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WE do not know whether it may not be sacrilegious, or traitorous, or something equally bad, to criticise the design which the National Sculpture Society has prepared for the triumphal arches which are to signalize the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York, but our admiration for the Society, and for the generosity and zeal for the public interest which has led it to furnish the design without cost to the city, cannot quite blind us to the artistic singularities which are shown in the newspaper representations of it. The committee of the Society proposes to erect an arch at the Fifth Avenue side of Madison Square, at Twenty-fourth Street, and, as it says, to "reinforce" the arch by a line of columns extending from it in either direction, north to Twenty-fifth Street and south to Twenty-third Street. Why they should stop here, instead of extending south to Washington Square and north to the Harlem River, is not artistically obvious, and the Philistine beholder will at once derive from the composition the unæsthetic inference that the money gave out a block in each direction from the starting-point. This impression will be "reinforced" by the observation that the columns are spaced at such enormous distances apart as to suggest penuriousness, to say the least, on the part of the ecstatic citizens. According to the *Tribune's* representation, there are only three columns, or rather, clusters of columns, between the arch and Twenty-third Street, a distance of at least two hundred and fifty feet, giving an intercolumniation of about eighty feet. Vitruvius disapproved the aræostyle, in which the space between the columns was four times their diameter, as too straggling; it would be interesting to know what he would say to a colonnade with intercolumniations of about three times the height of the order. It is needless to say that, with such spacing, there is nothing like a continuous entablature over the columns; on the contrary, although of stout proportions, they only have to sustain diminutive garden vases, one to each column, and, even then, are tied together at the top by long strips of cloth, exactly as if the mamma arch were taking out some little pup columns for a walk, tied together with ribbons to prevent them from straying. We are told that the arch, which might, it would seem, have had some originality, "has been designed on the lines of the Arch of Titus," on account of the favorable position afforded by the side piers for the display of "important masses of sculptural enrichment." It is natural that a committee of a Sculpture Society should incline toward a composition which allowed a free display of sculpture, and no one would object to this way of looking at the subject; but an architect could easily have arranged for a greater, and certainly a much more effective, display of sculpture than is here shown, without making the whole composition architecturally ridiculous. The necessity for some aid of this sort is emphasized by the design for some Brooklyn decorations, shown in the same issue of the *Tribune*, in which two tiers of columns support the most unfortunate essay at an entablature that we have ever seen. The

columns themselves are of a dubious composite character, and each pair is crowned by what appears to be a small cedar chest, on which an angel stands between two office stools, so far as we can judge from the cut, and flourishes a wreath in each hand. It is probable that this composition is satisfactory to the Sculpture Society, but it would not be to anyone with the least notion of architectural propriety, and we earnestly hope that all the designs may have professional revision.

IN connection with this matter the National Sculpture Society seems to have taken, with the most laudable of intentions of course, a step which deserves the sharpest censure. We can understand the anxiety of these artists to have the portion of the work they have undertaken to prepare for the reception of Admiral Dewey reflect credit on themselves as well as on the city, but it seems hardly necessary that they, good and reputable citizens, should suggest to New York politicians a way of evading a very sensible law. There is nothing that has excited more justifiable complaint than the manner in which, by a subdivision of contracts, Tammany and other officials have evaded complying with the law which requires public advertising of contracts where the amount involved is more than one thousand dollars, and it is far from becoming that a delegation from the National Sculpture Society should call upon the officials in charge of this matter and request that the work may be so subdivided into contracts for less than one thousand dollars that a publicly-advertised letting may be avoided. In this case the petition is supposed to be advanced in the real interest of the city, but if supposedly reputable and law-abiding individuals are to determine when a law should be obeyed and when the same law may be advantageously broken, the administration of that law will be as uncertain as the escape of violators of it will be certain.

WE were rather amused, although hardly surprised, to find the comments we made a fortnight ago, on the manner in which the New York daily papers treated the report made on the proposed treatment of the interior of the Hall of Records, introduced by the makers of that report, while undergoing examination before the Mazet Investigation Committee, as testimony in support of their own professional competency. We have been also interested by several letters from New York architects who assure us that our justification of the report of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery has been a most unfortunate thing for the true interests of architecture in New York. As we generally try to keep the true interests of the profession clearly before us, we do not believe we forget to do so on this occasion, and hardly feel that the complaints are well founded. We have no concern with the political aspects of the case, although they are vastly interesting even to a resident in another city, and we fancy that political feeling has led some of our correspondents to overlook the narrow limits within which the question of professional ethics enters into the matter. It was competent to the chief magistrate of a city, in view of a proposed expenditure of two and a half million dollars of public money, to seek independent advice as to the propriety of the expenditure. Undoubtedly he might have picked out advisers who stood higher in the esteem of the profession and the public: unquestionably he selected these particular advisers for political reasons, as Tammany understands politics. It was entirely proper, also, for his selected advisers to consent to make a report and the report—whether prepared by themselves or by some one hired by them to make it—was properly made. If the million dollars saved on the interior in consequence of this report is re-appropriated and in some way spent upon the building in company with a couple of other millions—as is very likely to be the case—that will be regrettable, of course, but that is just what the profession and other reputable citizens have to pay for allowing the continuance of two equally corrupt political machines. The manner in which the New York papers have dealt with Messrs. Horgan & Slattery—now avowed bankrupt debtors to a large amount—has been inane to the last degree, as the greater part of the editorial effort has been to make fun of the surnames of these two practitioners, names for whose euphony or cacophony these present wearers are in no way responsible. In the face of the preponderating political aspects of the case the professional ones are of not much importance. But what is of a good deal of importance professionally, a thing which does, or should, affect the "true

interests of architecture in New York," is the fact that the New York Times has seen fit to allow the publication of a signed letter which calls on another architect of standing for explanation as to his own professional actions in connection with this matter, a letter so full of uncomfortable innuendos that it would seem as if a suit for slander might be brought not only against the writer of the letter, but against the Times itself, which editorially asks questions of much the same kind.

NO one will regret more than ourselves if any of the work on the Hall of Records should be taken from Mr. Thomas and entrusted to Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, and yet we cannot but feel that he is himself responsible for affording so excellent an opportunity for Tammany to pose as an economizer of the public funds. As we have already indicated, we cannot feel that so lavish an outlay on a building of the class in question was a justifiable expense, unless there had been already appropriated a total sum for the entire building which could warrant it, and this, we believe, is not the case. The class of building which one would normally visit in search of interiors finished at a cost of two and one-half million dollars is not a large one and in it certainly would not be found a Hall of Records, and it is unfair to the tax-payers to spend so much money when so few could derive any pleasure or benefit from it. Against spending a similar or a greater amount upon the exterior of such a public building we have nothing to say, since the entire populace could derive pleasure and benefit from the constant beholding of a fine piece of architecture; but for the thousands who would daily enjoy the exterior beauties there would be hardly one who would ever think to go inside in search of others. We have seen it stated that this building was considered by the authorities and by the architect himself as in some sense a "consolation prize" for the latter, and if this is so, he cannot be reprehended for wishing to make the prize as big a one for himself as possible. It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas was very unhandsomely treated in the matter of the competition for the City-hall some years ago, in which he was awarded the first place and so was entitled to erect the building and eventually pocket the large fees for the work. But Tammany succeeded in getting a new law passed which brought about the abandonment of the scheme, and Mr. Thomas, who had an admirable case against the city, had much difficulty in collecting even a small compensatory sum for his disappointment and loss. Remembering this, many people were distinctly pleased when it was known that Mr. Thomas was to build for the city so important a piece of work as the Hall of Records. If, then, there was an understanding, expressed or implied, that this new job was to be looked on as a tardy piece of justice, the over-elaborateness of the interior finish is not only accounted for, but, in a measure, becomes justifiable.

THE United States Government does, and does admirably, several things of great value and importance not only to the citizens of this country but to the dwellers in other countries. The publications of its weather reports and meteorological observations, the issue of its hydrographic charts and those prepared by the Coast Survey, the publication of the "Nautical Almanac," and the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Bureau of Ethnology, are all admirable undertakings, so thoroughly carried out as to have won the grateful acknowledgment of the peoples of other countries. In a similar way the work of testing materials, both at the Watertown Arsenal and at St. Louis, under Professor Johnson, have yielded results that are of value to every one. In this connection it seems as if there were one very important matter which might be made the subject of a thorough enquiry at the cost of the Public Treasury, and the enquiry is of such a nature that other governments might be willing to share the expense, an expense which would be great enough perhaps to deter Congress from appropriating it for so intangible a return as, from the politicians' point of view, would result from a thorough experimental enquiry into the matter of practical acoustics. It may seem to some that it is an impertinence that any one should suggest an outlay of public money for such a purpose, but these critics might be unfamiliar with the fact that the Government, through its Consular agents, every year carries on a vast amount of enquiry and research all over the globe into matters—usually having commercial value to the private individual who suggests them—which to the great body politic have no more value than would come from an acoustical enquiry. Moreover, such an investigation would probably have direct and appreciable commercial results. When one thinks

of the amount of money that has been wasted in building churches, auditoriums and theatres which had to be abandoned because of acoustic defects, it would seem as if those who are interested in the saving of souls might join, say, with those who wish to elevate the stage in pointing out that in this matter there are commercial advantages to be subserved quite as much as through any consular investigation of, say, bicycle improvements in Europe.

THE enquiries undertaken some four or five years ago by the Science Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects can at the best but result in the recording—generally by imperfectly-trained observers—of phenomena noted in a great variety of different buildings, differently constructed and variously planned, under an equally great variety of differing conditions. Every one knows how difficult it is to adapt the results of laboratory experiment to the less perfect conditions of every-day operations and those who listened to Professor Sabine's interesting paper on acoustics at the last annual convention of the A. I. A., at Washington, were probably struck by the fact that the final successful result at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge was, in a measure, the result of experiment merely guided by laboratory research. Modern investigation is everywhere turning more and more to what may be called "full-size" enquiries, and it seems quite time that a full-size investigation of the acoustics of buildings should be made, and as it is out of the question that any private individual or association could undertake it successfully, it only remains to bring some government, ours by preference, to the belief that a thorough experimental examination should be made. The great cost of such an undertaking might be gauged by the fact that the first essential would be a great building, itself absolutely sound-proof, within which could be erected the building on which the tests were to be made, together with the necessary machinery by which the proportions and size of this experimental auditorium might be mechanically altered and adjusted through numerous series of related changes, and then restored to their first position, so that all materials of structural finish might be studied in the same order in rooms of every size, shape and proportion, with walls, floors and ceilings plain, curved, recessed or interrupted by projections, and under every different probable change of temperature, air current and hygroscopic condition of the atmosphere, and through every change of number of occupants and the character of their wearing apparel. Much has been learned and much will still be learned by the study of reports made by independent observers in different buildings, but even if all observations upon existing buildings could always be made by the same set of observers, the other conditions would be so little under their control that the deductions that could be tabulated from them would be far less informing than fewer investigations conducted in a special building, by a specially-trained corps of observers, with a large annual appropriation at command.

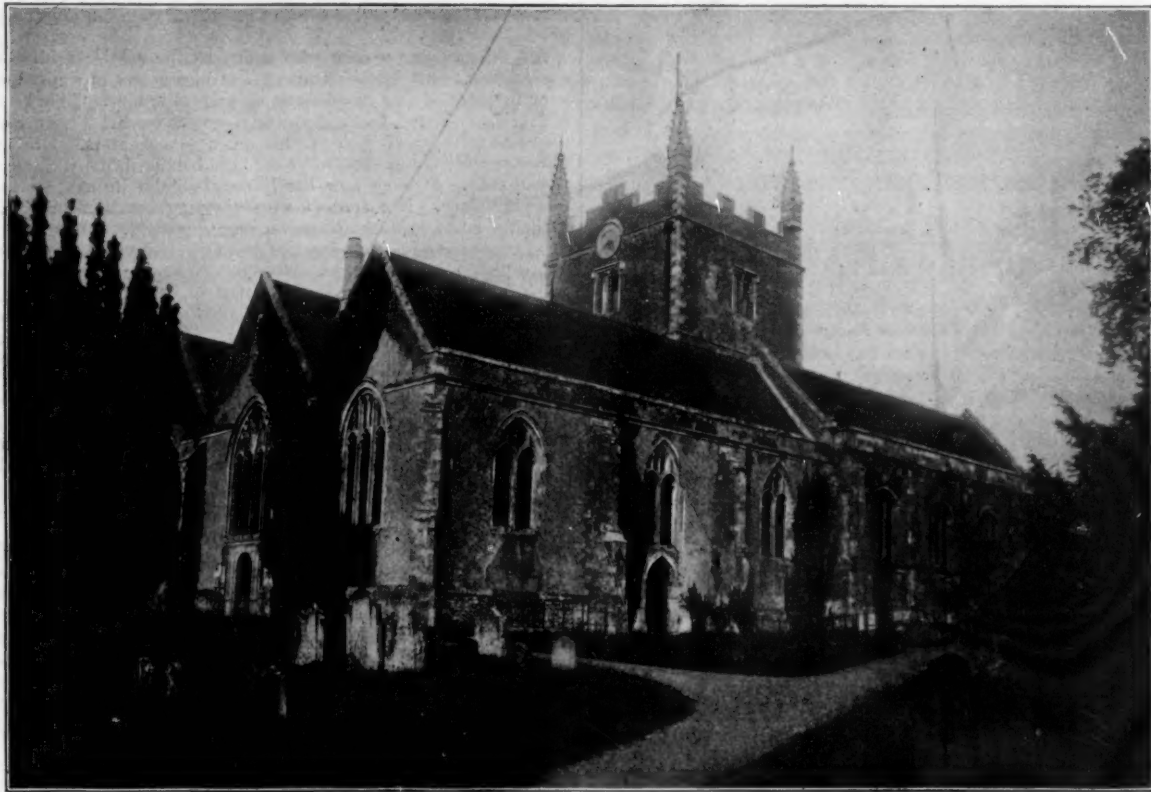
PALLAS ATHENE is thought to be the only creation that set out on a career of usefulness fully developed at the very outset, while most other things and persons have, like Topsy, "grewed," and it is often difficult to discover when the growth began, so that a proper label may be prepared and set up as an unchallengeable landmark. Seemingly the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers believe that the "skeleton construction" also began its career of usefulness full-fledged and that the fact deserved to be labelled, even though their ascription should be subjected to challenge, for, on August 9, there was unveiled on the outside of the Tower Building, Broadway, New York, a bronze tablet which declares that that building, erected in 1888-9, is the "earliest example of the skeleton construction in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams." Perhaps the manner in which the broad claim is qualified in the above declaration may protect Mr. B. L. Gilbert, the designer of the Tower Building, from the attack of the adherents of Mr. Buffington, of Minneapolis, whose claim to the invention of the skeleton construction, supported by an application for patent, dates from 1881; or from the supporters of Mr. Jenney, of Chicago, whose Home Insurance Building was erected in 1883, and from Mr. Post, who also used a metal framework or skeleton about the same time. Apparently, the inventors of the skeleton frame are likely to be as numerous as the inventors of the telephone or of many another finally perfected and useful appliance.

BASING, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.



HE old church of Basing is interesting as a handsome specimen of brick building. Its nave and north and south aisles are nearly the same height, and very little longer than the choir and its side aisles. Some fragments of an earlier Norman church may be seen, but the bulk of the work is Perpendicular. Its square tower at the crossing is solidly conceived and handsome. The

In his later days (he lived to be ninety-seven), he built Basing House—a huge palace, where one of his successors entertained Queen Elizabeth, and another held the place for two years against the troops of the Commonwealth. The earthworks, which surround the ruins, occupy fourteen acres. Some of the walls and two corner turrets remain; but of the house only the foundations and fragments of galleries within the walls. Beyond the canal are the ivy-covered gateway and the outer walls; and still farther, at the farm, a third wall, and a noble tithe-barn of red brick.



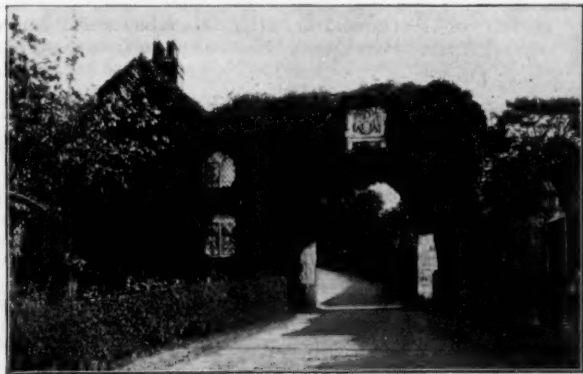
Old Basing Church.

font is 14th Century. The Jacobean pulpit is richly carved. The beams of the open-timber roof are supported upon stone corbels of various designs—angels, armorial bearings, grotesque heads, etc. The altar, raised by three steps from the presbytery, is approached from the choir by another three steps—one step giving access to it from the nave. A very fine stone frieze surmounts the division of the presbytery and side aisles, where may be seen the remains of some armor overhanging the tombs of the Paulets.

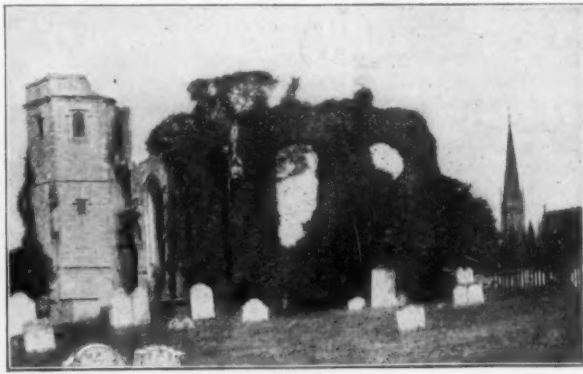
A niche at the west end still bears a figure of the Blessed Virgin, which, by some means, escaped the vigilance of Cromwell's troopers, who are said to have used the church as a stable, making a large entrance into it by knocking down part of the west end wall. This

Sir William Waller commenced the siege of Basing House, but so well was it defended by its 500 soldiers under the command of the marquis, that the besiegers suffered considerable loss. But although the marquis boasted that he would hold out if Basing House became the King's last stronghold, he was so hard pushed for provisions that he was compelled to beg for assistance from Charles, which, luckily being sent, enabled the siege to be carried on. The defenders had ten pieces of ordnance, which made the place formidable and difficult to take; but at last Cromwell undertook the command, and was able in a comparatively short time to write to the Speaker of the House of Commons as follows:—

"Sir,—I thank God I can give you a good account of Basing. Colonel Dulbeere was to be on the north side of the house; Col.



Entrance to Basing House.



Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke.

may still be traced by the difference in the brickwork, and the pilastered door of a much later date than the rest of the building.

Basing House was a celebrated place, built by the original William Paulet (or Powlett), first Marquis of Winchester, who was an astute person, managing to keep his post as Treasurer to Henry VIII., to his son, Edward VI., and his two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

Pickering on his left hand, and Sir Hardresse Waller's and Col. Montague's regiments with him. We stormed this morning after six of the clock. The signal for falling on was the firing from our cannon, which being done, our men fell on with great resolution and cheerfulness. We took the two houses without any considerable loss to ourselves. Col. Pickering stormed the new house, passed

through and got the gate of the old house, whereupon they summoned a parley, which our men would not hear . . . We had but little loss: many of the enemies our men put to the sword, and some officers of quality. We have taken ten pieces of ordnance, much ammunition, and our soldiers a good encouragement"—money, jewels, furniture, etc., valued at £300,000. The marquis and other distinguished persons—amongst them, it is said, the great architect Inigo Jones—were "sent up to the Speaker."

It seems astonishing that the victory should have been, comparatively, so easy as soon as Cromwell took the command, and tradition puts it down to the garrison being caught napping—in other words, playing cards.

At Basingstoke, some two miles distant, are some picturesque ruins of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, now in the modern cemetery ground. It belonged to a 16th-Century fraternity, which was suppressed, the funds being applied to the foundation of a Free School.

S. BEALE.

ARCHITECTURAL OMELETS.

CHICAGO has been piously businesslike and felt that life was more than meat and the body more than raiment. Her first essential has been a place to work in, and the architect who was allowed to spend ten per cent on ornament thought himself fortunate. Most of her buildings have been like soldiers' rations,—merely life-sustaining. Of course there are fine dwellings, libraries, and a good theatre and office-building, and a cobweb promise that would begin to look like a post-office, except for a quarry-men's strike. But much of the wholesale district goes naked, innocent of shame, and the retailers are dressed in calico patterns.

Did you ever live on soldiers' rations,—say for two months together, nothing but hard-tack and meat; two months of "healthful and proper" food—a full stomach and longings? Did you ever sit and dream of omelets? Down by the water-front, where the roadways are not nice and the warehouses are mere living rations, I actually found a couple of omelets, and it was told me that Mr. Jarvis Hunt was the cook. It was a bit startling to see good proportions in the building of the Western Cold Storage Company and nearby a fine bit of architecture, the office of Joy Morton & Co. These are on the river-front next the lake (Pier 1), where the numberless freight-tracks of the Illinois Central R. R. get so tangled up with the smoke-grimed practicalities of rude brick and corrugated-iron. People of taste have long had a hobby about warehouses, declaring that a decent regard for good fenestration and some study of variety in composition could make the most utilitarian building inviting at a very slight additional cost, and this is all that Mr. Jarvis Hunt has been allowed to do in designing the cold-storage building. If this is a true measure of greatness, this creating the artistic out of cheap materials, it is certainly to be hoped that Mr. Hunt will continue. A simple rectangular pile without a break aloft or aloft is not pretty, nor is vitrified hollow-tile expensive, but the one is dignified and the other good in color.

The walls are laid up with the flat tile of pleasingly varied tone, a quiet, mottled effect, and the expanse is broken by horizontal lines of dark-brown vitrified brick, judiciously spaced. These lines are properly sustained by a frieze and cornice of this same brown brick. This frieze is nicely broken by window openings and some brackets. Nothing more: it is not put down in the books and it does or does not break rules as you choose to judge it; it is simple, cheap, and—it tastes good, as the German idiom has it.

In building an office for Joy Morton & Co. (salt and starch merchants), Mr. Hunt has found his opportunity again. It is a reproduction of a seventeenth-century building, the one known as the "Boston Block House," which once stood on the spot now occupied by the "Old State House," on Washington Street, at the head of State Street. Then it was in an unencumbered space and could show its worth; the same is true here, as all about it are low wharf-buildings painted black. The architects planned well in those days and it is no small credit to Mr. Hunt that he has been able to recreate so successfully. Some reproductions remind one of a school-boy declaiming Webster's speeches.

Thomas Joy, of Boston, the original architect, was an ancestor of Joy and Mark Morton, who now cause this charming object to live again. He submitted his plans to the "Commissers of the Towne of Boston" in 1657. The language of the old specifications, quaintly worded, designated a "very substantial and comely building, sixty-one foot in Length and thirty-six foot in Breadth from outside to outside . . . the whole Building to Jetty over three foot without the Pillers everie way . . . according to a model or draught Presented to us by sd Tho. Joy."

These "Pillers," over which the building was to "Jetty," are simply the usual wood pilasters, twenty-one in number, set into the brickwork of the lower story and supporting long flat brackets under the three-foot overhang. This feature is in a measure common in Colonial architecture, but nowhere have I seen so vigorous a use of it. The overhanging second story is of wood painted white; the pilasters are white (in red brick) and the entrance door is the usual round-arched affair in white mouldings. This produces excellent decorative effect, and the bulk of the rectilinear mass, finished by a rich cornice and surmounted by a heavy hip-roof, is imposing to a degree rarely to be found in so small a structure. Around the

top of the roof the usual picturesque paling encloses a domed cupola at either end of the space. Three broad gables, set against each other, each containing a dormer-window, suggest a meeting-room, and very correctly so, because this roof is (and was) a hall for directors' conclaves. Possibly the money voted for expenditures here is fully as large in amount as that considered in the seventeenth century in the Towne of Boston. The original, built for a market and town-house, was a gift from Captain Robert Keayne, and fire consumed it in 1711. The reconstruction was accomplished by Mr. Hunt from the specifications as they appear in the Boston City Records. The Morton brothers have done a deed of mercy to all who are obliged to go down into that abandoned-to-utility neighborhood.

All things come to him who waits, as the soldier said when he came home to his mother's omelets. Chicago has now a Lake-front park in place of her idle dreams of such a luxury. Thanks to Mr. Montgomery Ward, the fight is won;—or at least, if there are others, no name is so conspicuous as his among the fighters. Hard words have been hurled at him, so let me here bombard him with appreciative thanks. Strange how handy people find it to make a park a dumping-place. Not content with dumping common rubbish, they unload a lot of rubbishy ideas on public ground. An endless array of patriots have planned fine buildings to occupy that park, but Mr. Ward maintained that grass was good in a park, and he has had many years of fighting to prove that the law sustained his ideas. The latest project was a grand "stadium," for the good of the people. Of course we all want an amusement palace, and some architects want one very badly indeed, but the fronting property-owners tenaciously stuck to the open-space-and-unobstructed-view idea. The public said hard things about their selfishness, but their children will talk differently when the grass is green and the paths are laid out. As Mr. Ward has now nothing fronting his place but the blue lake and the temporary post-office, he is building something handsome, an addition to his already extensive business block. Richard E. Schmidt is his architect, and when things are a little more in evidence I may try to tell about it.

There has been a movement all along this line since the park was assured, and very soon the array of disreputable affairs on this part of Michigan Avenue will be swept away. It will soon be too valuable a property to throw away on livery-stables and such. The music of the pile-drivers charmed everyone during the winter and now the ironworkers are constructing puzzles. Ornamental terracotta encloses the fifth and sixth stories, while the workmen practise calisthenics with the long iron girders down below. It's a funny world where people begin to construct a wall at the top of the house and finish at the sidewalk.

The two handsome buildings,—the Athletic Club (by Cobb) and the Bank-note Building (by Frost), have long stood alone right here, but now Stanley McCormick is putting up three stores for the wholesale milliners beside them. Messrs. Holabird & Roach are attending to the construction. The stores are for Gage Bros. & Co., Edson Keith & Co., and Theodore Ascher & Co. In two of these parts there is no effort at architectural effect except that there are good taste, good materials and good proportions in evidence. As compared with most similar buildings these show an appreciation of the proper way to treat steel-construction, and that is a wonderful advance. One of the stores is, however, to show a most artistic facade. Gage Bros. & Co. arranged to have their front designed by Mr. Louis H. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is an innovator,—shocking trait in an architect! Probably it is as safe for architects to be conservative as it is for a gentleman to wear black. Most "original" architecture reminds one of a London butcher in the colored clothes dear to his heart. Mr. Sullivan advises young architects to learn what is in the books and then throw them away, out of sight forever. He even suggests that they might throw them away before they begin to learn. It looks as if he were right in his theory,—for himself at least: it might be less safe for others. Every architect that I talk with is frankly acknowledging his talent and watching him closely,—critically, of course, but disposed to admire, and the people of taste are no longer afraid of him.

His treatment of houses of moderate size has been very fine, but it is in the new conditions imposed by high steel structures that his originality is most manifest, and this in the face of the words "freak" and "barbaric" so frequently tossed at him.

Just now he has this store and an enormous building for Schesinger & Mayer (dry goods) in hand. They promise to be his best works, and unlike any others he has done or any one else has done. The Gage Bros. structure is to have a frontage of 62 feet. It is devoted to the wholesale millinery business and is, therefore, appropriately dainty and very ornamental, but not overdone. Upon the expanse of plain surface there will be no display of signs whatsoever, excepting a modest tablet in cast-iron at each corner. The great spread of plate-glass next the ground will not be used as a window show, as the base member at the sidewalk is head-high. It is a sign of the times that in giving the commission the owner said, "I want your art and not your commercialism; you have a free hand and, if it is not good, you alone will be responsible,"—and that is an order all too rarely put before an architect. Judging by the drawings, the confidence is well placed.

No masonry will be visible in the front; all the structural steel is clothed with cast-iron or terra-cotta; the former is in ornamented sheets, very richly treated, and in no way suggests cheapness, but

rather a beautiful refinement. Wilson Bros. have done much iron-work of this sort. It is the result of care, skill and wide experience. Above this iron, and constituting the major part of the façade, is the terra-cotta, both plain and elaborate, made by the Western Terra-cotta Company. A notable circumstance is in evidence in this connection, namely, the clear comprehension of the problem. This is a flat front, and the treatment is made to emphasize this fact. Its dignity is maintained along with its elaborateness because the surface is so little broken. When one sees the vain efforts put forth in hundreds of high city blocks to introduce the "orders," as if they were sacred forms, at the expense of the dignity, — building after building cut up into nothingness by this treatment, whole blocks together without a semblance of reasonableness, — one is delighted by the flatness that proclaims the block, the simple solid, the rectangle. There is not a single capital in this front, nor in the Schlesinger-Mayer building either. In place of capitals the terra-cotta is made to spread out the ornaments on the surface. That which takes the capital's place seems to be not a detached member, like a stone set upon another to complete a column, but a growing of the upright into the next surface in the most simple and natural manner. Conventionalism is not sacrificed in any way. There is no doubtful point as regards the upright and the horizontal, but there is also no suggestion of the imitation of stonework. The normal and simple use of terra-cotta as baked clay and of cast-iron as a manageable material gives one much relief. There is originality here of a healthy kind, the sort that we have been talking about but have waited for.

The general plan of this front seems to be a broad band (6 feet wide) surrounding the entire surface like a picture mat, — base, sides, top, all one band. This is crowned by a projecting shelf or cornice, a bold affair, very visible. As said, the base member is head high. Above this is spread much plate-glass and prismatic glass, the sort that throws the light far inward. This broad expanse of glass is not made in bays; it is flat and unbroken except for one modest doorway not in the centre, itself prettily ornamented but not disturbing the surface at all. Over this glass is a rich, projecting frieze (iron), which in no way interferes with the simple surrounding mat or frame before mentioned. This "mat" is of flat terra-cotta (above the iron) laid in courses wide and narrow. Its edges are refined with a very narrow beading of terra-cotta and this same beading surrounds the windows, set, as they are, in this same flat terra-cotta. The curtain would be plain but for the windows and two tall shafts that spring from the low down frieze all the way to the overhanging shelf above. These tall shafts end in spreading foliations, *percés à jour* and well relieved from the wall. These take the place of capitals but do not suggest such caps as we know by the books.

The prismatic reflecting glass is used in every story architecturally, about one-third of each course of windows being of this material. It is set perfectly flat with the terra-cotta surface, and seems a part of it. Of course the plate glass is slightly depressed for practical and ornamental reasons. There is no wood in all this front except the one sash that holds each plate of ordinary glass. The under side of the top-shelf, or cornice, is highly elaborated, but kept flat.

The other building by Mr. Sullivan, — Schlesinger & Mayer's retail dry-goods house, — is but just begun. It will occupy 180 feet on State Street and 140 feet on Monroe, the present quarters of the firm, and will grow up in sections in such a manner as not to interfere with business. The effect of the building, while sufficiently Sullivanesque, will be a good deal unlike the one just described. As one calls to mind the many buildings by this fertile designer there is a feeling of astonishment at their variety. His ornament is always of a family likeness, but wonderfully varied.

We have iron again and plate and prismatic glass used architecturally and a high superstructure in terra-cotta. Both materials are produced by the same firms which have been mentioned. The terra-cotta is half-glazed and impervious to moisture. Its color is light buff. These buildings are both intended to suggest, by the character of treatment, the business conducted within. We have known military monuments these many centuries; now we are to know a millinery monument. It is right thus, and the one may be as honored as the other. The style is made appropriate to the use. Of course the retail dry-goods firms desire an extensive window-show and this is provided by the glass base, which projects 3 feet in front of the upper wall and is covered by an affair of iron very much ornamented. Each street-front, at the sidewalk and 35 feet above it, is a huge show-case. These are recessed back the 3 feet at two points on each street for entrance-ways. The entrances are, however, only modest glass boxes. The whole of this vast glass surrounded by its iron frame is the principal feature rather than the doorways. The building has twelve stories; but the great height above this glass is one flat wall pierced by numberless horizontal windows. There is no ornament upon it but the beading about the window edges. At the corner, the glass below forms a big semi-octagonal show-window, and above this a semicircular towering member shoots directly to the overhanging ledge, the roof. Four thin shafts cut the window courses here, unlike the broad curtain-walls, from base to summit, accentuating the altitude rather than disguising it. There is no cornice, properly speaking, but a series of flat, spreading foliations in relief and vigorous. On the Monroe Street front there is an important looking-glass hanger, suspended by massive chains. The front of this is a cast-iron band (6 feet high), very much ornamented.

The contrast of plain and ornamental parts in these two buildings

gives great value to each, and each building is a block or cubical mass, if I may use my mathematical terms very loosely.

If I mistake not, the people of Chicago and our visitors will find these buildings delightfully pleasing.

JAMES WILLIAM PATTISON.

CHEMICAL TESTS OF CEMENT.¹



IN this paper will be given the method of testing cement used in the St. Louis Water Department chemical laboratory.

All Portland cement used in the water department work is analyzed for sulphuric acid, magnesia and sulphur in sulphides. Each of these constituents is held by some authorities to be deleterious if present in excess of a certain proportion. The importance or necessity of such tests will not be discussed herein. There is, however, in the latest specifications used by the St. Louis Water Department, the following clause:

"If a sample of the cement shows by chemical analysis more than 2 per cent. of magnesia (MgO), or more than 2 per cent. of anhydrous sulphuric acid (SO_3), or more than one-fourth of 1 per cent. of sulphur as sulphides, the shipment will be rejected."

In inspecting cement for the department a great many determinations of these elements in cement have been made, and especially of magnesia and sulphuric acid. The experience gained in this way has shown that certain precautions are necessary in making the analyses in order to get accurate results. When the rejection of a large shipment of cement and, to a certain extent, the local reputation of a manufacturer's brand depend upon the analysis, one cannot afford to have doubtful results.

No claim is made for originality in the methods used. It is believed, however, that there is no published scheme for such tests which covers all the points that come up in making tests of this kind with Portland cement.

Below will be found a detailed account of the operations made for such determinations. No attempt is made to show the reasons for the different operations, and so it may seem to the reader that unnecessary attention is given to some of the details. The beginner is, therefore, warned to be cautious in departing from the path laid out.

DETERMINATION OF ANHYDROUS SULPHURIC ACID (SO_3) COMBINED AS SULPHATE IN CEMENT.

Place the sample on a flexible cloth or paper; crush any lumps with a spatula; mix thoroughly by rolling, and spread out uniformly. Scoop up portions of the cement from points distributed over the whole sample; place in a Wedgewood mortar and powder. The portion scooped up should weigh about 150 grams. After powdering place on a glazed paper, mix by rolling and spread. Weigh out 10 grammes by dipping up portions from different parts of the sample. Place the 10 grammes in a porcelain dish 5 inches in diameter and run 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water into the dish. Stir up the cement and water and add 50 cubic centimetres of strong hydrochloric acid. Lay a glass triangle on the dish, and on the triangle a convex cover glass 6 inches in diameter; place on an asbestos board over a Bunsen burner and evaporate to dryness, or until there is no longer any odor of hydrochloric acid. Remove the burner; allow to cool. Remove the glass triangle and place the cover glass directly on the dish. Run in 50 cubic centimetres of concentrated hydrochloric acid, replace the Bunsen burner and heat to boiling. Add 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water and allow to boil five minutes. Rinse the cover glass with a jet of distilled water into the dish. Filter while hot, using a filter-pump and a No. 0 Munktell's Swedish filter, 15 centimetres in diameter. Wash the insoluble residue from the dish to the filter by means of a jet of hot-water. Wash the insoluble residue on the filter three times with hot-water. Pour the filtrate and washings into a No. 5 Griffin beaker, cover with a convex glass, bring to a boil on a wire gauze over a Bunsen burner, add 20 cubic centimetres of 10 per cent solution of barium chloride, remove the Bunsen burner and allow the precipitate of barium sulphate to subside. Filter on a No. 0 Munktell's filter 9 centimetres in diameter, using the filter-pump. By means of jet of hot-water wash the precipitate from the beaker to the filter, and wash the precipitate on the filter with hot-water three times. When the washings have run through the filter, and before the filter is dry, place the filter with the precipitate in a weighed platinum crucible. Cover the crucible and place on a triangle over a Bunsen burner; heat at a low temperature until all the moisture is driven off. Remove the lid from the crucible; place the crucible in an inclined position on the triangle, and arrange the cover so that it projects partly into the crucible and rests on the rim of the crucible and the triangle. Heat to redness until the filter is completely burned. Remove burner, allow to cool and weigh crucible with the ignited precipitate. The difference between this weight and the weight of the crucible gives the weight of barium sulphate, which, multiplied by 0.3433, gives the weight of anhydrous sulphuric acid in 10 grammes of the cement. The weight of the anhydrous sulphuric acid multiplied by 100 and divided by 10 gives the percentage of anhydrous sulphuric acid (SO_3) in the cement.

¹ Abstract of a paper by John F. Wilford, Chemist of St. Louis Water Department, and S. Bent Russell, member of the St. Louis Engineers' Club, and printed in the *Journal of Association of Engineering Societies*.

DETERMINATION OF SULPHUR (S) COMBINED AS SULPHIDE IN CEMENT.

Of the sample of 150 grammes, prepared as described under "The Determination of Sulphuric Acid," weigh out 5 grammes and place in a flat-bottom flask of about 300 cubic centimetres capacity. Insert a doubly perforated rubber stopper into the mouth of the flask. Through one of the perforations extend nearly to the bottom of the flask a globe-shaped funnel tube having a Geissler stop-cock and ground-glass stopper. Through the other perforation pass a glass tube bent at right angles and extending just through the stopper. To the outside of this tube connect, by a piece of pure gum tubing, a Will & Varrentrap's three-bulb nitrogen apparatus containing 1 cubic centimetre of liquid bromine and 25 cubic centimetres of strong hydrochloric acid. Allow 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water to run into the flask through the funnel tube while gently shaking the flask. Close the stop-cock of the funnel tube and put 50 cubic centimetres of strong hydrochloric acid in the globe. Allow the acid to pass into the flask gradually by opening the stop-cock. When it has all entered flask close the stop-cock and insert the glass stopper in the mouth of the globe. Heat the flask now gradually to boiling, and boil until the acid in the nitrogen bulbs gets warm. Detach the bulbs from the apparatus; run the contents into a No. 3 Griffin beaker and wash out the bulbs into the beaker three times with distilled water. Cover the beaker with a convex glass and set to boil over a Bunsen burner. Continue the boiling until all the bromine is driven off. If the liquid is not perfectly clear filter through a No. 0 Munktell's filter-paper 9 cubic centimetres in diameter into another beaker of the same capacity. Wash the filter twice with distilled water; set the clear liquid to boil again, having covered the beaker with a convex glass, and add 10 cubic centimetres of 10 per cent. solution of barium chloride. Remove the burner and allow the precipitate of barium sulphate to subside. Proceed now with the precipitate exactly as described under the "Estimation of Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid" until the weight of barium sulphate is obtained. When this weight is obtained multiply by 0.1374, which gives the weight of sulphur as sulphide in 5 grammes of cement. Multiply the weight of sulphur as sulphide by 100 and divide by 5 and the result will be the percentage of sulphur as sulphide in the cement.

DETERMINATION OF MAGNESIA (MgO) IN CEMENT.

Of the 150 gramme sample, obtained as described under the "Determination of Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid," take 10 grammes from different parts of the sample, place in an agate mortar and grind exceedingly fine. Place on a glazed paper, mix and spread out evenly on the paper. Weigh out very accurately 1 gramme of this fine powder taken from points distributed over the sample; place in a porcelain dish $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, add 50 cubic centimetres of distilled water and stir up the cement; add 25 cubic centimetres of strong hydrochloric acid while stirring. Lay a glass triangle on the dish and a convex cover glass 5 inches in diameter on the triangle. Place the whole on an asbestos board over a Bunsen burner, evaporate to dryness or until no further odor of hydrochloric acid is given off. Remove the burner, allow to cool; remove the glass triangle and place the convex glass directly over the dish. Add 25 cubic centimetres of strong hydrochloric acid and heat to boiling; run in 50 cubic centimetres of water and allow to boil for five minutes. By means of a jet of distilled water rinse off the cover glass into the dish. Filter immediately on No. 0 Munktell's filter-paper 9 centimetres in diameter, using the filter-pump. Wash out the dish by means of a jet of hot water, and allow the washing to run through the filter. Wash the filter and precipitate three times with boiling hot water. Pour the filtrate into a No. 4 Griffin beaker, cover with a convex glass, add ammonia in slight excess and boil until only a slight smell of ammonia comes from the liquid. Filter immediately, following exactly the instructions given in the preceding operation on filtering. Remove this filtrate to a No. 5 Griffin beaker, cover with a convex glass and heat until boiling briskly on a wire gauze over a Bunsen burner. Run into the boiling solution by means of a pipette 50 cubic centimetres of ammonium oxalate solution containing 1 gramme of the salt to 24 grammes of water. Allow to boil five minutes; remove the burner and allow the precipitate to subside slightly, but before the liquid cools much filter through a double filter (Munktell's No. 0, 12.5 centimetres in diameter). By means of a jet of boiling hot water wash out the beaker, holding in such position that the washings run on the filter, and continue until the filter is full nearly to the top. After allowing the washings to run through the filter, repeat the operation twice. Pour the filtrate into a No. 6 Griffin beaker, and if it is not over 250 cubic centimetres in volume allow to cool; if it is over 250 cubic centimetres, evaporate to this volume, or to 200 cubic centimetres, in a platinum dish and replace into the beaker. This filtrate should be absolutely clear, and if not should be refiltered until it is clear. When the clear filtrate is cold 100 cubic centimetres of strong ammonium hydrate are added and 25 cubic centimetres of a 10 per cent solution disodium hydrogen phosphate. The liquid is then stirred briskly with a glass rod capped with a piece of pure gum tubing at its lower end. The beaker is then covered with a convex glass and allowed to remain at rest in a cool place for twelve hours. Filter on a No. 0 Munktell's filter 9 centimetres in diameter, using the filter pump. Wash out the beaker with a cool solution made up of 100 parts of strong am-

monium hydrate, 20 parts ammonium nitrate and 300 parts of distilled water, allowing the washings to run through the filter. Then by means of a jet sprinkle the side of the beaker with this same solution and rub with the gum cap on the end of the glass rod. Wash the beaker again to the filter. Wash the precipitate on the filter four times with the solution of ammonium hydrate and nitrate. Allow the washings to filter through, remove the filter and precipitate to a weighed platinum crucible; cover the crucible, place on a triangle over a Bunsen burner and heat gently, not above a dull red, until the filter is completely charred. Remove the cover, incline the crucible, lay the cover so that part of it extends into the crucible and rests on the rim of the crucible and the triangle. Heat to a redness until the filter-paper is burned to an ash. Remove the Bunsen burner and replace with a Bunsen blast lamp. Heat to a white heat until the precipitate is perfectly white. Set the crucible upright, put on the cover and continue the white heat for ten minutes. Remove the blast lamp, allow to cool and weigh. The difference between this weight and the weight of the crucible is the weight of magnesium pyrophosphate, which, multiplied by 0.3604, gives the weight of magnesia in 1 gramme of cement. The weight of the magnesia multiplied by 100 gives the percentage of magnesia (MgO) in the cement.

THE DEPARTMENT-STORE FIRE-HAZARD.

M. R. E. U. CROSBY closes the paper on Department-store Fire-hazards he recently read before the National Fire Protective Association with the following recommendations:—

1. There should be no light-well. (a) The loss of illumination due to the abandonment of the light-well can be more than made up by a proper use of the wonderful Luxfer prism glass in wall windows, helped out in specially deep or angular buildings by the modern artificial white light. (b) Where such a well is allowed to exist, it should be shut off from communication with each story by "wire" or "prism" glass partitions, set in non-combustible frames, permanently secured in position. First story to be shut off from well by similar horizontal partition at ceiling level. For deep wells a certain arrangement of Luxfer prism glass is suggested. (c) So long as light-wells are allowed to remain in violation of "a" and "b" above, they should not be used for display of goods or of any inflammable decorations. No temporary structures should be allowed therein. Where an exception is made for the display of goods on first-floor counters, automatic sprinklers should be placed directly over said goods on level with ceiling of first story. These can be fitted to brass pipes in a manner quite decorative, and are in addition to the sprinklers otherwise called for in well by the sprinkler regulations.

2. Stairs and elevators should be in brick shafts, with spacious entry-way on each floor within each shaft. A standard slide fire-door should be hung at shaft side of each opening into entry-way, permanently secured open by a 600-degree Fahr. solder releasing device. This is to insure that door shall not be closed by hand in time of panic, and yet will close automatically at a high temperature. There would be two or more door openings from each floor into each shaft. They would extend but part way to ceiling, thus reducing the tendency of smoke to escape in that direction. The normal draught would be towards the ventilating ducts, and would suffice to reduce the danger of hot-air and smoke explosions. The placing of doors at shafts is open to criticism, inasmuch as they might be closed while people were yet alive within the burning room. We believe this can be met by concealed sliding doors operated by an automatic device located near the floor and requiring as high a temperature at that point as would be obtained by the presence of flames. These shafts, with glazed brick, tile, or mosaic walls, should present a pleasing appearance, and, above all, afford a sense of security to the customer which some day may be a feature in the popularity of a store.

3. Ventilation should be obtained by forced draught through specially constructed brick ducts, with openings from same to rooms arranged to prevent passage of smoke back into rooms. We are informed that light-weight (mica) check-valves have for years accomplished this purpose, as used in chimneys of English houses. Some such system is essential, in order to obtain correct ventilation, if for no other reason.

4. With the other requirements observed it may not be necessary to consider the question of area. Yet "division" or even "curtain" walls are recommended. In any event it is more essential to "stop" vertical openings with their attendant fire-spreading draughts than to restrict ground area.

5. Walls, floors, roofs, and partitions to be of the best "fireproof" type which (vertical openings not being allowed) shall be capable of confining a fire within the story where it may originate.

6. Last, and of the greatest importance: A complete, standard, automatic-sprinkler system should be installed, having supplies capable of delivering water for long periods at high pressure. This system should be kept under rigid inspection. On it a constant burden rests, for the sprinkler must ever be on duty to perform its

work by day or night. In it the greatest power lies, as, when the smoke is thick and men stand back, when the hose jet would pierce the window only to be scattered by the first obstruction, the sprinklers far within the building are quietly surrounding the fire and are holding it firmly in check. By it alone does the department-store of to-day exist, for, had the fires controlled by automatic sprinklers during the past seven years been combated only by other existing appliances, we believe the loss of values, and, perhaps, of life, would have been so materially increased as to have provoked many stringent regulations not now in force.



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

ON Monday, July 17, 1899, the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects met at The Octagon, Washington, D. C., at 10 A. M.

Mr. Henry Van Brunt, President, in the chair; Glenn Brown, Secretary, as Secretary of the Committee; W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago; R. W. Gibson, of New York; Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia; a full committee were present.

The Secretary read a report, giving the names of the new Associate members elected since January 1, 1899, a total of twenty-four; the state of the treasury and the number of books, photographs and oil-paintings which have been received in connection with the material which is being solicited for the permanent exhibition in The Octagon.

The present contributions to The Octagon house collection consist of: Exchanges with eight American and four foreign periodicals, making a total of 115 numbers; exchanges with ten local and four foreign allied societies, with a total of sixty-five publications; thirty-eight books and fifty-one pamphlets; making a grand total of 272 volumes.

Quite an extensive series of exchanges is being arranged with foreign societies, an effort being made to obtain as complete a set as possible of all Society publications, both in this country and in Europe.

There has been contributed to the American Institute of Architects, a model of the Hunt Memorial in New York, by Mr. Bruce Price; an oil-painting of William Thornton, also of Benjamin Latrobe, two of the early architects of the Capitol, by Mr. Edward Clarke; an oil-painting of Mr. Richard Upjohn, by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Babcock, of Ithaca, N. Y.

There have been quite a number of other exhibits promised to the American Institute of Architects, which will be established in The Octagon as soon as they are received.

One of the principal topics of discussion before the Executive Committee was the coming Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A general scheme of programme was presented by the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention, and approved by the Executive Committee. The following committee having been appointed by the President: Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., T. D. Evans, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and George Beaumont, of Chicago, Ill.

The Convention will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 13, 14 and 15, 1899.

The papers to be read will be classed under several heads, relating to artistic subjects, to historical topics and to construction.

Under the first head there will be several papers on the influence of the French School of Design on Architecture in this country. One or two papers are promised on Architecture and the allied Arts. Several papers are expected on the legitimate style of ornamental design for steel skeleton construction, as well as a few papers on historical topics. The Pittsburgh manufacturing plants, such as the Carnegie steel-works, the Westinghouse electrical plants and the plate-glass works will be thrown open to the architects for examination, and before this examination papers will be read describing the methods of manufacture, etc., of the different plants that will be visited.

All of the papers to be read will be submitted to members of the Institute, so that they may prepare themselves for discussing the topics at the coming Convention.

In a short time a full programme will be issued in reference to the matters pertaining to the forthcoming Convention.

GLENN BROWN, Secretary, A. I. A.



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

THE LIBRARY: CLUB-HOUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

THE ENTRANCE: CLUB-HOUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900. MESSRS. CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, BOSTON, AND MORIN GOUSTIAUX, PARIS, ARCHITECTS.

THE United States National Pavilion is situated on Quai d'Orsay on the left bank of the Seine among the buildings of the Great Powers. Its site is one of the best locations at the exposition.

The plan is square with a large central dome and rotunda which will be used as a general meeting-place of Americans during the exposition. Three sides of the rotunda have rooms 13' x 36' opening out of it. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging-room for gentlemen; that on the right for ladies and that in the middle as a parlor for both ladies and gentlemen. The second story will be given to the States, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the Commissioner-General and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the States and used in a similar manner to the second.

The building is 85' x 90' and 160 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American elevators.

The style of the exterior of the building is Classic, and while different in design from any of the buildings at the Chicago Fair yet the feeling there prevalent has been kept and will be in marked contrast to the present French buildings, which are not so architectural in treatment.

The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under this every visitor who walks to the other national buildings will be obliged to pass. In the centre arch of this portico, facing the River Seine, will be French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat-landing, which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at the pier.

The interior decorations have been the subject of particular consideration by the Commissioner-General, and an art commission has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

George B. Post, of New York, Consulting Architect, U. S. Commission.

Charles A. Coolidge, of Boston, American Architect, U. S. Commission.

John B. Cauldwell, of New York, Director of Fine-Arts, U. S. Commission.

C. F. McKim, New York, Member of Municipal Art Commission of New York.

John LaFarge, of New York, President National Society of Mural Painters, President Society of American Artists.

Daniel C. French, of New York, Member Council National Sculpture Society.

Howard Russell Butler, of New York, President American Fine-Arts Society.

Charles L. Hutchinson, of Chicago, Ill., President Art Institute.

Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City, Mo., President American Institute of Architects.

Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, Director St. Louis Museum of Fine-Arts.

R. S. Peabody, of Boston, Mass., President Boston Chapter American Institute of Architects.

Henry Walters, of Baltimore, Md.

This commission will have entire charge of the mural decorations and artistic treatment of the interior of the building. It is the intention of the Art Commission to employ the best American mural painters upon this work and make it the finest example of decorative art which the United States has thus far produced in any exposition.

The Commissioner-General has appropriated \$10,000 as a nucleus of a fund for this purpose, and it is hoped there will be enough patriotic citizens sufficiently interested in the development of mural decoration to aid in raising such a fund as will enable the United States to be properly represented in this branch of the Fine-Arts.

PROPOSED NEW KEBO VALLEY CLUB-HOUSE, BAR HARBOR, ME. MR. FRED L. SAVAGE, ARCHITECT.

SCREENS IN L'EGLISE DE LA TRINITÉ, FÉCAMP, SEINE INFÉRIEURE, FRANCE. DRAWN BY MR. W. T. PARTRIDGE, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEE article and further illustrations in our last issue.

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

FOUNTAIN GROUP: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. MR. R. H. PERRY, SCULPTOR.

ENTRANCE: CHURCH OF THE JESUITS, AVIGNON, FRANCE.

This plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne*.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

COMMITTEE-ROOM: BUILDING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS. MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT & HAVEN, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE READING-ROOM: CLUB-HOUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

NEW BOARD-ROOM, OFFICES, ETC.: WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION, LONDON, ENG. MR. W. HILTON NASH, ARCHITECT.

ROYAL MARINE PALACE OF VARIETIES, HASTINGS, ENG. MR. ERNEST RÜNTZ, ARCHITECT.



RUSSIA'S COURTESY TO LIEUTENANT GORRINGE.—A lieutenant in our navy, whose name for obvious reasons I shall refrain from mentioning, related to me recently a good story, which I believe has never been told, which is authentic, and gives one of the numerous examples illustrating Russia's friendship for the United States, writes H. I. Dodge, in the *Voice*. I give it in his words: "When Lieutenant Commander Gorrings was sent to get the Obelisk, now in Central Park, New York, he met with obstacles of a wholly unusual and unlooked-for character. It seems that certain interested foreigners had incited the Egyptians to rebel against the removal of the great stone from their shores, and a pretty formidable opposition had been secretly organized. Gorrings' crew was by no means adequate to combat this unexpected opposition, and there was no American man-of-war in the harbor to render assistance. A Russian flagship was there, however, and the admiral, learning of the plot to defeat the American captain's purpose, sent Gorrings a very respectfully-worded note in which he spoke in very high terms of the unique engineering feat which the Americans were about to undertake in moving the obelisk, and begged that Mr. Gorrings would do him the very great favor of permitting his officers and men to witness the great work. The request was of course granted, and early the next morning the wily Muscovite landed 400 men, armed to the teeth with fixed bayonets and pistols loaded with ball-cartridges, who formed a hollow square about the obelisk. These men really saw very little of the engineering feat of moving the great stone, as they faced out when the mob came, and no one was allowed to go through the square without a pass from Mr. Gorrings. As the obelisk was landed on trucks and moved down to the sea, the square moved along with it, and not until after it was safely on board did the Russians return to their vessel. The next day the Russian admiral sent another very polite note to Mr. Gorrings thanking him for the opportunity given to his officers and men to see the wonderful work, and stating that not only the admiral himself, but the Russian Government, would always remember, with feeling of keenest pleasure, Mr. Gorrings' great courtesy."

INIGO JONES'S PALACE AS A WAR OFFICE.—When the design for the new War Office was undertaken it was proposed by Lord Wemyss that Inigo Jones's façade for the Whitehall Palace should be somehow utilized. As long as the frontage of a building is supposed to be the most essential part and that the interior arrangements must be subsidiary to it, Inigo Jones's project will serve as well as another. But in such a case any great building will serve. Lord Wemyss will not allow his pet scheme to be superseded by any modern architect, and his lordship has been able to obtain many peers to join with him in the following memorial: "We, the undersigned, believing that the building of a new War Office, on the historic site of the intended Whitehall Palace, offers a unique and last opportunity of realizing, at least in part, Inigo Jones's grand design for the said palace—of which the banqueting-hall alone was built—venture to approach Her Majesty's Government in relation to this most important matter. We pray them to have models made and publicly exhibited of the proposed War Office, and of a suggested adaptation of Inigo Jones's design—now on view in the Victoria Gallery—which, it is believed, might without difficulty be made to meet all War Office requirements, while it would present a more imposing symmetric and extended front—immediately facing the Horse Guards—than the design that has been officially adopted. In respectfully making this request we are only asking in the public interest, and for the sake of those who come after us, that all possible care and precautions should be taken to insure the erection of a War Office building in all ways worthy of the site; and that by the public exhibition of models, as proposed, successful precedents, established in the case of designs for public buildings by Her Majesty's Office of Works, should now be followed." The memorial is signed by numerous dukes and lords of high degree. — *The Architect*.

A HISTORIOGRAPHER PROPOSED FOR LONDON.—Lord Rosebery is advocating the appointment by the London County Council of an official historiographer, whose duty it shall be to prepare and preserve for public use photographs of all buildings, monuments, streets, and the like in which posterity can be expected to take an interest. The idea is an extremely good one, for modern cities change from day to day, and the march of improvement never stops for fear of trampling down the structures in which notable men have lived, or in or near which remarkable events have occurred. At just this time, when the old order is everywhere giving place to the new, complete changes of scene are almost as frequent in streets as in cities, and unless instant

steps are taken to get accurate pictures of things as they are, the next generation will have but the vaguest idea of the scenes familiar to this one. Photography makes it easy to secure pictures at once cheap, durable, and in a way perfect, of the world as it is at any moment, and its possibilities should be utilized for the perpetuation of material for the historian as well as for the amusement or instruction of less altruistic members of society. Lord Rosebery, in illustrating the need of a historiographer, says that in his own day several Governments have been formed in Carlton Terrace, and three in Arlington Street, but already there are few Londoners who can tell just where these proceedings took place. He laments the uncertainties which surround foreigners, especially those from America and the colonies, when they come to London and cannot identify the sites of which they have read. History is making elsewhere than in the English capital, and Lord Rosebery's suggestion is as pertinent in New York as it is there. — *N. Y. Times*.

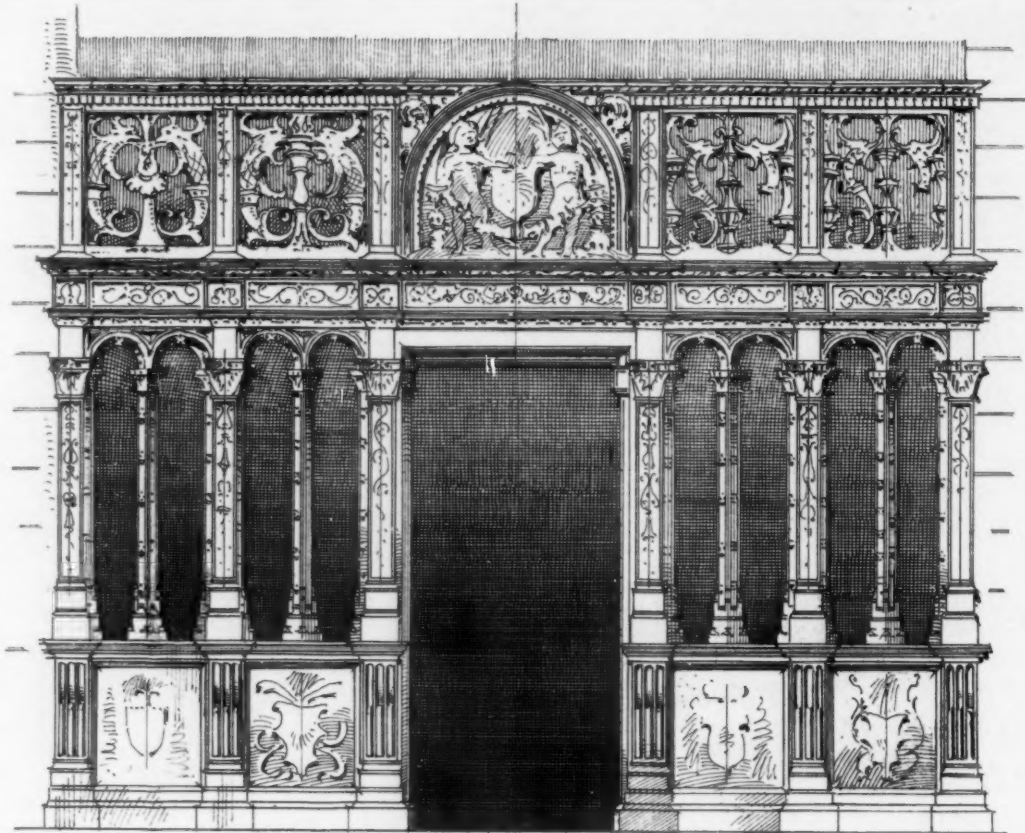
THE PLAN OF ANCIENT ROME.—The Minister of Public Instruction in Italy has recently granted permission to the Archaeological Commission of Rome to make excavations and researches in the garden of the ancient church of SS. Cosma and Damiano, for the purpose of discovering other fragments of the famous marble plan of antique Rome. If the researches succeed, as is confidently expected, the Archaeological Commission intends to put together the completed plan, and exhibit this interesting monument to the public. Of this ancient plan 1,034 fragments have already been recovered; of these 373 are to be found in the Capitoline Museum, and these form the most important part of the work. Into the walls of the staircase of the Capitoline Museum this marble plan is built, and the portions of the plan which have been found, but lost again, are supplemented from the extant drawings. This important plan was executed in the reign of Septimius Severus, and was originally placed on the Templum Sacrae Urbis, which was used as a repository for archives, municipal plans, etc. The greater part of the fragments now in the Museum were discovered behind the church of SS. Cosma and Damiano in the sixteenth century, but in the garden of that church, in 1891, twenty-five new fragments were discovered. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

THE NARROWEST STREET.—The seaport town of Great Yarmouth, England, contains a street that may well be considered the narrowest built up street in the world. This thoroughfare is known as "Kitty Witches" row, and measurement gives its greatest width as 56 inches; the entrance would seriously inconvenience a stout person, as there is but 29 inches of space from wall to wall. The advantages of such a pathway are not numerous; the possibility of exchanging handshakes from the window with your opposite neighbor hardly compensates for the inconvenience of his glances should you and he not be on the most friendly terms. The town contains many such streets as "Kitty Witches." They are all called "rows" instead of streets, and there are in all 145 of them, varying in their narrowness and extending over a length of seven miles. No one seems to know just why these streets exist in the form they do; some claim the inhabitants have so arranged their dwellings as to enable them to resist the attack of a possible enemy with comparative ease. — *Woman's Home Companion*.

ST. BRIDE'S, LONDON.—Until recent years people who attended St. Bride's Church, London, were obliged to walk in single file, for the only entrance was through a winding and narrow passage between business houses. Even now nothing larger than a baby-carriage can get near its doors. The tall steeple is the only part of the exterior which can be seen. Through the efforts of its pastor, who is the father of Anthony Hope, the novelist, some buildings in Fleet Street are now being torn down, so that the old church will soon be visible to the people in that crowded part of London. Since the earliest times there has been a church on the present site of St. Bride's. It now stands in the midst of the great London printing centre. Within its walls is buried Samuel Richardson, the father of the English novel. It is closely associated with some of the greatest names in English literature. — *Boston Transcript*.

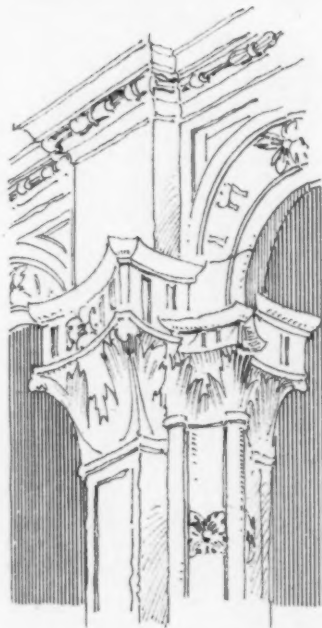
SOLID OR LIQUID.—Is pitch legally a liquid or a solid? On this question a recent trial in Trinidad turned. The stratum of pitch in that island is usually from 4 to 7 feet below the surface, and, when cut through, the pitch melts and oozes out. So if a man dug down near his neighbor's lot, he would be able to collect pitch coming from under his neighbor's land. The plan was described by one of the witnesses as "the plan adopted when you want to dig your neighbor's pitch." It "bulges out," he explained, "and you shave it off each morning." But suit was brought by one outraged neighbor whose pitch had thus been shaved off in adjoining land. The defence was that an underground stratum of pitch was like so much water, no man's property till appropriated. But the court held that pitch was a mineral, and that you had no more right to abstract it from a neighbor, by the oozing process, than you would have to tap his deposit of iron or silver. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

THE ELECTROLYSIS OF STREET MAINS.—Professor Blake, an electrical expert of the University of Kansas City, Kan., who has lately been studying the effects of electrolysis upon water-mains and gas-pipes, is said to have discovered that there are some places in that city where an incandescent-lamp can be lighted by simply attaching it to a fire-hydrant. He is also reported to have found that, in the middle of the Missouri River, half a mile away from the trolley, there was a slight voltage. Some of the water-pipes taken up seemed ready to crumble to pieces, and the effects of the electricity were plainly visible. In the office of the water-company a piece of thick iron pipe is exhibited, which has been so affected that it is possible to penetrate the metal with the blade of a penknife. Professor Blake affirms that nowhere in the United States have the effects of electrolysis been so visible as in Kansas City. — *Fire and Water*.

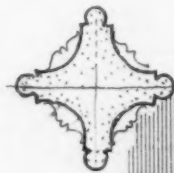


ELEVATION OF SCREEN NO
FROM CHOIR, LOOKING OUT.

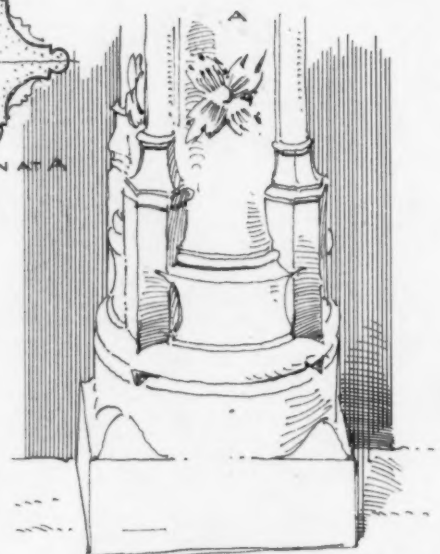
SCALE 1 METRE



PILASTER CAPITAL
SHOWING GOTHIC TENDENCY
TO INTERSECTIONS



PLAN AT A



BASE OF INTERMEDIATE
COLUMNS



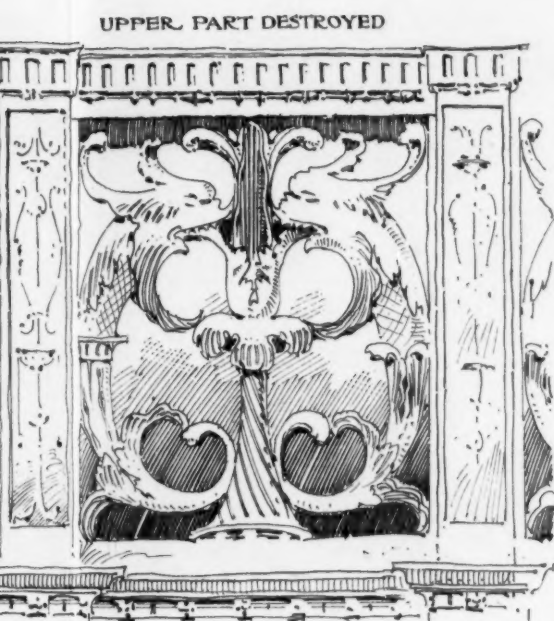
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SCREEN



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NOT



UPPER PART DESTROYED

DETAIL OF LEFT-HAND ATTIC

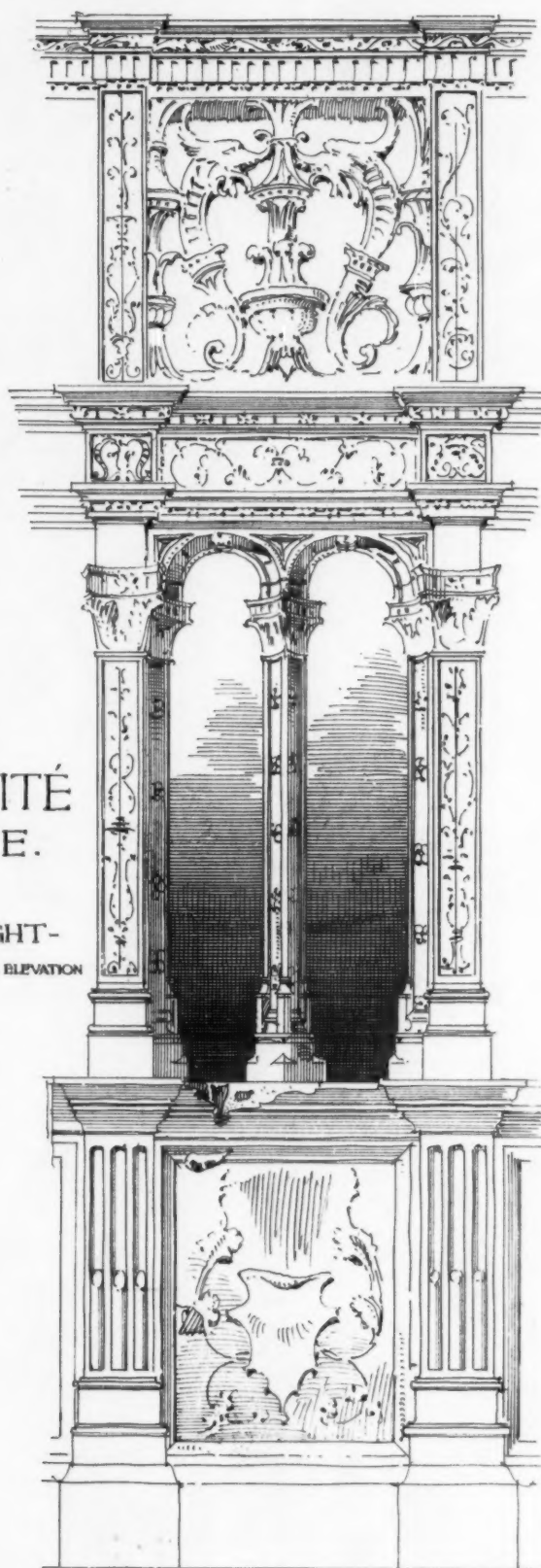
SCREENS IN L'EGLISE DE LA TRINITÉ
FECAMP - FRANCE.

SKETCH OF RIGHT-
HAND BAY SEE ELEVATION



DETAIL OF CORNICE

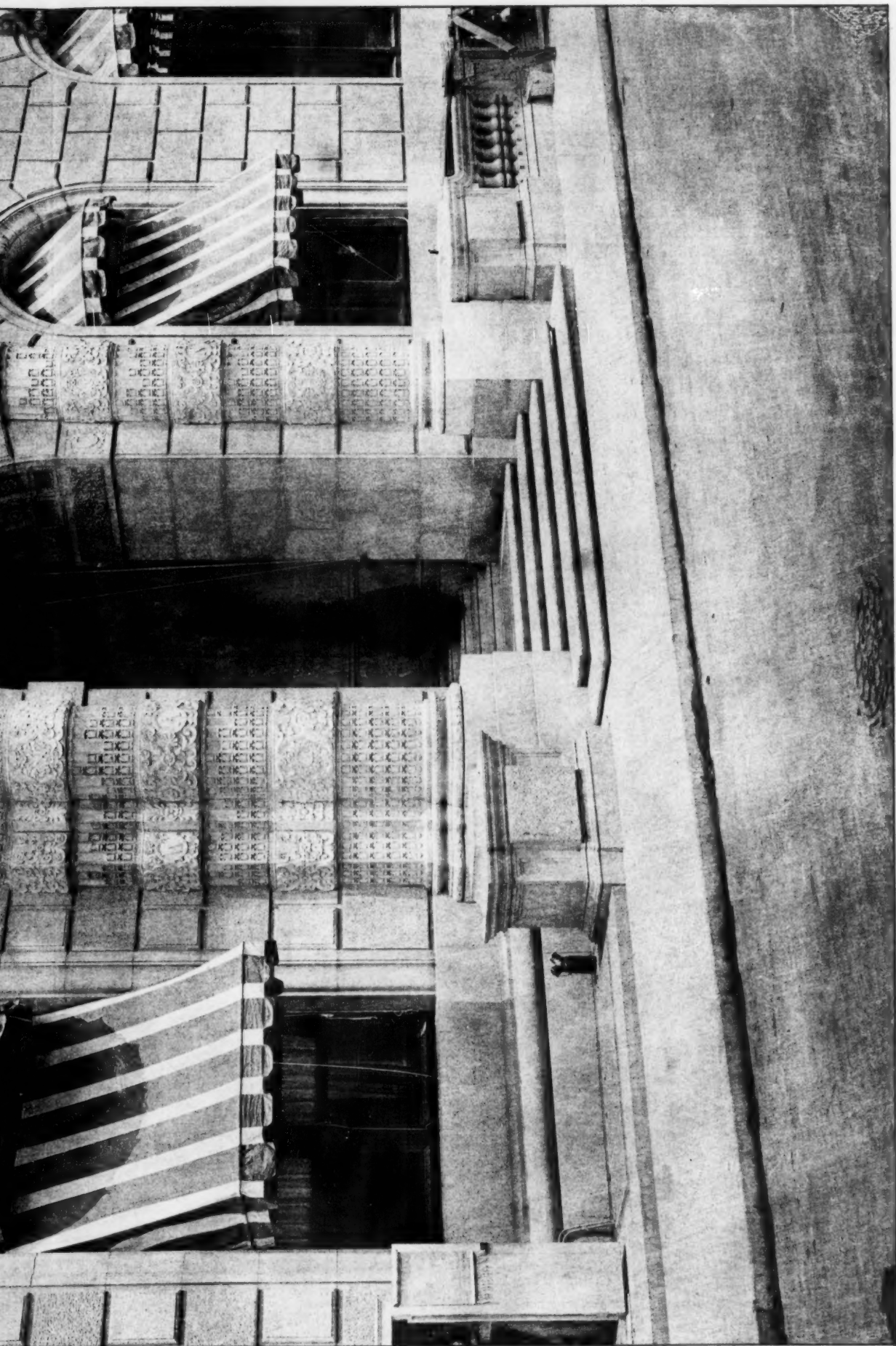
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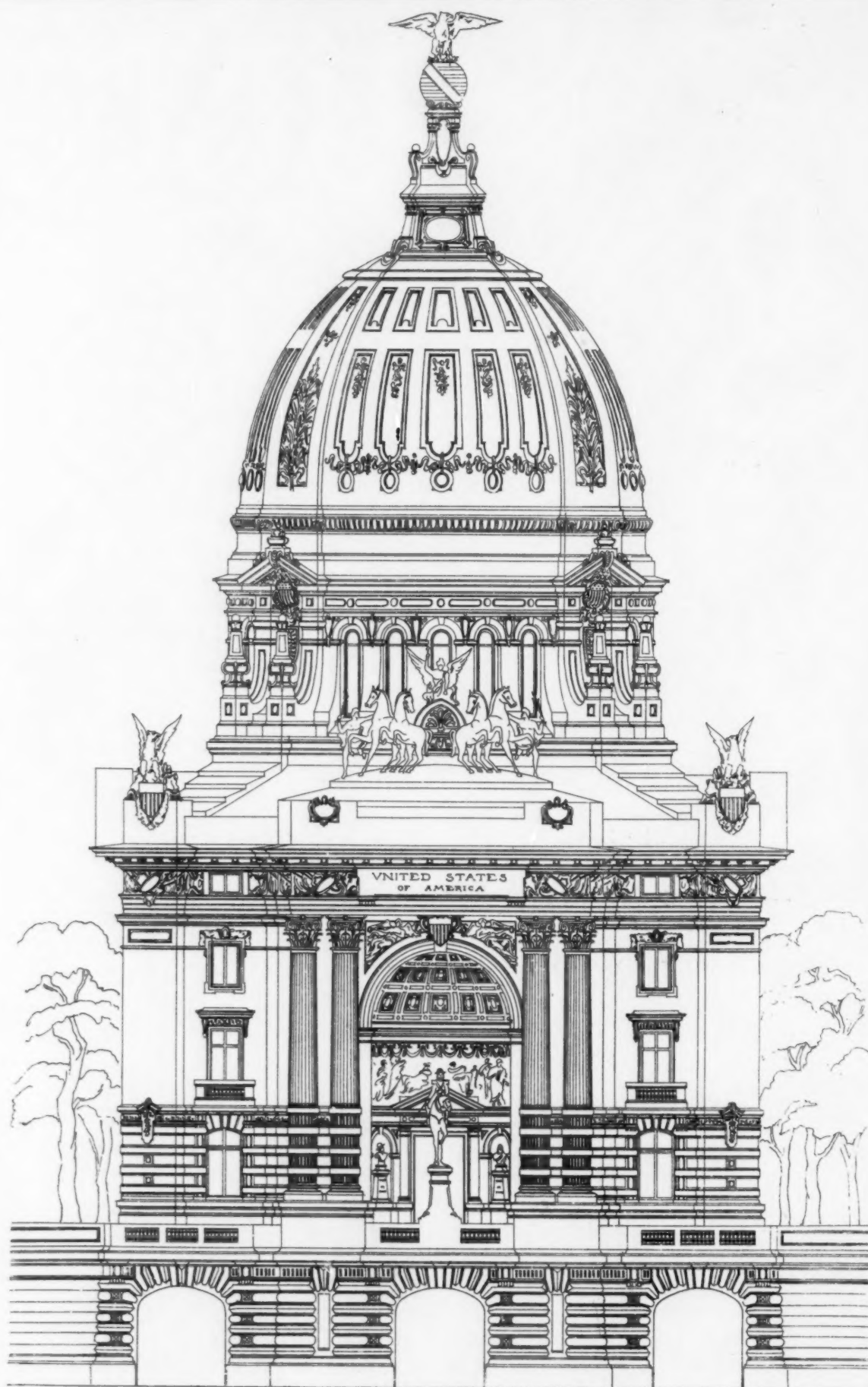
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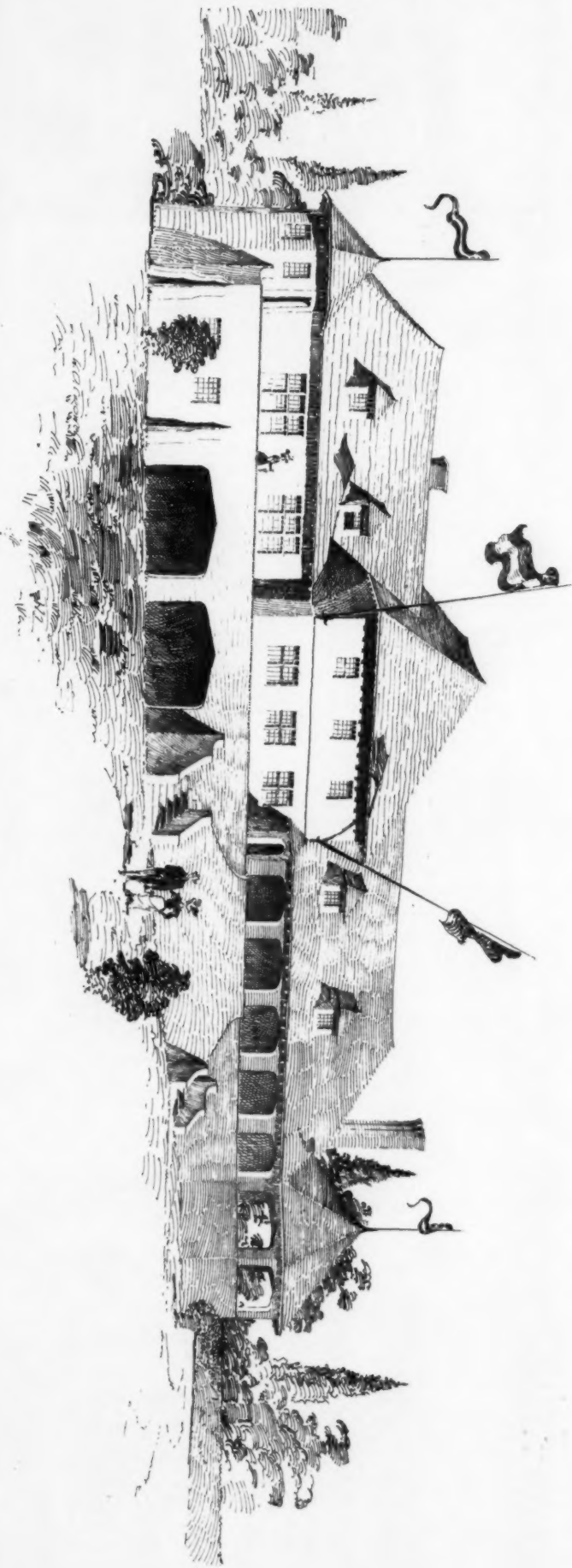
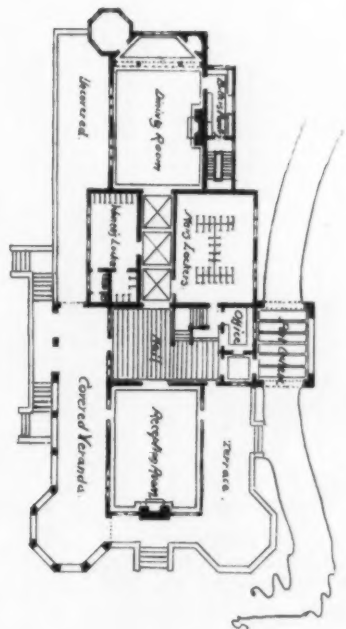
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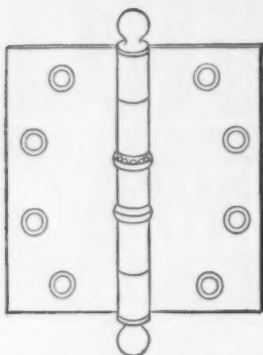
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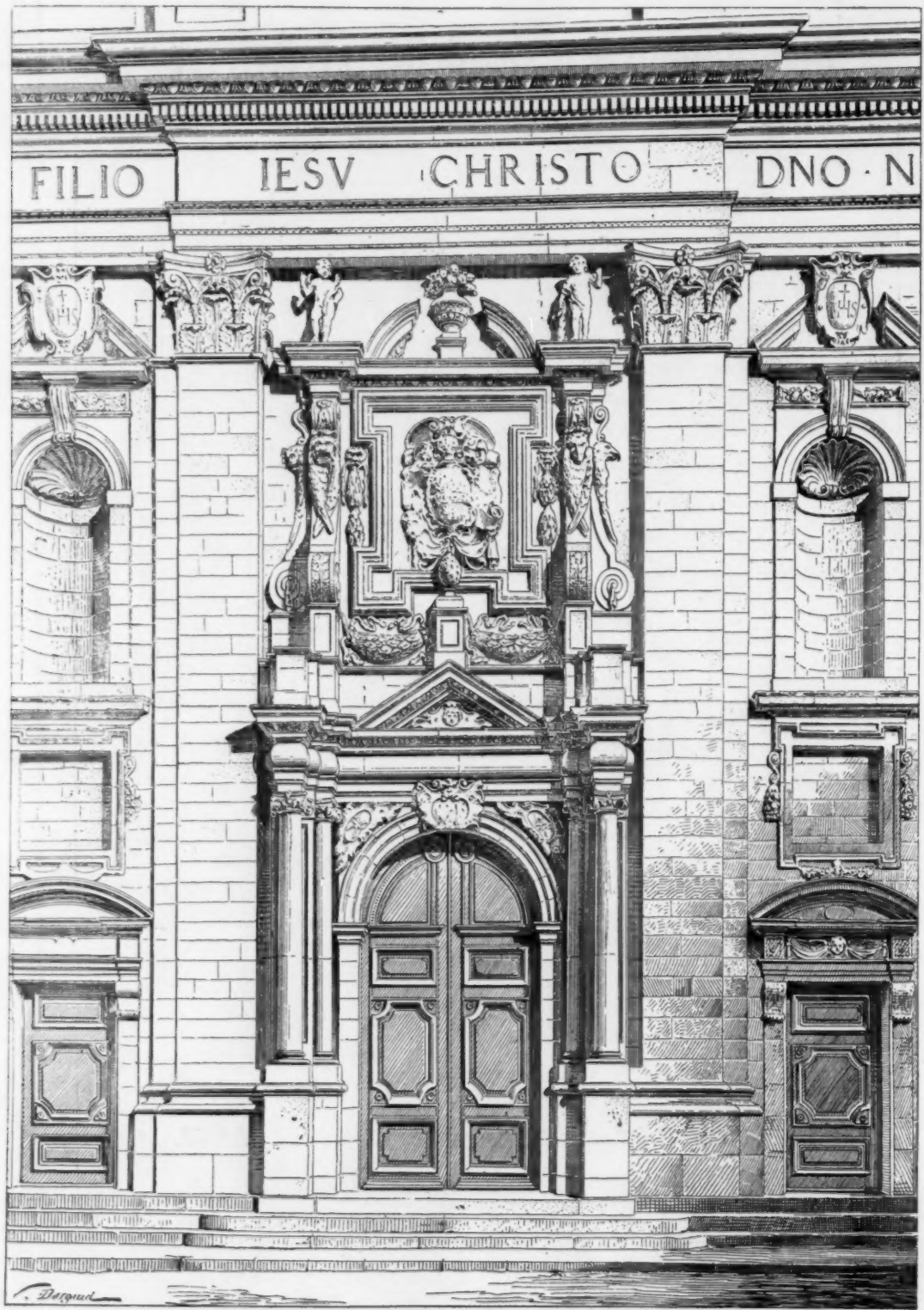
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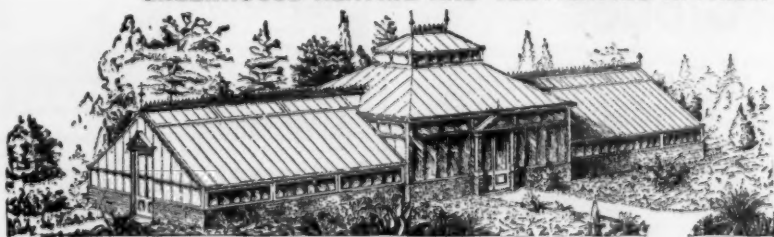
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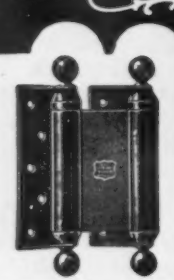
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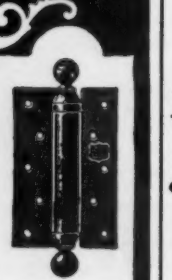
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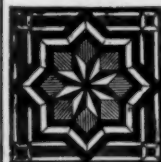
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Cordage & Paper Co., to be six stories, built of brick and stone, iron roof, steel construction; cost, \$40,000.

Cleveland, O. — Architect W. S. Dutton, New England Building, is preparing plans for the erection of a chapel at the Western Reserve University, to cost, \$30,000.

Architects F. F. & W. W. Hodges, 612 New England Building, have prepared plans for a church, 65' x 152', of Superior sandstone and brick, tile roof, granite columns, steam heat, sheet metal roof; cost, \$120,000.

Cynthiana, Ky. — Architects Des Jardins & Hayward, Cincinnati, O., have plans for a stone church for the Christian Society; slate roof, furnace, etc.; cost, \$30,000.

Danville, Pa. — H. C. Huffman & Co., of Williamsport, have received the contract for the Nurses' Home, and completing the infirmary for the Danville Insane Asylum, for \$60,000.

Des Moines, Ia. — The City Council has decided to advertise for bids for the erection of a new \$15,000 crematory plant.

Chas. Weitz & Son, 713 Mulberry St., have secured the contract for the Savary Hotel annex, for \$30,250.

Fairview, W. Va. — The Bank of Fairview will erect an office building, to cost \$10,000.

Fort Worth, Tex. — Andrew Carnegie has donated \$50,000 to the Fort Worth Library Association, to be used in erecting a library building.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Architect G. W. Drach, Cincinnati, O., is preparing plans for a furniture factory for the Werneke Furniture Co., to be three stories, 250' x 300', built of brick and iron; cost, \$125,000.

Hamilton, N. Y. — The citizens have voted to erect a \$23,000 school.

Holyoke, Mass. — The committee on the erection of the new Public Library Building has accepted the offer of Architect James A. Clough to furnish plans for the new building, acceptable to the committee, free of cost.

Hot Springs, Va. — James Russell Scott, of Lexington, Ky., has completed plans for a \$50,000 hotel, to be erected here.

Jackson, Mich. — It is stated that Howard & Solon will erect a building on Liberty St., to cost \$50,000.

Jamestown, N. D. — Architect A. J. O'Shea, Fargo, has prepared plans for a dormitory for St. John's Academy.

Janesville, Wis. — The plans of Architect F. H. Kemp, Beloit, have been accepted for the new Catholic Church to be erected here, at a cost of \$25,000. The plans will be completed for the contractors to bid about December 1, 1899. The building will be built next Spring.

Kansas City, Mo. — A new building will be erected by the Y. M. C. A., to cost about \$10,000. Mr. Moore, secretary.

Kinmundy, Ill. — A \$10,000 school-house is contemplated by the School Board.

Lansing, Mich. — E. A. Bond has completed plans for the erection of a brick building at the Industrial School for Boys, to cost \$22,000. J. E. St. John, superintendent.

The plans of Pratt & Koeppel, Bay City, have been adopted for the woman's dormitory for the State Agricultural College. The building, which is to be of brick, with stone trimmings, will have a frontage of 270' x 110' in depth, and four stories high; estimated cost is \$83,000.

Le Roy, Ia. — The contract for the new \$12,000 public school-house was awarded to J. W. Gardner, of Mason City. F. N. Kinney, architect, Austin, Minn.

Lewiston, N. Y. — C. M. Waggoner has had plans prepared for a three-story stone and frame hotel overlooking the gorge of the river. It will cost about \$18,000.

Lincoln, Ill. — Plans are being prepared by R. Bruce Watson, Chicago, for two groups of buildings to be erected at the Institution for Feeble Minded Children.

Louisburg, N. C. — F. K. Thomson, architect, Raleigh, is preparing plans for an auditorium for the Louisburg Female College. It will be 48' x 70', three stories high, built of brick and stone, with slate roof, and will cost about \$10,000.

Lynchburg, Tenn. — The contract for the erection of buildings for the Lynchburg Cotton Mill Co.'s addition has been awarded to Wilson & Seay, at \$60,000.

Mason, Mich. — The members of the First Presbyterian Church have voted to erect a \$10,000 edifice. Work on the new structure will soon begin.

Meadville, Pa. — The County Commissioners are considering plans for a \$25,000 jail.

Mincola, L. I., N. Y. — The Board of Education contemplate the erection of a new school-house to cost about \$15,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Montague City, Mass. — Work on the new hospital, which E. N. Farren is erecting in this city, is progressing favorably. The main building is 33' x 160', made up of the central portion and two wings, and a central rear wing. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and follows the early Italian Renaissance School. The building will be modern in every respect and will have accommodations for 50 or more patients. The chapel, on the third floor, has a seating capacity of 40.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The trustees of Hamline University announce that a new building for the use of the Department of Medicine will be begun at an early date. It will be but a part of a much larger one to be erected later. It will be three stories in height, about 90' x 125' in dimensions, and cost about \$30,000.

Nashville, Tenn. — The directors of the Chamber of Commerce have selected a committee to formulate plans for the erection of a large building, to be known as the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Philadelphia, Pa. — F. Watson has completed drawings for improvements to the convent of the Holy Child Jesus at Sharon Hill. Two stories are to be added to the academy building on the north and one story will be added to the west wing to provide increased accommodations for pupils. The new portion of the structures will be used for classrooms and dormitories. They will be built of brick and Indiana limestone.

Plans for the new church for the Third Moravian congregation have been completed by Architect J. Cather Newson. The church will be built at Kensington Ave. and Venango Sts.; estimated cost, \$25,000.

Port Chester, N. Y. — It is stated that W. A. Thomas & Son, of Rye, have received the contract for the high school, for \$31,437.

Providence, R. I. — Negotiations for the purchase of the Martin Estate for the new Emergency Hospital have been concluded, and the deeds have been passed. Collections are being taken in the mills this week for the support of the institution and the labor unions are assisting in the work. The directors will consider plans for the building.

Angell & Swift have submitted plans for the new Berkshire Street School.

Red Lake Falls, Minn. — A court-house is to be erected in this city.

Republic, Wash. — Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 have been voted to build a school.

Salt Lake City, Utah. — C. M. Newhausen is preparing plans for a \$200,000 cathedral.

Seranton, Pa. — Jas. Feeney, 421 Lackawanna St., has prepared plans for a \$22,000 school to be erected on Wyoming Ave. and Ash St.

Sioux City, Ia. — H. Olson & Co., of Stillwater, Minn., hold the contract for the St. Joseph's Hospital, for \$38,000.

The Gross Construction Co., of La Crosse, Wis., have the contract for a building for the Morning Side College; cost, \$45,500.

Springfield, Ill. — Five cities have entered the contest for the location of the new Western Illinois Normal School. The Board having the matter in charge met at Bushnell last week and organized, electing Senator Harding of Monmouth, president, and J. S. Little, of Rushville, secretary. The five competing cities, Quincy, Monmouth, Macomb, Alton and Rushville, must notify the trustees by the 1st of August if they want the Board Members to visit them. If so, the members will visit them between August 1 and 21, giving five days' notice before the visit. On August 31, at Galesburg, the Board will meet to hear committees and proposals. Each committee will be heard separately, and the number of each delegation will be limited to ten. Among other specifications, each proposal must contain a proffer of not less than thirty acres for a school site.

Steuensville, O. — Andrew Carnegie has offered \$50,000 toward building a public library here, if the citizens will furnish a site and maintain it.

Stillwater, O. T. — J. M. Ellis & Co., of Chickasha, I. T., have been awarded the contract for the new library building, at \$19,650.

St. Louis, Mo. — The St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Co. has begun the tearing down of buildings at Lewis and Dickson Sts., preparatory to the construction of its new plant, which will be the greatest in the West and will provide St. Louis business houses with everything they need in the refrigerating and cold-storage line. The new building will be six stories high, and 130' x 200'. Mr.

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The St. Louis Trust Co. is to erect a new building, which, when completed, will be one of the finest bank buildings in the United States. It will be located at the corner of 4th and Locust Sts., and will be a two-story building occupied exclusively by the Trust Co.

The plans for a new church for St. Kevin's Catholic parish, prepared by Barrett, Hayes & Barnett, have been accepted, and the edifice will be erected at a cost of \$100,000. The exterior will be an adaptation of Romanesque, and on each of the corners of the building will be two octagon towers, terminating with a decorated copper roof, surmounted by a handsome cross. The main entrance will consist of three large circular arches, artistically carved and decorated. Above these arches will be a beautiful triple window. The interior of the church will be treated in the Italian Renaissance style.

St. Paul, Minn. — M. Tyson and Wm. Lindeke will erect a three-story business block on Robert St., between 5th and 6th Sts., to cost \$50,000.

The plans of Herman Krets & Co., N. Y. Life Insurance Building, have been accepted for a \$50,000 building for the St. Joseph Orphanage.

Tabor, Ia. — Plans have been made by Fisher & Lawrie, Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb., for a conservatory of music for Tabor College. The building will be constructed of brick and stone, have slate roof, and will cost about \$15,000.

Texarkana, Tex. — Plans have been drawn by Sidney Stewart, for an opera-house and natatorium, 100' x 140', and costing \$20,000, to be erected by W. C. Hardin.

Washington, D. C. — The contract for the Columbia Heights School has been awarded to Gleeson & Humphrey, for \$31,800.

Washington, Mass. — George F. Crane, the New York City millionaire, is to erect a stone chapel at this place as a memorial to Mrs. Crane's father. It will be located on the site of the Ballentine farm buildings. Mr. Crane is receiving bids for the chapel, and is to begin work upon it soon.

Winchester, Va. — Announcement is made that Chas. Broadway House, of New York City, has donated \$30,000 to this city for a public building.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Boston, Mass. — Charlestown District, five-sty bk. addition, 50' x 90', to factory; o. Stickney & Poor Spice Co.; b. Frank B. Gilbreth, 85 Water St.; a. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 131 Devonshire St.

Taunton, Mass. — Two-sty st. & bk. addition, 45' x 47' 6", to Bristol County Jail; o. County Commissioners; b. Lewis Witherell; a. Swasey & Stephenson.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — One Hundred and Forty-eight St., cor. Bergen Ave., six-sty bk. & st. store & flats, 72' 8" x 109' 10"; \$40,000; o. & a., Albert Rothermel, 663 E. 144th St.

One Hundred and Thirty-six St., nr. W. Willow Ave., 2 four-sty bk. & st. stores & flats, 15' x 77'; \$36,000; o. & b., A. W. Mathews, 324th St. & East River; a. Ward Cunningham, 483 Cortlandt Ave.

Chicago, Ill. — Calumet Ave., nr. 58th St., three-sty st. & bk. flat, 60' x 66', comp. roof, steam; \$20,000; o. Martin Finn, 433 Forty-seventh St.; a. Henry L. Newhouse.

Fairfield St., nr. North Ave., three-sty bk. & st. flat, 25' x 62', comp. roof, steam; \$7,500; a. T. J. Madlen, 912 W. North Ave.

Davenport, Ia. — Bk. & st. apart.; \$16,000; o. F. L. Warner; a. J. W. Ross.

New York, N. Y. — Madison Ave., cor. 97th St., 2 seven-sty bk. aparts., 45' x 100' 11" & 50' x 95' 11"; \$165,000; o. Morris Mandelstein, 355 Pleasant Ave.; a. Thomas Graham.

One Hundred and Seventh St., cor. W. Central Park, seven-sty bk. & st. apart., 19' 8" x 120'; \$150,000; o. Patrick McMorro, 63 E. 93d St.; a. Neville & Bagge.

E. Ninety-eighth St., No. 218, six-sty 1 k. flat, 24' 11" x 86' 11"; \$25,000; o. Susan Reinhardt, 1694 Lexington Ave.; a. Schneider & Herter.

St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 120th St., seven-sty bk. & st. flats, 78' 2" x 118' 5"; \$100,000; o. W. C. Hunter, 353 W. 117th St.; a. H. B. Milliken, 289 Fourth Ave.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Apartment-Houses Continued.)

Eighty-fourth St., nr. 2d Ave., 3 five-sty' bk. & st. flats, 25' x 89'; \$75,000; o., Geo. & Emanuel Doctor, 410 E. 60th St.; a., John Hauser.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh St., cor. Railroad Ave., 3 five-sty' bk. & st. flats; \$60,000; o., Schmuck Montag, 2577 Third Ave.; a., Edw. Wenz.

Five-sty' bk. & st. flat, 40' x 90'; \$40,000; o., Henry Kaufman, 54 Columbia St.; a., Geo. Fred Pelham.

One Hundred and Tenth St., nr. 2d Ave., 3 five-sty' bk. & st. flats, 25' x 81' 6"; \$48,000; o., Heine & Co., 5 Beekman St.; a., Geo. H. Griebel.

E. Fifty-second St., Nos. 324-326, six-sty' & base. bk. flat, 38' x 90' 5"; \$30,000; o., Cecelia Haft; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

W. Forty-fifth St., No. 119, six-sty' bk. bachelor apart., 25' x 84' 2"; \$40,000; o., M. S. Mannes, 159 W. 34th St.; a., Buchman & Deisler, 11 E. 59th St.

One Hundred and Seventh St., cor. Amsterdam Ave., 2 five-sty' bk. & st. stores & flats; \$40,000; o., David Richey, 146 W. 82d St.; a., G. A. Schellenger, 130 Fulton St.

Ninety-ninth St., nr. Riverside Drive, seven-sty' st. flat, 45' x 89'; \$65,000; o., Bryan & Campbell, 141 W. 103d St.; a., M. V. B. Perdon, 147 E. 125th St.

One Hundred and Seventy-first St., nr. Washington Ave., 5 five-sty' bk. & st. flats, 25' 6" x 87' & 19' x 87'; \$120,000; o., Charles H. Beer, 317 E. 125th St.; a., Neville & Bagge.

St. Paul, Minn.—Summit Ave., three-sty' bk. & st. apart., 32' x 148'; \$25,000; o. & b., James Brodie.

CHURCHES.

Detroit, Mich.—Canfield Ave., bk. church, 113' x 170', slate roof, steam; \$60,000; o., St. Josafat's Polish R. C. Society, 214 Canfield Ave.; a., Kastler & Hunter.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Tulip and Dauphin Sts., one-sty' granite church, 64' x 80'; \$20,000; o., Summerfield M. E. Society; b., Appleton & Burrell; a., Field & Medary.

Richmond, Ind.—Bk. & st. church; \$10,000; o., Christian Society; a., W. S. Kaufman.

Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—One-sty' & gallery fr. synagogue, 35' x 75'; \$10,000; o., Congregation Temple, Israel S. Weiskopf, pres.; a., Follard & Steinman, 19 Union Sq., New York City.

Winchester, Ind.—Two-sty' & base. bk. church, 82' x 113', slate roof, furnace; \$17,000; o., Methodist Episcopal Society; a., Mead & White, Lansing, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

Columbia, Mo.—Three-sty' bk. & st. high school building, 76' x 80', shingle roof, hot air; \$15,000; o., School Board; b., Duncan & Stewart; a., F. P. Miller.

Columbus, O.—Fifth Ave., three-sty' bk. & st. school, 96' x 120', slate roof, hot air fan system; \$50,000; o., City; a., David Riebel, 328 S. High St.

Joliet, Ill.—Three-sty' st. high school building, 135' x 235', tin roof, steam; \$150,000; o., City; a., F. S. Allen.

FACTORIES.

New York, N. Y.—Fifty-third St., nr. 11th Ave., five-sty' bk. factory, 30' x 150'; \$24,000; o., B. & H. Volkening, 230 E. 44th St.; a., C. Baxter & Son.

Washington St., cor. Bank St., ten-sty' bk. & st. factory, 105' 4" x 143' 2"; \$450,000; o., Western Elec. Co., 57 Bethune St.; a., Cyrus L. W. Eldlitz, 1123 Broadway; b., O. T. Mackey & Co.

Norwood, O.—Four-sty' bk. factory, 185' x 250' & boiler-house, 65' x 185'; \$150,000; o., United States Playing Card Co.; a., Sam'l Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati.

Omaha, Neb.—Howard St., Nos. 1507-11, two-sty' bk. factory, 60' x 132', gravel roof, steam; \$15,000; o., F. E. Sanborn Co.; a., Fisher & Lawrie.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Boudinot St. and Allegheny Ave., three-sty' granite, bk. & terra-cotta factory, 112' x 241'; \$65,000; o., Oldham Mills Co.; c., Wm. Steele & Son.

HOSPITALS.

Taunton, Mass.—1st-sty' fr. building for surgical ward, 38' x 57', hip roof, steam heat and a connecting corridor; \$13,000; o., Morton Hospital; b., John A. Crane; a., Swasey & Stephenson.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Mt. Vernon St., nr. Buttonwood St., Ward 16, 5 three-sty' bk. dwells, 20' x 45', flat roofs, stoves; \$25,000; o. & b., Frank Fryer, 18 Harbor View St.

Bennington St., nr. Saratoga St., Ward 1, four-sty' bk. dwell., 15' x 30' x 60', flat roof, stoves; \$8,000; o. & b., Vincenzo Bonsagnio, 67 Byron St., E. Boston.

Holborn Terrace, Ward 21, 4 four-sty' bk. dwells, 20' x 40', flat roofs, stoves; \$25,000; o. & b., E. H. Mahoney.

Chestnut Hill Ave., Ward 25, four 2-sty' fr. dwells, 31' x 38', pitch roofs, furnaces; \$20,000; o., F. J. White; a. & b., Thos. M. James, 27 School St.

Humboldt Ave., nr. Brookledge St., Ward 21, 2-sty' fr. dwell., 45' x 49', pitch roof, hot water; \$10,000; o., John D. Morton; b., Calvin Lamont, 59 Warren St.

Ruthven St., nr. Humboldt Ave., Ward 21, 2-sty' fr. dwell., 39' x 42', pitch roof, hot water; \$9,000; o., Ellen M. Cutler; b., Calvin Lamont.

Spring Park Ave., No. 11, Ward 22, 2-sty' fr. dwell., 29' x 53', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., R. Grutzbach; b., Kellar Bros.

Hazel St., nr. Robinwood Ave., Ward 22, two-sty' fr. dwell., 30' x 45', pitch roof, steam; \$6,000; o., G. W. Anderson; b., Sundberg & McDowell.

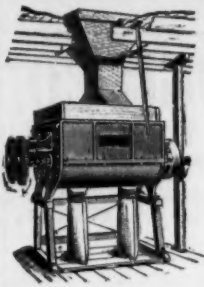
Wyman St., No. 40, Ward 22, 2-sty' fr. dwell., 24' x 52', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., Nellie M. Dolan, on premises; b., Fouhs & Wangler.

Clarkson St., nr. Quincy St., Ward 20, three-sty' fr. dwell., 30' x 40', flat roof, stoves; \$4,000; o. & b., John W. Douse, 4 Buttonwood St.

Cape St., nr. Norfolk St., Ward 24, two 2-sty' fr. dwells, 31' x 46', pitch roofs, furnaces; \$12,000; o., E. M. Downey, 46 Kinnaird St., Cambridge; b., G. C. Downey.

Williams St., cor. Plainfield St., Ward 22, two-sty' fr. dwell., 24' x 50', pitch roof, stoves; \$5,000; o., Margaret Desmond; b., J. P. Campbell, 26 Boylston St., Jamaica Plain.

Mt. Vernon St., No. 56, Ward 16, three-sty' fr. dwell., 23' x 52', flat roof, furnace; \$5,000; o. & b., Jas. Flaherty, on premises.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Brookline Ave., Nos. 484-86, Ward 19, 2 three-sty' fr. dwells, 30' x 59', flat roofs, furnaces; \$12,000; o., Dan'l Sullivan, Sr.; b., W. T. Eaton, 178 Devonshire St.

Hutchins St., nr. Humboldt Ave., Ward 21, 2-sty' fr. dwell., 27' x 41', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,400; o., Sarah M. Lunt; b., J. G. Hutchinson, 3708 Washington St.

Brookline, Mass.—2-sty' fr. & st. dwell.; \$10,000; o., H. L. Houghton and Arthur E. Marks, trustees; b., Marks & Earle Co., 31 State St., Boston.

Buckminster Road, two-sty' fr. dwell.; \$25,000; o., G. L. Stone; b., John I. Stewart, Boston; a., Chapman & Fraser, Boston.

Clinton Road, 24-sty' fr. dwell.; \$7,000; o. & b., Edw. L. Rogers, 58 Englewood Ave., Boston.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Trinity Ave., nr. 149th St., 2 three-sty' fr. dwells, 15' 2" x 70'; \$20,000; o., Jos. A. Brantigan, on premises; a., Louis Falk, 3d Ave. & 146th St.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St., nr. Westchester Ave., 4 two-sty' bk. dwells, 18' 9" x 49'; \$30,000; o., Henry Berwin, Clason & Bacon Sts.; a. & b., F. B. Sabitts.

Hawthorne St., nr. Nostrand Ave., 17 two-sty' fr. dwells, 20' x 40'; \$51,000; o., Henry H. Huff, 1126 Sixteenth St.; a., John O. Walsh, 371 Fulton St.

Ocean Ave., cor. Newkirk Ave., two-sty' bk. dwell., 34' x 39', steam heat; \$8,500; o., Thos. N. Brush, 73 Vernon Ave.; a., G. Falliser, 32 Park Pl., New York.

Bainbridge St., nr. Stuyvesant Ave., 6 four-sty' bk. dwells, 20' x 45'; \$48,000; o. & a., D. Topping Atwood, 220 Broadway, New York.

Ocean Ave., nr. Avenue A, three-sty' fr. dwell., 48' 3" x 59' 2", shingle roof, hot air; \$10,000; o., Erskine H. Lott, 330 Flatbush Ave.; a., Walker & Morris, 44 Pine St., New York; b., T. J. Sinnott, E. 18th St. & Avenue D.

E. Eighteenth St., nr. Avenue C, two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 27' x 41' 8", shingle roof; \$5,000; o., F. S. Benedict and A. C. Mackenzie, 520 Washington Ave.; a., F. S. Benedict; b., N. P. Christensen, 404 1/2 Seventeenth St.

Bay Thirty-first St., nr. Cropsey Ave., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 31' 8" x 59', shingle roof, hot air; \$8,500; o., Louisa Goldsmith, 280 Halsey St.; a., C. Schubert, Bath Ave. & Bay 19th St.

Pennsylvania Ave., nr. Atlantic Ave., 2-sty' fr. dwell., 29' x 52', shingle roof, steam heat; \$8,000; o., Theodore Kiendl, 230 Van Stolen Ave.; a., C. Infanger; b., W. D. Losee.

E. Fifteenth St., e. s. 127 11" s. Avenue C, 22 two-sty' & base. fr. dwells, 20' x 42'; \$66,000; o. & b., I. E. & A. Jersey, 12 St. John's Pl.; a., B. Driesler, 1432 Flatbush Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grant St., and Polomac Ave., three-sty' bk. store & dwell.; \$6,500; o., Geo. P. Martens; a., E. C. Paul.

Clinton and Monroe Sts., two-sty' bk. dwell.; \$5,000; o., Henry Kuhl; a., C. H. A. Wannerwether.

Canton, O.—2-sty' bk. & st. dwell.; \$15,000; o., Frank E. Case; a., Guy Tilden.

Columbus, O.—Bryden Road, three-sty' bk. dwell.,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

40' x 64', slate roof, furnace; \$10,000; o., Geo. S. Peters; a., Richards, McCarty & Bulford.

Joplin, Mo.—Two-sty' fr. dwell., 42' x 43', slate roof, hot water; \$6,000; o., W. H. Pitcher; a., Niemann & Boonstra.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Manhattan Ave., 2-sty' st. & half-timber dwell., 34' x 53'; \$7,500; o., E. W. Kemble; a., E. H. Sturges.

New York, N. Y.—E. Fifty-fourth St., No. 11, five-sty' bk. & st. dwell., 20' x 71'; \$35,000; o., Rob't Weir, 37 W. 33d St.; a., G. A. Freeman, 27 E. 20th St.

One Hundred and Sixty-second St., nr. Amsterdam Ave., two-sty' bk. dwell., 20' x 84'; \$12,000; o., Lucy E. Lynn, 500 W. 157th St.; a., Benj. Falbotter, 500 W. 157th St.

Clinton Pl., nr. Grand Ave., two-sty' fr. dwell., 28' x 50'; \$5,000; o., Mrs. L. J. K. Cady, 806 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; a., Geo. E. Jennings, 237 S. 3d Ave., Mt. Vernon.

St. Louis, Mo.—Berlin St., bet. Taylor & Euclid Sts., 2-sty' dwell.; \$14,000; o., Walter W. Candy.

Lindell Ave., bet. Taylor & Newstead Sts., 2-sty' dwell.; \$30,000; o., E. O. Stanard.

Toledo, O.—Two-sty' bk. dwell., 54' x 84', pitch roof, hot water; \$10,000; o., F. L. Geddie, Putnam St.; a., E. O. Fallis.

Waban, Mass.—Plainfield St., 2-sty' fr. dwell., 44' x 66', hip roof, hot water; \$6,500; o., L. B. Folson; b., John I. Stewart & Co.; a., H. M. Stephenson.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

San Francisco, Cal.—Howard and Beale Sts., three-sty' bk. & st. building; \$30,000; o., E. E. Kentfield; a., Percy & Hamilton.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Boerum St., Nos. 16-18, three-sty' bk. office-building, 50' x 54', gravel roof, steam heat; \$35,000; o., New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 51 Willoughby St.; a., R. L. Davis, 26 Court St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Main St., No. 270, one and three story bank building, 35' 8" x 232'; \$107,000; o., Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank; o., Henry Schafers' Sons; a., Green & Wicks.

Evanston, Ill.—Davis St. and Sherman Ave., five-sty' fireproof store & office building, 42' x 88'; \$50,000; o., Comstock Estate.

Toledo, O.—Huron, bk., st. & terra-cotta steel fr. annex to the Spitzer Building, 70' x 120'; \$100,000; o., C. M. Spitzer; a., Bacon & Huber; not let.

STABLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Liberty and New Jersey Aves., bk. stable; \$40,000; o., Borden's Condensed Milk Co.; a., G. H. Chamberlin.

Fort Hamilton Ave. and Sixtieth St., bk. stable;

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Stables Continued.)

\$40,000; o., Borden's Condensed Milk Co.; a., G. H. Chamberlin.
Arlington Ave., nr. Cleveland St., 11-st'y fr. stable, 20' x 25', shingle roof; \$600; o., Frank S. Senior, on premises; a., L. F. Schilling, 622 Glenmore Ave.; b., W. Richter.
Throop Ave., w. s. 100's Gates Ave., three-st'y bk. stable, 32' x 96', gravel roof, hot air; \$10,000; o., a. & b., Clifford D. Strickland, 492 Throop Ave.
E. Thirty-fourth St., nr. Avenue H, one-st'y fr. stable, 14' x 30', shingle roof; \$500; o., Mary Otto, 332 Hopkins St.; a., G. Hitchings, 809 Flatbush Ave.
New York, N. Y.—W. Seventeenth St., rear No. 451, three-st'y bk. stable, 25' x 33' 4"; \$3,300; o., Mary Callaghan, on premises; a., C. A. Blinn, 216 W. 34th St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—S. Fourth St., No. 383, three-st'y bk. flat, 25' x 67' 6", felt, cement & gravel roof; \$10,000; o., Dr. P. W. Ray, S. 2d & Hooper Sts.; a., E. F. Gayler, 174 Broadway; b., James M. Chatterton, 66 S. 10th St.
De Kalb Ave., cor. Irving Ave., 4 three-st'y bk. tenements, 25' x 65'; \$32,000; o., Brown Realty Co., Dean St. & Franklin Ave.; a., Lawton & Field, 95 Lenox Road; b., W. H. Swartwout.
Hancock St., nr. W. Patchen Ave., 3 three-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 65'; \$18,000; o. & b., A. Gload, 558 McDonough St.; a., B. Finkenseiper, 93 Broadway.
Lewis Ave., nr. Myrtle Ave., 7 three-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 65'; \$43,500; o. & b., Beer & Schaffner, 1124 Myrtle Ave.
Chicago, Ill.—Iowa St., nr. Rockwell St., three-st'y st. & bk. flat, 23' x 58', flat roof, hot water; \$7,000; o., F. C. Drews, 353 N. Paulina St.
New York, N. Y.—Roosevelt and Water Sts., five-st'y bk. stores & flats, 22' 8" x 55' 11" \$20,000; o., G. A. D. Bartmer, on premises; a., F. Jacobsen, 54 W. 18th St.
Orchard St., No. 49, six-st'y bk. & st. flat, 25' 3" x 76' 2"; \$25,000; o., Well & Mayer, 35-37 Nassau St.; a., Schneider & Herter.
Second St., No. 126, six-st'y bk. & st. flat, 24' x 104'; \$28,000; o., Julius Dreyfus, 324 W. 50th St.; a., G. F. Pelham.
Ninth Ave., nr. 38th St., 2 six-st'y bk. flats & stores, 24' 8" x 85' 10"; \$56,000; o., Benedict A. Klein, 125 E. 120th St.; a., Geo. F. Pelham.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.**WAREHOUSES.**

Brooklyn, N. Y.—St. Felix St., nr. Fulton St., four-st'y bk. warehouse, 54' x 57', gravel roof, hot water; \$25,000; o., Hugh Stuart, Bridge & Fulton Sts.; a., H. C. Caine, 138 Fort Greene Pl.; b., R. B. Ferguson.
Hoyt St., nr. Livingston St., five-st'y bk. warehouse, 43' 4" x 87' 3", felt & gravel roof; \$15,000; o., A. Frederick, 286 McDonough St.; a., Geo. M. Walgrove, 42 E. 23d St., New York.
Louisville, Ky.—Four-st'y bk. & st. store building, 26' x 365', metal roof, steam; \$12,500; o., Wm. Patterson, 221 Main St.; a., Clarke & Loomis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, Ill.—Albany Ave., nr. Fillmore St., four-st'y bk. brewery, 100' x 123', comp. roof; \$60,000; o., Gambirinus Brewing Co.; a., Theo. Lewandowski, 828 Schiller Building.
Peoria, Ill.—Four-st'y bk. brew house & storage, 59' x 67', comp. roof; \$40,000; o., Leisy Brewing Co.; a., Frederick Rautert.

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.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, U. S. Life-saving Service, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1899. Sealed proposals for the construction of a life-saving station at Gap Cove, opposite Straitsmouth Island, Rockport, Massachusetts, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of Monday, August 21, 1899, and then publicly opened. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and full information can be obtained upon application to the Superintendents of Construction, Life-saving Stations, 17 State St., New York City; the Assistant-Inspector, 1st and 2d Life-saving Districts, Room 148, Post-office Building, Boston, Mass., or to this office. S. I. KIMBALL, General Superintendent. 1233

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 4, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

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PROPOSALS.

the 23d day of August, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing the Post-office Lock Boxes, etc., for U. S. Public Buildings during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying to this office. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1233

SCHOOL.

[At Erie, Pa.]

It is stated that bids are wanted August 21 for a school, to cost \$32,000. A. W. WALKER, Chmn. Com. 1233

SCHOOL.

[At Flint, Mich.]

It is stated that bids are wanted August 19 for an \$80,000 building for the School for the Deaf. 1233

STEAM HEATING.

[At Glidden, Ia.]

Bids are wanted August 19 for a steam-heating plant in a school. F. G. RUST, Pres. School Bd. 1233

RUBBLE STONE.

[At Sandy Bay, Mass.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Boston, Mass. Sealed proposals for delivery of rubble stone in breakwater at Sandy Bay, Mass., will be received here until September 5, 1899. CHAS. R. SUTER, Col., Engineers. 1235

OFFICER'S QUARTERS.

[At San Francisco, Cal.]

Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, until the 30th day of August, 1899, for the construction of a building for officers' quarters for the U. S. Naval Training Station on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. F. W. DICKINS, acting chief of Bureau. 1234

ELECTRIC LIGHT BUILDING.

[At Portsmouth, N. H.]

Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until September 2, 1899, for the construction of an electric light building and a boiler-room at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Also separate proposals for installing two boilers, with heater, pumps, etc. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1234

REMODELING LIBRARY.

[At West Point, N. Y.]

Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until September 4, 1899, for the reconstruction and remodeling of the library building for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A. 1234

SCHOOL.

[At Nogales, Ariz.]

Bids are wanted August 25 for a school. JAS. B. MIX, Acting Clk. Bd. Trus. 1224

BUILDING.

[At Urbana, Ill.]

Sealed proposals will be received until August 16 for the construction of the building for the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. W. L. PILLSBURY, Secretary of Board of Trustees, Urbana, Ill. 1233

BREAKWATER.

[At Gloucester, Mass.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Boston, Mass. Sealed proposals for construction of section of Breakwater at Gloucester Harbor, Mass., will be received here until August 29, 1899. CHAS. R. SUTTER, Col. Engrs. 1233

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An ingenious device for flushing water-closets. Takes the place of noisy and dirty overhead flush-tanks. It has passed the experimental period; can be adapted to conform to almost every conceivable requirement, and the only system that will operate successfully at all times one or any number of closets under the varying conditions of water pressure.

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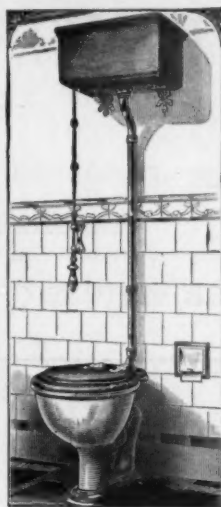
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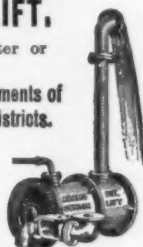
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EXCELSIOR GREASE TRAPS



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Grand Rapids, Mich.

PROPOSALS.

STONE CARVING, ETC.

[At Madison, Wis.]

Isaac S. Bradley, Secretary State Library Commissioners, will receive bids until August 23, for the stone carving and the installation of the book stacks and accompanying ironwork, electric fixtures and passenger elevator plant for the buildings now being erected. 1233

ANNEX TO CAPITOL.

[At Charleston, W. Va.]

Bids are wanted August 25 by the Board of Public Works, for an annex to the capitol. 1233

VAULT.

[At Rochester, Minn.]

The County Auditor will receive bids until August 19 for building a vault at the court-house. 1233

HALL BUILDING.

[At Lakota, N. D.]

Sealed bids will be received until Saturday, September 2, 1899, for the erection and completion, from the stone basement line up, of the A. O. U. W. Hall Building, at Lakota, N. D. THE A. O. U. W. HALL CO. 1233

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Auburn, Neb.]

J. M. Wright, County Clerk, will receive bids until August 30 for erecting a court-house, from plans by Geo. Berlinghof, architect. 1233

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL.

[At Paullina, Ia.]

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of the Independent District of Paullina, O'Brien County, Iowa, until August 21, 1899, for the erection and completion of a school-building on the school-house grounds in said city of Paullina, Iowa. STEPHEN HARRIS, Secy. 1233

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of August, 1899, and then opened, for the interior finish, plumbing and approaches of the U. S. Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, which will be furnished at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Buffalo, N. Y. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1233

Treasury Department, U. S. Life-saving Service, Washington, D. C., July 31, 1899. Sealed proposals for the construction of a Life-saving Station at Nahant, Massachusetts, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, August 16, 1899, and then publicly opened. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and full information can be obtained upon application to the Superintendents of Construction, Life-saving Stations, 17 State Street, New York City; to the Assistant-Inspector, 1st and 2d Life-saving Districts, Room 148, Post-office Building, Boston, Mass., or to this office. S. I. KIMBALL, General Superintendent. 1233

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of August, 1899, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office building at Newport, Ky., in accordance with the drawings and specification, which will be furnished at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Newport, Ky. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1233

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of August, 1899, and then opened, for the foundations, superstructure and roof covering of the extension to the U. S. Post-office, Court-house and Custom house Building at St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at St. Paul, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1233

The date for opening the bids in the foregoing advertisement is extended to 2 o'clock P. M., August 30, 1899. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1233

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. . . CODE OF ETHICS . . .

Prepared in Conformity with the Best Standards of Practice, and Recommended to its Members by the Boston Society of Architects, was

ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. . .

SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

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

SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer drawings or other services "on approval" and without adequate pecuniary compensation.

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.

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make alterations of a building designed by another architect, within ten years of its completion, without ascertaining that the owner refuses to employ the original designer, or, in event of the property having changed hands, without due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticize 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.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in amount of commission, or offer to work for less than another, in order to secure the work.

SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who has been dishonorably expelled from the "Institute" or "Society."

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of "Architect" should be held to mean that the bearer has the professional knowledge and natural ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake.

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his practice as to forward the cause of professional education and render all possible help to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

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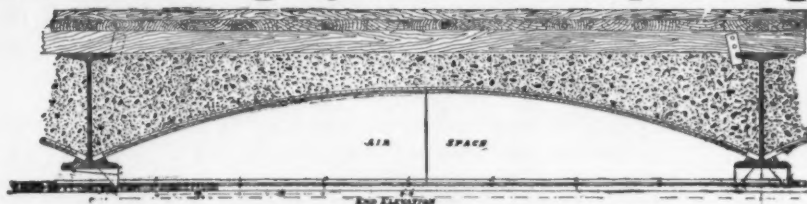
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Philadelphia.....	19 00 @ 21 00	105 00 @ 120 00	16 00 @ 20 00	
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Moulded Red & Buff.....	45 00 @ 70 00	" (edge & end.)	Roman.....27 00	
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" " (Vorwöhler).....	2 50 @ 2 90	English 2 30	2 80 @ 2 90	
" " (Lagerhofer).....	@	2 75 @ 3 00	3 10 @ 3 30	
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Lime:				
Lime of Teil.....	@ 4 00		Not sold.	
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Chicago Lime in bulk.....	{ St. John		45 @ 55	
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