a few years since New York completed the second aqueduct, which increased its daily supply by many million gallons, and a new and extensive storage-reservoir is now in course of construction at Quaker Bridge. Yet even here we learn of projects contemplating a supply to Greater New York and the towns of the Hudson River Valley from the Adirondack regions, while still another engineering project proposes the conveyance of water from the Ramapo River, in New Jersey. Instances are multiplying rapidly where large towns find themselves under the necessity of spending vast sums of money to tap distant uncontaminated sources of water-supply. Owing to the contamination of the Hudson River water by the sewage of cities located up stream, the City of Albany is now obliged to construct large sand-filtration works. St. Louis has for many years suffered from insufficient capacity of the water-works, and not less from the muddy condition of its water; new works have now been put in operation and filtration of the river-water is contemplated. In this connection mention must be made of the valuable researches on sand-filtration of water, made by the chemists and biologists of the Lawrence Experimental Station of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and of the still more recent Louisville and Cincinnati experiments on mechanical pressure filters.

[To be continued.]



THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

THE following preliminary programmes for the work of the new Committees of the Department have been adopted by the Executive Committee:—

Committee on Commercial Architecture.—This Committee will consider the subject of Commercial Architecture in Brooklyn as expressed in shops, stores and office-buildings. It will treat of such matters as may, from time to time, be proposed in legislation affecting such structures. It will labor to raise the artistic and improve the economical standards of these buildings, and it is hoped that it will exert an influence in bettering the general character of our streets throughout the business portion of our community by suggesting plans for the artistic external decoration of small shops, the improvement and decoration of signs, the decoration of windows, the making of small attractive stores, and otherwise improving the character of our commercial buildings.

Committee on Parks and Gardens.—This Committee will have for its object the study and improvement of the parks and gardens of the Borough of Brooklyn. It will labor for the increase of small parks throughout our city, both in congested and in the outlying districts. It will promote the use of our parks by the people. It will encourage the establishment of playgrounds. It will consider the house-garden as a means of public decoration. It will encourage the planting of trees in our streets, of window gardens, and the decoration of back yards. It will seek to familiarize our people with the value of gardens in cities, and their civic utility as means of decoration, education and relaxation.

Committee on better Homes.—The Committee will concern itself with all the problems of domestic architecture, not alone those relating to the private house, but especially with such matters as look to the betterment of the home in every portion of our community. It will consider tenement-house life in Brooklyn and the betterment of tenements. It will labor for the improvement of dwelling-places, for the increase of modern conveniences in dwellings, the proper construction, fitting and care of homes. It will seek, in every way, to promote the betterment of the home, and will aid in the dissemination of useful information among people needing instruction and information on this subject.

Committee on Church Architecture.—This Committee will seek to bring together the clergy men and laymen in a study of church architecture. It will discuss the economic and artistic aspects of church architecture, the decoration of churches and the requirements of worship and of people in churches. It will labor to encourage the artistic decoration of churches, and to spread a knowledge of the real value of church architecture and its relationship to the artistic character of a great city.

Committee on Public Decoration.—This Committee will have for its object the study of all matters that enter into the public decoration and adornment of a city; its monuments, public buildings and civic structures; their erection, care and decoration. It will promote the interest of public art in our city, and aid and encourage the proper artistic treatment of buildings, squares and public works.

Committee on Household Decoration.—This Committee will consider the house in its interior, the decoration of the home, hangings, furniture and ornaments. It will study the decorations of homes of small cost and devise plans for economical interior artistic decoration.

It will study the history of interior decoration in every aspect, and will labor to promote the employment of artistic objects within the home in an intelligent manner.

Committee on Sanitation.—This Committee will have for its object the consideration of sanitation in its relationship to the home and to the city. It will consider the sanitary arrangement of new districts; it will labor for the sanitary betterment of crowded districts; it will aid and advise in such sanitary reforms as may, from time to time, be deemed expedient, and it will, in every way, labor for a sanitary life among the people.

WOODRUFF LEEMING, Secretary.



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

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BLOOMINGDALE HEIGHTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.
MR. ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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FRONT VIEW: "LANGLEY," WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH, ENG.
MR. WALTER E. HEWITT, ARCHITECT.

GARDEN VIEW OF THE SAME.



DID PIUS IX SELL THE PICTURES?—Considerable stir has been made in the Italian newspapers by telegrams from Germany saying that in the catalogue of a sale of pictures at the Castle of Tharandt, near Dresden, are "a great number of valuable pictures taken from the Vatican collections which Pius IX sold to Count von Suminski when the Italian troops were on the point of entering Rome." It seems that the picture-gallery of the Castle of Tharandt contains about four hundred works, among which are pictures by Fra Bartolomeo, Raphael, Correggio, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Sebastiano del Piombo, and Leonardo da Vinci. It would be interesting to know if Pius IX really sold these pictures, which did not belong to him, but were then the property of the Holy See, and would to-day be Italian national property.—*Rome Correspondence of the London Post*.

A STORY ABOUT TURNER.—The recent discovery of Turner's first exhibited picture has caused the following comparatively new story to go the rounds: An art patron (there were some left in Turner's day) came into the studio when the painter was already famous. He indicated a picture and asked Turner what he wanted for it. The master named his price. "What!" exclaimed the buyer, "all those golden sovereigns for so much paint!" "Oh," replied Turner, "it's paint you're buying? I thought it was pictures. Here," producing a half-used tube of color, "I'll let you have that cheap. Make your own terms." And turning his back upon the astonished "patron" he went on painting. — *Boston Transcript*.

TARRAGONA.—All Tarragona is expressed in those two words, ruins and the sea. Whichever way one follows it, it ends in half-hewn rock and in a new aspect of the sea, and it is built out of the ruins of a Roman colony. The Roman walls themselves, of which such considerable fragments remain, rise on the foundations of a Cyclopean wall, built of vast unhewn masses of stone; the Cathedral stands on the site of a Moorish mosque; a public square, lined with houses, the Plaza de Fuente, still keeps the form of the Roman circus. Most of the houses in the old town are made out of the ruins of Roman houses; modern windows break out in solid Roman walls, left to end where ruin left them to end; there are Roman fountains in the squares; Roman tombstones are built into the walls of the Archbishop's palace, fragments of triumphal arches are set into the walls about Roman gateways, the "Tower of Charles V" comes up from the tiled roof of the Arsenal, and "Pilate's Tower," once part of the Palace of Augustus, is a prison. And out of all these ruins of great things there has come, for the most part, only something itself dilapidated, to which the ruins lend no splendor. — *Saturday Review*.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WEAVING.—A scene memorable in the annals of the weaving industry was, says the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, witnessed on January 10th at the Vienna Technical Art Museum. Herr Jan Szczepanik, the famous young inventor, presented the Emperor Francis Joseph with the first web produced by means of his new photographic process, which was described last May. The silk-woven Gobelins is made from a picture by Henryk Raucher. It is about two square metres in size, and gives an allegorical representation of homage to the Emperor. The work contains 200,000,000 crossings, 120 silk threads filling one centimetre. Two hundred square metres of pasteboard cards would have been necessary to produce this web according to the present method, and designers would have required many years to carry out the work. Now the designer is abolished, and the work was done in five hours. The Emperor was struck by the marvelous plasticity and delicacy of the picture, which nobody would believe to be woven. Herr Szczepanik demonstrated the process at the Emperor's desire, and His Majesty accepted the gift, and congratulated the inventor. — *Invention*.

ONE DAY'S USE OF AN OLD WELL AND WHAT HAPPENED.—As illustrating the danger of the contamination of wells by sewage, even in sparsely settled districts, Dr. Stokes told a striking incident at a recent meeting of the Maryland Board of Health. July 4th last the water-works machinery of a Maryland town of 300 people broke down, and for one day water from an old well was used. Ten days later there was an outbreak of inflammatory intestinal disorders and three cases of typhoid fever resulted. The water was tested and found to contain 4,100 bacilli in a cubic centimetre—about fifteen drops. The regular water-supply contained eighty bacilli in a centimetre. Dr. Charles L. Matfield, a member of the board, and also a health officer, expressed the belief that 90 per cent of all water taken from dug wells is contaminated by sewage more or less. "The construction of such wells, if not prohibited, should be regulated by law," he said. "No one will doubt that every town ought to provide water from a reliable source for its inhabitants, in every respect fit for domestic use, and should in every way discourage the use of shallow wells, which we know to be the most fruitful source of disease." — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

A LABOR COLLEGE AT OXFORD.—Two young Americans, full of the energy characteristic of their race, and apparently provided with a liberal supply of the "sinews of war," are about to bring to fruition in Oxford a scheme which is in every way remarkable. It is nothing short of the establishment of a college for labor leaders, *The Telegraph* says. One of the two organizers of this new movement is W. Vrooman, the other is C. A. Baird. Both are members of the University, but they have specially come from America to realize their ideal. Mr. Vrooman has made the following statements in regard to the plan: "We have leased St. Ebbs, property that was built by Sir Mathew Hale in 1649. It is a beautiful old place, with an archway between two houses and a lovely garden, a greenhouse and a workshop. Here we can find accommodation for forty men, and the college will be inaugurated on February 22 (Washington's Birthday) by a large meeting at the Town Hall. We hold that no work is menial. We have no servants about the place; there are two cooks, three domestics (males), a gardener, a typewriter and a caretaker, but they are all students, who get their board free by working four hours a day. The rest of their time they will have for study. This is where our ideal differs from that of other colleges. We teach, in particular, all sciences that relate to politics. We shall also have at the Town Hall a most important course of lectures on 'Present Day Institutions,' delivered by practical men, who are actually struggling with the problems of sanitation, gas and water supply, and so on—men who will be mostly officials in public departments throughout England. Several of the instructors are secured on annual engagements, and there are funds provided for three 'chairs,' if we may so term them. Ten shillings a week will be the full charge for board, lodging and laundry. The tuition-fees are £6 per annum, or 10s. per month; but we give away fifty tuition allowances for the first year and reserve fifty for the second. Several Americans who are admirers of Ruskin, and are believers in his ideals,

have provided the funds to establish this college here, and it is our intention to have a college building within a couple of years, but we believe in having flesh and blood first before we lay bricks and mortar. The college will have no official connection with the University. Half of the authorities are in sympathy with the movement, but the other half are very antagonistic to the workmen coming here. We have at least half-a-dozen voluntary tutors among the students and tutors of the colleges, and it may be an interesting incident to record that Mr. Forbes, tutor for thirty years at Balliol, has undertaken to conduct our first little outing or excursion. It will be a pilgrimage to the road which John Ruskin and Arnold Toynbee helped to make. Oxford has been sending out its missions and establishing its settlements in the slums. Well, the poor workingman is about to make some return. Scholarship can teach the workman many things, but the workman has something to teach scholarship. We wish to instruct the young men who may one day control the English-speaking peoples here and in America—to teach them how to improve things, not to injure. There will be no limit as to age, and the only qualifications will be moral character, the ability to read intelligently and the readiness to pay 10s. a week. We have no 'isms' to teach, we have no party and no creed. The men we want are the leaders who aspire to be vestrymen, county councillors, members of Parliament, trade-unionists, fellows who harangue crowds in the street and who organize clubs. Then we propose to develop the social life of the college, and we are about to bring woman's gentle influence to bear instead of the stern discipline of the University. The members of the Backworth Club, composed of American and English women, instead of going to the slums or devoting themselves to the study of Egyptology, will try to soften the natures of the students. They will teach them singing, explain the historical monuments of the city to them, cultivate their moral tone, and will see that the household arrangements of the college are all they should be." — *Westminster Gazette*.

THE EXPERIMENT OF WORKMEN DIRECTORS.—Some interesting statements appear in the half-yearly report, just issued, of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and particularly in regard to the addition of workmen directors to the board of the Company. The directors state that the profit-sharing system, which was introduced in 1889, continues to justify its existence, as it induces a generally intelligent interest in the welfare of the Company on the part of its officers and men, who by their better work earn the profits that are distributed among them annually. The greater part of these profits during the past nine years has been invested in the Company's stock. In October last the workmen shareholders elected two of their number to sit on the board, and, with the addition of these two directors, the report states that the "result so far has proved satisfactory." As a result of the half-year's working there is a net revenue balance of £190,423, out of which the directors recommend the same rate of dividend as was paid in the previous half-year—namely, 5 1-3 per cent. The balance added to the reserve fund brings that fund up to £106,043, while the insurance fund now amounts to £46,017. — *St. James's Gazette*.

A MODEL SWISS-AMERICAN CITY.—Indiana claims the one model city in the United States—a city where the workmen own, control and operate the factories and fix the price of labor. Tell City is the name of this place. It is situated in Perry County. The toilers are formed into companies and operate their factories singly. There is, however, no common purse for citizens. Each man must make a living for his own family, but the matter of employment is so simplified that the difficulty of this is minimized. The city was founded in 1858, by the Swiss Colonization Society of Cincinnati. Each factory in the city is owned by a stock-company of citizens. They were started years ago, the first in 1858, by small sums furnished by individuals. Year by year the business grew, and as soon as a dividend was declared this money was added to that already in the business. In this way new buildings were erected, and great sums of money were eventually invested in the industries which have made Tell City a flourishing town and famous as a manufacturing centre of wooden utensils of all kinds. Each stockholder in a factory at Tell City is a workman. Each company selects its own Board of Managers and superintendent. These men are always stockholders. Each member of the corporation is entitled to as many votes as he has shares of stock. Each laborer is paid at the end of the week according to the amount of work done or at a stipulated sum per hour. A dividend is declared annually. The various industries employ 595 workmen, and represent nearly \$700,000 of capital. In addition to this about 200 men are given employment by the chair factories, caning chairs, which work is done by hand at the workmen's homes. The leading products of the city are furniture, desks, mantels, wagons, hubs, hub-blocks, spokes, brooms, baskets, shingles, railroad-ties, flour and meal, harness, (wooden) staves, barrels, toys, wooden goods, bricks, dressed lumber, brandy, whisky, wine and beer. There are no unemployed people at Tell City. Everybody is busy and contented. Most of the workmen own their own homes. — *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

THE PLAGUE OF 1660 STILL DANGEROUS.—Speaking of the persistence of the contagion of the plague microbe which is causing so much anxiety in Austria and Germany, the journal *La Suisse* (Geneva) cites a characteristic case: "In 1660 the Dutch city of Haarlem was devastated by the plague. Whole families perished, among them a family by the name of Cloux, whose various members were buried in the Haarlem Church. Thirty or forty years ago it was found that the masonry of the tomb was out of repair, and the vault was entirely rebuilt. The masons in charge of the work descended into the vault, and remained there during more than a day. Now, although more than two centuries had passed since the epidemic, all these workmen were attacked with the infectious bubo (characteristic glandular swelling) of the plague, and had to undergo long treatment at the hospital. Nevertheless, there were no symptoms of the plague proper, and all recovered." — *Exchange*.



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ERNEST FLAG, AR

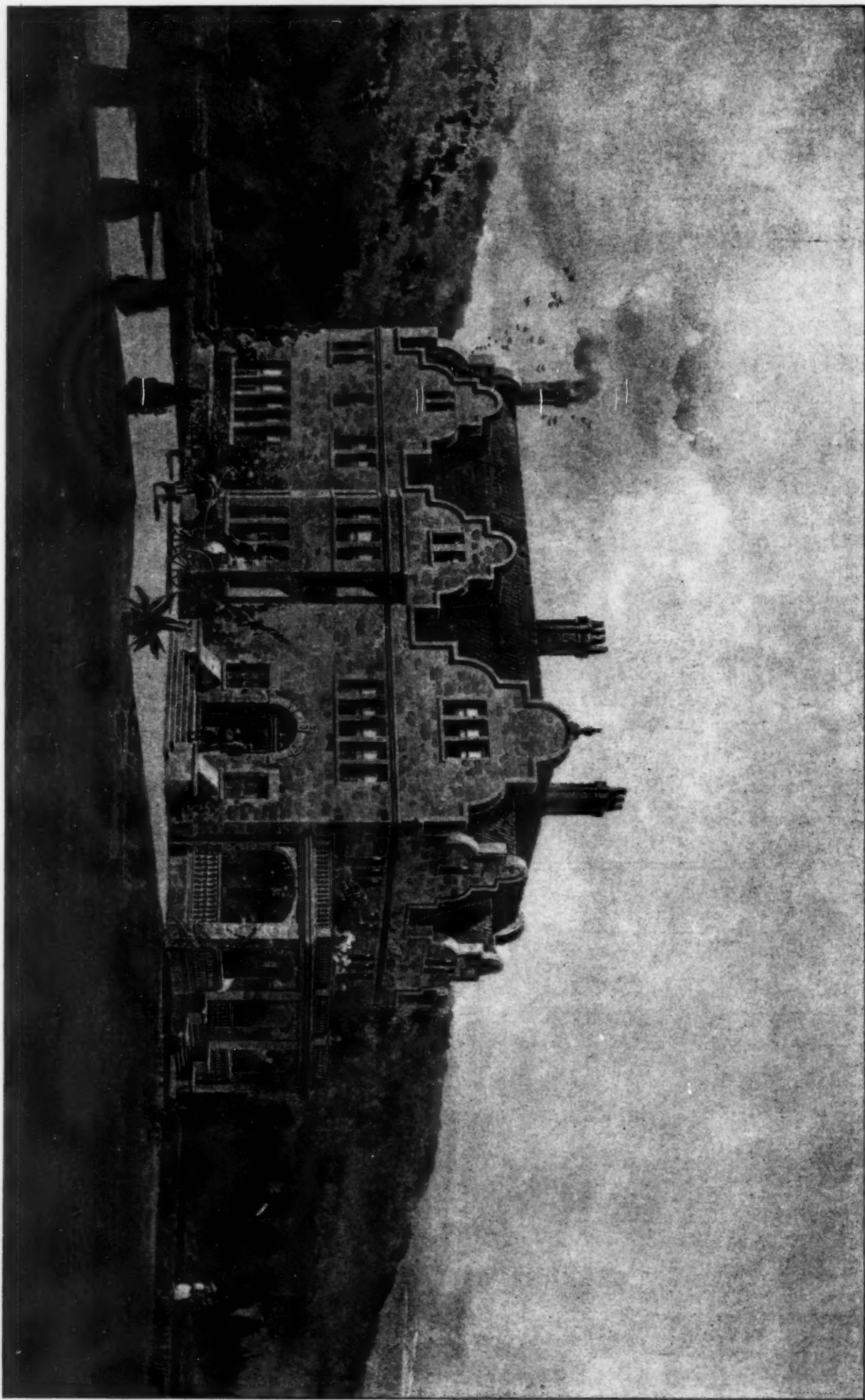


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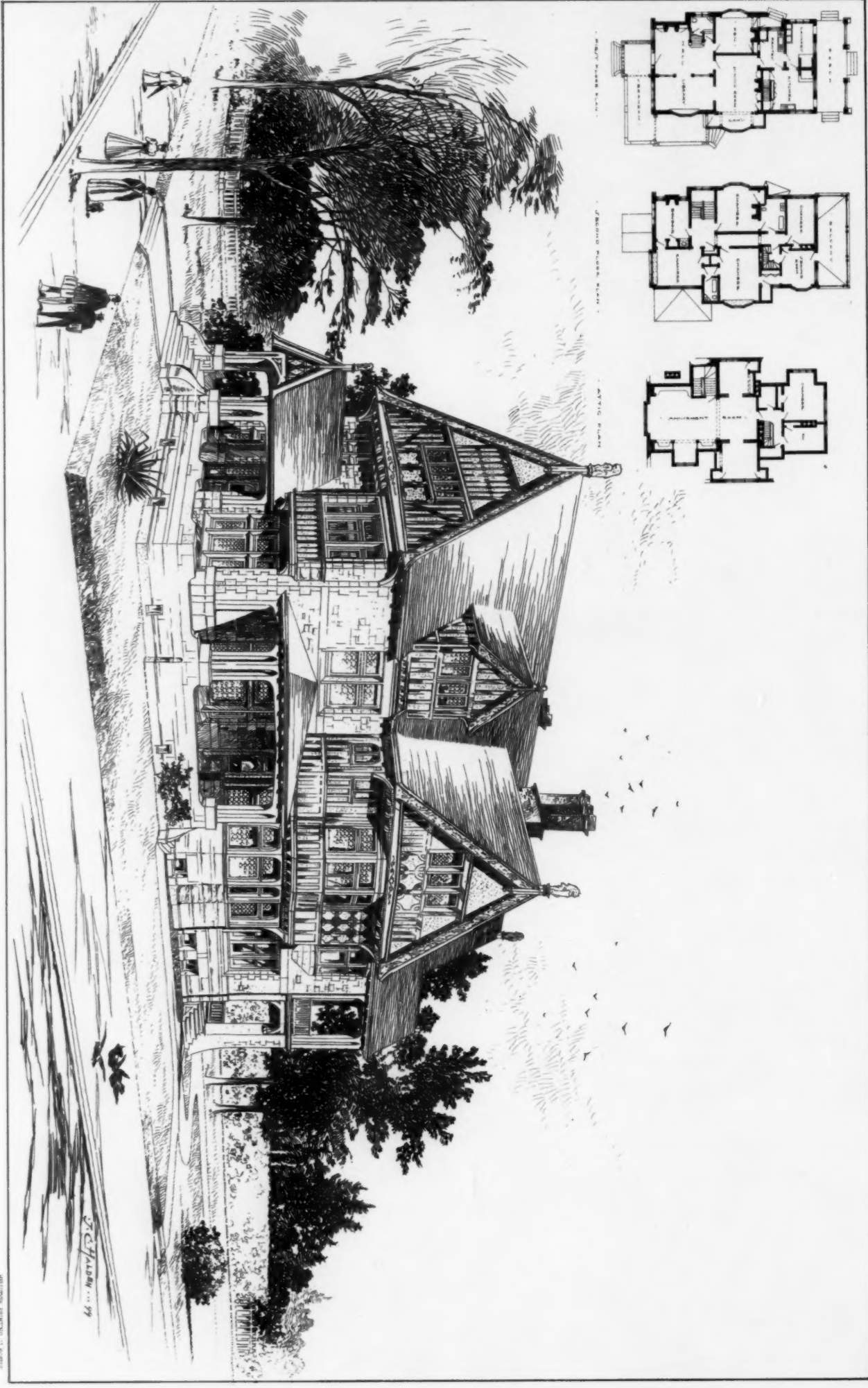
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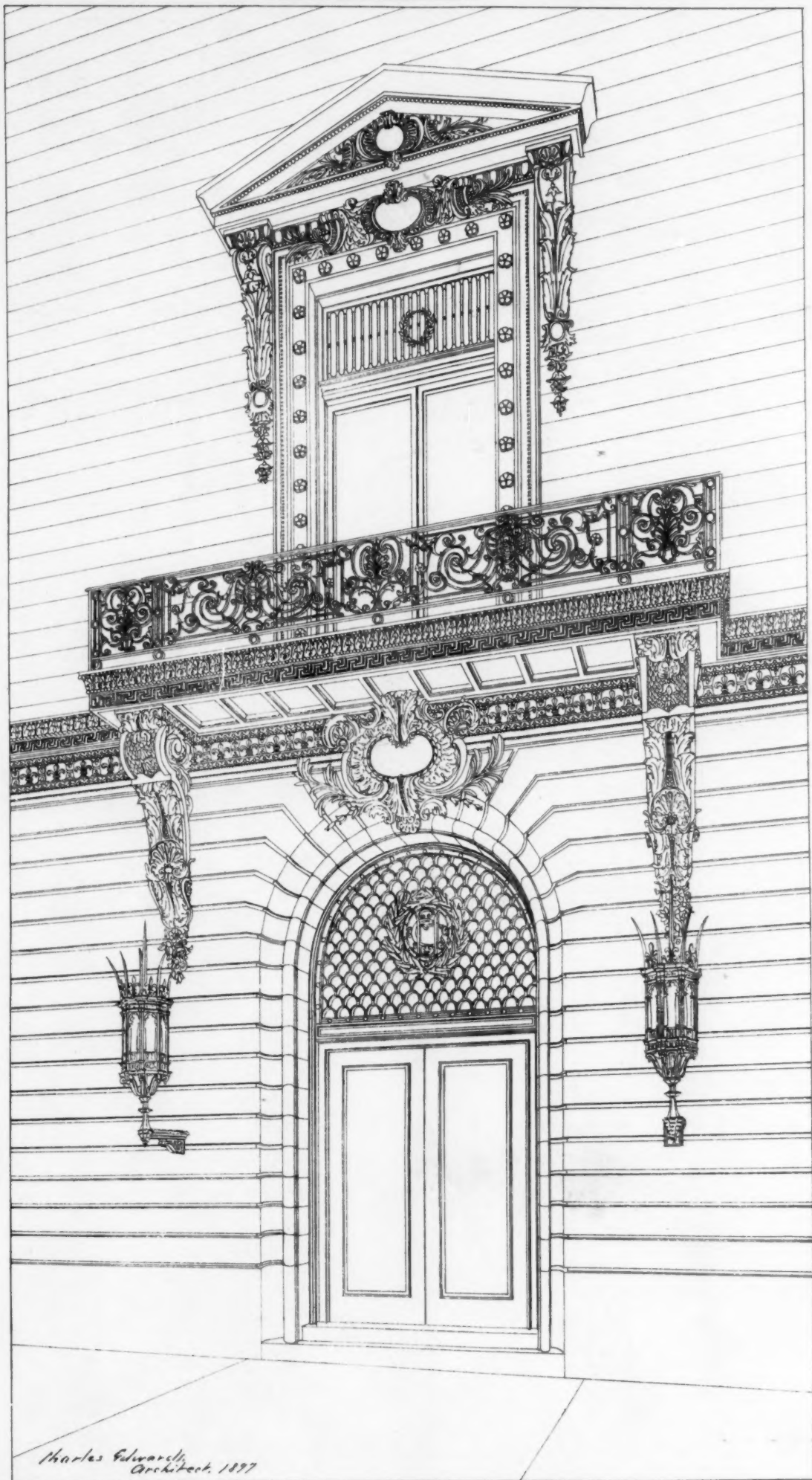
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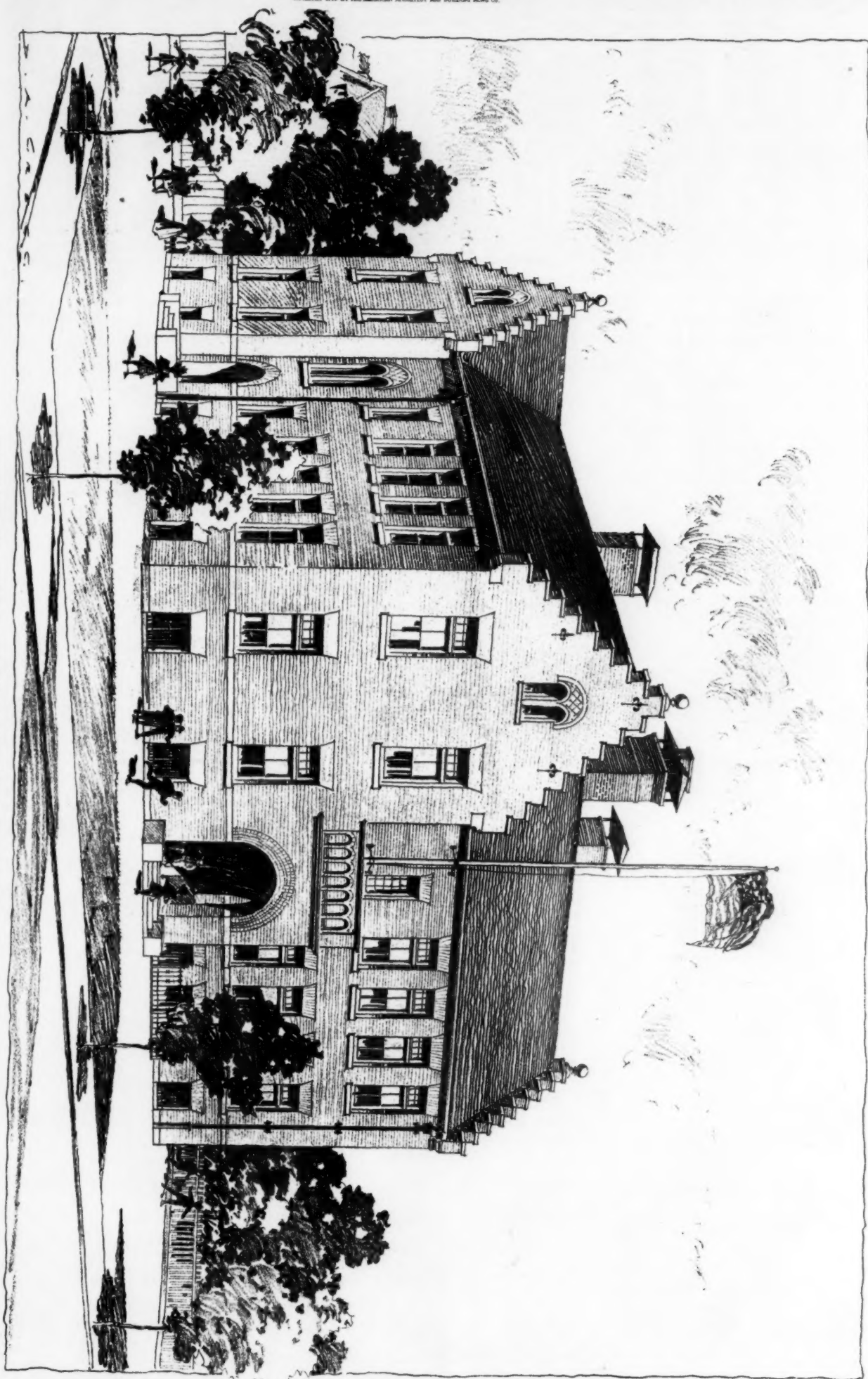


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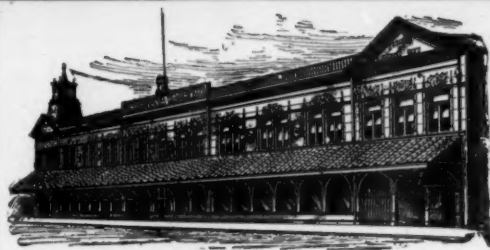
Foundation:						
Dimension.....	@	5 00 @ ton.		20 @ foot		@ 5 00
Block.....	@	4 60 @ perch.		10 00 @ cord		Conshocken
Rubble.....	@	1 25 @ 1 50		9 00 @ "		1 45 @ 2 50
Sandstone:						
Longmeadow.....	@ 80	80 @ 90		@		95 @ 1 05
Kibbe.....	@ 90	90 @ 1 10		1 50 @ cub. ft.		1 05 @ 1 25
Brown (Connecticut).....	1 00 @	1 00 @ 1 20		45 @ 55		85 @ 95
Amherst Ohio.....	90 @ 95	90 @ 1 00		45 @ 55		85 @ 95
Berea ".....	75 @ 1 00	85 @ 90		45 @ 55		85 @ 95
Berlin ".....	75 @ 1 00	80 @ 90		45 @ 55		85 @ 95
Belleville.....	80 @ 1 25	95 @ 1 25		@ 1 25		1 00 @ 1 10
New Brunswick (Dorchester)....	@ 1 00	75 @ 90		Not sold.		1 05 @ 1 15
Potsdam Red.....	@ 1 30	@ 1 40		@ 1 55		@ 1 40
Oaen.....	@	@ 2 00		@		1 25 @ 1 35
Carlisle, English.....	@ 1 05	@ 1 05		@		95 @ 1 05
Corse Hill (Scotch).....	@ 1 05	@ 1 05		@		95 @ 1 05
Granite: (Maine)		@ 60		80 @ 1 50		55 @ 65
Limestone:						
Bedford.....	45 @ 1 25	95 @ 1 00		20 @ 40		75 @ 85
Joliet.....	1 00			@		Richmond
Lemont.....				@		75 @ 1 50
Serpentine.....		10 50 per ton.		@		Perch 4 50 @ 5 50
Bluestone: (@ sq. ft.)				cub. ft.		
Sidewalk.....	30 @ 5 00	40 @ 1 75		1 00 @ 1 25		1 in. th. 10 @ 25
Planned.....	50 @ 6 00	@ 75		1 60 @ 1 25		37 @ 50
Marble: (@ cu. ft.)						
Lee, Mass.....	@	1 75 @ 2 50		Not sold.		2 00 @ 2 50
Rutland, white and blue.....	@	@ 3 00		3 50 @ 6 00		2 00 @ 3 00
Sutherland Falls.....	1 25 @ 1 75	@ 2 00		3 50 @ 6 00		1 70 @ 3 00
Glens Falls, black.....	@	@		Not sold.		4 00 @ 4 50
Italian, blue-veined.....	@	@		@ 4 ..		2 50 @ 2 75
" Sienna.....	@	@		Not sold.		@ 5 00
Tennessee, red.....	@	@		@ 4 40		4 00 @ 6 00
" Knoxville.....	@	@		@ 4 40		3 00 @ 4 00
Pennsylvania, blue.....	@	@		Not sold.		2 00 @ 3 00
Vermont, white.....	@	@		3 50 @ 6 00		2 25 @ 3 00
Slate: Roofing (@ square).						
Green.....	5 00 @ 6 00	4 75 @ 5 25		3 75 @ 5 00		2 90 @ 3 60
" unfading.....	5 00 @ 6 00	5 50 @ 6 50		5 25 @ 6 00		4 25 @ 5 00
Purple.....	5 00 @ 6 00	5 50 @ 6 50		5 25 @ 6 00		4 50 @ 5 50
Red.....	@ 10 00	10 00 @ 11 00		10 50 @ 12 50		11 50 @ 13 00
Black, Lehigh.....	4 25 @ 4 75	@		4 50 @ 5 50		4 00 @ 4 35
" Chapmans.....	@	@		5 00 @ 6 15		4 50 @ 5 00
Genuine Bangor.....	4 25 @ 5 50	4 75 @ 5 90		5 25 @ 6 50		4 35 @ 5 50
Unfading black.....	6 00 @ 8 50	6 00 @ 8 50		4 25 @ 8 95		6 50 @ 9 00
" ".....	5 50 @ 8 00	5 50 @ 8 00		5 50 @ 9 20		6 50 @ 9 00
Tiles, Am.... P M.....	@	@		Salt-glazed tiles		@ 28 00
N. Peach Bottom, war. unfading	@	@		9" sq. per ft.		5 76 @ 6 25
Fire Clay Roof Tile on cars at fac.	8 00 @	8 00 @		6 00 @ 6 50		8 60 @
LUMBER.—P M.						
Boards: (Ordinary dimensions.)						
Pine, 1st quality, clear.....	65 00 @ 75 00	55 00 @ 70 00		50 00 @ 60 00		47 50 @ 60 00
" 2d quality.....	55 00 @ 60 00	42 00 @ 50 00		42 00 @ 50 00		38 00 @ 48 50
" 3d quality.....	18 00 @ 22 00	30 00 @ 40 00		29 00 @ 28 00		27 50 @ 36 50
Spruce.....	@ 25 00	12 00 @ 18 00		Not sold.		15 00 @ 2

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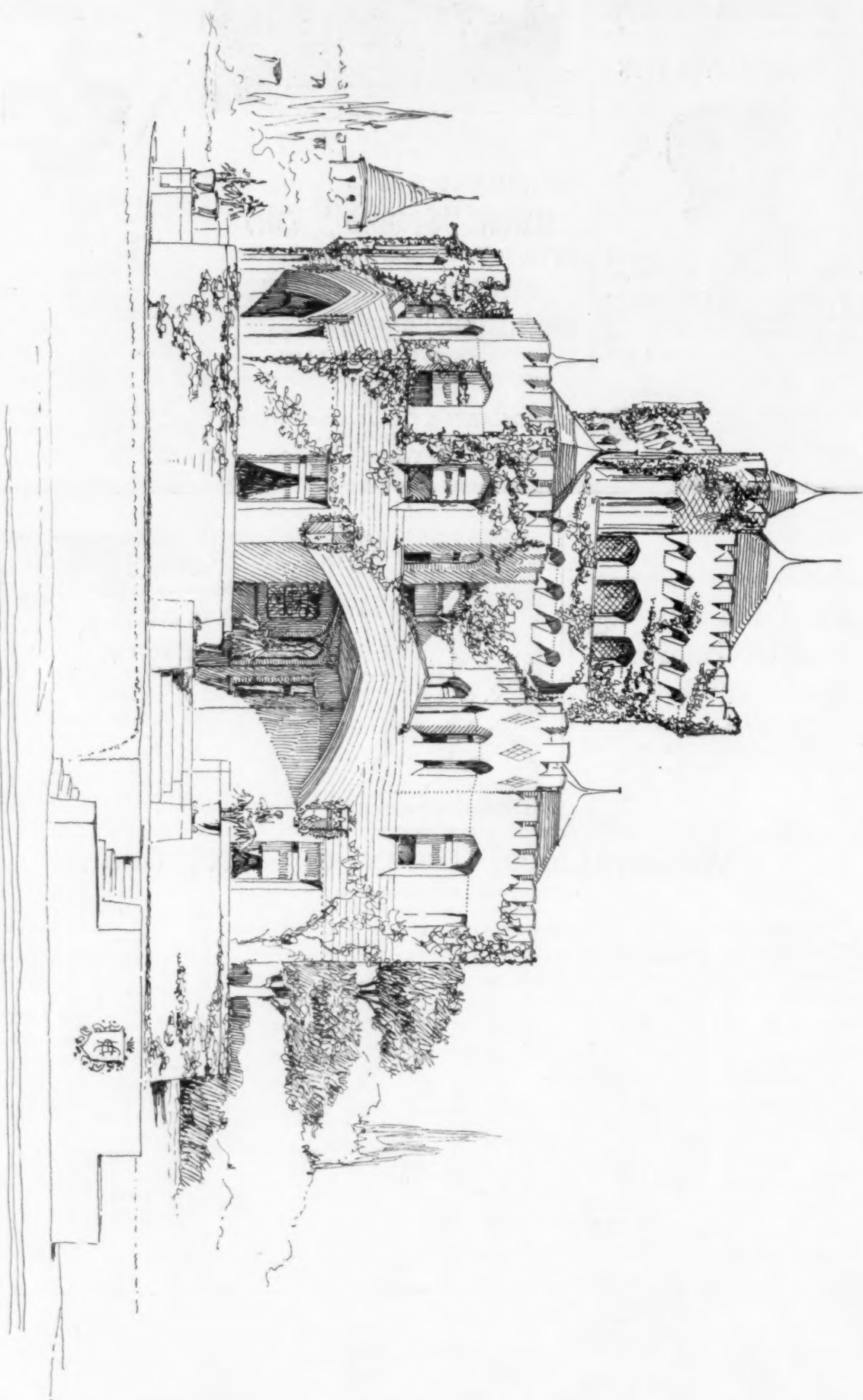
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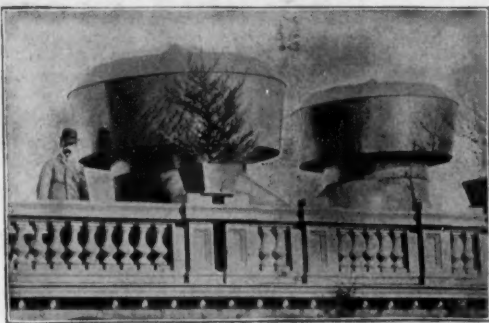
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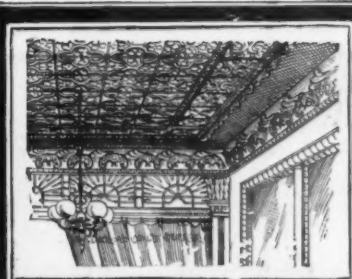
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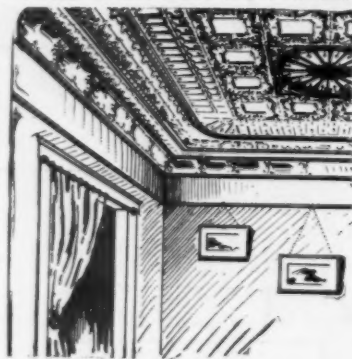
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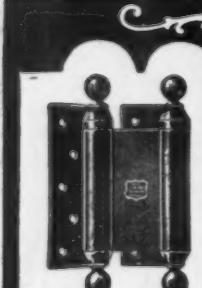
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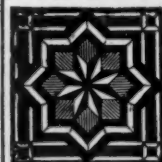
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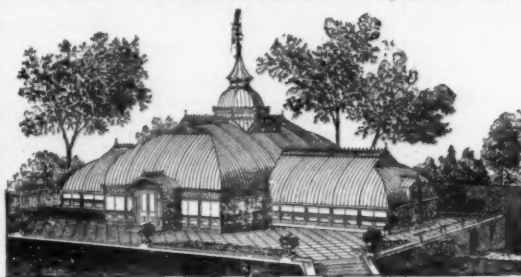
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cially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Ames, Neb.—The Oxnard Construction Co., 32
Nassau St., New York City, will build a \$500,000
beet-sugar plant for the Standard Beet-sugar Co.
Baker City, Ore.—Mr. Houston and his associates
propose to build a hotel and opera-house, which it
is estimated will cost \$40,000.
Baltimore, Md.—The Wilhelm Griesser Engineer-
ing Co., of Chicago, Ill., has been awarded the con-
tract to erect the plant for the Monarch Brewing
Co., at \$230,000. The new brewery is to be 130' x
458', seven stories and of fireproof construction,
and to be erected at the corner of Baltimore and
7th Sts.
Belmont, N. C.—Frank P. Milburn, of Charlotte,
is preparing plans for a new academy building for
St. Mary's College, to cost about \$12,000. Father
Felix is in charge of the matter.
Boston, Mass.—The Eastern Yacht Club contem-
plate building a small club-house on the east side
of Congress Street bridge, together with a small
wharf and landing stage.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Architect Robert A. Wallace has
drawn plans for a \$50,000 church to be erected by
the First Baptist Society on the corner of North
and N. Pearl Sts.
George Cary, architect, has prepared plans for a
new church to be built for an Episcopal Society
at Avon, costing \$20,000. He also has drawn plans
for a two-story brick house for G. W. Miller, to be
built at a cost of \$15,000, and has in preparation
plans for a brick, terra-cotta and marble house to
be built on Dupont Circle, Washington, for Herbert
Wadsworth. It will cost \$60,000.
Cambridge, Mass.—George Fogarty is preparing
plans for a new private dormitory to be erected at
the corner of Bow and Plympton Sts., for Peter
Burns. The building is to be five stories, of light
brick and stone, 60' x 70', containing 75 suites.
Cascade, Ia.—Guldo Beck, of Dubuque, has com-
pleted plans for a \$25,000 stone church.
Chicago, Ill.—Crawford & Graham have had plans
prepared by George Beaumont and will at once
begin the erection of a four-story warehouse at 43
to 52 River St. The cost of the structure complete
will be \$20,000.
Cleveland, O.—Plans have been prepared by Fug-
man & Ulrich, 89 Euclid Ave., for a new church, to
be erected by St. Prokop's Roman Catholic Society
on Burton St., near Cedar Ave., to cost about
\$40,000.

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BOSTON.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Denver, Col.—The Denver Trades and Labor As-
semblies will act with the Colorado Art Club in the
erection of a memorial to the late Rev. Myron W.
Reed, and erect a large building to be used as a
sort of national headquarters by labor associations,
connected with which there will be a free art-
gallery, library and reading-room. A committee
has been appointed.
Des Moines, Ia.—The Frankel Co. has awarded the
contract for its new department-store building to
Garhart & Co., of Chicago, at \$80,000.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.—The East Pittsburgh Sing-
ing Society will erect a \$12,000 music-hall, 34' x 80'.
Ephraim, Utah.—R. C. Watkins, of Provo, has
prepared plans for a \$25,000 building to be erected
for the San Pete State Academy at this place.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Wm. H. Gilbert and F. C.
Miller have announced their intention to erect a
beet-sugar plant in this city to cost \$250,000 com-
plete.
Green Bay, Wis.—The West Side Moravian Church
is to build a \$10,000 church.
Greensboro, N. C.—The Cone Export & Commis-
sion Co. will probably erect a brick office-building,
costing about \$15,000.
C. G. Wright will erect a brick office-building,
with all modern conveniences, costing about \$20,-
000.
Hatton, N. D.—T. E. Nelson has had plans pre-
pared by W. S. Bucknell, of Decorah, Ia., for a
\$6,000 residence.
Indianapolis, Ind.—The First Baptist Church So-
ciety, Rev. D. M. Barry, pastor, intends building a
new stone church to cost \$60,000.
Kansas City, Mo.—Plans have been made by F. E.
Hill, architect, New York Life Building, for the
Kansas City Orphan Boys' Home, to be built by
John Perry. The building will be 53' x 160', with
chapel wing, 34' x 70', two stories high, built of
brick and stone, and will cost about \$25,000.
Lewisburg, Pa.—The Trustees of Bucknell Uni-
versity contemplate the erection of a new \$50,000
college building. Professor Harris, president.
Marquette, Wis.—It is stated that the Swedish
Methodist Society contemplates erecting a \$10,000
church.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Geo. C. Ehlers is preparing
plans for a two-story frame apartment-building,
24' x 54', shingle roof, with furnace; cost, \$25,000;
to be built on 15th St.
Nashville, Tenn.—The University of Tennessee
contemplates the erection of a new college building
for the medical department.
Northampton, Mass.—Bayley & Goodrich, of
Hartford, Conn., have completed plans for a \$50,000
annex to the Bay State Hotel.
North Braddock, Pa.—The School Board contem-
plates the erection of a \$35,000 school-building at
Shady Park.
Olympia, Wash.—Report states that the Senate
has passed the bill providing for the erection of a
Capitol building at a cost of \$600,000.
Report states that the house has voted to appro-
priate \$100,000 for the agricultural college at Pull-
man. A hall of science, a boys' dormitory and
forge-shop will be erected. The bill includes \$50,-
000 for dormitories at the State University.
Philadelphia, Pa.—\$300,000 has been appropriated

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

for the construction of eight new school-buildings
and additions and improvements to school-houses
already constructed.
Pueblo, Col.—The Pueblo Hospital Association
is considering the matter of erecting a \$20,000
building.
Salina, Kan.—The Kansas Wesleyan University
has received a conditional offer of \$25,000 for the
erection of a Woman's Hall, and \$5,000 for a gym-
nasium—to apply in 1900.
Sanderaville, Ga.—J. H. McKenzie & Co., of
Augusta, have been awarded the contract for the
additions to be built to the Washington County
Court-house, at \$20,000.
San Diego, Cal.—Harry W. Putnam is to build a
\$50,000 residence on Upper 4th St.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—It is probable a building for
the Children's Home will be erected soon; cost,
\$25,000.
South Omaha, Neb.—Henry Voss has prepared
plans for a three-story store and flat building to be
erected at 24th and O Sts.; cost, \$30,000.
Spokane, Wash.—The Hypotheek Bank contem-
plates enlarging the Grand Hotel. Plans have been
prepared for a five-story addition, to cost \$20,000.
Springfield, Ill.—S. J. Hanes and S. A. Bullard,
associate architects, are preparing plans for re-
modelling the Sangamon County Court-house; cost
about \$50,000.
St. Joseph, Mich.—The proposition to issue \$10,-
000 in school bonds was carried at a recent election
held at this place.
Topeka, Kan.—The Senate Committee on Ways
and Means has recommended an appropriation of
\$35,000 for the erection of an Administration Build-
ing for the Topeka Insane Asylum.
Upper Sandusky, O.—The Methodist Society con-
templates the erection of a new church, to cost
about \$15,000.
Valdosta, Ga.—It is stated that T. G. Cranford and
B. H. Roberts are interested in the erection of a
\$50,000 hotel.
Washington, D. C.—A \$30,000 residence is to be
erected by C. A. Johnson on N. Capitol St., bet. M
and N Sts. Plans by Edward Woltz. Mr. Woltz
has also prepared plans for a house to be built on

(Continued on page xii.)

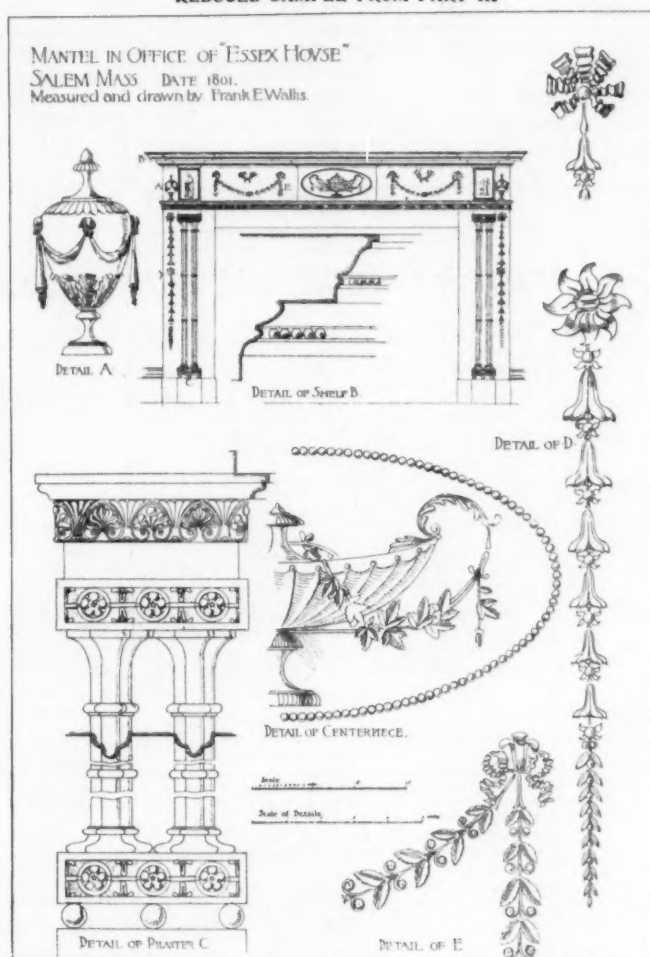
[EACH PART COMPLETE IN ITSELF.]

PART III

"THE GEORGIAN PERIOD"

Part III, though it contains only the same number of plates as does Part I, includes *seven more* Gelatine Plates than did that one.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

L St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., for E. E. Sanford, at a
cost of \$8,000.

West Superior, Wis.—An addition will be added to
the Blaine School-building; cost, \$25,000.

Wichita, Kan.—The Missouri Pacific R. R. will
erect a new \$40,000 passenger-station this year.
J. M. Way, Chief Eng., St. Louis, Mo.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Near North Shore Drive, 3 three-st'y
& base. bk. & st. aparts., 48' x 63', comp. roofs,
steam; a, Wilmore Alloway, 1551 Marquette Build-
ing.

Cleveland, O.—Marcy Ave., three-st'y bk. flat, 50' x
50', flat roof, steam; \$12,000; o, P. A. McKenzie;
a, Steffins, Searles & Hirsh.

Collins Pl., four-st'y bk. & st. flat, 50' x 54', flat
roof, steam; o, Chas. Stein, Prospect & Ontario
Sts.; a, Fenimore C. Bate.

New York, N. Y.—Avenue D, Nos. 21-25, cor. 3d St.,
2 six-st'y bk. stores & flats, 34' x 26' x 50' & 89' 6";
\$25,000 & \$30,000 respectively; o, Wielandt & Roth,
538 E. 82d St.; a, Horenburger & Straub, 122
Bowery.

Park Ave., cor. 74th St., seven-st'y bk. flat, 40' x
96' 10"; \$150,000; o, Leo Wise, 101 W. 118th St.; a,
Louis Korn, 37-39 Maiden Lane.

West End Ave., nr. 100th St., seven-st'y bk. flat,
50' x 87' 5"; \$75,000; o, Jas. H. Havens, 791 West
End Ave.; a, Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

W. One Hundred and Twentieth St., No. 44, eight-
st'y bk. flat, 30' x 87'; \$48,000; o, James Everard,
12 E. 133d St.; a, James W. Cole, 403 W. 51st St.

One Hundred and Fifteenth St., nr. 7th Ave., six-
st'y bk. flat, 50' x 90' 11"; \$75,000; o, Brogan &
Meyer, 1165 Washington Ave.; a, Neville & Bagge,
217 W. 125th St.

EDUCATIONAL.

Columbus, O.—Three-st'y bk. & st. building for
the South High School, 104' x 192', slate roof, fur-
naces; \$60,000; o, Board of Education, C. E. Morris,
Chairman; a, David Riebel.

Iowa City, Ia.—Three-st'y & base. st. collegiate
building, 121' x 210', asphalt roof, steam; \$175,000;
o, State University; a, Proudfoot & Bird, Des
Moines.

Ironwood, Mich.—Three-st'y & base. granite & bk.
school, 72' x 107', metal roof, steam; \$25,000; o,
Ironwood School Board; a, Charleton, Gilbert &
Demar, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mercer, Pa.—Union School District, two-st'y bk.
school, 76' x 100', slate roof, steam; \$12,000; o, City
School Board, J. M. Albin, Secretary; a, Jas. Orr.

FACTORIES.

Boston, Mass.—Edgewood St., Ward 21, three-st'y
fr. manufactory, 93' x 105', flat roof, furnace; \$8,000;
o, C. A. Folsom, 1035 Washington St.; a, P. A.
Tracy; not let.

Cincinnati, O.—Front and Elm Sts., six-st'y bk. &
st. factory & warehouse, 68' x 125', comp. roof,
steam; \$30,000; o, F. A. Kline & Co., on premises;
a, Edw. Schloettermeyer.

Columbus, O.—Four-st'y bk. brewery, 130' x 150',
slate & comp. roof, steam; \$60,000; o, Columbus
Brewing Co.; a, Mueller & Mildner, 1115 Union
Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Reed and S. Water Sts., two-st'y
bk. factory, 140' x 142', comp. roof, steam; \$50,000;
o, Walsche; a, Crane & Barkhausen.

Sixth St., four-st'y bk. factory, 51' x 170', comp.
roof, steam; \$30,000; o, Carpenter & Underwood;
a, Crane & Barkhausen.

New York, N. Y.—Southern Boulevard, nr. Lincoln
Ave., three, four & six-st'y bk. ice-factory, 172' x
200'; \$400,000; o, Jacob Ruppert, 3d Ave., bet. 91st
& 92d Sts.; a, J. Kastner, 1133 Broadway.

St. Louis, Mo.—Five two-st'y bk. buildings, 100' x
112', comp. roofs; \$35,000; o, Pullman Palace Car
Co., Chicago, Ill.; a, S. S. Beman, Pullman Build-
ing, Chicago, Ill.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—Thirty-fifth St., No. 34, seven-
st'y bk. bachelor hotel, 20' 2" x 65' 2"; \$35,000; o,
Wm. R. H. Martin, 114 E. 36th St.; a, Ralph S.
Townsend, 29 E. 19th St.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSES.

Bayonne, N. J.—Avenue C and Eighteenth St.,
three-st'y fr. dwell.; \$11,000; o, Mrs. Rose Cohn; a,
August Schmidt.

Boston, Mass.—Everett St., Ward 25, two-st'y fr.
dwell., 31' x 41', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; o & b,
Alfred Peterson, 25 Everett St.

Duke St., Ward 16, two-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x 40',
pitch roof, furnace; \$5,500; o & b, Morrison Bros.,
24 Warren St.

Commercial St., Nos. 3-5, Ward 6, three-st'y bk.
dwell., 18' x 23' x 28', flat roof, stoves; \$6,000; o,
Betsey I. Levenson, 12 Ashland St.; b, Louis
Levenson.

Greenwood St., nr. Fowler St., Ward 20, 2 two-
st'y fr. dwells., 22' x 34', pitch roofs, stoves; \$8,000;
o & b, Jas. F. Smith, 178 Humboldt Ave.

Geneva Ave., Nos. 25-29, Ward 20, 3 three-st'y bk.
dwells., 23' x 48', flat roofs, stoves; \$18,000; o & a,
D. E. McKay, 25 Geneva Ave.; b, McKay Bros.

Kenwood Road, nr. Huntington Ave., Ward 19, 2
two-st'y fr. dwells., 28' x 56', pitch roofs, furnaces;
\$12,000; o & b, J. C. Spillane.

Kenwood Road, Ward 19, two-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x
53', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; o, Thos. Callahan,
826 Huntington Ave.

Heath St., nr. Huntington Ave., Ward 19, 6 three-
st'y bk. dwells., 23' x 52', flat roofs, furnaces; \$35,
000; o & b, Wm. B. Blakemore, 1109 Tremont St.;
a, J. F. & G. H. Smith.

Tower St., nr. Hyde Park Ave., Ward 23, two-st'y
fr. dwell., 20' x 49', pitch roof, furnace; \$4,500; o
& b, John L. Wetmore, on premises.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—St. Nicholas Ave., cor. Greene
St., three-st'y bk. & limestone store & dwell., 25' x 64';
\$6,000; o, Philip Duerke, 292 Irving Ave.; a, Chas.
Infanger, 2590 Atlantic Ave.

Cambridge, Mass.—Dana St., No. 73, three-st'y
st. bk. & fr. dwell.; \$18,000; o, Henry E. Raymond;
b, Ross & Cosgrove.

Chicago, Ill.—Clifton Park Ave., nr. Douglas Boul-
vard, two-st'y & base. bk. & st. dwell., 25' x 55',
comp. roof, hot water; o, John Q. Hoerber, Jr., 646
W. 21st Pl.; a, Otto A. Kupfer, 371 S. Paulina St.

Des Moines, Ia.—Two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 30' x
40', slate roof, hot water; \$6,500; o, C. O. Nourse;
a, Clinton Nourse.

Detroit, Mich.—John R. St., Nos. 585-587, bk.
double dwell., \$5,100, Columbia St., Nos. 50-52, bk.
double dwell., \$5,500; Rouen St., No. 63, \$7,200;
a, Joseph E. Mills.

Leonia, N. J.—2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$5,000; o, Abra-
ham Whitley; a, Herman Fritz, Passaic.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Grand Ave., Thirty-first and
Thirty-second Sts., three-st'y & base. bk. & st.
dwell., 42' x 58', slate roof, steam; \$12,000; o, Wm.
H. Meyer; a, Otto Strack.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 30' x 40',
shingle roof, hot air; \$6,000; o, N. H. Emmans; a,
J. & E. C. Haley, 812 Northwestern Building.

Sunny Side, two-st'y & base. bk. dwell., 37' x
56', shingle roof; \$8,000; a, S. J. Bowler.

Montpelier, Ind.—Two-st'y bk. dwell., 36' x 54',
slate roof, warm air; \$5,000; o, R. A. Kilandee; a,
Cuno Kibele, Bluffton.

New York, N. Y.—Convent Ave., from 141st St. to
142d St., 10 three-st'y & base. dwell., 20' x 54'; \$160,
000; o, Wm. Wahle, 602 W. 138th St.; a, Fred C.
Zobel.

West Fifty-third St., Nos. 22-24, four-st'y & base.
st. dwell., 50' x 75'; \$260,000; o, Frederick R.
Halsey; b, John J. Tucker; a, W. Wheeler Smith,
7 Wall St.

Seventy-fifth St., nr. Lexington Ave., 1 one, two
& three-st'y bk. dwells & stable, 39' 6" x 102' 2";
\$23,000; o, J. H. Schiff, 932 Fifth Ave.; a, De
Lemos & Cordes, 130 Fulton St.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth St., nr. Amsterdam
Ave., 5 three-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 15' x 46'; \$55,
000; o, Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, 797 St. Nicholas
Ave.; a, Geo. J. Ebert, 82 Lawrence St.

Radnor, Pa.—2½-st'y st. dwell., 77' x 44' & 73' x 23';
o, George A. Fletcher; b, Stacy Reeves & Sons;
a, Addison Hutton.

Richmond, Ind.—Two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., hot
water; \$6,000; o, J. B. Craighead; a, Stephen O.
Yates.

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(Houses Continued.)

Ridgewood, L. I., N. Y.—Cornelia St. and Pros-
pect Pl., 3 two-st'y fr. dwells. & stores, 20' x 50';
\$12,500; o & a, John Seager, 250 Tompkins Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Spring Lake, N. J.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 36' x 36';
\$5,000; o, Theo. Bennett; a, Thomas Bennett, 198
Fifty-third St., Brooklyn.

South Orange, N. J.—2½-st'y bk. & st. dwell.; \$40,
000; o, Dr. Wm. F. Seidler, 21 Ferry St., Newark;
a, G. R. Hasselman, Decker Building, Orange.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Ave., three 2½-st'y bk.
dwells., 25' x 35', slate roofs; \$15,000; o & a, J. T.
Smith, 5039 Terry Ave.

Fair Ave., bet. Florissant & Grant Aves., 2½-st'y
bk. dwell., 34' x 45', slate roof, hot water; \$5,000;
a, Otto J. Boehmer, 4181 Olive St.

Horton Pl., nr. Hamilton Ave., four 2½-st'y bk.
dwells., 22' x 38', slate roofs, furnaces; \$20,000; a,
J. B. Legg, Koken Building.

Morgan St., nr. Clarendon Ave., 4 two-st'y bk.
dwells., 24' x 42', slate roofs, furnace heat; \$20,000;
a, W. A. Lucas, Odd Fellows Building.

Laclede Ave., nr. Taylor St., 2½-st'y bk. dwell., 28'
x 86', slate roof, furnace; \$5,000; o, John R. Butler;
a, A. M. Baker, Columbia Building.

Taylor St., nr. Laclede Ave., 2½-st'y bk. dwell.,
22' x 39', slate roof, hot air; o, John R. Butler; a,
A. M. Baker.

Wauwatosa, Wis.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 40' x 46',
shingle roof; \$6,000; o, Dr. W. C. Wendell; a,
Buemming & Dick, Milwaukee.

Weehawken, N. J.—Highwood Park, five 2½-st'y fr.
dwells.; \$30,000; o & a, S. E. Bemer.
Highwood Park, four 2½-st'y fr. dwells.; \$40,000;
o, Thomas T. Wiseman; a, Nicholas Mingat.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—Huntington Ave., No. 697, Ward
19, three-st'y bk. mercantile building, 25' x 43', flat
roof, steam; \$10,000; o, Eliz. F. Avery, 3 Stedman
St., Brooklyn; a, Geo. A. Avery; b, Alex. Love.

Decatur, Ind.—Three-st'y bk. & st. block, 66' x 132',
tin roof, stoves; \$18,000; o, Allison & Studebaker;
a, Hiram Elder, Marion.

Newark, O.—Three-st'y bk. block, 65' x 133', slate
roof, steam; \$16,000; o, Fleek Estate and David
Latman; a, W. T. Mills, Columbus.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Cleveland, O.—Euclid Ave., three-st'y bk. & st.
& terra-cotta office-building, 85' x 89', flat roof, steam;
\$25,500; o, King & Moore, Osborn Building; a, W.
R. Watterson.

STABLES.

Boston, Mass.—Seaver St., cor. Humboldt Ave.,
Ward 21, 1½-st'y bk. stable, 25' x 40' x 46', pitch roof,
hot water; \$3,000; o & b, Simon Goldsmith, 28
Ruggles St.

Seaver St., cor. Humboldt Ave., Ward 21, three-
st'y bk. stable, 20' x 40' x 46', pitch roof, hot water;
\$3,500; o & b, Simon Goldsmith, 28 Ruggles St.;
a, Jas. Hutcheson.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Salem St., cor. Bartlett Pl., Ward
6, three-st'y bk. tenements, 34' x 39' x 67', flat roof,
stoves; \$14,000; o, Max Leibman, 102 Salem St.;
b, Edward Brock.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Cook St., nr. Manhattan Ave., 2
five-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 25' x 80'; \$21,000; o,
Balleisen & Wexler, 42 Varet St.; a, M. J. Small-
heiser, Bowery & Spring St., New York.

New York, N. Y.—St. Mark's Pl., No. 51, five-st'y
bk. & st. flat, 25' x 80'; \$24,000; o, Gustav J. Doh-
renmund, 134 First Ave.; a, Schneider & Herter.

E. Thirteenth St., No. 544, six-st'y & base. bk. &
st. flat & store, 35' x 70'; \$36,000; o, Weil & Mayer,
35 Nassau St.; a, Schneider & Herter.

Madison St., cor. Jackson St. 2 six-st'y bk. & st.
flats & stores, 25' x 35' & 24' 9" x 98'; \$60,000; o & b,
Dillon, Brunner & Goldstein, 62 Ridge St.; a,
Horenburger & Straub.

Lewis St., No. 124, six-st'y bk. stores & tenement,
25' x 70'; \$25,000; o, Geo. Hall, 306 Stanton St.; a,
Fred'k Jaeger, 778 Tremont Ave.

Market St., No. 67, six-st'y bk. st. & terra-cotta
flat & stores, 25' x 48'; \$11,000; o, Joseph Hyman,
37 Allen St.; a, Horenburger & Straub.

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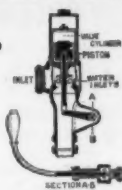
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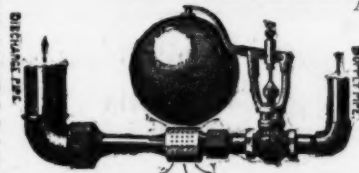
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Boston, Mass.—Dorchester Ave., cor. Washburn St., Ward 16, two-st'y fr. store, 39' x 49' x 54', flat roof, stoves; \$2,000; o., Patrick Tivenon; b., Finley R. Campbell, 30 Magdala St.
Washington St., cor. Erie St., Ward 20, three-st'y fr. store, 40' x 50' x 98', flat roof, stoves; \$6,000; o., Jos. Engel; a., R. A. Watson, 1140 Columbus Ave.; not let.

St. Louis, Mo.—Locust St., bet. 8th & 9th Sts., three-st'y bk. store-building, 23' x 118', comp. roof, steam; \$25,000; a., Louis C. & Wm. Bulkley, Turner Building.

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WAREHOUSES.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Two-st'y & base, bk. & st. store-building, 46' x 70', tin roof; \$10,000; o., J. F. Duerr; a., J. C. & W. Woodward.

COMPETITIONS.

CHANGE OF SCALE.—Society of Beaux-Arts, Class B, Order Programme No. 9, Competition No. 34. The scale of finished plan has been reduced from 1-8" to the foot to 1-16" to the foot. **ERNEST FLAGG, Chairman.**

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Wilkesbarre, Pa.]

Competitive plans and specifications are wanted March 15 for a Court-house. **A. D. HAY, Chmn. Co. Commrs.** 1207

ORPHANS' HOME.

[At Northfield, Minn.]

Bids will be received after March 1 for the orphans' home to be built by the State Odd Fellows, at a cost of \$25,000. **H. W. JONES, architect, Minneapolis.** 1209

ASYLUM.

[At West Union, Ia.]

Sealed bids will be received until March 8, 1899, for the poorhouse and asylum to be built by Fayette County. **J. E. DEMFSTER, auditor.** 1209

PROPOSALS.

CEMENT, STONE, ETC.

[At Hawkins Point, Md.]

U. S. Engineer Office, 812 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. Proposals for furnishing and delivering at Hawkins Point, North Point, Rock Point and Fort Carroll, cement, stone, brick, iron beams and lumber will be received until March 10, 1899. **PETER C. HAINES, Col., Engrs.** 1210

ELECTRIC PLANT.

[At Fort Preble, Me.]

U. S. Engineer Office, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me. Sealed proposals for furnishing and setting up electric-lighting plant at Fort Preble, Me., will be received here until March 6, 1899. **S. W. ROES-SLER, Major, Engineers.** 1209

PORTLAND CEMENT.

[At Washington, D. C.]

Office of the Commissioners, D. C., Washington. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 11, 1899, for furnishing 20,000 barrels, more or less, of Portland cement. **JOHN B. WIGHT, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commis-sioners, D. C.** 1210

VENTILATING AND HEATING.

[At Cleveland, O.]

Bids are wanted March 10 for a ventilating and heating apparatus in the Children's Hospital at the City Infirmary. **WM. J. AKERS, Dir. Charities and Correction.** 1210

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

[At Iowa City, Ia.]

Bids are wanted March 20 for finishing the base-ment and erecting the superstructure of the collegi-ate building. **WM. J. HADDUCK, Secy. Bd. of Regents, State University.** 1210

WIRE SCREENS.

[At Fort Hancock, N. J.]

Office Constructing Quartermaster of Fort Hancock, N. J., Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until March 14, 1899, for furnishing wire screens for 36 build-ings at Fort Hancock, N. J. **G. G. BAILEY, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. V.** 1210

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 29, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of March, 1899, and then opened, for the interior finish, vault doors and linings, plum-bing, gas-piping, approaches, certain changes, etc., for the United States Post-office and Court-house building at Kansas City, Mo., in accordance with the draw-ings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office or the office of the super-intendent at Kansas City, Mo. **JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.** 1210

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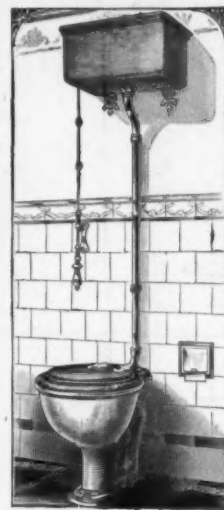
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PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL-BUILDING.

[At Wheaton, Minn.]

Sealed bids for the construction of a public school building will be received until March 11, 1899, by T. K. Mork, Clerk of Board of Education. 1209

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of March, 1899, and then opened, for all the labor and material required for the orna-mental ironwork of the main buildings at the United States Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in accordance with drawings and specifica-tion, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of Boring & Tilton, architects, 32 Broadway, New York City. **JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Super-visor Architect.** 1209

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Archi-tect, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of March, 1899, and then opened, for the heating and ventilating apparatus, comp.ete in place, for the United States Post-office, Custom-house, etc., building at Camden, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Super-intendent at Camden, N. J. **JAMES KNOX TAY-LOR, Supervising Architect.** 1209

SCHOOL-BUILDING.

[At Eau Claire, Wis.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education until March 5 for the erection of a two-story eight-room school-building. **GEORGE JOHN-SON, Chairman, Committee on Real Estate.** 1209

CEMENT.

[At Forts Schuyler and Totten, N. Y.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Army Building, New York. Sealed proposals for furnishing American Portland cement at Forts Schuyler and Totten, N. Y., will be received here until March 10, 1899. **H. M. ADAMS, Major, Engineers.** 1209



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SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

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SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession, and office hours, and special branch (if such) of practice.

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SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticise in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or under the authority of a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit drawings except as an original contributor in any duly instituted competition, or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

SECTION 12. The American Institute of Architects' "schedule of charges" represents minimum rates for full, faithful and competent service. It is the duty of every architect to charge higher rates whenever the demand for his services will justify the increase, rather than to accept work to which he cannot give proper personal attention.

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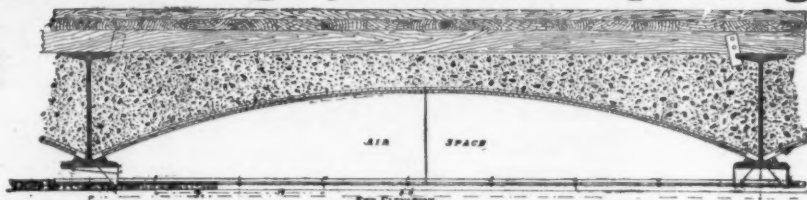
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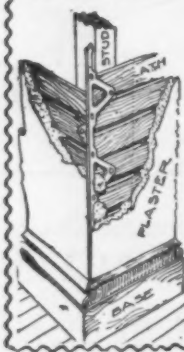
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