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MAY 19, 1900.



SUMMARY:—

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IT is encouraging to see that the doings of the Government officials in regard to new buildings in Washington, instead of passing without notice, as was formerly the case, now attract the attention of the public to an extent which seems to be constantly increasing. The amateur plans which, as we were told not long ago, were "all ready" for the transformation of the White House, seem to have been abandoned, and Senator McMillan has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill, providing for the appointment of an architect, a landscape architect and a sculptor, to be associated with the Chief of Engineers in preparing a report to the next Congress, embodying not only a plan for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, but a scheme for the treatment of the entire south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the White House and the Capitol. It is much to be hoped that this amendment may be adopted, and that in this way the danger of ill-considered and discreditable alterations of the Executive Mansion may be for the present avoided, while the interest of the public will be directed to some definite plan for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, which is now a pressing necessity, for the Government is constantly requiring new buildings, and it costs no more to design and place them in accordance with a well-considered scheme of arrangement than it does to scatter them at random, as is now the practice; while, under a definite system, the city would be constantly gaining in attractiveness and magnificence, instead of astonishing the visitor, as it does now, by the meanness of its principal streets, and the costliness of the structures which the Government has seen fit to erect in inferior locations.

THE Auditor of the State of Indiana is a convert to the view expressed in these columns at intervals for several years, — that the most effective method of checking fire-losses in this country would be to adopt the principles embodied not only in the laws of France, but of every other Continental country, that a man on whose premises a fire originates is responsible for the damage caused by its spread to the premises of his innocent neighbors, just as a man who keeps a savage dog is responsible for the injury done by the beast to other people. The law in such a case does not regard the fact that the owner was first bitten as an offset to the damage done to his neighbors; and, in the case of fire, the person whose goods have been consumed by a conflagration originating next-door is not obliged to inquire whether it was the result of carelessness or not in making his claim for compensation. In point of fact, every Continental insurance policy covers the risk to neighboring

property, as well as to that of the policy-holder; but the influence of the system in promoting solid building has been so great that the total risk is far less than with us. The Auditor, Mr. William H. Hart, thinks that laws should be enacted to impose upon citizens this responsibility to their neighbors; but it would be interesting to ascertain whether it is not really covered by the common-law. As is well known, the common-law of England, as well as of all other European countries, imposed this responsibility, as a matter of course, until about two hundred and fifty years ago, when a special Act of Parliament was passed, relieving British subjects of neighborhood responsibility in case of fire. This Act has never been repealed in England, and is therefore still in force there, but it is questionable how far it is valid in this country. The common-law of England is held to have been, in substance, incorporated into our common-law; but the principle in question is a matter of statute, in opposition to the common-law doctrine; and the Acts of Parliament are very far from being indiscriminately accepted as law in the United States. Moreover, even supposing an Act of Parliament, the operation of which extended to the colonies, to have remained in force in those colonies after their separation from the mother country, this would not cover the case of States formed out of the Louisiana Purchase, which were never colonies of Great Britain, and, consequently, never subject to British legislation. The whole question is an interesting, as well as an important one, and might with advantage engage the attention of competent persons. There is a current idea that the change indicated would be so radical, not to say revolutionary, that it would not meet with public support; but investigation would soon show that nothing need be feared on that score, while the silent influence which it would exert on modes of building, and, still more, on the careless habits now so prevalent in this country, would be of incalculable value.

THE Fire Marshal of the Borough of Manhattan has been doing an excellent work in applying simple measures of prevention in the buildings under his charge. With a very small force, consisting of only four men available for the purpose, he has undertaken an inspection of tenement-houses, to see whether the laws in regard to the lining of dumb-waiter shafts with metal or asbestos have been complied with, and whether dangerous conditions exist in other respects. As a result of this judicious zeal, the fires originating in dumb-waiter shafts, of which twenty-five were reported in the tenement-house district in the two months previous to the commencement of the inspection, on the first of January, have ceased, not one having been reported since that time; and, during the same period, eight hundred and thirteen cases of dangerous neglect have been reported and properly dealt with. It is hardly necessary to point out the value of official service of this sort. By every ten-thousand-dollar fire prevented, the community saves at least twenty thousand dollars in absolute loss, cost of insurance and indirect damage, to say nothing of the precious lives which are constantly exposed; and the man who can justly boast of having, by diligence in the performance of duty, or by conscientiousness and ingenuity in devising means of protection, prevented any considerable number of conflagrations, is more deserving of public honors than all the conquerors that ever existed.

MR. S. P. AVERY, of New York, has crowned a long series of generous and public-spirited actions by the gift to the New York Public Library of the whole of his magnificent collection of etchings, lithographs and photographs, with books illustrated by means of lithographs and engravings. The extent of the collection may be inferred from the fact that it contains fifteen thousand etchings, and nearly eighteen thousand lithographs. Mr. Avery is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Library, and has taken advantage of the establishment of a Department of Prints in connection with it to put at once into execution the noble design which he has long cherished. Among the treasures of the S. P. Avery Collection, as it is to be called, is a complete set of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," with prints of the outline etchings of the plates, prints of the first states of the plates after the mezzotint work, and photographs from the original drawings; in all, two hundred and twenty-six pieces.

THE monthly report of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company mentions a case that reminds one forcibly of those cistern problems in the algebras, where a race goes on between an emptying and a filling spigot. It seems that a certain building in New York was destroyed by fire in spite of the fact that it was apparently amply provided with automatic sprinklers, and although the sprinklers operated admirably and just as they were expected to act. The building was seven stories high and filled with inflammable goods, so that enough heat was quickly generated to open sixty sprinkler heads, which continued to work and kept the fire in check for about ten minutes, during which time the feeding-tank, which held only about ten thousand gallons, was emptied and the sprinkler system became useless. It does not appear whether the failure of the tank-supply was owing to the improper proportioning of the supply to the sprinkler feed-pipe, or whether the tank-supply had been cut off because of cold weather; but it does appear that the building-owners realized that theirs was a small tank and likely to be quickly emptied. To provide for this contingency a stand-pipe discharging into the tank was led to the sidewalk, where it was intended a city engine should, in time of need, couple on to the stand-pipe and keep the tank full. This was an ingenious and economical device for saving the cost of a larger tank or a proper electric fire-pump, which should be brought into action with the opening of the sprinklers. It quite blinked the fact that, possibly, the firemen might not have an engine that could be spared to keep the little tank in running order, and that there was a possibility that several adjacent buildings might be afire at the same time and that it would be the part of common-sense to put in an equipment properly arranged for the desired work, if any equipment at all were to be installed.

A LITTLE flurry has been caused in artistic circles in Philadelphia by the discovery, on the removal of the screens covering the work on the west gable of Independence Hall, which has been for some time undergoing restoration, that the clock, the drawings for which had been carefully prepared, after old drawings and engravings, in close conformity with the original design, had been left out, and that in place of it had been attached to the wall a dummy clock-face, of inexpensive form, totally different in character from the designs furnished. The cause of the abandonment of the original plan for the clock was probably the expense, the builders having estimated the cost of the case alone at more than one thousand dollars; but the Chief of the Bureau of Public Property, who seems to have been responsible for the change, differs with the Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute of Architects, which prepared the design, in regard to its propriety, as well as its necessity, and the newspapers devote much space to the matter. It is certain that, if a building is to be restored, the restoration should be thorough and genuine, and most people will, we imagine, think that if the reproduction of the ancient clock cost more than the city could afford to pay, the fact might have been made known, and the citizens invited, if necessary, to contribute the few hundred dollars required, rather than to cheapen and discredit the entire work by the substitution of a pitiable makeshift for an important detail.

THE story that Mr. Andrew Carnegie proposes to found a new annual prize for painting has been revived, with additions. In its present form, it states that the prize is to be five hundred dollars, in money, and is to be awarded by the Society of American Artists for the best oil-painting by a resident American artist; the presumption being that this means the best painting shown at a certain annual exhibition. Portraits are to be excluded from competition, but there is otherwise no restriction in regard to the subject of the picture, or the age or sex of the artist. This thoughtful way of doing good is so characteristic of Mr. Carnegie that the report is probably true, and another prize seems about to be added to the long list of recompenses within the reach of industrious and ambitious American artists.

A CURIOUS example of the effect of legislation on building, and, we might add, a warning that building-laws should be passed or modified only after grave consideration, is to be seen in Paris, where, at this moment, a ten-story

hotel is in process of erection in what was once the courtyard of the school attached to the Church of the Assumption, fronting on the Rue du Mont Thabor, and looking down the Rue Mondovi to the Tuileries garden. There would be nothing very singular in the erection of a ten-story hotel in this country, and, even in Paris, a fourteen-story record-building is said to be in contemplation by the city authorities; but public buildings are not subject to police regulations, and the peculiarity of the present case is that the owners of the ten-story hotel have been obliged to keep it within the legal limits, which are intended to provide for a maximum of eight stories; and in order to get ten stories into the limits intended for eight, it has been necessary to make the stories very low, probably not over eight feet in the clear. This strikes the French, who are accustomed to lofty rooms, as strange, if not objectionable, and the building attracts much notice. Naturally, the owners of a large hotel in a position so central wish to do as well as they can with their money, and two extra floors of rooms might make all the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable investment; so that they cannot be blamed for making their rooms low, if the law will not permit them to be higher, nor can the law be criticised for the restrictions which it imposes, and which are, in general, salutary.

A GREAT deal of interest has been excited by the discovery at Ephesus of an inscription, cut over the door of an ancient palace, and containing, in substance, the same words as certain Syrian documents, dated in the year 200 A. D. and purporting to be copies of a correspondence between Christ and Agrippa, the ruler of Edessa. The inscription at Ephesus is believed to date from the fifth century. The correspondence is of an unimportant character, the letter purporting to have been written by Agrippa being simply a request to the famous worker of miracles to come to Edessa and cure him; while the reply simply pleads lack of time to comply with the request, and promises that, after His ascension, one of His disciples shall make the visit requested. That such a correspondence was believed in antiquity to have existed is known, but the fact that a legend concerning Christ dates back to the fifth century, or even to the second, is no proof of the historical truth of the legend. On the contrary, the early centuries of the Christian era were prolific of romantic stories about the Crucified Prophet of Jerusalem, and it would not be strange to find some of them preserved in inscriptions really ancient. Some experts, however, refuse to believe, without further evidence, that the Ephesian inscription is genuine, saying that frauds of this sort are very frequently practised in the East, and elsewhere.

THE official order in regard to photographing at the Paris Exposition has been issued. Hand-cameras may be used at pleasure during the entire time that the Exposition is open to the public, without payment of any tax or license-fee whatever. Tripod-cameras can be used only until one o'clock in the afternoon, and for these an authorization must be procured, for which twenty-five francs per day is charged, or one thousand francs for a subscription covering the whole period of the Exposition. Objects exhibited must not be photographed without the written consent of those in charge of them, and all photographic operations must be so conducted as not to interfere with the public convenience.

THE competition for the Prize of Rome at the Paris School of Fine-Arts this year promises to be interesting. Five of the ten competitors will reach the limit of age before the next trial, and each is likely to do his best to win fame and certain fortune before the opportunity is lost; while the younger men, knowing the stimulus under which their more experienced comrades work, will have to make special effort to gain credit in comparison with them. The programme of competition is, as usual, tolerably difficult. An "Athénée," or place "consecrated to the teaching of Art, Science and Letters," is to be erected in a great park, and is to contain a vestibule, an atrium, a large amphitheatre, and ten small ones, a concert-hall, a library and a vast conservatory, in which are to be grown exotic plants. The "twenty-four hour" competition resulted in the selection of MM. Bigot, Duval, Hulot, Lemaesquier, Jaussely, Jaumin, Bernard, Chiffot, Carré and Hébrard as "logistes" for the final struggle.

HINTS FOR EUROPEAN TRAVEL THIS YEAR.



Doorway: Hotel de Conti, Villeneuve-les-Avignon, France.
From *La Construction Moderne*.

SO many people have written to us, asking for advice in regard to travelling abroad this summer, that a few suggestions in relation to present conditions of travelling in Europe may be useful. In the first place, those intending to cross the ocean this summer should lose no time in securing berths on steamers for both the outward and return trips. This can be done through any steamship agency, or the same end may be accomplished by joining some "personally-conducted" party, for which accommodations will have been already secured. As a member of a personally-conducted party, the tourist will be relieved of a good deal of trouble, but he will generally have to pay something for this advantage, and the professional man may not find that the rest of the party care to see the same things that he does. If he does not wish to join a personally-conducted party, the next question is generally whether to take Cook's tickets for the land journey, or depend on getting them as needed. In regard to this, it may be said that a reasonably intelligent tourist will not save any money by taking Cook's tickets, the prices being the same that would be charged at the railway stations for the same route. The Cook tickets have the advantage of being good for several days, while ordinary railway tickets are, as a rule, only available for one or two days, but they have the disadvantage that they generally require to be stamped at each new point of departure, and this stamping often has to be done at the cashier's office, or at some other place outside of the regular ticket-office, so that it sometimes takes more time and more knowledge of the language of the country to get a Cook ticket properly stamped than it does to buy a ticket at the regular ticket-office. Not long ago we saw a party of English tourists, armed with Cook's tickets, start from Geneva for Marseilles. After getting into the Lyons car, and being transferred to the right one by a porter, the conductor discovered that their tickets had not been stamped at the Geneva office. "You must go to the *caisse* and have them *visés*," he said; and, as the party seemed in no hurry, he added "Allez vite!" As it wanted only two minutes of the time for starting, this counsel was judicious, and the party went off to hunt for the *caisse* or cashier's office. Long before they came back, the time for starting arrived, and the conductor gave the signal, but was amiable enough to keep the train moving very slowly, until they reappeared, and were hustled on board.

Whether Cook's or the regular tickets are used, it is advisable for the tourist to know something of the railway regulations in regard to "circular tours," by which he may often save a good deal of money. Return tickets are almost always sold, both in England and on the Continent, for considerably less than twice the single rate, even where the distance is small; and when the tourist simply wishes to visit a place and come back again over the same ground, he should not fail to take one. In Italy "circular tour tickets," or "*biglietti di viaggi circolari*," available on all the principal lines, are issued, if applied for a day or two beforehand, at rates about twenty-five per cent less than the regular charges, the condition being that they must begin and end at the same point, which may be any of the large cities, or any of the frontier stations, such as Modane, for the Mont Cenis route, Chiasso, for the Saint-Gothard, or Ala, for the Brenner route. Thus, any one entering Italy at Modane, or by sea at Genoa, may go to Pisa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Verona, and Milan, and back to Modane or Genoa, for fifteen or twenty dollars less, with a ticket of this kind, than a succession of ordinary tickets would cost him. The disadvantage is that most tourists do not like to go over the same ground twice, and one who has entered Italy by the Mont Cenis generally prefers to return by the Saint-Gothard or the Brenner; and no discount can be secured if this is done.

In Switzerland a peculiar system has been put in force, by which any person can procure a "general subscription" ticket, entitling him to unlimited travel over all the principal railway and steamboat lines of the "Swiss Union," during a certain number of days, at a

very low price. Thus, a "general subscription ticket" for fifteen days costs, for first-class, sixty francs, or twelve dollars, and for second-class forty-two francs. The tickets are good on any regular train, and the lines of the Union include the Brunig railway, the Saint-Gothard and the steamer routes on most of the Swiss lakes. They do not, however, include the mountain railways, such as that from Visp to Zermatt, or the Rigi road, or any line beyond the Swiss frontier. For travelling with a family such tickets are of less value, as they encourage an uncomfortable amount of hurrying; but for the bachelor tourist, anxious to see as much of Switzerland as possible in a few days, they offer a considerable advantage. Application for them must be made at the large stations at least two hours, and at small stations at least twenty-four hours, before they are to be used, and must be accompanied by an unmounted photograph of the applicant, "*bien ressemblante*," of "*carte-de-visite*" size, and with the head at least one centimetre, or about half an inch, long. Subscription tickets for thirty, or more, days can also be obtained, but at a very much higher price.

Besides these ways of travelling cheaply, excursions are constantly being arranged from Paris to Switzerland, or Italy, or Spain, at low rates, and a single man can find pleasant company, and improve his knowledge of French, by joining one.

Whether to travel first or second class is another question which often comes up. Cook's agents usually advise people who wish to be economical to travel first-class in Italy, and second-class north of the Alps, and the advice is good. In Italy, first-class passengers are separated from the others, and, on the express trains, have little "*toilettes*" attached to their compartments, with wash-basins, and often with towels; while in Switzerland, and very commonly in France, the first and second class passengers use the same waiting-rooms; the "*toilettes*" in the cars, when there are any, are common to both, and the only difference is that the first-class compartments are cleaner and less crowded.

The process of purchasing tickets, seeing to the registration of baggage, claiming it on arrival, and passing it through European Custom-houses, is much simpler than most inexperienced persons suppose. The main point is to be at the station early, for baggage must be weighed, and the weighing is done in the order that the trunks are received, and there are often scores of trunks waiting their turn in the busy season. In most of the large towns there are, as with us, city railroad-ticket offices, where tickets exactly similar to those sold at the station can be procured, and at the same price; and it is desirable to purchase tickets at these offices, a day or two beforehand, stating what train it is intended to use them for, rather than in the crowd and hurry at the station. Tickets so bought at the "*Agenzia della città*" do not require stamping at the station, except, occasionally, for baggage. The price of railway-tickets is usually printed on them, so that fraud or mistake of the ticket-seller in giving change can be detected, but it is better to have the exact amount, which can be ascertained from the railway-guide, ready, remembering that in Italy ten per cent is added to the schedule rates for tickets for express trains. It should also be remembered that on the Italian and Swiss railways no trunks are carried free, and that all registered baggage must be paid for according to its weight. This is often a considerable item in travelling, three trunks costing, roughly, about as much as one first-class ticket. In France, although a reasonable amount of baggage is transported free, a charge of five to ten centimes is made for registration. The system of registration is admirable, and trunks, with a little care on the part of the owner, are rarely lost.

In most cases, the porter of the hotel, who accompanies the hotel omnibus to and from the stations, will see to the purchasing of the tickets and the registration of the trunks, and will be glad of a franc or so in acknowledgment of his services.

As to Paris, which most tourists this year will wish to visit, it is, in the first place, very desirable to secure hotel accommodation long beforehand. The intending visitor will do well to get the latest edition [1898] of Baedeker's Guide to Paris, and decide from that, or from the advice of friends, what hotel to write to. How much he will have to pay this year he can judge approximately by adding fifty per cent to the prices given in Baedeker. At the small hotels the average increase is rather more than this. In any case, it will be well to write, even before starting, giving a description of the accommodation desired, and specifying the date of arrival, as a party reaching Paris without having engaged rooms beforehand would, even now, have difficulty in finding accommodation. With hotel rooms secured, there is likely to be no further difficulty in seeing the Exposition comfortably, and not very expensively. The entrance-tickets cost, nominally, one franc each, but a large amount of the money for the Exposition was raised by the sale of "*bons*," each of which had a sheet of coupon tickets attached; and, as these tickets are valid if detached, the owners of the "*bons*," anxious to get back a part of their investment, have put the coupons on the market at a reduced price. The quotation for them has been as low as sixty centimes, or twelve cents, each, either singly or in sheets, but the Crédit Lyonnais, which is a large holder, and has kiosks at all the principal entrances for the sale of coupons, posts every day the rate for that day, and the Crédit Lyonnais quotation, which tends to advance, is followed by the small dealers outside. The Exposition gates open at nine o'clock, and close at midnight. From nine to ten o'clock in the morning, and after six in the evening, two tickets must be given for admission, but a person who has entered,

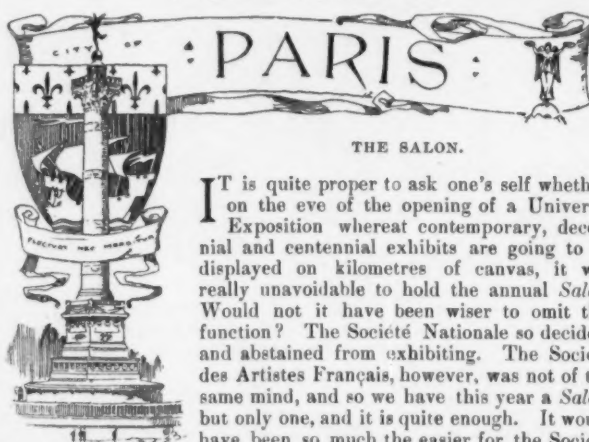
with one ticket, before six, can stay until midnight. After entering the grounds, every public part of the Exposition is open to the visitor. Special bridges, or *passerelles*, connect the two banks of the Seine, so that visitors can cross and recross without interfering with the regular traffic over the bridges, and it is hardly necessary to say that everything possible is done for their comfort and convenience. Thousands of chairs and seats are provided in all parts of the Exposition grounds. Many of these can be used without paying, but for the others tickets are issued, at ten centimes each, good for a whole day, and entitling the holder to the use of any chair on the right or left bank of the river, as the case may be, the chair concession for each bank being independent of the other. In regard to refreshments, the provision is varied and ample. There are, at least, fifty regular restaurants in the grounds, varying from the *Pré aux Clères*, in Vieux Paris, which is not more expensive than a first-class New York restaurant, and is worth seeing at least once, to the great Duval and Boulant "Établissements de Bouillon," one on the north of the river, and the other on the south. Besides these, there are many little stalls where rolls, or *brioches*, or *gaufrettes*, can be bought. For transportation, there is an electric railway, and a *plateforme mobile*, on the south side of the Seine; but the best mode of locomotion is by the wheel-chairs, of which many hundreds are available. Walking, however, is not very fatiguing, as the paths are in many cases well shaded. Amateur photographers will be glad to know that no restriction is, as yet, placed on the use of cameras, and thousands of hand-cameras, and even of amateur tripod apparatus, are to be seen in the grounds. It was rumored before the opening of the Exposition that a permit, costing ten cents a day, was to be required for the use of a camera, but such a rule, if it has been decided upon, has not yet been enforced.

A DAY IN VENICE.

ITALY seems to be very prosperous just now. It is curious to think of building speculations in Ferrara, or of blocks of new villas in Padua, or boulevards in Verona; but all these are very real. Padua, particularly, resembles a kernel of antiquity in the middle of an overwhelming expanse of new brick and stucco. All this activity in Central Italy is the more noticeable on account of the distress which prevailed in the Northern provinces a little more than a year ago; and it may be that the foundation of careful agriculture on which the fortune of Central Italy mainly depends is, in the end, more solid than the manufacturing industry which, under artificial stimulation, for a time enriched Northern Italy at the expense of the rest of the country. The increase of commerce has, however, without legislative aid, done much for the seaports, simply through the geographical advantages of situation of Genoa and Venice, in connection with the modifications in the great channels of land traffic brought about by the construction of the Alpine tunnels. Genoa, as is well known, is now one of the great seaports of the world, and the improvements in its dock and terminal facilities, on which millions of dollars are spent every year, do not, even now, keep up with the imperative demands of its increasing traffic, while the completion of the Simplon tunnels will, in all probability, throw into it a deluge of new business from Belgium and Eastern France. Already, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Company, the strongest and most enterprising railroad corporation in France, is making great preparations for dealing with the traffic through the Simplon. Although the tunnel itself belongs to the Jura-Simplon Railway, of Switzerland, this line is closely connected with the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean stem, which it joins at Pontarlier, and the trains from Italy through the Simplon will pass by way of Pontarlier to the French lines. To make room for them, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean road from Dijon to Pontarlier is being entirely reconstructed. All the bridges and tunnels are being widened, and the road-bed is already prepared, for most of the distance, for two additional tracks. As the Pontarlier line is not now a very important one, the terminus, Lausanne, having little business of its own, while the Jura-Simplon connection is not much more than a summer-travel road, extending along the shore of the Lake of Geneva and up the Rhone Valley, until it ends in the mountains, this expenditure of many millions by the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean on engineering work which would be totally useless to it at present shows what it anticipates from the opening of the tunnel, which will connect the Jura-Simplon with the Italian lines; and the business for which it is making such preparations will need similar accommodation south of the Alps.

Besides Genoa, Spezia, as a ship building town, is profiting greatly from the new conditions, and there are probably more iron merchant-steamers under construction now among the palm-trees and orange-groves of Spezia and its suburbs than in the whole of the United States, while Venice shares to a certain extent in the general activity. One does not usually connect the idea of Venice with that of new building operations, but a great many of these are going on. It is probable that the Bride of the Sea still has houses enough left from its former greatness to accommodate all its inhabitants, but the islands in the lagoon are being rapidly occupied by new factories, barracks and other buildings, and in the interior of the city many palaces and houses are undergoing remodelling or reconstruction, so that the barge loaded with lime and brick, or with clay from new excavations, is one of the commonest sights in the canals. On the Grand Canal itself at least two small palaces have been removed, to

make room for structures new from the foundation. My window happened to look out on one of these vacant places, and it was interesting to watch the excavation for the building which was to be erected on it. The trenches were already considerably below the water-line, and had reached an almost uninterrupted stratum of stone foundations, evidently pile capping-stones, which had been laid there at intervals during a period of six or seven hundred years, and had been left there, after the walls resting on them had been altered or removed. As a practical man, I should have left the pile-capping undisturbed, bridging over in such a way as to distribute the new weights as evenly as possible on the piles presumably existing underneath; and this seemed to be the intention of the architect of the new palace, for no piles had been brought on the ground, nor was any machine at hand for driving them. In fact, such pile-driving as I saw, which was effected by the simple process of having two men, standing on stagings in the bows of two barges, pound the pile on the head with a big stone, indicated that the ground was very soft, and it would probably be dangerous to break up the mud around the old piles by driving new ones among them with a machine. C.



THE SALON.

IT is quite proper to ask one's self whether, on the eve of the opening of a Universal Exposition whereat contemporary, decennial and centennial exhibits are going to be displayed on kilometres of canvas, it was really unavoidable to hold the annual Salon. Would not it have been wiser to omit this function? The Société Nationale so decided, and abstained from exhibiting. The Société des Artistes Français, however, was not of the same mind, and so we have this year a Salon, but only one, and it is quite enough. It would have been so much the easier for the Société des Artistes Français to imitate its competitor, because it had no place in which it could hold an exhibition. There was here an excuse ready made for abandoning the show and allowing critics and the public a season of rest. However, the Société des Artistes Français preferred to diminish its capital and build at its own expense temporary galleries in a distant quarter on the site of the old abattoirs, and it opened its Salon a week before the opening of the great Exposition, without, apparently, in the least fearing the competition of the latter.

In the first place, it must be acknowledged that the Salon is not lacking in interest, in spite of the abstention of several artists whose well-known names would have made success certain in spite of everything. It has, moreover, one appreciable quality; that is, it is limited in quantity and counts only about thirteen hundred canvases in place of the 2,000 of last year. And finally, the absence of the masters allows the younger men and the new-comers to attract attention to themselves and gain a better appreciation; it indicates in a more evident fashion, too, the average value of our school and its qualities. This year one does not find work of supreme merit, and yet for the unprejudiced and sincere observer this show is very interesting. As a rule, the well-known names are hardly noticeable, these artists having, for the most part, sent only works of minor importance; that is, what we style here mere "*cartes-de-visite*."

It is for this reason that we shall meet here, by M. Bouguereau, "The Young Brother," carried in the arms of his tall sister, glistening with all the tones of porcelain. M. Henner exhibits a nude figure entitled "Dream," and paints in the same ivory tone which he ordinarily affects and which is becoming tiresome. M. Guillemet is represented by a fine landscape, "The Tower of the Hougue," a really masterly bit; and M. Roybet exhibits a portrait of M. Waltner, the celebrated engraver, which is a marvel of painting and expression.

Passing now to the others, and hurrying somewhat rapidly through the galleries, which, I confess, are somewhat neglected by the public, we come, at the entrance, upon a large canvas by M. Brozik. M. Brozik, like Munkacz, is one of the artists of our time who knows how to picture a page from history. Both adopt similar means, and their work has a certain kinship from the point-of-view of execution. In this case a group of Czech patriots ordered from M. Brozik the painting here exhibited, which is entitled "Proclamation of George of Podiebrad as King of Bohemia." The scene is laid in the hall of the town-hall at Prague, in 1458; the Diet is holding its sitting, and the first Burgrave has just knelt and is proclaiming George of Podiebrad king. The entire assemblage is in the act of kneeling to take the oath of fealty and obedience to the new sovereign and acclaiming him. The scene is admirably composed, with great knowledge of grouping and attitudes, as well as skill in coloring. Exhibited with the same shrewdness of mounting which Munkacz formerly employed for his "Christ before Pilate," this work of M. Brozik's should certainly obtain an analogous success, as there are few artists to-day capable of executing an historical painting of this importance.

M. Brozik, almost alone by himself, stands as representative of the grand art of classic painting. With M. Adler we come back to the modern formula of out-of-door art. This painter seeks to move us by showing a procession of strikers at Creusot, men and women carrying flags, shrieking out their demands and proclaiming their sufferings while marching in serried ranks. Unfortunately, the open mouths do not seem to be making a sound, and the march seems to be rather a halt before the artist for the sake of having their pictures taken. The painting leaves much to be desired in the way of drawing, painting, movement and feeling.

Quite a different matter is the epopee of M. Rouffet, a large and sunny military canvas where cavaliers of every army, waving flags of varied colors and all nationalities, acclaim the emperor, Napoleon I, whom they have just sighted in the distance. It is a fine *mêlée*, and the colors harmonize without violence, though brilliant and superb.

Among the great decorative subjects must be cited the "Entrance of the king, John the Good, into Douai," by M. Gorguet, destined for the Gothic Hall of the Hôtel de Ville at Douai. This is a large painting of fine appearance in which the costumes of nobles, archbishops and aldermen blend agreeably with the rich trappings of the horses of the king and his suite, and form an historic pageant treated in the character of highly decorative tapestry. It is a work conscientiously and interestingly executed.

Rare indeed is the *Salon* which does not include at least one "Last Supper." This religious subject has always tempted artists, and there are some who, like M. Dagnan-Bouveret in 1896, have achieved success. M. Pinta, following many predecessors, has seated Christ at the holy table with his twelve apostles. But the repast is as cold as the wall is naked which serves as background of the painting, and there is no religious sentiment, no divine emotion exhalant from this canvas, although it is correctly drawn and skilfully executed.

M. LaLye makes a specialty of sirens with gigantic and superlatively plump figures. This year they are contending for the victory against Muses who are almost equally plump. I only mention this painting because of the enormous space which it occupies, and to deplore such a mistaken and exaggerated waste of colors.

One more painting is signed Leftwich-Dodge, an American, who in a very curious fashion evokes a scene from antiquity where he shows us a female, hardly clothed, dancing on a marble table before a row of spectators seated about a hemicycle. Unfortunately, the eye is attracted and held by the mosaic pavement, which is detailed stone for stone and usurps the entire interest of the painting. On the other hand the two Spaniards dancing fandangos, by M. Ribera, are full of movement and warmly lighted by the sun. It is a good painting, carried out with much snap; and "The Corsairs," by M. Orange, makes an historic painting, interesting enough, but without much sentiment. The landscape painters, as always, make themselves notable through the sincerity of their impressions, and amongst the most truthful must be cited MM. Petitjean, Rigolot, Cabic, Gagliardini, and especially M. Bertier, who excites admiration with his great Alpine landscape: a lake, surrounded by rocky mountains; in the background black clouds, precursors of the storm which will shortly lash the calm and transparent waters, above which floats the impression of a profound and grand solitude. It is really a magnificent work.

Mr. Lewis Smith, who ordinarily attacks canvases altogether too large for easel treatment, this year exhibits a painting of more reasonable dimensions, and a very interesting one: excursionists are re-entering their wagon at the port of Dinard, and are the butt of the curiosity and mockery of the idling fishermen. In the distance stretch the cliffs. The feeling is true to nature and depicted with much fidelity—a little brutal, perhaps, but expressing great sincerity. Mr. Smith paints with great brush-strokes and at a short distance his paintings seem the grossest of rough sketches, but at the right distance everything falls into harmony and the drawing becomes admirable. The optical vision of this artist is very individual and very curious. When the day comes that he finds himself willing to lighten somewhat the too-sombre colors of his palette, he will be quite seductive.

To another American we will also address our compliments. Mr. Du Mond really moves us with his unfortunate, thrown to the tigers, who in his fall is clutching at everything to delay his suffering. But he cannot struggle long; the frail drapery which he is clutching is already tearing away and he is about to fall into the jaws of the tigers, which are rearing upwards, famished and terrible, eager to tear him asunder and devour him. Mr. Du Mond last year gave the spectators the cold shivers with his elephant and tiger fight in the circus of Nero. He admirably understands the anatomy of wild beasts, and knows how to use them to create dramatic effects.

Do cardinals always spend their time in laughing and telling funny stories, or enjoying the delights of sumptuous repasts? The painters of cardinals would make us believe that these prelates, always clad in red, are never serious. It is M. Vibert who set the example, and many have followed it. But M. Brunery seems to have surpassed all his confrères by the jovial character which is given to his cardinals, fairly writhing in laughter before a comrade who is telling a story. M. Brunery's art is not very serious, but I can scarcely believe that cardinals are so little so. In short, it is a mere fashion, but, as it appears, these subjects sell very well.

People greatly admire a painting by M. Wéry, representing canal boatmen at Amsterdam. In the foreground, a boat with a whole

family of these good people, the father, and the mother nursing her infant; in the background, lighted by the setting sun, are outlined the painted gables of the houses of Amsterdam. It is evidently very well painted, nice in color, and living and warm; but the *Salon* contains other things quite as good in quality, and it seems as if there were a little exaggeration in the admiration expressed for this talented artist.

Among the *genre* painters, M. Luigi always attracts attention because of the sincerity of his impressions of Parisian life. He knows how to render with skill the effects of the dawn in that city of life which is Paris, at that hour when the rays of light begin to bore into the shadows of the streets still obscured by the darkness of night. His painting, which represents the works of the Metropolitan Railway in the Rue de Rivoli, is of documentary value, moreover, as it records the embarrassment of Parisian life while these important works were going on. I take pleasure in mentioning also a very pretty *genre* picture by M. Gonyon, entitled "Jour qui naît, amour qui meurt." A tête-à-tête supper is just finished. The husband's place is empty; his chair overthrown suggests a violent exit, and the wife sits alone with her elbows on the table, which is lighted by a lamp. The shade is raised, and the pale light strikes on the dress of the poor deserted woman. M. Gonyon renders with much art the tonality of the false light which illuminates this very simple and dramatic scene.

To finish this rapid review, let us cast an eye on the numberless fine portraits by MM. Benjamin-Constant, Comerre, Fournier, Baschet, etc., and note particularly that by M. Grosso, which is a fine symphony in yellow: a brunette woman, with black hair, clothed in a pale yellow robe, is seated, and near her hangs an old-gold cloak, which has fallen from her shoulders. She is leaning on a table with gilded feet, and from amidst all these harmonious yellows a superbly modelled head detaches itself. M. Grosso, an Italian, has put his name to a most masterly work.

Sculpture offers us the ordinary collection of many busts, very few of them interesting. Large objects are rare. The largest is a trophy intended for the triumphal arch at Brooklyn, representing the Army, and signed by MacMonnies. This immense bas-relief has fine movement; in the first plane soldiers are fighting; before them floats Glory blowing a trumpet and bearing away a hero who has died for his country. It is classic, but it is well treated. Then, when I have mentioned the fine monumental fountain of M. Verlet for the city of Bordeaux, I shall have, I believe, rendered homage to the two most important works at this *Salon*, the last of the century.

I repeat, the Société des Artistes Français might better have imitated the Société Nationale and abandoned their annual show. We are going to see so many paintings deserving notice at the Universal Exposition, that it was really useless to add to them those at this *Salon*, which are altogether ordinary and without serious interest. At the Universal Exposition, decoration plays the leading rôle and painting is largely laid under a contribution for all the palaces. Several foreign pavilions and many of the French buildings are decorated with external paintings, and this will afford us a very interesting study. Unfortunately, few of the buildings are yet wholly finished, and the official inauguration of April 14 was a little premature. But because of the contracts made with the concessionaires of restaurants and booths, and so on, because, also, of understandings made with foreign nations, the opening could not be postponed.

RELIEF FOR THE ARCHITECTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

THE oftener a court or legislative body puts itself on record as approving, or, at least, as not being inimical to either the schedule of the American Institute of Architects or the "custom and usage of the profession," the more force is added to the one and the stronger becomes the other; therefore, we are pleased to quote from the *Congressional Record* for May 4, the following extract:—

MR. STEWART.—Mr. President, on two occasions I have asked unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 186) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, and twice it has been objected to, under misapprehension, no doubt. I wish to have the bill, which is short, and the report printed in the *Record*, and I wish to make a single remark in reference to it. There is no doubt that Smithmeyer & Pelz were the architects of the Library building. . . .

This was let after competition. They labored for some thirteen years to produce the plan of this building, in competition with others. They produced the plan that eventuated in a building which is the admiration of the world. It was awarded to them in competition. They were entitled to compensation. Some six months after this award had been made to them they were employed for a short time on the building—a different contract, entirely disconnected with it. The court says it is entirely disconnected, and the judge who rendered the opinion said that if he could have his way he would decide in favor of Smithmeyer & Pelz:—

"Speaking for myself alone, I am of the opinion that compensation should be measured by the general rule and usage which govern the compensation of the profession."

But he goes on, after explaining it, that the balance of them say it

should be gauged by the subsequent amount that was paid to them, Smithmeyer receiving \$5,000 a year and Pelz at the rate of three thousand during the short period of six months they were employed on the building. Then Smithmeyer got into trouble with some contractors furnishing cement, and he condemned it, and it raised a storm about his head.

MR. HOAR.—Will the Senator from Nevada pardon me? The trouble was occasioned solely by his inflexible honesty and fidelity to the Government.

MR. STEWART.—It was his inflexible honesty. The whole trouble was that he would not allow the Government to be imposed upon. Then when he applied for his payment, it was referred to the Court of Claims, and the Court of Claims, instead of paying him for his plans according to the ordinary rule, said that he should only have it at the rate, when he worked, that his services were paid for while in the service of the Government, disconnected entirely. The committee has investigated this thoroughly, and I have not come across a greater outrage than this is.

The bill proposes that the matter shall be referred again to the Court of Claims and that they shall determine what is due for these plans, what he received to be deducted. It has provided, after great labor, a rule for the court to act upon in determining this question:—

Provided, however, That the measure of compensation shall be awarded upon a quantum meruit basis for all services rendered until such plans were accepted by the United States; and in the absence of express contract the rate of compensation subsequently paid to the claimants for services in the construction of the Library building shall not be evidence of the value of the services of claimants in preparing such plans: *And provided further,* That the measure of compensation shall not exceed the rates and rules established by the custom and usage of the profession of architects for such services; and the evidence heretofore taken and used by either party in the Court of Claims shall be competent in this suit and considered with such other evidence as either party may introduce.

Now, it is ridiculous to say that because he was subsequently employed for a little while, he shall be deprived of the results of thirteen years' labor in producing the plans for the edifice which the world admires. The whole account is stated in the report. I want to have it printed in the *Record*, so that it will be accessible to all. I want the bill and the report to be printed. The committee examined it very carefully, and I know of no greater outrage; and the whole of it results, as the Senator from Massachusetts says, because of his honesty in refusing to have poor material used in the construction of that building.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Without objection, the bill and the report will be printed in the *Record*.

The bill and report are as follows:—

A BILL (S. 186) FOR THE RELIEF OF JOHN L. SMITHMEYER AND PAUL J. PELZ.

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Court of Claims be, and hereby is, given jurisdiction to rehear and render judgment in the claim of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz for compensation for their services in preparing the plans for the building for the Library of Congress, and no prior settlement or adjudication thereunder of their claim for compensation for said services shall be a bar: *Provided, however,* That the measure of compensation shall be awarded upon a quantum meruit basis for all services rendered until such plans were accepted by the United States; and in the absence of express contract the rate of compensation subsequently paid to the claimants for services in the construction of the Library building shall not be evidence of the value of the services of claimants in preparing such plans: *And provided further,* That the measure of compensation shall not exceed the rates and rules established by the custom and usage of the profession of architects for such services; and the evidence heretofore taken and used by either party in the Court of Claims shall be competent in this suit and considered with such other evidence as either party may introduce.

JOHN L. SMITHMEYER AND PAUL J. PELZ.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 186) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, having considered the same, beg leave to report as follows:—

A bill similar to this one was favorably reported to the Senate in the second session, Fifty-fifth Congress. The report made by this committee in the last Congress is adopted as a part of the report, and your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1072, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3901) entitled, "A bill for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz," have examined the facts upon which the memorial accompanying the bill is based, all of which facts are contained in the findings of fact of the Court of Claims in the case No. 16432, John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz *vs.* The United States.

First.—The claimants, John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, were in 1873 and afterwards copartners, doing business as architects in the City of Washington.

Second.—Under the directions and at the request of the commissions

and committees of Congress mentioned in the following acts of Congress, namely, the commission created by the sundry civil appropriation act, March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 510-513); the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, sundry civil act, June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 204, 226), and the legislative appropriation act, August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 143, 168); the Commission on the Enlarged Accommodation for the Library of Congress act April 3, 1878, (20 Stat., 35); the Joint Select Committee on Additional Accommodation for the Library of Congress, organized under the act June 8, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 165); deficiency act, March 3, 1881 (21 Stat. L., 414, 424), and the act April 15, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 12), the claimants devoted their time as architects from 1873 until 1886 in the making of plans and drawings for a building for the Library of Congress.

During said thirteen years claimants prepared ten different plans, the first one being in competition with twenty-seven other competitors. They were awarded the first prize in this competition. The other plans were of various styles of architecture, for which they were called upon from time to time by the commissions and committees of Congress. The plan finally adopted by act of Congress of April 15, 1886, and re-adopted in 1889, was for the present building in the Italian renaissance style of architecture. The claimants make no demand for compensation for any of their work except this one plan.

Third.—The claimants in 1874 gave up their private business as architects and, until 1886, devoted themselves almost exclusively to their work on these plans for the Library building. In 1882 Mr. Smithmeyer travelled extensively over this country and in Europe, visiting library buildings in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Leipsic, and Hanover, at the request of the Joint Select Committee of Congress, for the purpose of obtaining information in respect to the requirements of the great library buildings of the world. The act of 1886, adopting the plans of the claimants, created a commission to carry into execution the construction of the building. Work was commenced on the same in 1886.

Fourth.—From the 15th of April, 1886, when the claimants' plans were adopted, until October 16 of that year, a period of six months, the claimants were not employed as architects of the building, but, on the contrary, a portion of the work of construction proceeded under the superintendence of the commission without any superintendence by the claimants or either of them. This clearly establishes the fact that the making of the plans and drawings and their adoption by the Government completed the service for which they had been employed by the Government. Whatever subsequent employment they might have in the superintendence of the construction of the building, if any, was then unknown to both parties. The service being completed and the plans and drawings delivered to the commission created by Congress, it only remained for the Government to pay suitable compensation for the work.

Fifth.—Upon the question of compensation the Court of Claims, in its ninth finding, says:—

IX.

The usual and customary schedule of charges and the professional practice of architects, as prescribed by the American Institute of Architects (chartered under the laws of the State of New York, and of which both claimants are members), the Western Association of Architects, and other architectural societies, including the District of Columbia, and by the profession generally, fixes the rates of compensation and rules governing the same as follows:—

For full professional services (including supervision), 5 per cent upon the cost of the work.

The charge for partial service is as follows:—

	Per cent
Preliminary studies.....	1
Preliminary studies, general drawings, and specifications.....	2
Preliminary studies, general drawings, specifications, and details.....	3

For works that cost less than \$10,000, or for monumental and decorative work and designs for furniture, a special rate in excess of the above. An additional charge to be made for alterations or additions in contracts or plans, which will be valued in proportion to the additional time and services employed.

Necessary travelling expenses to be paid by the client.

The architect's payments are successively due as his work is completed in the order of the above classifications.

Until an actual estimate is received the charges are based upon the proposed cost of the works, and the payments are received as installments of the entire fee, which is based upon the actual cost.

These are the rates and rules established by the custom and usage of the profession, and are never deviated from by architects in good standing except under exceptional circumstances, and then only by a special and express contract.

The plans under which the building for the Library of Congress is being constructed are designed and intended for a monumental building within the meaning of the paragraph of the foregoing schedule which prescribes additional rates for such plans.

In a number of cases the executive branch of the Government has employed architects at the rates prescribed by the foregoing schedule of the American Institute.

Sixth.—The tenth finding of the court applies this schedule to the services rendered by claimants and states the amount which should be deducted for the reason stated:—

X.

The plans prepared and submitted by the claimants, and accepted and so used by the Government in the construction of the building, consisted of "preliminary sketches and general drawings," within the meaning of the classification in the schedule of the American Institute of Architects, and were so complete and perfect that any competent architect could take them and construct the contemplated building from them without the assistance or advice of the claimants.

For such preliminary studies and general drawings the rate of remuneration prescribed in the schedule set forth in the preceding finding

is, with specifications added, 2½ per cent upon the cost or proposed cost of the work; but inasmuch as the kind of material and style of finish for the Library building had never been fixed upon by Congress, nor by any officer or agent of the Government, no specifications were ever prepared by the claimants.

They consequently were unable to furnish the specifications and were relieved from the duty and labor of preparing them. The court finds \$3,300 to be the reasonable value of the service of preparing specifications for this building from which the claimants were so relieved—that is to say, if the claimants are entitled to recover a commission of 2½ per cent on the cost or proposed cost of the building, the sum of \$3,300 represents the amount which may be deducted for specifications, which they were ready and willing to furnish, but which they did not in fact furnish to the defendants.

Seventh.—As to the amount upon which 2½ per cent would be payable under the rules of the Institute of Architects, the estimated cost would govern until the actual cost was ascertained.

The foregoing facts taken from the findings of the Court of Claims, after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and for the claimants, would, if the established custom of the Architects' Institute were to govern, establish the right of the claimants to the full compensation of 2½ per cent of the actual cost of the building, less \$3,300, which the court found to be the reasonable value of the services of preparing specifications for the buildings, from which the claimants were relieved for the reasons stated.

The actual cost of the building is now ascertained to be a little more than six million five hundred thousand dollars. Two and a half per cent of this sum would be the fee for the plan under the rules of architects, and would amount to \$162,500. Deducting from this \$3,300 for the specification, not furnished (for reasons stated), and there would remain \$159,200 as the measure of this claim under the rules governing the profession. Of this amount, \$48,000 has been paid to the claimants under a judgment of the Court of Claims. It is for the remainder (\$119,200) that they now memorialize Congress.

On this subject of the amount of the compensation claimed, the claimants have submitted to the committee the following communication:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1898.

Dear Sir,—In the matter of the claim of Smithmeyer & Pelz for services as architects for the Library of Congress, I beg leave to submit the following statement as to the amount that would come to the claimants in the event that the bill for our relief should become a law and the Court of Claims render a judgment for the maximum amount provided for in the bill, namely, the amount to which we would be entitled under the rates laid down in the rules of the American Institute of Architects:—

Cost of building.....	\$6,500,000
(This is somewhat less than the actual cost.)	
2½ per cent of this amount for plans and drawings.....	162,500
Less amount of specification, not furnished.....	3,300
	159,200

In our case in the Court of Claims that court says, in its eleventh finding, that it was "shown that the cost of draftsmen, clerks, and office-rent is usually about fifty per cent of the gross receipts of an architect's business, and that the cost of plans and specifications in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is about two and one-half per cent on the cost of the building."

A calculation upon this basis would show that in the progress of their work upon the plans their expenses connected with it were \$79,750. We have not the data to supply a detailed statement of those expenses. It should be remembered that this work extended over a period of thirteen years.

Assuming, then, the correctness of the estimate by experts of the usual expenses attending such work, there would remain for our professional services \$79,750, which, for the thirteen years, would be \$6,135, or a little more than \$3,000 a year for each claimant.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SMITHMEYER & PELZ.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER,

Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

This is not only the usual compensation of architects of good standing in their profession, but it is the rate of compensation which the Government has paid and is still paying for such services. In the case of *Tilley vs. The County of Cook* (103 United States Reports, page 155) the Supreme Court stated that if the architect's plan had been used evidence to show the usage would have been admissible, and intimated that it would have been binding upon the county. In *The District vs. Cluss* (Ibid., 705) the court, Justice Field delivering the opinion, said:—

"In 1870 the board of trustees of colored schools for the District of Columbia employed the plaintiff, who is an architect by profession, to prepare the plans and specifications for a schoolhouse in Washington and to superintend its construction, agreeing to give him for his services 5 per cent on the cost of the building. This was the ordinary rate of charge of compensation for similar services in the District."

Referring to these decisions, and also giving his own opinion, Judge Nott, of the Court of Claims, in delivering the opinion of the court, used the following language:—

"Speaking for myself alone, I am of the opinion that compensation should be measured by the general rule and usage which govern the compensation of the profession. I think that in legal effect the claimants proffered their plans to Congress, through the intervention of the joint select committee, for inspection, coupled, nevertheless, with the implied condition that if they were used their services should be paid for as like services are paid for by other persons; that when Congress adopted the design by the act of 1886 the case reached the condition of *Tilley vs. County of Cook* (supra), and that when the defendants proceeded to give effect to the statute by actually using the plans in the erection of a building after their design the case entered the third stage, in which, as the Supreme Court intimates, the legal liability of the employer at last becomes fixed and the obligations to pay for the service becomes legally binding.

"I think, too, that the decisions of the Supreme Court holding that the usage of architects extends to and is binding upon a body politic erecting a public building (*Tilley vs. County of Cook*, supra), and that it has a recognized and established existence in the District of Columbia (*District of Columbia vs. Cluss*, 103 U. S. R., 705), are authority for holding the usage obligatory upon the Government for a building erected in the city of Washington. The sum which would be recovered is large (\$136,355), but the services embodied in these plans extended through the best part of these men's professional lives, and the risk which they ran was immense. From October, 1874, when they began to give their time to the Congressional committees and commissions, until October, 1886, when the work of construction actually began, no liability had fallen upon the defendants and no remuneration had been given to the claimants, who had fought through these twelve years against the professional competition of the whole world."

The amount named by Judge Nott was based on the estimated cost, and not on the actual cost, which was not then known.

Judge Nott wrote no dissenting opinion, but the foregoing extract was a dissent from the decision of the court.

Speaking for the majority of the court, he said:—

"But the majority of the judges are of the opinion that the acts of the parties indicate that the services should be estimated according to the rule of quantum meruit, and not according to the schedule of charges of the Institute of Architects. According to that schedule the claimants would be entitled to 2½ per cent up to the point where the suit brings their service, and to another 2½ per cent if that service should continue until the completion of the building.

"Instead of the latter the defendants elected to give, and the claimants consented to take, two annual salaries, amounting to \$8,000 a year, as an equivalent for the percentage they would be entitled to according to the schedule. The claimants having thus 'departed from the general rule of architects of measuring their compensation by the customary fees of their profession,' as is insisted by the counsel for the Government, and having done this with no express agreement or reservation as to the preceding part of their service, the court is of opinion that that part should be estimated according to the same rule which the parties themselves have adopted."

It is admitted that the claimants were the successful competitors out of twenty-eight; that their plans were adopted by an act of Congress; that these plans were adhered to in the construction of the building, excepting as to the omissions for economic reasons of certain portions of the interior only; that the established rate of compensation for such services is 2½ per cent on the cost of the building, and that all architects are entitled to 2½ per cent for plans and drawings and 2½ per cent for the superintendence of the building, when so employed. These things are all agreed upon by all the members of the Court of Claims. The only reason assigned in the opinion of the court for making a reduction in the rate of compensation for the plans and drawings in this case is that the architects accepted employment six months later for the superintendence of the construction of the building at aggregate salaries of \$8,000 per annum, and that, by this act, they waived their right to the customary and established charges of the Institute for the former completed work of making the plans.

But when the architects were employed to superintend the work, it was six months after they had completed the plans, delivered them to the Government, and wholly ceased their connection with the Library building.

The court says that according to the architect's schedule the claimants would be entitled to 2½ per cent up to the point where the suit brings their service, and to another 2½ per cent if that service should continue until the completion of the building. But that service did not continue. It wholly ceased after the six months referred to. The superintendence of the Library building was as distinct and separate from the plans and drawings as would have been the superintendence of another building in another locality.

This fact is clearly established by these words, contained in the additional findings of fact of the Court of Claims:—

"From the passage of the act of April 15, 1886, until October 1, 1886, neither of the claimants was in any way in the employ of the defendants."

It nowhere appears in any of the rules of the Institute of Architects, nor in any of the testimony in the case, that the making of the plans and the superintending of the building are necessarily a single connected work. The Government at that time and long afterwards usually made its own plans for public buildings, and employed private architects to superintend their construction. In cases where it employed private architects to make plans it paid for the plans according to the rules of the Institute, while for the construction it was the practice of the Government to pay a per diem and not a percentage. The testimony is clear on the point that under the rules of the Architects' Institute, special contracts are admissible, either for plans and drawings or for the superintendence of construction, and that fees will govern in each case where there is no special contract to the contrary.

It is not contended in this case that there ever was any agreement that the compensation for the plans should be less than the usual 2½ per cent. Nor was any effort ever made to obtain any such special contract.

Congress decided in October, 1888, to abolish the Library Commission and to place the superintendence of the building in charge of the Chief Engineer of the Army. Mr. Smithmeyer's services were dispensed with at once, and those of Mr. Pelz later on. No claim has been made for anything connected with the superintendence of construction.

Under the decision of the courts the acceptance by the claimants of a salary for superintendence of the building constituted in law an implied waiver of their right to the usual and established percentage rate of the American Institute of Architects for plans and drawings. It is obvious that the claimants were totally unaware that they had, by any act or omission of theirs made such a waiver. They unwittingly made themselves the victims of a legal technicality. No such waiver had ever been hinted at or requested by or on behalf of their employer, the Government. To have volunteered it would have seemed an insane act. The courts could only deal with the claim in its strictly legal aspect, whatever the hardship this would work to the claimants.

The Library building is admired by all who look upon it. It is admitted that the claimants abandoned all other business and devoted thirteen years of professional skill to its creation. Without their knowledge or intention, and without any motive for doing so, they entangled themselves in a mere technicality of law, which operated to deprive them of the greater portion of the compensation to which the courts say they would otherwise have been entitled. We do not believe any honorable man would consent to enjoy the benefit of such an accident, and we therefore believe that the Government should be unwilling to retain in its Treasury the money which only an accident entitles it to and which in good faith and in fairness and equity belongs to the claimants.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment.



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

FURNITURE FOR UNITARIAN CHURCH, HOPEDALE, MASS. DESIGNED BY MR. ROBERT BROWN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

The communion-table, two chairs and a seat for the chancel of this church, were made of American oak, stained moderately dark. The upholstery work of the chairs and seat was covered with a Morris fabric of red and green color.

GATEWAY AT THE SCHLOSS BAUM, NEAR BÜCKEBURG, GERMANY.

This plate is copied from *Deutsche Bauzeitung*.

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

THE ETNOLOGY BUILDING, THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING: PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

INSTEAD of one building at the Pan-American Exposition, in 1901, the Federal group will consist of three massive structures connected by colonnades. The main building of this will be 130 feet wide and 600 feet long. The others will each be 150 feet square.

The group will be treated in a modified Spanish Renaissance, the details suggesting a Mexican rather than a strictly Spanish origin. Like the others, these buildings will be constructed of staff. The color-scheme, in marked contrast to that used at Chicago, will be rich and brilliant, the lavish use of color and gilding giving, with the intricate plastic decorations and sculpture-groups, an ensemble both striking and interesting. Portions of the roofs, covered with red Spanish tiles, will add much to the character of the buildings as a whole.

In plan, the buildings are shaped like a letter U, the opening being toward the west. The main building corresponds to the bottom of the U, which will accommodate the greater portion of the Government exhibits, the administrative offices, guard-room, etc. Its centre will be surmounted by a dome, the apex of which, 250 feet above the main floor-level and crowned with a figure of "Victory" 20 feet in height, will form one of the most conspicuous features of the Exposition grounds. Connected by colonnades to the main building are the two lesser buildings or pavilions, one of which is intended to hold an exhibition typical of life and labor in the Government's new possessions; while the other will contain a branch station of the United States Weather Bureau, and the exhibit, aquariums, etc., of the United States Fish Commission.

Inlets from the lagoon fill the spaces within the colonnades connecting the pavilions with the main building. The central plaza, the space enclosed by the arms of the U, is decorated by steps, terraces and formal flower-beds, making an easy and beautiful approach to the main entrance under the dome.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

SOUTHWEST VIEW OF THE COURT-ROOM OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. JAMES BROWN LORD, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE JUDGES' BENCH IN THE SAME COURT-ROOM.
[Gelatine Print.]

THE GEORGE DRAPER MEMORIAL CHURCH, HOPEDALE, MASS. MR. E. J. LEWIS, JR., ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

REAR VIEW OF THE SAME.

SIDE VIEW OF ST. OLAVE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL. MR. E. W. MOUNTFORD, ARCHITECT.



AN UNUSUAL MODEL. — The painter told a quaint little story about an experience with a model. "In the summer of '96," he said, "I started a picture which I intended to christen 'The Antiquary.' It represented an old man in a typical New Orleans curio shop examining an ancient sword. I studied the background from a place on Chartres Street, and flatter myself that I was rather successful in the handling, but the antiquary himself worried me. I had tried two different models, and painted out each figure as soon as it was completed, when one day I happened to encounter an old chap who filled my ideal to a dot. His expression was the exact combination of shrewdness and refinement that I was after, and as his dress indicated very moderate circumstances, I had no hesitation in asking whether he would arrange for a few sittings. He heard me through and agreed to come to my studio for a dollar an afternoon. It always enthruses me to get hold of a thoroughly satisfactory model, and I went to work next day with great vim. In the course of conversation the old gentleman told me that he had once been in business here, but had retired, and inferring that he had probably failed, I forebore pursuing the subject. Later on he astonished me by his information on art topics, and as the picture progressed he made a number of valuable suggestions, all of which I adopted. At last the work was completed, and I think it is still decidedly the best thing I ever did. 'What price will you put on this?' asked my model, after examining it a long time in silence. I named my figure, and you may imagine my feelings when he drew out a check-book. 'I believe I will buy it as a portrait,' he said quietly, and filled out a blank for the amount. He proved to be a retired merchant, not extremely rich, but very well-to-do, and he had sat for me, as he explained, for the amusement and novelty of the thing. He is now dead, and the picture is owned by his son." — *New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

DISCOVERY OF A CITY GATE AT KARNAK. — Egyptologists are rejoicing. The season has been a memorable one for them. In addition to the discovery of the mummy of King Menepthah, the Pharaoh of Exodus, "another valuable discovery," to quote Professor Sayce, "has been made by M. Legrani while excavating at Karnak. While setting up the fallen columns of the temple M. Legrani came upon a city gate, the first that has been found in Egypt. The gateway is of very great height, is made of large blocks of squared limestone, and is double, having one gate within another. Two chariots could easily have passed through it abreast. It was erected by Amenhotep II of the eighteenth dynasty. But the latest find dates only two or three days back, and Egyptologists are greatly excited over its importance. The Exploration Fund has been restoring the Temple of Der el Bahari, at Thebes, and one day while Mr. Carter, Inspector of Antiquities in Upper Egypt, was riding up to the door of the house occupied by the excavators, he noticed that his horse's hoofs sank in a hole in the ground. Further investigation brought to light under the house the entrance to a large tomb of the eleventh dynasty, in a perfect state of preservation." — *London Chronicle*.

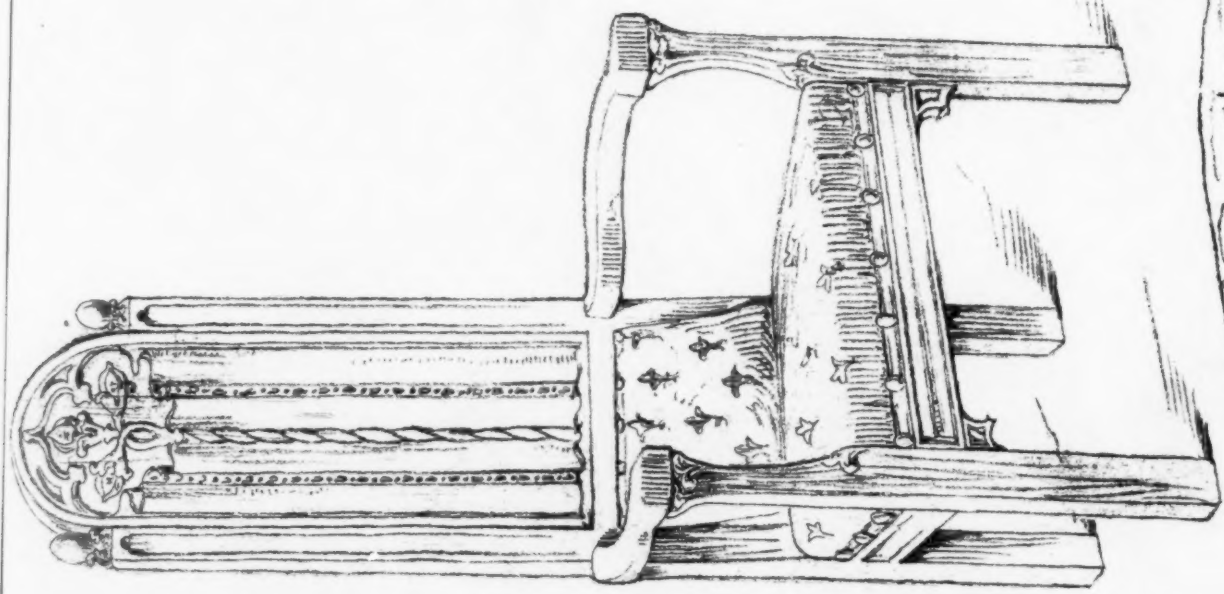
ENGLISH VS. VENETIAN VANDALISM. — The *Venice Gazette* and several other papers reproduce from the *Milan Corriere della Sera* a sarcastic attack on the British authorities in Cyprus for the alleged destruction of the ancient Famagusta and other archaeological remains in the island. After recalling the outcry made by English lovers of ancient monuments at the restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, the writer asks if those who then protested against what was described as vandalism in Italy are aware that the ancient city of Famagusta is being systematically destroyed in order to provide stones for building at Port Said, and that the old walls of the city, with the fort still surmounted by the lion of St. Mark, are about to be demolished and the materials used for a tramway. The writer animadverts upon the indifference regarding the fate of the monuments of Hellenic art in Cyprus displayed by the British archaeological societies, which protest against the removal of similar relics of the past in Greece and other foreign countries. — *London Pall-Mall Gazette*.

RUSSIAN LIME-AND-SAND BRICKS. — A Russian engineer, M. Olshewsky, has recently invented a rapid process of brick-making, which is now being worked at Coswig in Germany. The bricks are composed of a mixture of slaked lime and sand, which is moulded in a press, the proportions of lime and sand varying with the kind of brick which is to be produced. The bricks are then placed in a closed chamber and exposed to the action of steam at a pressure of about one hundred pounds to the square inch for twelve hours. The bricks have a specific gravity of 1.88 and a crushing strength of 220 tons to the square foot. They are also porous and absorb 13 per cent of their volume of water on immersion. The amount of lime used in their manufacture varies from 4 per cent to 10 per cent of the total. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

JOURNEYMEN'S EARNINGS. — A table prepared by the Indiana Bureau of Statistics shows that the average annual earnings of journeymen in that State in 1899 were \$577.72, a daily average, on a basis of 312 working days, of \$1.86. — *Exchange*.

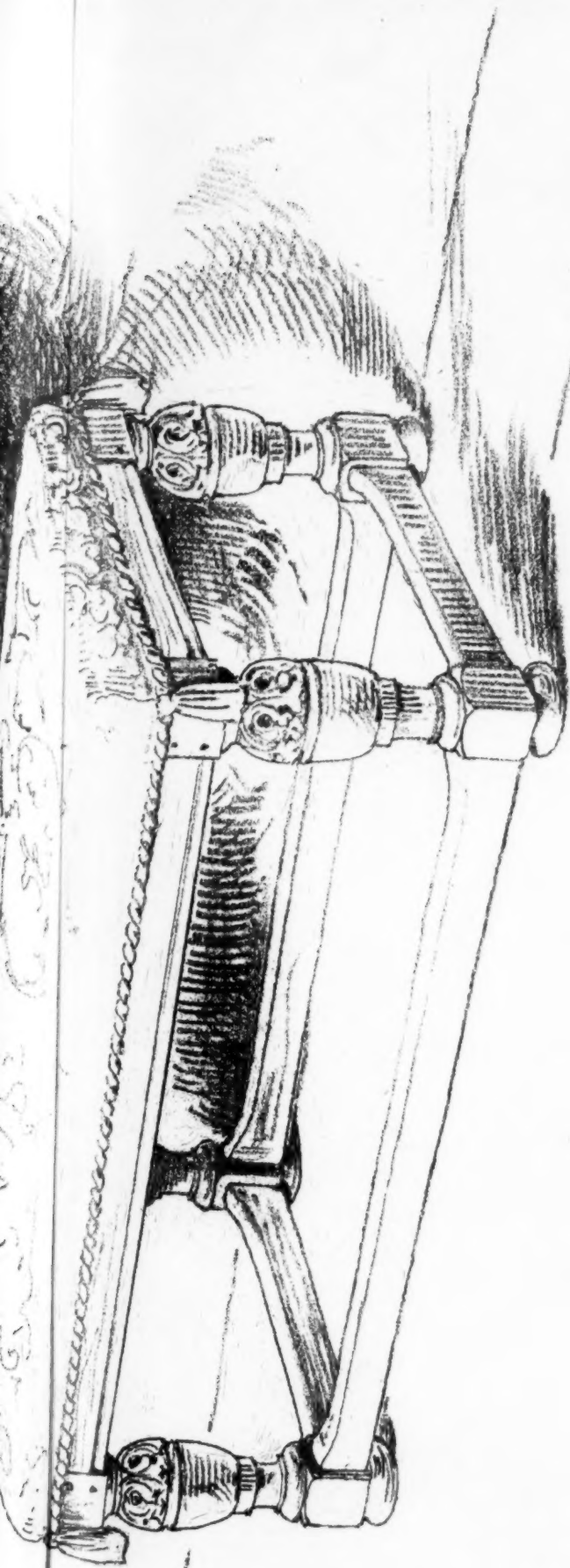


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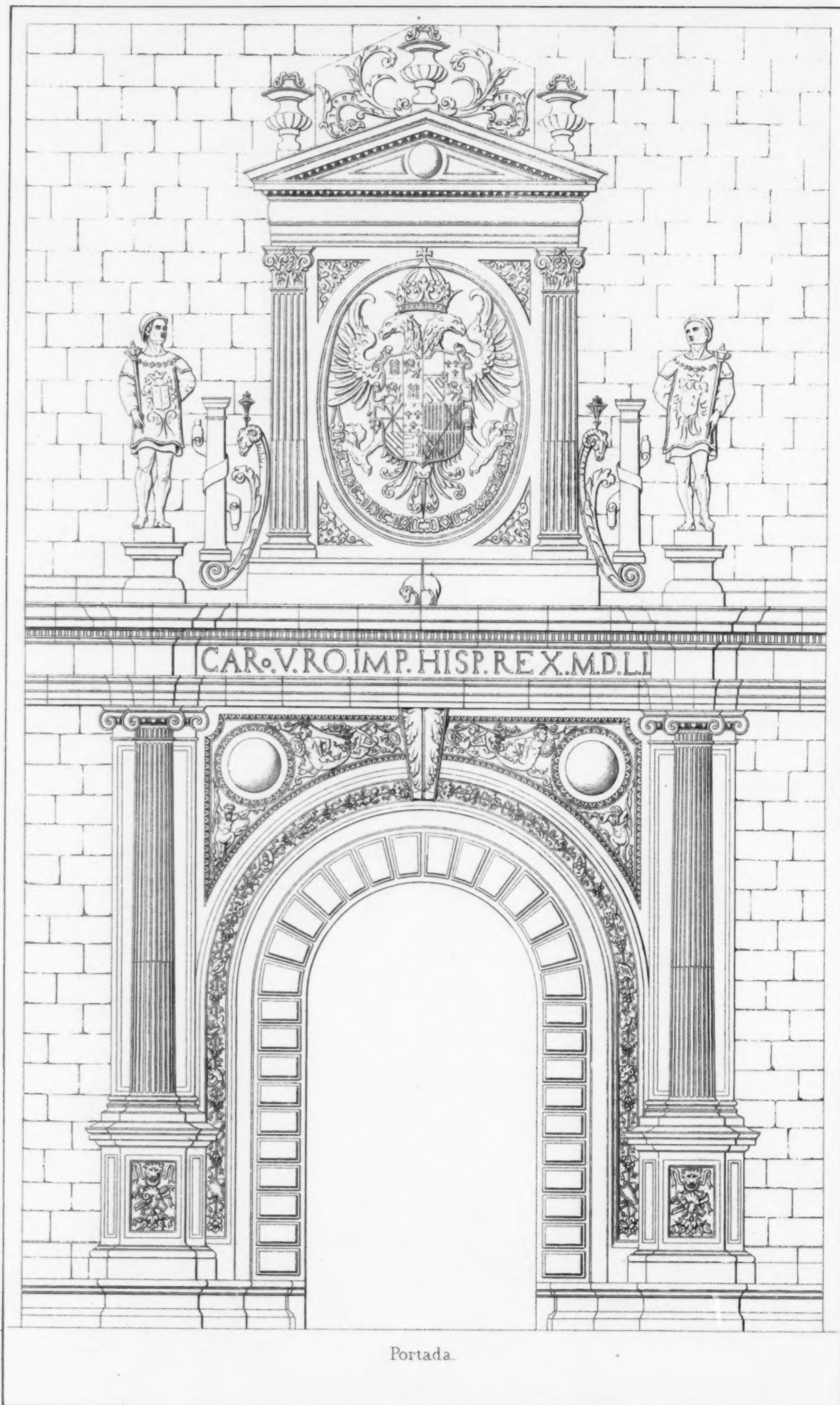


Popedale Unitarian Church.





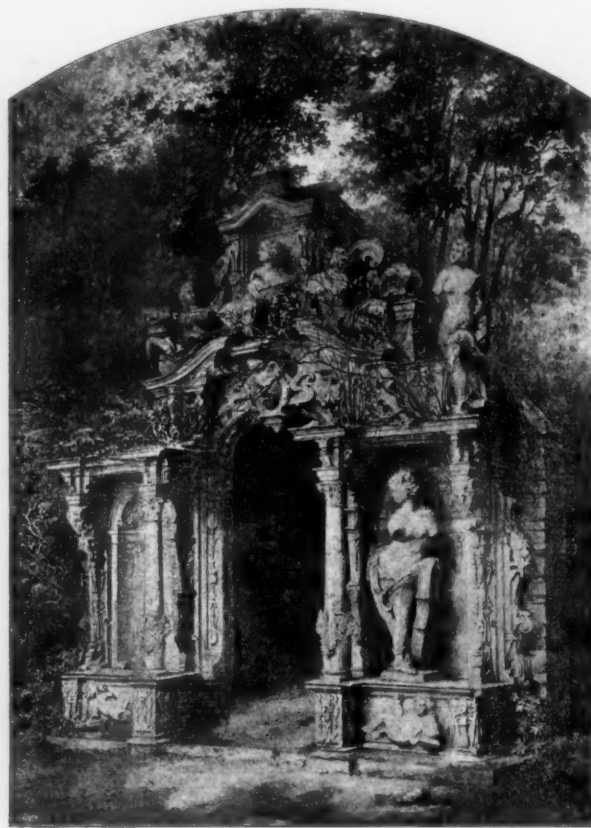
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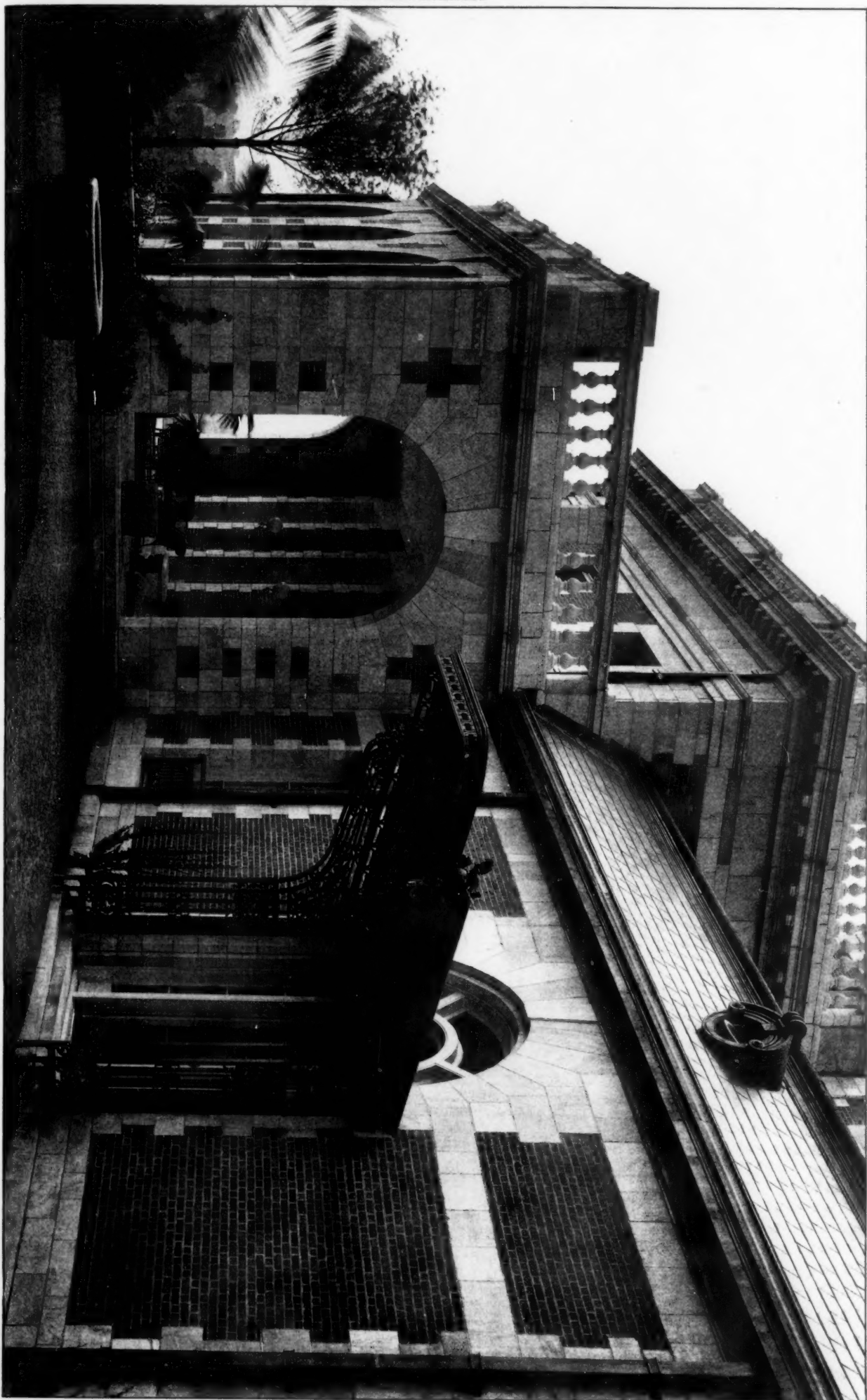


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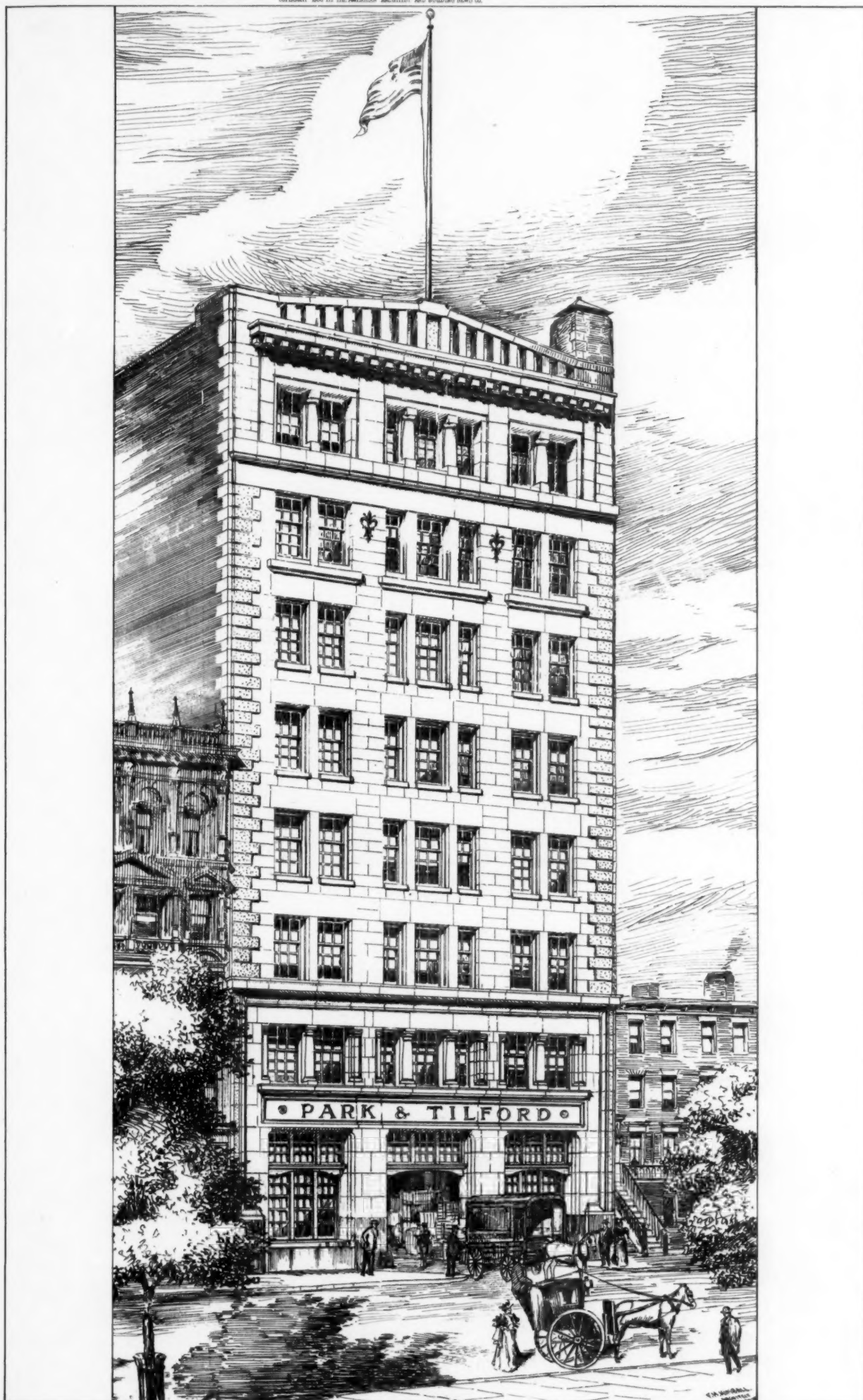
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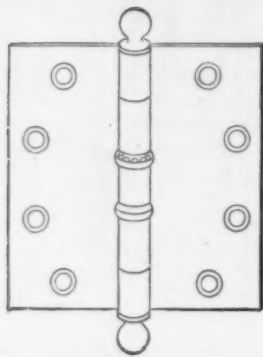
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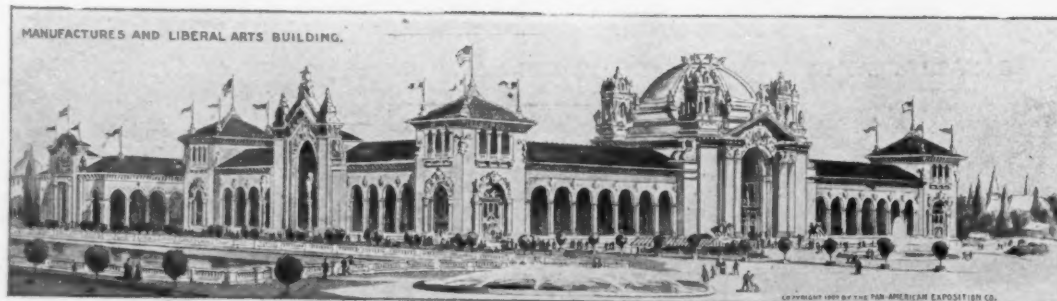
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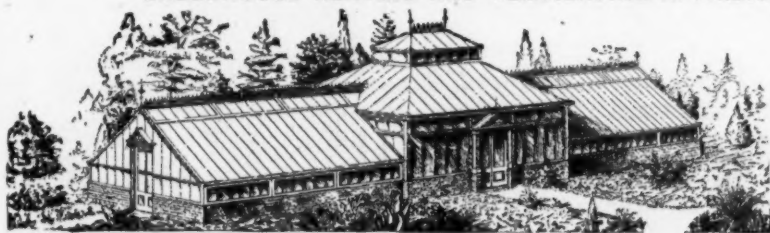
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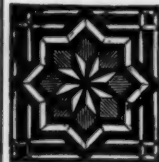
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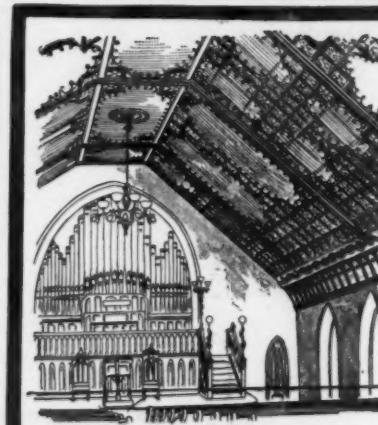
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648,410. ELEVATOR. — John M. Howard, Chicago, Ill.
648,471. KEEPER FOR LOCKS AND LATCHES. — Henry G. Voight, New Britain, Conn.
648,566. COWL. — William J. Kayser, Freeport, Ill.
648,624. AUTOMATIC LOCKING MECHANISM FOR SIDEWALK OR OTHER ELEVATOR DOORS. — Peter H. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal.
648,631. EAVES-TROUGH HANGER. — Clarence E. North, Meadville, Pa.
648,632. COMPOSITE BOARD. — John A. Parker, Bellefontaine, O.
648,642. ELEVATOR-LOCK. — Louis F. Tobel, Milwaukee, Wis.
648,646. WINDOW-SASH. — Charles C. Wheeler, Holland, Mich.
648,666. SPRING-HINGE. — James O. King, Cleveland, O.
648,678. ELEVATOR-LOCK. — Edwin E. Angell, Somerville, Mass.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Allentown, Pa. — Jacoby & Welshampel, Common-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

wealth Building, have furnished plans for an \$18,000 brick and stone structure to be erected by the Trinity Reformed Church at Linden and Poplar Sts.

Allerton, Ia. — Architect H. H. Hahn, of Washington, is preparing plans for a two-story brick schoolhouse with tile roof, to be erected here; cost, \$18,000.

Ashland, Wis. — Henry Wildhagen, architect, has plans for a three-story brick and brownstone business block for W. D. Kuhn; cost, \$15,000.

Auburn, Mass. — Architects Fuller & Delano, of Worcester, have prepared plans for a stone and frame residence to be erected for John C. McInness, at a cost of \$20,000.

Benton Harbor, Mich. — Architect C. A. Brehmer, South Bend, Ind., is preparing plans for a G. A. R. Memorial Hall to be built here, at a cost of about \$10,000.

Buffalo, N. Y. — J. W. Kelly will erect a four-story brick and cut-stone store and apartment building at W. Ferry St. and Plymouth Ave., after plans by Architect Robert C. Williams; cost, about \$10,000.

Green & Wicks have furnished plans for a two-story brick dwelling to be erected at 635 Delaware Ave. for Mrs. Emma P. Jones. It will be of a Colonial type of architecture, and will cost \$28,000.

Charleston, S. C. — A. W. Todd is preparing plans for remodeling the St. Charles Hotel for Geo. H. Moffett and W. B. Wilson; cost, \$25,000.

Cincinnati, O. — Joseph G. Steinkamp is preparing plans for a three-story warehouse. It will be 24' x 99', costing \$10,000.

Columbus, O. — It is reported that the Trustees of the Ohio State University are considering the erection of a new physics and lab building, at a total cost of \$250,000.

Cooperstown, Wis. — C. H. Tegen, architect, of Manitowish, has prepared plans for Mrs. H. Steinbrecher for a three-story modern summer hotel, 50' x 100', to be erected here; cost, \$15,000.

Decatur, Ill. — W. O. McNabb, architect, has prepared plans for a four-story brick and stone hotel, 80' x 150', for A. Watt; cost, \$18,000.

Detroit, Mich. — The Hon. Hamilton Garhart will have plans prepared by N. Wardrop for remodeling and enlarging his residence, 843 Jefferson Ave.; estimated cost, \$22,000.

Architect Wardrop is also preparing plans for a large barn for the Hon. D. M. Ferry.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Wm. M. Finck will build a residence on Burns Ave. from designs by Geo. D. Mason.

Brown Bros. contemplate the erection of a six or seven story building at the corner of State and Park Pl.

A. C. Varney & Co. have prepared plans for a double brick residence corner Edmund Pl. and John R. St., to cost \$5,000. Clark Estate, owners.

Malcomson & Higginbotham are preparing plans for three city schools; total cost about \$110,000.

Jos. Mills is preparing plans for a factory for the Peninsula Store Co.; cost, \$19,000.

French Creek, O.—Rev. John G. Vogt has had plans prepared by Architect John B. Vornment, Massillon, for a \$6,000 residence.

Hinsdale, N. H.—Architects Gardner, Pyne & Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., prepared plans for the town-hall and opera-house which is to be built here to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The structure is to be of brick with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, with outside dimensions of 73' x 90'.

Hopkinton, Mass.—At a town meeting held here recently it was voted to replace the town-hall destroyed by fire in March, by building a brick hall, to cost \$20,000.

Leominster, Mass.—Architect O. D. Mann, of Boston, has prepared plans for the new school-house to be erected here, at a cost of \$30,000.

Architect W. A. Kimball has furnished plans for a four-story building, to cost \$10,000, to be erected on Essex St.

Mediapolis, Ia.—F. D. Orr, architect, Minneapolis, Minn., is preparing plans for a new Presbyterian Church to be erected here. It will be of pressed brick and cut stone; cost, \$10,000.

Miamisburg, O.—Mrs. T. V. Lyons will build a \$6,000 brick residence, for which Architects C. E. Gernin & Co. have furnished plans.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William Franzen, proprietor of the Northern Glass Works, contemplates building a plant for the manufacture of glass bottles; cost, \$100,000.

Architect E. R. Liebert will furnish plans for the new building to be erected by Concordia College on 33d St.; cost, \$35,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. S. Stebbins, architect, 614 Masonic Temple, has prepared plans for a school building to be erected at Broadway and Filmore St., n. e. It will be 67' x 80', two stories and basement, of common selected brick and Kasota stone trimmings. It will contain eight rooms; cost, \$20,000.

Monessen, Pa.—Charles W. Bier, Pittsburgh, is preparing plans for a three-story stone and brick bank building for the National Bank. It will be 50' x 100', and will cost \$25,000.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, Des Moines, are making plans for a general work-shop, 40' x 100', a carpenter and paint shop, 22' x 58', and fire station building, 25' x 129', for the hospital; cost, \$15,000.

New Haven, Conn.—It is reported that the trustees of Yale University are negotiating for the purchase of a site adjoining the New Haven Hospital whereon to build a new medical building.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared for a new church for the parish of St. Lucy to be erected at 336-342 E. 104th St. The proposed structure is to be one-story in height, and will be built of rubble stone with bluestone trimmings at a cost of about \$25,000. On the adjoining lot No. 344 will be built a four-story brownstone and brick parish house to be occupied by the pastor, Rev. Edmund W. Cronin.

Palmyra, Mo.—Architect W. N. Bowman, Grand Rapids, Mich., has prepared plans for the county court-house to be erected here, at a cost of \$50,000.

Quinnese Falls, Wis.—Architects Turnbull & Jones, of Elgin, Ill., have drawn plans for a \$15,000 school-house to be built here.

Red Jacket, Mich.—Architect C. E. Nystrom, Laurium, is preparing plans for a three-story brick office-building; cost, \$15,000.

Shreveport, La.—Architect Perry Bridges has drawn plans for a \$20,000 house for Dr. John P. Scott.

Sioux City, Ia.—Henry Fisher, architect, has prepared plans for a residence for John McDonald; cost, \$5,000.

Spokane, Wash.—F. L. Clark contemplates erecting a \$70,000 building on the corner of Riverside Ave. and Washington St.

The directors of the Marble Bank have decided to remodel the building owned by them and raise it to six stories; cost, \$35,000.

The Central Christian Society contemplates erecting a brick church, to cost \$15,000.

Springfield, Md.—Wyatt & Nolting, of Baltimore, are drawing plans for the new buildings for the Second Maryland Hospital of the Insane; cost, about \$60,000.

Springfield, O.—Architect R. C. Gotwald has drawn plans for a residence for J. S. Harshman. It will be a brick structure, costing \$15,000.

Stewartville, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. will rebuild the elevator owned by them which was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$25,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Charles Cartwright will erect a residence on Bradley and Minnehaha Ave., after plans by Architect W. T. Turner. It will be 40' x 45', two stories, pressed brick and cut-stone trimmings; cost, \$8,000.

Louis Lockwood, architect, has prepared plans for a residence to be erected by John L. Sullwood on Avon and Holly Ave. It will be frame construction, 32' x 50', two stories, attic and basement; cost, \$7,500.

Toledo, O.—A. E. Macomber & Co. will erect a three-story apartment building on Monroe St., near Collingwood Ave., after plans by A. E. Macomber & Co.; cost, \$15,000.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St., two-story fr. extension to school; \$35,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder.

Driggs Ave., n. e. cor. Monitor St., three-story & attic extension to school, 23' 7" x 77' 1"; \$30,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Alterations and Additions Continued.)

Cambridge, Mass.—Lexington Ave., three-story fr. aparts., 50' x 85', flat roof, hot water; \$18,000; o., J. M. Hillon; b., John H. Holmes & Co.; a., John A. Harty.

Corning, N. Y.—St. addition to church, 55' x 60', slate roof, steam; \$15,000; o., Roman Catholic Society; a., A. A. Post, Buffalo.

Decatur, Ill.—Remodelling bk. hotel, 80' x 152', comp. roof, steam; \$18,000; o., A. Waigant; a., W. O. McNabb.

Newton, Mass.—Hammond St., two-story fr. dwell., 58' x 82', pitch roof, furnace; \$22,000; o., John Richardson; b., J. Crowe; a., Winslow, Witherell & Bigelow.

New York, N. Y.—Broadway, cor. Chambers St., new stairs & elevator; \$10,000; o., Fred'k Gerken, 90 W. Broadway; a., Brite & Bacon, 111 Fifth Ave.

Broadway, Nos. 1200-1202, new partition & stairs, etc.; \$10,000; o., estate Peter Glisey, 1193 Broadway; a., Francis H. Kimball, 71 Broadway.

W. Forty-fourth St., Nos. 15-17, two-story extension, 15' x 50'; \$10,000; o., The Brearley School; a., Hy. R. Marshall, 3 W. 29th St.

Fiftieth St., cor. 7th Ave., one-story extension, 24' x 40'; \$15,000; o., Louise Livingston, 20 N. Washington Sq.; a., Alfred H. Taylor, Astor Court Building.

Philadelphia, Pa.—South St., Nos. 2119-2123, new st. front, partitions & stairs at club-house; \$24,000; o., John Wanamaker; b., J. Goodfellow.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

New York, N. Y.—Amsterdam Ave., cor. 146th St., seven-story bk. & st. flat & store, 40' 10" x 95'; \$80,000; o., Niels Hansen, 1750 Amsterdam Ave.; a., Ed. L. Angell, 21 Park Row.

Westchester Ave., cor. 152d St., 3 five-story bk. flats, 27' 10" x 104' 6"; \$65,000; o., Holme & Smith, 975 Dawson St.; a., J. C. Cooke, 1034 Dawson St.

Second Ave., cor. 1st St., seven-story bk. flat & store, 47' 10" x 62'; \$34,500; o., L. Kaufmann, 35 Nassau St.; a., Schneider & Herter, 46 Bible House.

Tinton Ave., cor. 165th St., 3 four-story bk. flats, 30' x 73' & 85'; \$65,000; o., Jos. Grossman, 994 E. 165th St.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 3d Ave. & 149th St.

CHURCHES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Leonard St., nr. McKibbin St., two-story & base, bk. synagogue, 44' x 94'; \$35,000; o., Louis Sluskey, 100 Graham Ave.; a., L. Dananher, 1705 Pitkin Ave.

Cresco, Ia.—Two-story bk. & st. church, 68' x 70', shingle roof, warm air; \$14,000; o., Methodist Society; a., Kinney & Detweiler, Austin, Minn.

New York, N. Y.—W. One Hundred and Eighteenth St., Nos. 23-27, one-story bk. synagogue, 75' x 105' 11"; \$65,000; o., Congregation Chaari Zedek of Harlem, 107 W. 129th St.; a., Schneider & Herter, 46 Bible House.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Broad and Westmoreland Sts., bk. church, 63' x 88'; \$9,000; o., Gethsemane M. E. Church; b., William Steele & Sons.

Scranton, Pa.—Fig St., cor. Pittston Ave., bk. & st. church, 78' x 137', tile roof, steam; \$60,000; o., Roman Catholic Society; a., Percival J. Morris.

Waterloo, Ia.—Bk. church, 60' x 148', slate roof, steam; \$30,000; o., St. Joseph's Catholic Society; a., Murphy & Ralston.

CLUB-HOUSES.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Two-story bk. club-house, 47' x 110', tin roof; \$10,000; o., Columbus Club; a., Hill & La Driere.

Indianapolis, Ind.—S. Delaware St., four-story bk. & st. club-house, 67' x 125', comp. roof, steam; \$25,000; o., Home Brewing Co.; a., D. A. Bohler & Son.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Jackson St., five-story bk. & st. Y. M. C. A. building, 55' x 120', comp. roof, steam; \$50,000; o., Y. M. C. A.; a., H. A. Betts.

Springfield, Mo.—Three-story bk. & st. Y. M. C. A. building, 75' x 90', comp. roof, steam; o., Y. M. C. A.; a., J. L. Heckelively.

EDUCATIONAL.

Akron, O.—Three-story bk. & st. school, 45' x 77', slate roof, steam; \$18,000; o., City; a., Charles Henry & Son.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Irving Ave., cor. Suydam St., four-story & base, bk. school, 61' x 172', tar & gravel roof, steam heat; \$120,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder, Park Ave. & 59th St., Manhattan.

Butler, Pa.—Two-story bk. school, 72' x 84', slate roof, steam; \$25,000; o., School Board; a., C. C. & A. L. Thayer.

Charlotte, N. C.—Three-story bk. college building, 150' x 300', comp. roof, steam; \$50,000; o., Mecklenburg Presbytery; a., Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend.

Home City, O.—2½-story bk. school, 42' x 75', slate roof, hot air; \$8,500; o., Board of Education; a., B. C. D. Camp, Cincinnati.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Four-story bk. college building, 40' x 42', tin roof, steam; \$10,000; o., Illinois Woman's College; a., I. C. Coleman.

Kokomo, Ind.—Two-story bk. school, 88' x 132', slate & metal roof, furnace; \$25,000; o., City; a., Wing & Mahurin, Fort Wayne.

Natches, Minn.—Two-story bk. school, 78' x 104', slate roof, steam; \$25,000; o., State; a., George W. Kettering.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eight Ave., cor. Allen Ave., three-story bk. high school, 48' x 63', comp. roof, steam; \$20,000; o., St. Peter and Paul's Congregation; a., V. J. Klutho, 306 Benoit Building.

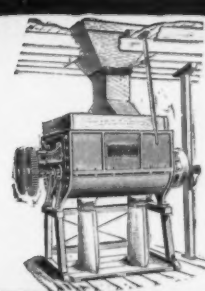
FACTORIES.

Atlanta, Ga.—Elkott St., three-story bk. & mill-construction candy-factory, 150' x 253', gravel roof, steam; \$75,000; o., Frank E. Black Co.; a., Bleckley & Tyler.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Adams St., n. e. cor. Plymouth St., six-story bk. factory, 52' x 157', gravel roof, steam heat; \$90,000; o., E. W. Bliss Co., on premises; a., R. L. Dans, 26 Court St.

Leonard St., cor. Richardson St., bk. foundry, office & shop, 100' x 175'; \$40,000; o., Loughlin & Smith; a., Harry T. Howell, 138th St., cor. Brook Ave., New York City.

N. Henry St., 210' Norman Ave., one-story bk. factory, 103' x 200', corrugated iron roof, steam;



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(Factories Continued.)

\$17,000; o., Hay Budden Mfg. Co., 184 Frost St.; a., Th. Engelhardt, 905 Broadway.

Thirty-third St., nr. 4th Ave., four-story bk. factory, 60' x 100', gravel roof, steam heat; \$25,000; o., Flo's Shade Roller Co., 32d St. & 4th Ave.; a., C. Braun, 235 Forty-First St.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Six-story st., bk. & steel construction malt-house & kiln, 60' x 160', gravel roof, steam; \$160,000; o., William Rohr & Son; a., J. F. Dornfeld.

New York, N. Y.—Hester St., No. 117, seven-story bk. factory & store, 22' 8" x 67' 7"; \$10,000; o., I. Marx, 302 Broadway; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth St., nr. Park Ave., 4 six-story bk. factories & warehouses, 50' x 90'; \$120,000; o., A. S. Nichols, 2005 Madison Ave.; a., Gilbert Robinson, 439 Hancock Pl.

HOTELS.

Galion, O.—Three-story bk. & st. hotel, 100' x 150', gravel & tile roof, steam; \$10,000; o., C. S. Crim, et al.; a., F. L. Hartman, Crestline.

HOSPITALS.

New York, N. Y.—Jefferson St., cor. Cherry St., five-story bk. hospital, 78' 4" x 94'; \$120,000; o., Beth Israel Hospital Association, 206 E. Broadway; a., Flemer & Koehler, 11 Broadway.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Glenway St., nr. Page Ave., 2½-story fr. dwell., 25' x 46', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,500; o., Annie Chisholm; b., H. Chisholm; a., G. H. Smith.

Waldeck St., No. 31, 2½-story fr. dwell., 31' x 42', pitch roof, steam; \$6,000; o., H. M. Sanders; b., F. X. Julian; a., E. L. Clarke.

Waldeck St., nr. Alpha Road, 2½-story fr. dwell., 28' x 50', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; o., T. S. Galloupe; b., F. J. Farquharson; a., W. H. Smith.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rutland Road, nr. Albemarle Road, two-story & attic fr. dwell., 37' 6" x 37' 10", shingle roof, steam; \$9,500; o., Dean Alvord, Albemarle Road & E. 15th St.; a., J. J. Pettit, 166 Remsen St.

Parkway, cor. Classon Ave., two-story & attic bk. dwell., 44' 8" x 51' 8", slate roof, steam heat; \$30,000; o., W. Scheer, 619 Marcy Ave.; a., Th. Engelhardt, 905 Broadway.

Myrtle Ave., 92' w. Ralph St., three-story bk. store & dwell., 20' x 63' 11"; \$7,000; o., R. Zaengle, 119 Irving Ave.; a., Th. Engelhardt, 905 Broadway; b., E. Loersch, 59 Himrod St.

Buckingham Road, 190' n. Albemarle Road, two-story & attic fr. dwell., 34' x 37' 10", shingle roof, steam; \$9,000; o., Dean Alvord, Albemarle Road & E. 15th St.; a., J. J. Pettit, 166 Remsen St.; b., Ferguson Bros., 1370 Rogers Ave.

Hawthorne St., n. s. 460' e. Nostrand Ave., 12 three-story bk. dwells., 20' x 40'; \$45,000; o., C. Vilton, 57 Willoughby St.; a., F. S. Lowe, 166 Remsen St.

Chicago, Ill.—Humbolt Boulevard and California Ave., two-story bk. & st. trimming dwell., 32' x 56', slate roof, hot water; \$10,000; o., W. F. Christianson; a., J. F. Knudsen.

Germantown, Pa.—E. Talpehocken St., nr. Ross St., 3 three-story st. & Indiana limestone trimmed dwells., 10' x 52', mansard roofs; \$15,000; o., b., John Devlin.

Lakewood, O.—Clarence Ave., No. 11, 2½-story fr. dwell., 34' x 52', slate roof, hot water; \$5,000; o., J. H. Snow, Cleveland; a., C. P. Nickerson.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—One-story st. & bk. dwell., 50' x 118', slate roof, steam; \$15,000; o., Rev. J. A. Hoffhens; a., Geyer & Mowbray.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Glenn Ave., two-story fr. dwell., 27' x 42', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,000; o., Charles Tucker; a., O. C. Uehling.

Newton, Mass.—Commonwealth Ave., two-story dwell., 32' x 48', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,500; o., E. B. Bowen; b., S. G. Steeves; a., H. M. Stephenson.

New York, N. Y.—E. Fortieth St., No. 113, five-story bk. dwell., 18' 4" x 93' 7"; \$16,000; o., Clyde Fitch, 147 E. 38th St.; a., Morris, Butler & Rodman, 16 E. 23d St.

Bassford Ave., 65' n. 184th St., 4 two-story fr. dwells., 21' x 33'; \$58,000; o., Mary A. Costello, 1390 Stebbins Ave.; a., Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. & 3d Ave.

Forty-ninth St., n. s. e. Madison Ave., 3 five-story bk. & st. dwells., 20' x 78'; \$84,000; o. & b., Charles Buck, 109 W. 42d St.; a., Chas. Bronson, 109 W. 42d St.

Forty-ninth St., n. s. 125' e. Madison Ave., 3 four-story & base, bk. & st. dwells., 20' x 22' x 78', mansard

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

tile roofs; \$90,000; o., Chas. Buck, 109 W. 42d St.;
a., Chas. Brendon, 109 W. 42d St.
E. One Hundred and Fourth St., No. 344, four-
st'y bk. & st. dwell., 25' x 55', asphalt & gravel
roof; \$12,000; o., Rev. E. W. Cronin, 346 E. 104th
St.; a., Lynch & Coombs, 1133 Broadway.
Philadelphia, Pa. — Locust St., nr. 21st St., four-
st'y bk. & limest. dwell., 32' x 90' 9"; \$45,000; o.,
Jay Cook 3d; b., Jacob Myers & Son; a., Kennedy,
Hays & Kelsey.
Sharon, Pa. — 2½-st'y st. dwell., 52' x 82', slate roof,
hot water; \$28,000; o., John Stevenson; a., S. W.
Foulk & Son, New Castle.
South Milwaukee, Wis. — Two-st'y fr. boarding-
house, 34' x 40', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,000; o.,
William Dousing; a., O. C. Uehling.
Streator, Ill. — Two-st'y fr. & bk. dwell., 30' x 60',
shingle roof, hot water; \$5,000; o., J. F. Richard-
son, Jr.
Terre Haute, Ind. — Ninth and Ohio Sts., two-st'y
& base, dwell., 40' x 60', slate roof, steam; \$7,000;
o., St. Benedict's Catholic Society.
Yonkers, N. Y. — Wadsworth and Lamentine Aves.,
twelve 2½-st'y fr. dwells., 29' x 42'; \$75,000; o., R.
M. Hoyt; a., R. S. Townsend, 29 E. 19th St., New
York City.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Albuquerque, N. M. — Three-st'y bk. & st. business
building, 50' x 134', tin roof; \$25,000; o., Grundseld
Bros.; a., Hill & La Driere.
Duluth, Minn. — Two-st'y bk. business building,
25' x 70', asbestos roof; \$10,000; o., Lynch & Fagan;
a., J. J. Wangerstein.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Conneaut, O. — Two-st'y bk. bank building, 40' x
100', tin roof, steam; \$20,000; o., Marine Savings
Bank; a., J. W. Morrison, Jamestown, N. Y.
Red Jacket, Mich. — Three-st'y bk. office-building,
42' x 58', tin roof, steam; \$15,000; o., N. P. Swan-
son; a., Carl E. Nyström.
St. Louis, Mo. — Fourth St., nr. Locust St., five-st'y
st. & bk. office-building, 66' x 70', concrete & asphalt
roof, steam; \$90,000; o., Stifel Estate; a., Weber &
Groves.
Indianapolis, Ind. — Five-st'y, base & roof-garden
bk. & st. industrial exhibits building, 200' x 400',
comp. roof, hot water; \$300,000; o., Indianapolis
Commercial Museum and Auditorium Co.; a.,
Samuel H. Brubaker.

STABLES.

Boston, Mass. — Rainsford Island, 2½-st'y bk. stable,
28' x 60', pitch roof, steam; \$6,000; o., City of
Boston; b., J. J. Flynn; a., M. Howard.
New York, N. Y. — East St., w. s 100' s Rivington St.,
two-st'y fr. stable, 63' x 96' x 110', asphalt & gravel
roof; \$4,200; o., C. Smith, 37 East St.; a., J. J.
Kennedy, Spuyten Duyvil.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Porter St., nr. Delaware Ave.,
two-st'y bk. stable & wagon-shed, 38' x 165'; \$45,-
000; o., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

STORES.

Springfield, Ill. — Five-st'y bk. & terra-cotta stores
& office building, 63' x 100', asphalt roof, steam;
\$40,000; o., Meyer Bros. and F. Buck; a., S. J.
Hanes.
Somerville, Mass. — Washington and Colvin Sts.,



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Plans and specifications for the erection of a mun-
icipal building will be received until May 29th, at
the office of the city clerk. J. W. CRAMER, City
Clerk. 1274

SCHOOL-BUILDING. [At Albany, N. Y.]
Plans and specifications will be received until
June 1st, for a new school-building. ISADORE
WACHSMAN, Clerk School Board. 1275

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COMPETITIONS.

HOSPITAL ANNEX.

[At Jackson, Miss.] Plans, specifications and sealed proposals will be received until May 25th, for the erection of an annex to the State Insane Asylum. ROBERT B. MIMS. 1273

PROPOSALS.

COLLEGE BUILDING.

[At St. Paul, Minn.] Sealed proposals will be received until May 24th, by the Board of Regents for construction of Mechanic Arts Building and for remodeling Chemistry Building for the University of Minnesota. J. S. PILLSBURY, Pres. of Board. 1273

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

[At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.] Sealed proposals will be received until May 25th, for the construction of an administration building and an addition to the quartermaster storehouse at Jefferson Barracks. LT. COL. D. D. WHEELER, Depot Q. M. 1273

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

[At Farmington, Mo.] Bids are wanted until May 31, for buildings at the State Lunatic Asylum No. 4. H. H. HOHENSCHILD. 1274

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Roland, Ia.] Bids will be received until June 2d, for the erection of a school-house. E. F. BELL, sec. 1274

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Fort Dodge, Ia.] Sealed bids will be received until May 31st, for erecting an eight-room school building. D. A. WELLER, sec. 1274

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Minnewaukan, N. D.] Bids will be received until May 28th, for the erection of a \$10,000 school building. J. T. MORRIS. 1274

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At St. Bernard, O.] Bids are wanted until June 5, for a school-house. WM. SCHULHOF, Clk. Bd. Educ. 1275

Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 5th, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of June, 1900, and then opened, for the installation of a wiring system for the U. S. Mint Building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Philadelphia, Pa., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1273

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Yuma, Ariz.] Sealed proposals for furnishing labor and materials required in the erection of a frame dormitory at the Ft. Yuma School will be received until May 22d, by the Com. of Indian Affairs, Washington. W. A. JONES, com. 1273

BARRACKS.

[At Fort Du Pont, Del.] Sealed proposals will be received until May 31st, at the office of Constructing Quartermaster, Delaware City, Del., for construction of 2 barracks, 2 double sets of N. C. S. O. Quarters, administration building, stable and wagon-room building, guardhouse, bakehouse, 6 single sets officers' quarters, hospital and hospital stewards' quarters at Fort Du Pont, Del. J. DEL. LAFITTE, Constructing Quartermaster. 1274

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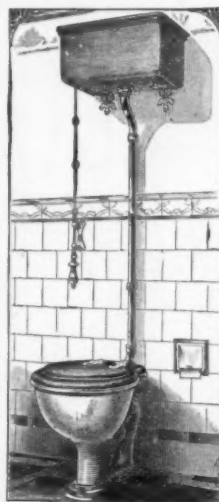
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PROPOSALS.

BARRACKS.

[At Fort Washington, Md.] Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until May 23d, at the office of constructing Quartermaster, 419 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va., for the erection of six sets of officers' quarters and two sets of company barrack buildings at Fort Washington, Md. A. S. BICKHAM, Major and Q. M., U. S. V. 1273

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Knoxville, Ia.] The School Board will receive bids until May 25th, for the erection of a school-house. G. E. CLARK, sec. 1273

OPERA-HOUSE.

[At New Ulm, Minn.] The Building Committee of the Turnverein will receive bids until May 26th, for the erection of an opera-house and gymnasium. JACOB PFENNINGER, chairman. 1273

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Burlington, O.] Sealed proposals will be received until May 19th, for the erection of a school-house. J. R. HUNTER. 1273

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

[At Fort Myer, Va.] Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the Depot Quartermasters' office, Washington, D. C., until May 25, 1900, and then opened, for constructing at Fort Myer, Va., one administration building and one balloon house. MAJOR T. E. TRUE, Depot Q. M. 1273

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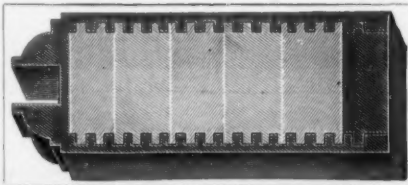
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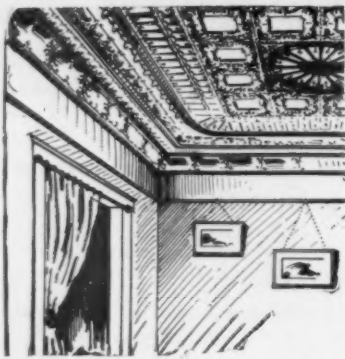
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.. 1895. . .SECTION 1. No Member should enter into
partnership, in any form or degree, with any
builder, contractor, or manufacturer.SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership
in any building material, device or invention,
proposed to be used on work 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 draw-
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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 altera-
tions of a building designed by another archi-
tect, within ten years of its completion,
without ascertaining that the owner refuses
to employ the original designer, or, in event
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out 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 criticise in the public prints the professional
conduct or work of another architect except
over his own name or under the authority of
a professional journal.SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish de-
signs 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 draw-
ings 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 Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
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his services will justify the increase, rather
than to accept work to which he cannot give
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amount of commission, or offer to work for
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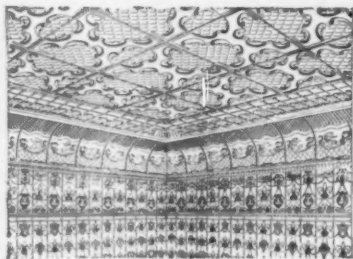
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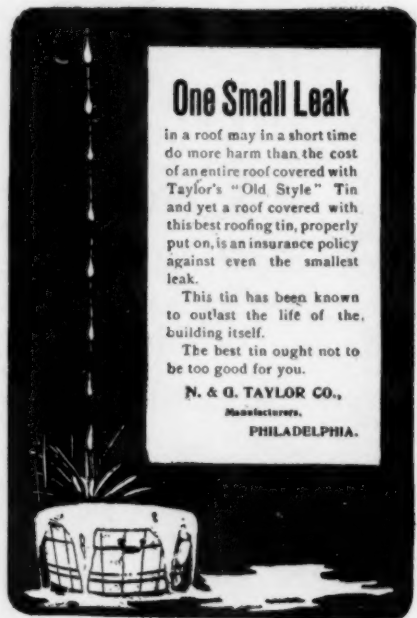
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