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A SINGULAR struggle seems to have begun between organized labor and the great industrial combinations. So far, the contest appears to be simply a demonstration of the union leaders, partly to show their importance, and partly to obtain, as early as possible, some advantage which can be used to counteract the disadvantage that the unions may suffer from later in dealing with a single management, which, controlling the market, cannot be coerced by alliances with competitors. It will be remembered that the great Carnegie ironworks have, since the terrible Homestead strikes of twelve or thirteen years ago, refused to recognize any workmen's unions, or similar associations, and have not, apparently, suffered in consequence; while, of the various factories, producing iron in different forms, included in the new United States Steel Corporation, some are free, employing such persons as they choose, while others employ only union men. Naturally, the men who manage union affairs view the free shops with disfavor, and a demonstration against them as soon as there appeared to be a chance of its success was to be looked for. The industry chosen for the first attack was that of the sheet-iron mills, of which the United States Steel Corporation owns several, some of which are free, while others employ only union men. Almost as soon as the Steel Corporation had entered upon full control of these mills, a demand was made that all of them should be "unionized." The Steel Corporation authorities replied that it was not their intention to interfere with the details of management of their subsidiary factories, and that the free mills, so far as they were concerned, would continue to be free. This answer was significant as showing the policy of the Steel Corporation in all its establishments, and the union-leaders thought best to declare war at once, and ordered a strike in all the sheet-mills, to enforce unionization. As the sheet-mills are full of orders, the union-leaders probably thought that they would obtain an easy victory; but the managers of the United States Steel Corporation are, apparently, too far-seeing to yield a principle for a temporary advantage, to say nothing of the cruelty of turning all the non-union men out of the free shops at the dictation of the union leaders; and the mills continue to be operated as best they can. Meanwhile, the mills outside the Trust, which had acceded to the union demands, were busier than ever; and the union-leaders evidently counted on their competition to bring the recalcitrant Corporation mills to terms. Instead of yielding, the Corporation suddenly announced a large reduction in prices of sheet-steel at all its mills. As the mills were selling all they could make at the higher price, the union-leaders interpreted the reduction, probably correctly, as a manœuvre intended primarily to keep the Trusts' customers, even at a loss, and in the second place, as an attack on the outside mills, which could not be allowed to play the union leaders' game with impunity. What the next move in the game will be remains to be seen; but, as no industrial corporation or association of such magnitude has ever met a problem of this kind with such resources and unity of management, the struggle will be interesting to witness.

NEW YORK may be congratulated on the way in which the new Tenement-House Act has been taken up by the authorities. We have no great faith in New York officials, but it may at least be said that the Board of Health has shown itself far above the other departments of the municipal Government in honesty and efficiency, and its orders are likely to be enforced. The President of the Board, Mr. Sexton, has taken the sensible and truly democratic view that the first matters to be insisted upon are those which apply to all tenement-houses, new and old, and has issued orders directing rooms not lighted and ventilated according to the very moderate requirements of the new law to be forthwith altered, or closed to tenants; public halls to be lighted, where necessary, by putting glass panels in doors opening on them, and halls, stairways, cellars and other public portions of tenements to be put in clean condition and kept so. Such regulations as this can be unreservedly commended, and, while we do not believe in sentimental or interested provisions in the building-laws, which compel radical and costly innovations in new houses, leaving the old untouched, and, thereby, practically put a premium upon the old rookeries, which have no longer to fear the loss of their tenants to the newer, but far more expensive, buildings, we are glad to see any movement, applicable to all tenement-houses alike, under which the halls and public portions are properly cared for.

AS usual, the annual report of the Chief Fire-Warden of Minnesota is full of valuable information. In particular, a detailed account is given, partly reprinted from the last report, of the various State forests in Europe, the way in which they are managed, and the revenue which they produce. In Alsace-Lorraine, to take a single example, about one-third of the whole territory of the province is devoted to forests, giving a total forest-area of a little more than one million acres, of which eight hundred and eighty-five thousand acres are owned by the State, or by towns, villages or public institutions. The small remaining forest-area is in private hands, but is subject to the German law, which prohibits the complete clearing of forest land, except by special permission from the Government, and requires replanting, by seeding or otherwise, where trees are cut down. To this regulation, which is said to have been devised by Frederic the Great, "the husband of his country," as Carlyle called him, is added, in Alsace-Lorraine, a special provision, under which any owner of unproductive lands, who decides to plant them with forest trees, receives a certain contribution from the State treasury, besides holding the lands so planted free of taxes for thirty years. The result of this system is shown by statistics which will make the mouths of village assessors in Southern New England water. The average value of the private forests is roughly estimated at seventy-five dollars per acre, and the average net income from them varies from one and one-half to four per cent on this valuation. That is, a man in Alsace-Lorraine, who owns a thousand acres of mountain-side, or other land useless for agriculture, is rated as being worth seventy-five thousand dollars, and gets from his property a perfectly secure and steady income of from eleven hundred and twenty-five to three thousand dollars per annum, according to the judiciousness with which he manages his trees; while a man in New England, possessing the same amount of the same kind of land, would think himself fortunate to get an offer of two hundred and fifty dollars for the whole lot, and, in place of deriving an income of two or three thousand dollars a year from it, has to draw money from the savings-bank to pay a tax of five dollars annually on it; and, very probably, in the end abandons it to the town altogether, as not being worth the tax assessed on it. The contrast is striking enough, but it is still more striking when we remember that the white-pine forests of Southern New England, two hundred years ago, were the most valuable in the world; that the country is not mountainous, and is readily accessible by sea and land, and that seedlings of the same white-pine which enriched our ship-building ancestors are struggling, by the million, to grow again in the same places in which our ancestors found them; while the forest-owners of Alsace-Lorraine are far from water-communication, and from the great lumber-markets, and, to gather their crop, must climb steep mountains.

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A BETTER illustration of what can be accomplished in less than a century by intelligent economic legislation it would be hard to find, but the story does not end here. In the State forests, which are, of course, under official management, the exclusive right of hunting is annually let to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, these hunting leases producing about four cents per acre per year. Four cents is not a large percentage on a valuation of seventy-five dollars an acre, but it would be an enormous revenue from property which, like the greater part of southeastern Massachusetts, would not bring twenty-five cents an acre; yet southeastern Massachusetts, even in its present dilapidated condition, swarms with deer, trout, black bass, partridges, woodcock, snipe and other animals interesting to the sportsman. Apart from this the products of the forests of Alsace-Lorraine bring in little, if any, more than they would if the same forests were transported to southeastern Massachusetts. Firewood, piled up along the roads, sells for three dollars and forty-two cents a cord, on an average, while timber, mostly spruce, or the very similar fir, sells, in general, for nine and one-half cents per cubic foot, delivered at the side of the road. This would be equivalent to something like ten dollars per thousand feet, which would be very cheap for Massachusetts pine in the same condition.

ANOTHER interesting view of the matter is to be found in the financial statement of the Austrian State forests, covering about two and one-half million acres. The principal growth in these forests is spruce, pine furnishing only three per cent of the total product; yet, even with this cheap timber, the average net income for the twenty years preceding the date of the last official report was twenty-six and eight-tenths cents per acre per year, although the expenses for the period included, besides nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars for salaries of foresters, planting and forest utilization generally, about three hundred thousand dollars for expenses at the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government offices, and extraordinary outlays for purchase of additional land, new buildings and surveys, and about as much more for taxes and charity assessments. The amount of timber cut is never allowed to exceed the natural increase of the forest, and the extension of railways through the wild territory of Galicia and the Bukowina, by diminishing the cost of transportation, is expected to add to the net profit. Nearly the same story is told in the accounts of public and private forestry in other Continental countries, while, in France, it appears that the area of private woodland is increasing, owners having discovered that forestry is more profitable than agriculture on poor land. In Prussia, the home of scientific timber-growing, the profits of the business are, naturally, large. As Mr. Andrews reminds us, Prussia is much less than twice the size of Minnesota, and has, in general, a poor, sandy soil, yet it supports a population twenty-five times as great as that of Minnesota, and derives from its State forests a net income of eight million dollars a year, or one dollar and thirty-three cents per acre. Some of the State forest-land is valued at seven hundred dollars an acre, simply on account of the profit obtained from its annual increase; yet the State of Minnesota holds millions of acres of abandoned land, once covered with beautiful pine forests, and even now full of seedlings, which, if it could be managed like the Prussian forests, would, in three generations, not only afford employment to many thousands of citizens, but furnish a large income to the State, relieving the citizens of taxation to a corresponding extent.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* gives an encouraging view of the work which the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture has accomplished. Naturally, its efforts have been, until very recently, confined mainly to the publication of reports and recommendations, but these have begun to bear fruit, and the very people who, three or four years ago, violently opposed any interference with the ancient practice of stripping and burning the public forest-lands at pleasure are now eager for the establishment of well-guarded reserves; while the mining-companies, which used to devastate the forests at will, under the pretence of prospecting, now submit in sulky silence to the restraint of their privileges, or even, in some cases, assist in the preservation and renewal of the trees on which their continued prosperity will some time depend. Meanwhile, not only have those once concerned in the plunder of the public forests either experienced a change of heart, or taken a new view of their interest, but the great public has been aroused, and Congressmen from districts all over the country are urged to favor the work; so that the appropriation for the Forestry Division, which, only a few years ago, was in danger of being suppressed altogether, is, this year, more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, or about seven times as much as it was three years ago. This is still too small, but the people employed in the work of the Division are, to a great extent, students of forestry, on nominal pay, and, with an appropriation seven times as large as that of 1898, one hundred and twenty-five persons, or more than eleven times as many as in 1898, are employed; while the Division itself has, this year, been made a Bureau, with three Divisions under it.

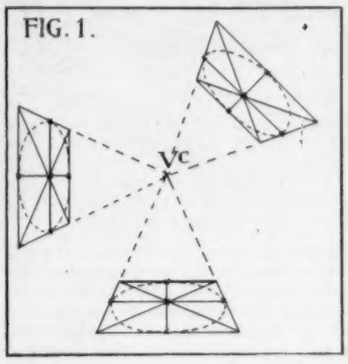
A RECENT competition in Scotland has given occasion for an interesting and profitable discussion of the value of expert opinion in making the award in such cases. The competition was carried out by an Executive Committee, which announced that Dr. Rowand Anderson, perhaps the most accomplished architect in Scotland, would be the assessor, but that the ultimate selection would rest with the Committee. Ten designs were submitted, and, after careful consideration, Dr. Anderson selected four as being best in arrangement and design, and reported them to the Committee, placing them in the order of what he thought to be their merit. Much to the surprise of the profession and the public, the Committee promptly chose another design, which Dr. Anderson had not even placed among the first four, and appointed its author architect of the building. No explanation was given of this action, and a formal protest of the Glasgow Institute of Architects was left unanswered, until, when the time came for soliciting subscriptions for carrying out the work, the Committee found it expedient to give some reason for their course. It then appeared that the Committee preferred the design which had been adopted on account of its "architectural style," as being in accordance with the "distinctively Scottish" art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of which examples were to be found in "Heriot's Hospital, Holyrood, Linlithgow and Falkland palaces," and, in consequence, as "appropriate to the historical associations of the site."

THE idea that his judgment was set aside because he had failed to see the importance of having the design of a hospital "harmonize" with the dungeon of some old robber-baron which formerly stood on the site was too much for the patience of Dr. Anderson, who wrote, in reply, that he was "unable to see what associations there can or should be between a building dedicated solely to the relief of suffering humanity, and one erected in a semi-barbarous age, and built with appliances for dealing death and suffering outside, and cruelties and torture inside." As a matter of fact, it appeared that the "baronial" design for the infirmary, which Dr. Anderson calls, with good reason, a "ghastly absurdity," was adopted in the Committee by a majority of only one vote, and, even then, as he has since discovered, only after a "most unfair canvassing of the Committee" before his final explanations were given. The assessor says that if he had known of this personal work among the Committee before his decision was given, he would have thrown up his appointment. What the Committee will have to say in defence of their proceedings remains to be seen, but we imagine that the British public, which loves fair play, and is by no means devoid of common-sense, will be found slow in responding to invitations to subscribe money for carrying out a design forced upon it by underhand negotiations with the Committee, in defiance of the skilled judgment of the assessor, and conceived in a style about as unsuitable for the requirements of a modern hospital as any that has ever been invented.

ANOTHER chapter in the history of the Pennsylvania State Capitol is said to have been opened by the dismissal of the architect, to make room for a new one, to be appointed by the Commissioners. The present architect, Mr. Cobb, who, it will be remembered, was selected by the Commissioners after the first competition had been set aside, and prepared plans which have been in part carried out, claims that he was definitely employed to complete the work at the usual compensation, and proposes to enforce his rights in the courts, while the Commissioners maintain that he was only employed to furnish designs, and that he has been paid for these, and has no right to further employment. The experience which the participants in the original competition had of the Pennsylvania State Courts does not afford much encouragement to architects in Mr. Cobb's position; but the profession will watch the proceedings with renewed interest.

PERSPECTIVE PROBLEMS. — I.

I. — THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CIRCLE.



GIVEN, the perspective of a square: —

To find: the principal axes of the ellipse which is the perspective of a circle inscribed in the square.

There are three cases. In the first the square appears as a symmetrical trapezoid, with its axis perpendicular to the two parallel sides; in the second, the square appears as an oblique trapezoid, the axis making an angle with the parallel sides; in the third case the square appears as a trapezium, no two sides of which are parallel. The second case is solved by means of the first, and the third by means of the second.

In all three cases the point where the diagonals of the rectangle intersect is the perspective of the centre of the circle, but it is not the centre of the ellipse. It is a *pole* of the ellipse, as it is called, the diameters of the circle appearing as chords of the ellipse, passing through the pole, and the tangents at the extremities of each diameter appearing as tangents to the ellipse. These tangents meet upon the horizon of the plane in which the figure lies, as a *polar line*, in accordance with the theory of the pole and polar line as developed in Analytical Geometry.

I. In the first case the figure is drawn in parallel perspective. The two parallel sides of the trapezoid are parallel to the plane of the picture, the axis of the trapezoid is at right angles with them, and is the minor axis of the required ellipse. If this axis and the two inclined sides of the trapezoid are produced, they meet upon the horizon at the centre of the picture, or point of sight. The major axis is parallel to the horizon, and to the parallel sides of the trapezoid, and it cuts the minor axis at its middle point, which is the centre of the ellipse.

It remains only to determine the length of the major axis.

It makes no difference whether the plane in which the square lies is horizontal, vertical or inclined (Figure 1).

Let us take the case of a horizontal square (Figure 2).

V^C is the centre of the picture, or point of sight.

c is the perspective of the centre of the circle.

e is the centre of the ellipse.

a, *a*, are the extremities of the minor axis.

bb, is the perspective of one diameter of the circle.

d, *d*, (points to be determined) are the extremities of the major axis.

The problem may then be stated thus (Fig. 3): —

Given *aa*, the minor axis of an ellipse, and *b*, a point on the curve, to find *d*, a point at the extremity of the major axis.

The problem is solved by means of the relations between an ellipse and its inscribed and circumscribed circles. These give the following proportions, as shown in the figure (Fig. 4): —

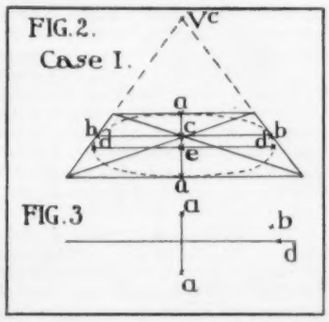
$cg : cb = ef : ed = eg : eg'$.

But *ef* equals *eg*, and accordingly *ed* equals *eg'*.

The construction, then, is as follows (Fig. 5): —

Given the minor axis *aa*, and a point *b*: —

Draw through the given point *b* a line parallel to this axis, and a line perpendicular to it. From the point *e*, as a centre, and with a radius *ea*, draw the arc of a circle cutting the second line at the point *g*; draw the radius *eg* and produce it until it cuts the first line at the point *g'*. The line *eg'* will be the length of the semi major axis. This length laid off from *e*, on a line at right angles to the minor axis, right and left, will give the major axis, *dd*.



II. In the second case, the square appears as an unsymmetrical trapezoid (Fig. 6 *A*). It is still drawn in parallel perspective. The axis and the oblique sides meet as before at the centre, or point of sight, V^C, and the parallel sides are parallel to the plane of the picture, and to the horizon. But they are not at right angles to the axis of the trapezoid, *aa*, which is now a diameter of the ellipse, but not the smallest diameter. The diameter *dd*, also drawn through the middle point *e*, parallel to the parallel sides of the trapezoid, is not the longest diameter. These are conjugate diameters, and each is parallel to the tangents at the extremities of the other, but they are not the major and minor axes of the required ellipse.

It is first necessary to find the length of the diameter *dd*.

This may be determined by constructing alongside the given trapezoid a symmetrical trapezoid of the same dimensions, as shown in the Figure 6 *B*. This will be the perspective of a similar square, and the ellipse inscribed in it will be the perspective of a similar circle. The length of the diameter *dd* will be the same in one figure as in the other, and that of the second Figure, 6 *B*, can be determined as in the previous example.

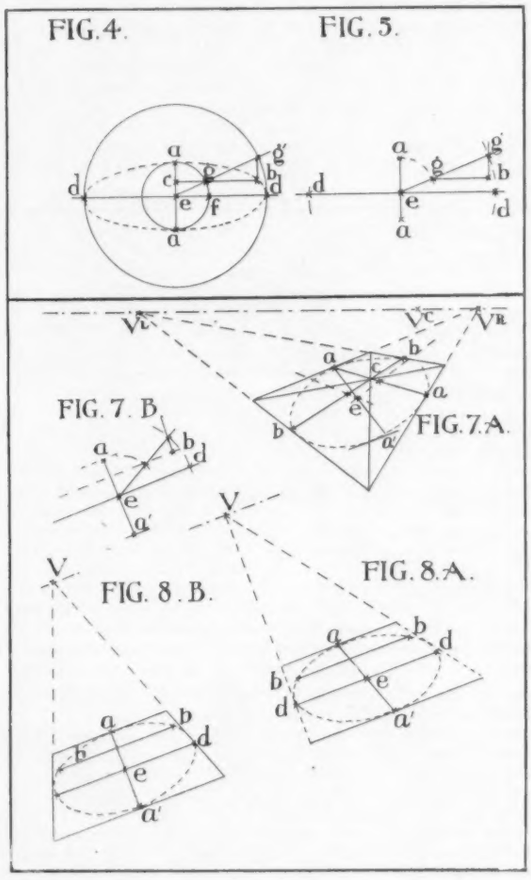
It is not, of course, necessary to construct the ellipse in Figure 6 *B*, any more than in Figure 5.

Two conjugate diameters of the required ellipse being thus determined, the major axis, *jj*, and the minor axis, *nn*, can be determined by the well-known "*Method of Shadows*," as shown in Figure 9.

III. In the third case, the square is given in angular perspective, and appears as a trapezium (Fig. 7 *A*).

The centre of the circle appears, as before, as a pole of the required ellipse, *c*, and its diameters as chords, *aa* and *bb*; but neither of them is an axis of the ellipse, and the centre of the ellipse is not given.

The theory of the pole and polar line enables us, however, to find the centre by bisecting the chords *aa* and *bb*, by lines drawn from the vanishing points, V^R and V^L, where the tangents drawn at their extremities meet. These tangents are the sides of the given



trapezium. The line *ae* is then a semi-diameter, and the diameter *aa'* can be drawn by extending it to double its length. Its conjugate diameter through *e* is parallel to the tangent at *a*.

We have now a diameter *aa'*, the direction of its conjugate diameter, and a point on the ellipse *b*.

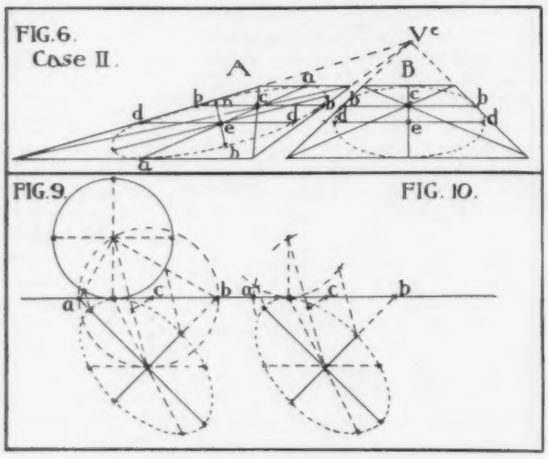
The problem is then the same as in Case II, and may be solved in the same manner, as is shown in Figure 8, *A* and *B*, which are like Figure 6, *A* and *B*.

It will be noticed that Figure 8 *A* is just like Figure 7 *A*, except that the lower side of the rectangle is made tangent to the ellipse at *a'*, and is parallel to the opposite side and to the conjugate diameter *dd*. The figure is a trapezoid, instead of a trapezium. The rectangle is, in fact, no longer the perspective of the square shown in Figure 7 *A*, the sides of which were inclined to the plane of the picture, and which lay in the plane whose horizon passed through V^R and V^L, the centre or point of sight being at V^C. It is the perspective of another square, two of whose sides are parallel to the plane of the picture, and two normal to it, with their vanishing-point at *V*. This square lies in a plane whose horizon is parallel to these two parallel sides and passes through the point *V*. The centre of the picture, or point of sight, is now at *V*, not at V^C, and the station-point, or position of the spectator, is now opposite to *V*, not to V^C. But the circle which it circumscribes has precisely the same

perspective as the given circle, though it is a different circle, lies in a different plane, and is viewed from a different station-point. But they both have the same ellipse, in the plane of the picture, for their perspective, with the same centre, diameters and axes. The solution of the problem of the trapezoid shown in Figure 8, *A* and *B*, according to the methods described in Case II, answers, then, also for the problem of the trapezium, shown under Case III, in Figure 7 *A*. It is not necessary, however, to go through the operations shown in Figure 8, *A* and *B*. The length of the longer diameter, *dd*, can be found directly from the data furnished in Figure 7 *A*, as is shown in Figure 7 *B*, which is like Figure 5. The only data required in this figure are the direction of the minor axis, which is taken at right angles to the tangent at *a*; its length, the position and direction of the major axis, and the position of the point *b*, on the ellipse, all of which can be taken directly from Figure 7 *A*, as appears from the figure.

Note. — The *Method of Shadows*, by which the principal diameters or axes of an ellipse can be determined when any two conjugate diameters are given, is as follows (Fig. 9): —

"A tangent being drawn at the extremity of the longer diameter, parallel to its conjugate, a circle is erected, also tangent to the same point, of such size that the ellipse might be its shadow. The shadow of every diameter of the circle will be a diameter of the ellipse, and the shadows of any two diameters of the circle which are at right angles with each other will be conjugate diameters of the ellipse, since the tangents at the extremities of one will be parallel to the other. The given conjugates of the ellipse are shadows of those diameters of the circle which are perpendicular to and parallel with the tangent line *ab*, common to both ellipse and circle. Since the shadow of the diameter which is parallel to the tangent is also parallel to the tangent, this diameter and its shadow are parallel to each other, and must be of the same length. This fixes the size of



the circle, the radius of which is equal to half the length of the diameter which is parallel to the tangent line.

"It now remains to find in this circle a pair of diameters at right angles with each other, whose shadows are also at right angles. But since it is plain that if these diameters are prolonged until they reach the tangent line, their shadows will also reach the tangent line at the same points, the problem becomes a very simple one. It is only necessary to find two points on the tangent line which make right-angled triangles, both with the centre of the circle and with the centre of the ellipse; that is to say, two points such that the portion of the tangent lying between them shall be the common diameter of two semicircles which pass respectively through these two centres.

"The common centre of these semicircles must then be a point on the tangent line equidistant from the two centres; a point easily found by erecting a perpendicular upon the middle of a line connecting them, as is done in the figure. Semicircles struck from the point, *c*, as a centre, with a radius equal to its distance from the centre of the circle, or of the ellipse, give the points *a* and *b*, through which diameters can be drawn in the circle, whose shadows, drawn through the same points to the centre of the ellipse, are axes or principal diameters of the ellipse. Both sets of diameters make right angles with each other.

"As the centre of the ellipse is the shadow of the centre of the circle, the line that joins these centres may be considered as giving the direction of the light, and lines drawn parallel to it, through the extremities of the diameters of the circle, will give the extremities of the corresponding diameters of the ellipse, or the length of the axes.

"This operation, though long in the description, is simple in execution, and requires very few constructive lines, as is seen in Figure 10, in which the operation just described is repeated, with no more construction lines than are necessary." W. R. WARE.

[To be continued.]

THE JOHN B. DRAKE SCHOOL AND ITS DECORATIVE TREATMENT. — THE ART INSTITUTE: ITS RANK, ITS GROWTH, ITS USEFULNESS. — CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. — THE BUILDING REVIVAL. — THE WANING OF THE BUILDING-TRADES COUNCIL. — THE HEIGHT-LIMIT. — THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING. — THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

THIS is the time when the eye of the public is turned towards educational centres to catch glimpses of exhibitions and commencements. One exhibition recently held, hardly in the nature of commencement-exercises, but full of interest, was that at the John B. Drake School. The building for this school is only just completed and is in many ways a model school-building. The Board of Education has instructed its architect, W. B. Mundie, to coöperate with the Chicago Public School Art League, and the result has been a building as far removed from the grimy, white-walled, bare, barn-like rooms of the past as imagination can well picture. The building itself, containing only twenty rooms, is a pleasing structure. The rooms are very generally lighted from only one side, and all the accessories are arranged after the most-advanced and approved methods. One pleasing feature is the combining of a grade-room on the upper story with the corridor which is to be used as an assembly-hall: fine, broad corridors cross the building on all floors, and in the upper story one side of the school-room, situated at the intersection of the hallway, has its eastern wall replaced by columns, except for about two feet from the floor. In this way, in times of a large assembly, the seating-capacity can be materially increased. The tinting of the walls was done chiefly under the direction of the Art League, and is such an improvement over what used to be seen in school-houses, that one hates to criticise, though the general color-scheme is not nearly as satisfactory here as those to be seen in several examples in some of the suburban towns. A false note is struck in the beginning by keeping the woodwork, of necessity of a cheap grade, all natural finish. And in looking at it with its offensive yellow aggressiveness, you remember regretfully some soft umber-stained woodwork in the schoolhouse of a northern suburb, or still others, where the pine woodwork is painted in shades which exactly harmonize with the tints on the walls. One corridor in an old-fashioned Aurora schoolhouse has all its woodwork black, with soft bright-yellow walls. The rooms of the Drake School are either yellowish or green, according as they are on the shady or sunny side. They are a little vivid in tone, but this is a fault which Chicago smoke will soon remedy. The "black" boards are all *green* throughout the building, and corresponding in position to them is burlap, painted green, both in the school-rooms and dressing-rooms. This idea of the use of burlap would seem to be a scheme which is worse than doubtful, where cleanliness and all sanitary questions should be of the first importance. Hard plaster, painted to harmonize with the calcimine, is not ugly, and, unquestionably, more sanitary. The burlap in much of the blackboard space is unquestionably a good background for pictures, but it certainly does take up room which the most approved methods of teaching demand for blackboards. To have the boards green requires that they should be a composition, painted, rather than slate. Certainly, when new, the slate boards are not as artistic, but after use, and the painted ones have taken on the gray-chalk tint, there is no advantage gained in that line; the amount of chalk-dust saved in the throat and lungs of the pupils by the use of the slate-boards far exceeds that resulting from the use of painted boards.

So good is this art-movement in the schools, that it is certainly advisable never to sacrifice to it anything which the laws of common-sense or hygiene demand. No loop-hole ought to be made into which the carping critic can push his pointed lance of "fad!"

As for the pictures and casts in this school (the result of a year's expenditure of the funds of the League), one cannot say enough. They are simply charming, and so well-grouped, framed and levelled. There will be in one corridor a beautiful great photograph of the "Parthenon," another of the "Acropolis," and, close beside, several fine sections of the Parthenon frieze. . . . Underneath each, in a small frame, is a wonderfully well-written account of the picture or cast. These little descriptions are quite masterpieces in their way. Another corner of a corridor, or landing, will have a sun-lit photograph of the Capitol at Washington, with a Gilbert Stuart "George and Martha Washington," and a St. Gaudens "Lincoln" or "Shaw Memorial." What can be a better element for education in the nearly always limited lives of the children and, alas, too often, limited lives of the teachers?

The Art Institute is holding its usual exhibition of students' work, which compares most favorably with that of former years, and that we may appreciate that the standard of this work is high we have but to remember that the Institute was rewarded with a gold medal for its exhibition at the Paris Exposition, and, at the request of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine-arts, the exhibition was presented to the Musée Pedagogique. Too many of Chicago's citizens, especially those who have become her adopted children

from the East, seem to fail so completely of a just appreciation of the true nature of this fine institution. They seem to find it only "well enough," where exiles in a desert-land can while away some idle hours. Of course, it is only those who are marked with extreme provincialism who assume this attitude, for men and women of broader growth and culture know how to appreciate. The art-loving Frenchman, when he visits our shores, never fails to see to the full the worth of this Institute, of which Chicago should be so justly proud. And now comes a German, Dr. A. B. Myers, a man connected with the Dresden Art Museum, who makes the astonishing statement, that we have the best collection of contemporary art in the world, not even excepting the Luxembourg, inasmuch as that is all French, whereas the collection here is representative of some half-dozen nations. This much for our modern-painting rooms.

The collection taken as a whole is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to have only one superior (the Metropolitan Museum) in the United States: and all this accomplished in twenty-one years. Certainly Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, the President, Mr. William M. R. French, the Director, and the Secretary, Mr. N. H. Carpenter, deserve the thanks and gratitude of all Chicagoans who find the Art Institute such a never-failing source of delight. It looks like easy sailing now that, happily, it is becoming the fashion for our rich men and women to present fine collections to the Institute; but there have been times when if it had not been for Mr. French's and Mr. Carpenter's devotion and self-sacrifice it would be hard to see how it could have pulled through. Many of us, in going through the present beautiful building, can remember the beginning of the thing, when the upper story of a State-street store held not only the director's office, and all the students, but the art-treasures as well, notably two large paintings, still preserved in one of the galleries, one a wedding in St. Mark's — the artist's name has ungratefully been dropped from my memory — and the other, one of Healy's good figure-pictures. Those were struggling days, but Mr. French knew how to inspire enthusiasm for art; both he and Mr. Carpenter taught what they knew best, and kept things going with a thrift and practical common-sense, not often combined with the artistic nature. Now 1,966 students are enrolled in the academic department, which is more than self-supporting, the receipts this year being $47,692, which left a margin for profits.

The cast collection is fine, the copies of modern statues and French architectural works is the best in America, the fine Trocadéro collection having come into the Institute's possession after the World's Fair. A wonderful collections of jades, lacquers, crystals and agates has recently been presented to the Art Institute by Mr. S. M. Nickerson, together with his fine collection of pictures. Another small but interesting group is the Getty collection of musical instruments, while the Rosenbaum collection of carved ivories, the laces of the Antiquarian Society, Mr. Higgenbotham's gift of antique Pompeian bronzes and the wonderful Egyptian collection are all full of interest. At one time the Institute depended chiefly on loan-exhibitions; now it reserves only five galleries for this purpose, and is obliged to refuse exhibitions for want of space. So Chicago can justly be proud of this centre of all her artistic interests.

Quite opposite in its manner of growth is that other intellectual centre in our city, the University of Chicago. Born with a silver spoon in its mouth, presided over by a man whom one would esteem as possessed of hypnotic power to draw forth millions, its growth has been surprising in all ways. The flippant dub it "that *Harper's Bazar*." Started nine years ago, with 702 pupils, it now numbers 3,500 students in all departments. The story of its millions is already a twice-told tale, but even people living in Chicago are surprised to see the considerable group of buildings which even now figures as part of the general lay-out of that plan already discussed some time ago in these letters. Ten large finished buildings form the nucleus of the settlement, others are in process of construction to the amount of $350,000, and the number of corner-stones laid after the convocation, in the presence of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, was quite perplexing to keep track of.

The general outlook for building-interests appears good in Chicago at present. There seems to be a healthy, steady growth, which brings the best kind of activity to architect and builder. One strong reason for this, aside from general prosperity, is that the labor question is no longer the troublesome one it has been. The old Building Trades Council, that incubus of the past, is in its final struggle. The many withdrawals have so weakened its power that it is not even a faint shadow of its former self. In arrears for its rent, it has been obliged to relinquish all its desirable rooms, its secretary has resigned and the organization seems only to have enough surviving strength to disband.

With the reviving of building there comes up again the question of the ordinance affecting high buildings in any part of the city, 130 feet being the extreme height to which they can be erected. This ordinance was framed with the thought that by limiting the height of buildings a greater area would be covered by the business part of the city. This has not been the case, however, and it is now proposed to amend the ordinance, making twelve stories and 175 feet the limit. It is reported that many of the real-estate men are entirely opposed to the changing of the ordinance, maintaining that ten stories are enough, and that the best interests of the city are served by a growth outward rather than upward. The chief objection to the present ordinance is that it partakes largely of the nature of a farce, inasmuch as special permits for buildings of special heights can nearly always be obtained, when a certain kind of influence prevails.

All along the shore of Lake Michigan in the northern suburbs, a very decided growth is to be seen, and this in houses rather above the average in quality. The Sheridan Road is now, with but few and short interruptions, finished, from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, and the nature of the improvements now going up on it will make it the Jerusalem Road, the Cliff Walk of Chicago. In the actual city proper, considerable downtown building is going on, and more is yet to follow, if reports are true. Two quite unusual buildings have just been completed on Munroe Street, within a block of each other. One is that known as the Inter-ocean Building, for the daily paper of that name, and the other is the building for the Chicago National Bank. Both are low two-story buildings of more or less Classic character, and make an interesting comparison because of their difference in general nature and use.

The one for the daily paper is unquestionably somewhat of an advertisement, and the way this idea is combined with good taste in the façade is quite striking. The material used is white-glazed terra-cotta, which, though white, will stand the wear of Chicago smoke. Two extremely good groups of figures crown the façade with exceptional success, when one realizes the material and its method of production, being terra-cotta like the rest of the front. Balconies and windows break the low front, and large electroliers further increase its festive air; a large archway, with a spreading dome-shaped vestibule, forms the entrance. The color of the arch and ribs of the dome is all light-green, being again of terra-cotta. The dome itself is of stained-glass in light greens and violets. A mosaic floor, circular in design, which spreads out onto the sidewalk, finishes this very charming entrance. When the dome is lighted from the back with electric-lights, a very stunning effect is produced. On a well-proportioned and well-designed pedestal in the centre of the vestibule stands a really charming female figure, presumably that of "Progress." Both pedestal and figure are in the same light-green terra-cotta. The building, being in the centre of a block, the office, directly back of the vestibule, opens on to an inner court, from which all the various rooms of the building get their light.

The Bank building is quite the opposite in character to that of the Inter-ocean, following, as it does, severely Classic lines. Its material is mainly Bedford-stone, and its façade is the conventional Classic type of portico, with Corinthian columns and pediment. The dignity and solidity of the building is what first impresses one. The entrance-doors are of bronze, of Classic character, most successfully designed and beautifully cast, and give the keynote to the character of the whole building, namely, richness, elegance and solidity. The entrance-hall is lined with very beautiful white marble, the design of the capitals for the monolithic columns being a somewhat unusual Ionic one with a Greek touch. The whole hall, in its good adaptation of a style, is exceedingly pleasing. Here again the bronze-work is exceptionally satisfactory. The elevator enclosures, which are of bright bronze, are of most beautiful design. Opening directly from the hall is the bank proper, a very large skylighted room, with the different departments of the bank situated around the three sides, which is exactly the opposite to the manner of arrangement of many of the later bank buildings, notably the Illinois Trust and Savings-bank Building.

The banking-room is extremely light, the entire flat ceiling being in squares of only slightly obscured and colored glass, the walls being faced with white marble. This room, though of extremely rich material, refined and correct in detail, yet fails for some reason to give one a very pleasant or satisfactory impression. Possibly it is owing to its being too glaring and brilliantly lighted by a skylight which is practically the whole ceiling. In support of this thought, a much smaller and less-imposing room on the same floor occupied by a savings-bank is certainly a great deal more artistic and pleasing in general effect. In the large room the bronze-work is most successful, as it is throughout the building. The decoration is in gold with the exception of a series of paintings illustrating Chicago's history and progress. Those already executed, by Mr. Lawrence Earle, are placed in the position of a frieze in lunettes, framed in gold and white, against the white wall. The series is fine in itself, and had the framing of the pictures been a band of plain gold such as is employed around the unfinished lunettes, much might have been gained. As it is, the framing is a gold band covered with a not very conventionalized design of white daisies, which quite overpowers the gilt background. The pictures begin with two Indian scenes, on the low banks of the Chicago river. Then Fort Dearborn bathed in ruddy sunset light, then a bit of the river looking down towards the old foot-bridge at Rush Street, with some lazy ferry-boats against the green banks. Somewhere in the group is the business street of the typical western town, flat and uninteresting with its shambling vehicles and men, but not without a certain picturesqueness as Mr. Earle has painted it. Farther along in the series, with great warehouses looming up by the river, smoke-clouds half hiding, half revealing them, a white-nosed "whale back" plows through the water. The whole series is strong and fine, and very typical of Chicago. It is only to be hoped that the future panels will be equal to those already placed.

Orchardson a French Academician. — William Quiller Orchardson, the English R. A., has been elected a foreign Associate of the French Academy of Fine-Arts as successor to M. Broszik. Since 1895 he has been a correspondent of the Academy. He received a grand prize and a gold medal at last year's Paris Exhibition. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

AN EXPERIENCE OF AN EXPERT.

ABOUT eight years ago the writer was called upon to prepare the plumbing-plans and specifications for a new house which one of his clients was erecting in the suburbs of New York. It was the intention of the owner to secure first-class work in every respect, and the plumbing was laid out with this object in view. The writer had full charge of the work during its construction and superintended the same from start to finish.

He entertained the conviction, even at that early period, that the "back airing" of traps was an unnecessary requirement and that the plumbing-system of a house could be arranged in a much safer, less-complicated, and incidentally less-expensive manner, by omitting the back-airing from the crown of the traps and using instead non-siphoning traps; by placing all the fixtures within a short distance of a fully-ventilated main soil-pipe and by using in the case of water-closets, fixtures of such a type as to hold a large depth of seal.

In the spring of this year the owner desired to make an addition to his plumbing work by installing a new bath-room on the third floor directly over one of the present bath-rooms in the second floor. It should be stated that when the house was erected eight years ago, the town had no plumbing regulations, and it was a matter of much satisfaction to the writer to be able to carry out what he considered then, and has considered ever since, an *advanced system* of plumbing. This spring, however, he found conditions somewhat changed. The town, which is situated in New Jersey, at a distance less than fifty miles from the New York City-hall, had become a city; a Board of Health had been created, and among the duties of the latter was the inspection of all new plumbing, as well as of additions to existing systems. The newly-created city issued a set of plumbing-regulations modelled largely after those of New York, and the rules of the Board required the filing of plans and the approval of the work, as shown on them, before it could be carried out.

The work for the new bath-room was duly let to a responsible New York plumber, and the writer, fully desirous of complying with the regulations, sent a set of plans showing the addition to the plumbing work to be filed at the office of the Board of Health. Right here is where he met his first experience. He sent his assistant out on the train and when the latter came to the city he inquired for the office of the Board of Health to file these plans. He was told that there was no office at which plans could be filed and that he would have to leave them either at the house of the Secretary of the Board of Health (a veterinary surgeon) or else at the house of the plumbing-inspector, who was a journeyman plumber employed during the day by some local plumbing firm. After fruitless efforts to find either one of the parties named, the assistant returned to the city with the plans which he had been unable to file. A second effort made personally by the writer proved almost as futile. Renewed search in the City-hall of said city failed to find any office where plumbing-plans could be filed. A call on the President of the Board of Health secured the information that the plans would have to be filed at the Secretary's office. An inquiry at said office showed that the Secretary was ten miles away attending a sick horse!

The plumbing-regulations of the new city required either the back-airing of the traps or the substitution of some approved mechanical device for the prevention of siphonage.

In Figure 1 is shown the old work in the bath-room on the second floor, which consisted of a Dececo water-closet with deep seal and with unvented trap; of a bath-tub with a "Puro" siphoning-trap, and of a slop-sink with an ordinary S-trap which had a vent which entered the soil-pipe above the then highest fixture on the second floor.

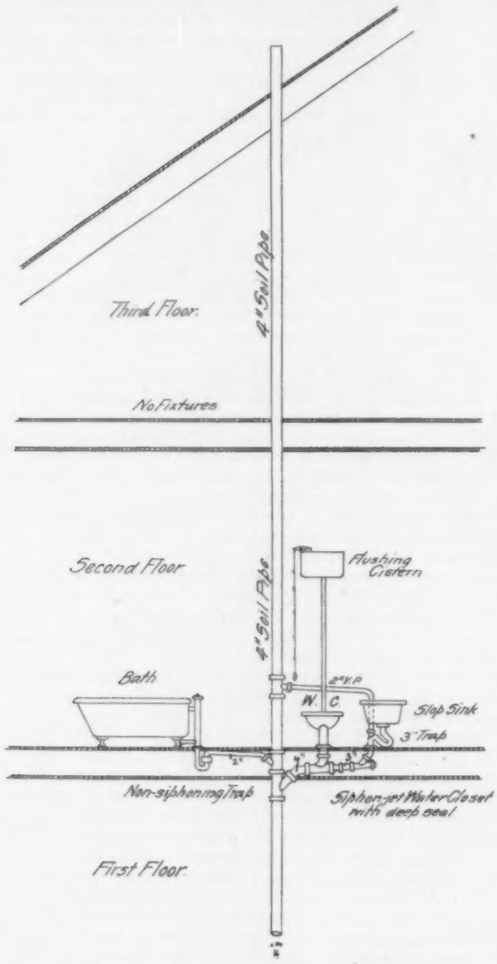


Fig. 1. Section showing Plumbing as originally arranged

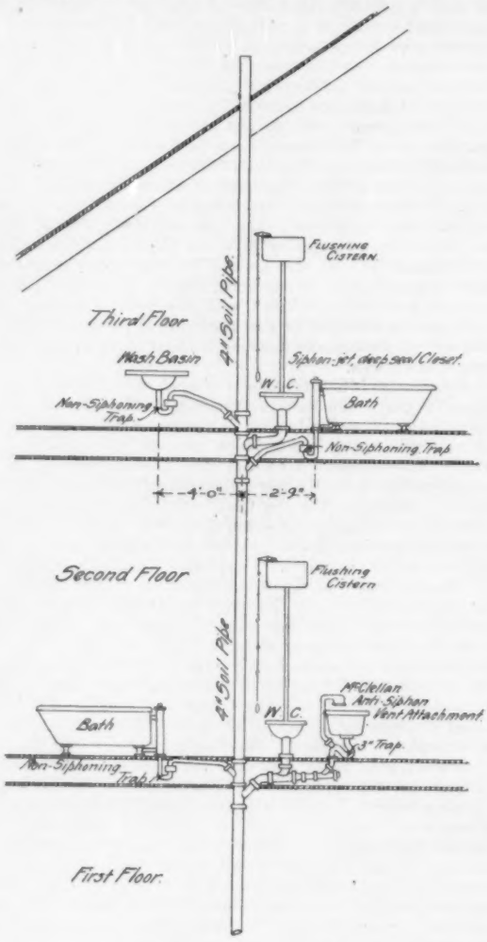


Fig. 2. Section showing Plumbing Addition as Proposed

In Figure 2 the proposed new fixtures on the third floor are shown without vent-pipes, it being the intention to use a siphon-jet closet, near the soil-pipe, and non-siphoning "Hydric" traps, under the bath-tub and wash-basin, each of which was within 4 feet of the vented soil-pipe line. Special application was made to the Board of Health to permit, in accordance with their rules, the use of the McClellan anti siphon vent-attachment to render the trap of the slop-sink safe against siphonage by discharge from the new fixtures on the third floor.

The application to pass the work as proposed was denied, although no reasons whatever were given for the denial. The Board of Health and its plumbing-inspector insisted upon a 2-inch vent-pipe being carried up from the slop-sink to the third floor and above the highest fixture, to terminate in the soil-pipe. The application for the use of siphoning-traps on the wash-basin and bath-tub on the third floor was also denied, but the omission of the back air-pipe on the third floor water-closet was granted.

The entire work was, therefore, carried out as per Figure 3.

When the work was well under way the plumbing-inspector of said city informed the contractor who was doing the work that he would require a second vent-pipe to be carried up to back-air the old Dececo water-closet on the second floor. This would have required a very expensive alteration to the owner, inasmuch as the bath-room floor was tiled, and would have to be cut in order to apply a vent-pipe at the lead bend of said closet. The writer could not see any necessity whatever for such a proceeding, and this for a great many reasons, of which only two will be stated, namely: —

First. — The 2-inch vent-pipe applied to the slop-sink on the second floor, as a matter-of-fact, also vented the Dececo water-closet trap.

Second. — Not even in cities where the most rigid plumbing-laws are carried out can a new law be made retroactive so as to apply to work done eight years ago, and particularly not so when said work has proven to be of the most efficient and safest character.

The writer therefore instructed the contractor to disregard the requirements of the plumbing-inspector and not to touch the second-floor water-closet fixture. This, however, was not satisfactory to the

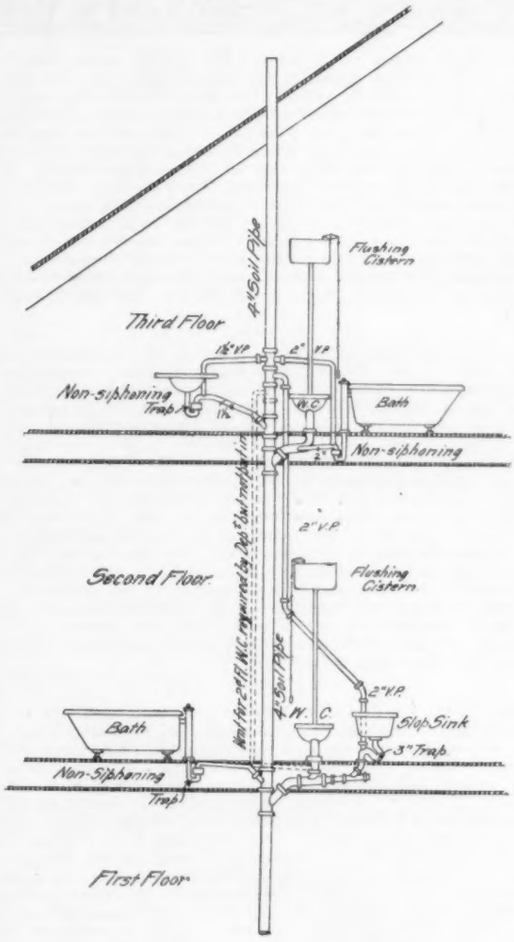


Fig. 3. Section showing Plumbing Addition as carried out

Board of Health and its inspector, and it was suggested by them to the writer that an amicable settlement of the difficulty might be arrived at by submitting the question to a third party. They named an inspector of a neighboring city where back-airing was carried out the same as in New York and Boston. Naturally, the writer objected to such a choice of the third party as arbiter in this question, one of the reasons given being that the man proposed was not an acknowledged expert or authority in these matters, however good and efficient a plumbing-inspector he might be. Instead the writer suggested that he would be willing to have the question at issue arbitrated by either Mr. J. P. Putman or Mr. Wm. Atkinson, or by members of the firm of Waring, Chapman & Farquhar, or by the plumbing-inspector of a small town where the plumbing-rules had been framed so as permit the use of non-siphoning-traps in certain cases where back-airing seemed to be absolutely unnecessary.

This counter-proposition of the writer, as might have been expected, was not accepted, but a joint meeting was held at the house in question. It so happened that on the opposite side of the house from where the plumbing alteration was being executed there were two bath-rooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, both arranged with non-siphoning-traps and the use of deep-seal water-closets. After thoroughly discussing the question of back-airing the members of the Board of Health and the plumbing-inspector were invited to watch the seal of the second-floor water-closet, while the third-floor water-closet was discharged together with an adjoining bath-tub. To the utter astonishment of the gentlemen the trap-seal on the second-floor water-closet did not move at all, proving absolutely that the danger from siphonage was only fancied and imaginary, and not at all actually present.

Fortunately for the owner, this settled the question first raised, whether the second-floor water-closet on the opposite side of the house should have the additional vent-pipe. The Board of Health and its plumbing-inspector receded from their proposition, and when the work was actually completed the writer made tests on that side of the house, and found that a repeated discharge of the new water-closet on the third floor and the adjoining bath-tub did not produce the siphonage of the second-floor water-closet, even under the most adverse condition, namely, when the soil-pipe mouth on the roof was kept closed during the test.

The lesson of this case is obvious: it proves beyond a doubt that a good deal of the back-airing required by plumbing-inspectors, by Boards of Health or Building Departments, is entirely unnecessary, and a heavy drain on the pocket-book of house-owners.

WM. PAUL GERHARD.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

THE White House, as the Executive Mansion is called, is interesting for its historic associations, which exactly cover the nineteenth century, with its portraits and reminiscences of Presidents and statesmen, and its characteristic simplicity and modest appointments. It is not a convenient residence for a President with such great responsibilities. But, as the term of residence is usually so short, and the associations of the house are so rich, it would be a pity to change it for a pretentious modern palace. In the meantime the quiet old mansion, merely a fine Georgian country-house in a pleasant park, serves to remind the American citizen of the democratic origin of his Chief Magistrate, who is certainly not yet an Emperor. The White House was a residence suitable for men like Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant, and it seems a not unfitting office for their successors.

The Capitol at Washington struck me as being the most effective mass of public buildings in the world, especially when viewed at some distance, and from the park in which it stands. I am well aware of certain constructive defects which have been insisted on by Fergusson and other critics; and no one pretends that it is a perfect design of the highest order either in originality or style. But as an effective public edifice of a grandiose kind, I doubt if any capital city can show its equal. This is largely due to the admirable proportions of its central dome group, which I hold to be, from the pictorial point-of-view, more successful than those of St. Peter's, the Cathedral of Florence, Hagia Sophia, St. Isaac's, the Panthéon, St Paul's, or the new Cathedral of Berlin. But the unique effect is still more due to the magnificent site which the Capitol at Washington enjoys. I have no hesitation in saying that the site of the Capitol is the noblest in the world, if we exclude that of the Parthenon in its pristine glory. Neither Rome nor Constantinople, nor Florence, nor Paris, nor Berlin, nor London possesses any central eminence with broad open spaces on all sides, crowned by a vast pile covering nearly four acres and rising to a height of nearly 300 feet, which seems to dominate the whole city. Washington is the only capital city which has this colossal centre or crown. And Londoners can imagine the effect if their St. Paul's stood in an open park reaching from the Temple to Finsbury Circus, and the great creation of Wren were dazzling white marble, and soared into an atmosphere of sunny light.

Of all that I saw in America, I look back with most emotion to my visit to Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of George Washington. I saw it on a lovely spring day, amid thousands of pilgrims, in the inauguration week. On a finely wooded bluff, rising above the grand Potomac River, stands the plain but spacious wooden house of the Founder of the Republic. It has been preserved and partly restored with perfect taste, the original furniture, pictures and ornaments supplemented by fit contemporary pieces. It enables one perfectly to conjure up an image of the homely, large and generous life of the President before the war called him to the field, and after he had retired from all cares of state. We fancy him sitting under the spacious eastern portico, with its eight tall columns, looking out over the broad landscape of forest and river, or lying in his last sleep in the simple bed, with its dimity coverlet, and then laid to rest in the rural tomb below the house, which he ordered himself, and in which his descendants have insisted on keeping his remains. General Grant lies beside the Hudson at New York, in a magnificent mausoleum palpably imitated from the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides. How infinitely more fitting and more touching is the Spartan simplicity of Washington's burial-place — an austere cell within his own ancestral ground; yet not a morning's drive from the splendid capital which the Nation has named after its heroic founder — how much more fitting and more touching is this than the imperial mausoleum to which they have carried the bones of the

tyrant who ruined France! It has been frequently attempted to remove the sarcophagus in which Washington lies from Mount Vernon, his home, to place it under the dome of the Capitol. But as yet it has been wisely decided to do nothing that can impair the unique legend which has gathered round the memory of the Western Cincinnatus.

America is making violent efforts to evolve a National architecture, but as yet it has produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful constructive devices. A walk along the Broadway and Fifth Avenue of New York leaves the impression of an extraordinary medley of incongruous styles, highly ingenious adaptations, admirable artistic workmanship, triumphs of mechanics, the lavish use of splendid materials, and an architectural pot-pourri which almost rivals the Rue des Nations at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. There are some excellent copies of European buildings, such as the Giralda of Seville, Venetian palaces, châteaux from Touraine, Palladian loggie, and here and there a German schloss. There are some beautiful revivals of fine-art, such as the thirteenth-century Gothic of St. Patrick's, the Italian palaces of the Metropolitan and University Clubs, the Renaissance palaces of the Vanderbilts. Facing Central Park, each millionaire seems to have commissioned his architect to build him a mansion of any ancient style from Byzantine to the last French Empire, provided only it was in contrast to the style of his neighbors. So commissioned, the artist has lavished skilful carving, singular ingenuity and noble material in stone, marble, and mosaic. Many of these are interesting experiments, and some are beautiful, but the general effect of such rampant eclecticism is rather bewildering.

In constructive novelties the American builder is consummate. Among these are the Brobdingnagian piles of twenty stories, the substitution of lifts for staircases, the construction of edifices of steel, the profuse use of stone and marble as ornaments rather than as material, the multiplication of baths, heating-apparatus, electric and other mechanical devices, and the intensely modern and up-to-date contrivances which put to shame the clumsy conservatism of the Old World. Nothing in Europe since the fall of old Rome and Byzantium, not even Genoa in its prime, has equalled the lavish use of magnificent marble columns, granite blocks, and ornamental stone as we see it to-day in the United States. The Illinois Trust Bank of Chicago — a vast marble palace — is, I suppose, the most sumptuous and one of the most beautiful commercial edifices in the world, and its safety-deposit vaults are among the sights of that city.

The reckless use of precious marbles seems to threaten exhaustion of the quarries, but one is assured that they are ample for all demands. Why more use is not made in Europe of the magnificent marbles of America is not very obvious. But we certainly might easily adopt some of the constructive devices of their builders. Not, one trusts, the outrageous towers of Babel, in twenty or twenty-four floors and five hundred rooms, built of steel, and faced with granite as a veneer, which are seen in New York and Chicago, and hopelessly disfigure both cities. If these became general, the streets would become dark and windy cañons, and human nature would call out for their suppression. But the British architect has much to learn from modern American builders. In matters of construction, contrivance, the free use of new kinds of stone and wood, of plumbing, heating, and the minor arts of fitting, the belated European in America feels himself a Rip Van Winkle, whirled into a new century and a later civilization. — *Frederic Harrison in the N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

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

CONCOURS DE FACADES: HOUSE ON THE BOULEVARD RASPAIL, PARIS, FRANCE. M. BRUNEAU, ARCHITECT.

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[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE YALE CLUB-HOUSE, 44TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. TRACY & SWARTWOUT, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THIS view, evidently taken from the roof of the Harvard Club-house, shows also the building of the Bar Association of New York, next door but one to the Yale building.

ENTRANCE TO THE YALE CLUB-HOUSE.

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NOTES & CLIPPINGS

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CNOSSOS. — Mr. Arthur Evans writes from Crete to the London papers to say that he has made new finds at Cnossos in the prehistoric palace. The architecture of the newly-discovered parts is very different from that known elsewhere. In one hall, with double colonnades on two sides and a triple staircase that led to upper galleries, are deposits of tablets having inscriptions in that alphabetic or sign writing which is exciting the interest of philologists. They are supposed to give names of officials. From the room next this hall Mr. Evans has collected fragments of human figures in colored plaster which must have decorated the walls — figures "in high-relief and most magnificent execution, the rendering of veins and muscles showing a naturalistic skill never again rivalled till the Italian Renaissance." In another gallery he has found mural paintings representing bull-hunts, with girls on horseback joining in the chase in boy's attire. — *N. Y. Times.*

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES, LONDON. — In the House of Commons on the 14th ult., Mr. Whitmore asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he could state what arrangements were being made to ensure the satisfactory execution of the designs of Mr. Young and Mr. Brydon for the new Government Offices. Mr. Akers-Douglas: To my great regret both Mr. Young and Mr. Brydon, the architects originally selected to carry out the building of the new War Offices and the Government Offices in Parliament Street, have recently died. My honorable friend will remember that Sir John Taylor was specially appointed to act with them as consulting-architect. In the case of the War Office, Mr. Clyde Young, the son and partner of the original architect, is now carrying out the work in conjunction with Sir John Taylor. No definite decision has been come to with regard to the Government Offices in Parliament Street, the question being now under the consideration of the Treasury and of my Department. The completed plans and drawings are in the hands of the Office of Works, and can be carried out either by the Department's architects or by an architect specially selected for the purpose. — *Exchange.*

NEW YORK REAL-ESTATE VALUES. — Nothing can give a more adequate idea of the vast strides in wealth and population which New York has made during the past eighty-five years than the wonderful difference between the values in certain parcels of real-estate in the early part of the last century and now. For example, the Boreel property on lower Broadway, recently sold for nearly $2,500,000, changed hands in 1815 at a valuation of about $10,000. Other building-sites in the same neighborhood, assessed in 1815 at such valuations as $16,000, $6,000 and $8,000, are now rated at $1,700,000, $850,000 and $350,000, respectively, the increase being in some cases more than a hundredfold. The interesting question might be raised as to what limitation, if any, there may be upon property valuations in a city like New York. The metropolis will, undoubtedly, be larger by many millions of population at the close of the next eighty-five years, but will real-estate values increase in the same ratio as hitherto? — *Leslie's Weekly.*

MONUMENT TO THE EMPEROR FREDERICK. — The monument to the late German Emperor will be accompanied by a new museum to be named after Frederick; it will stand on Museum Island, near the Schloss, and have two new bridges over arms of the Spree, in order to have fitting approaches. This museum will be filled with objects of the Renaissance and post-classical antiquities generally. In connection with the equestrian Frederick will be groups of statues, some of which are already placed. Thus, the art-group by August Vogel is in place. The central figure represents "Painting"; it has a tablet, compasses, and pencil. An attendant figure represents "Rome," one of the cities that will stand for art, and Rome is conceived of as a helmeted nude warrior, his right arm resting on the she-wolf, and Romulus and Remus on his left. Behind him rises a Renaissance column, with the keys and tiara of St. Peter on top. — *N. Y. Times.*

THE THRONE FOR WESTMINSTER CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. — The magnificent Archiepiscopal throne which was sculptured at Rome has arrived at the great Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster. It is of white marble with mosaic work, a replica of the opal throne in St. John Lateran's, and is a gift to Cardinal Vaughan from all the English Bishops of his diocese. — *Exchange.*

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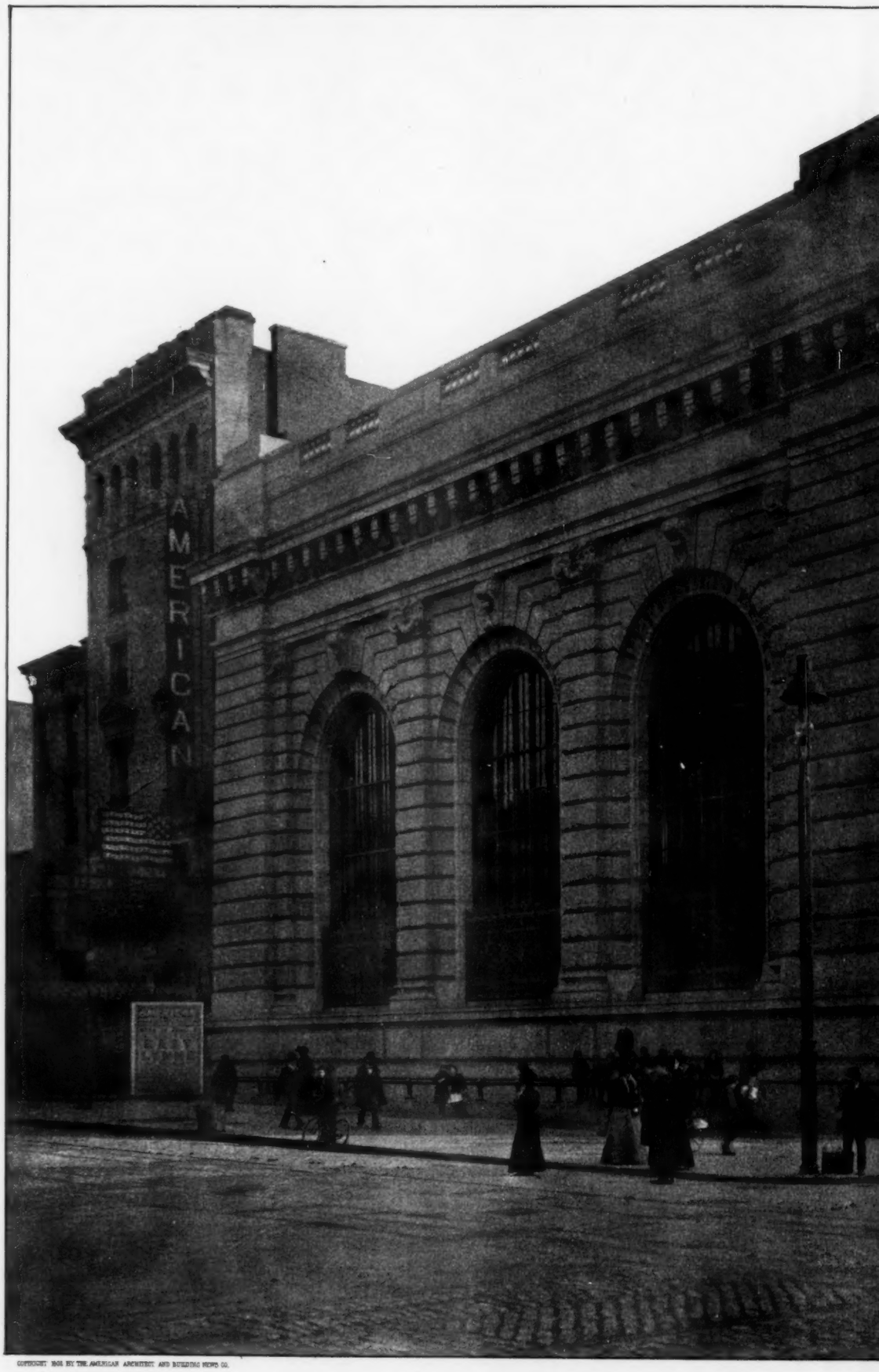

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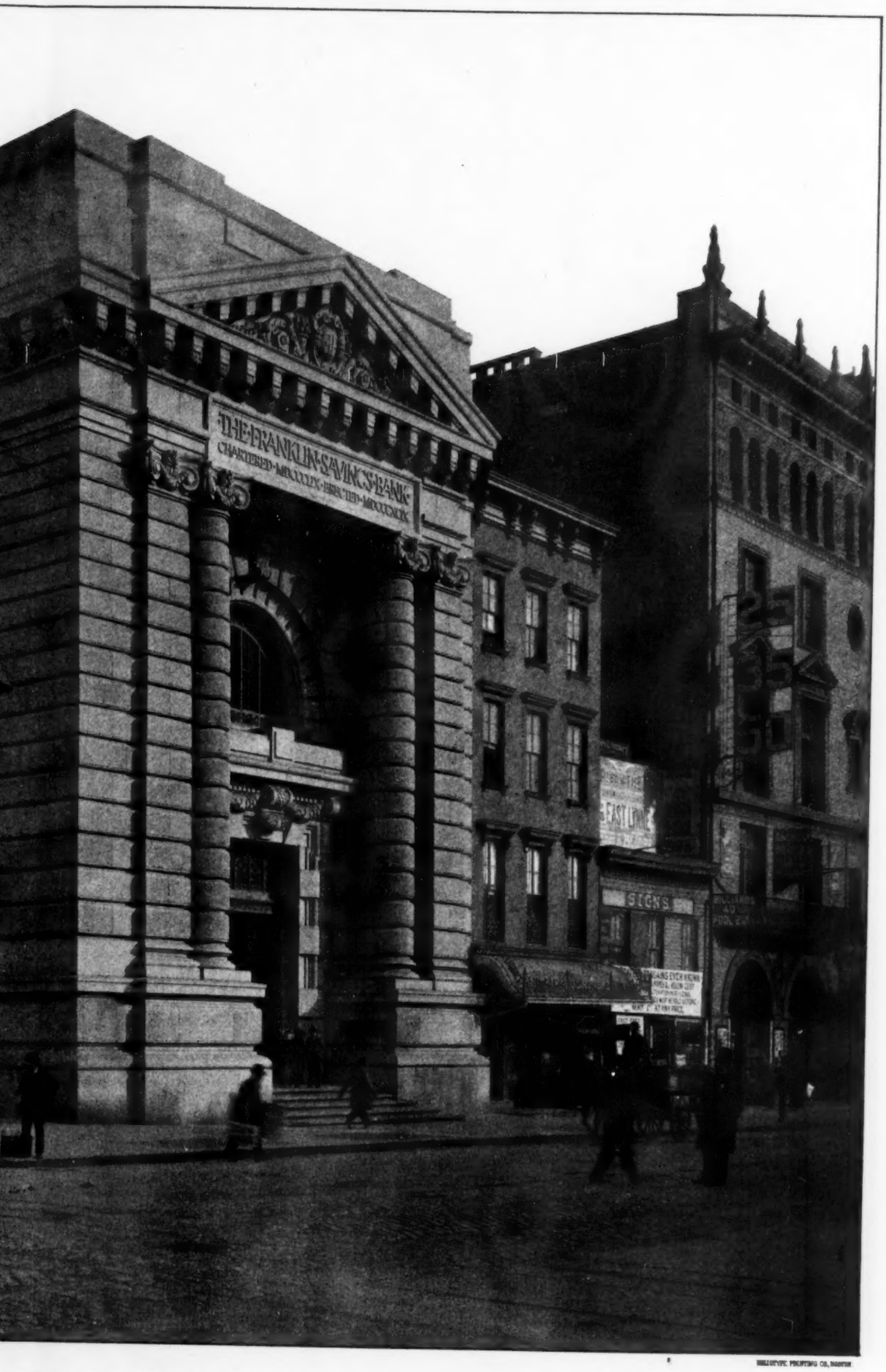

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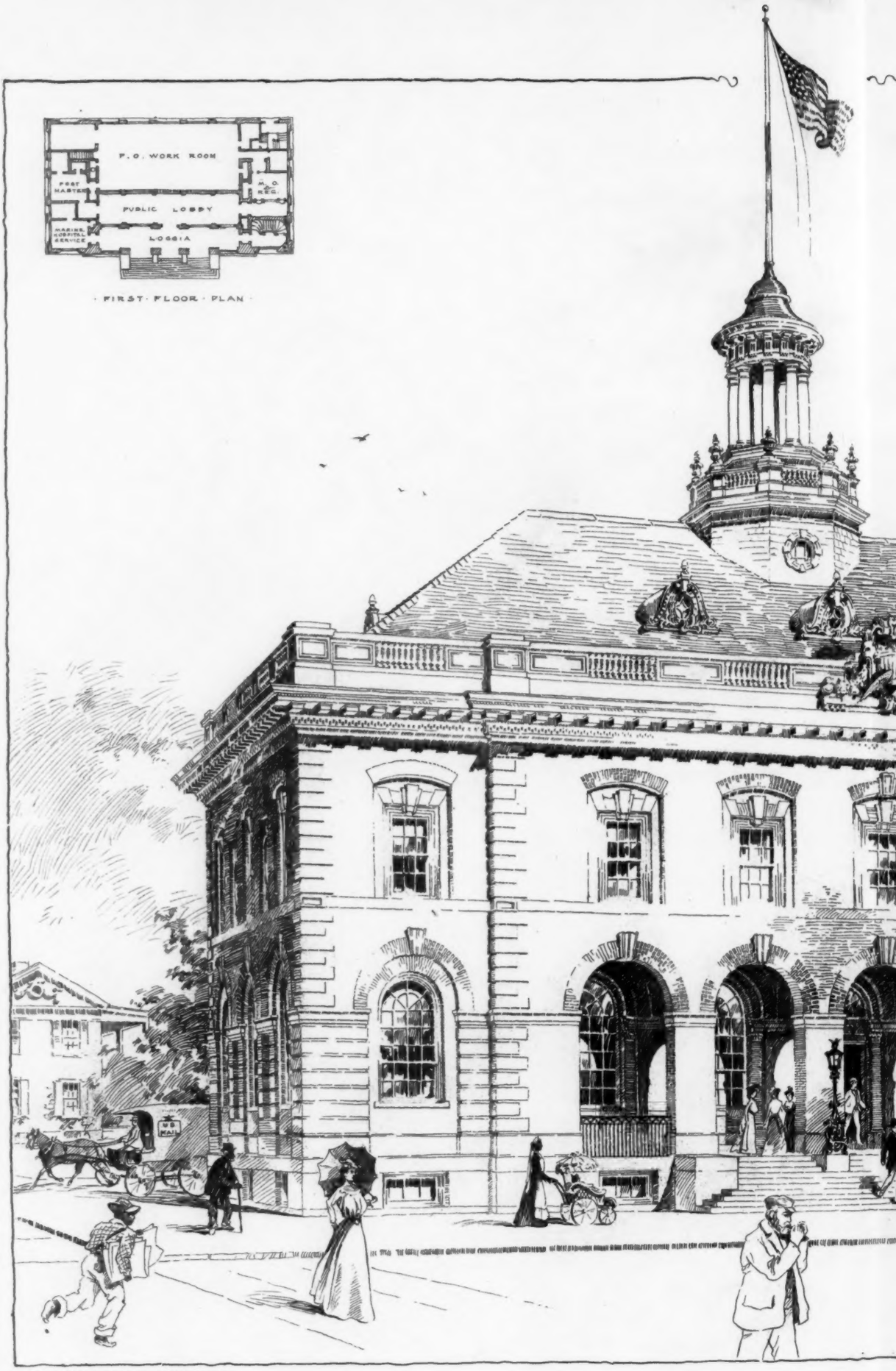

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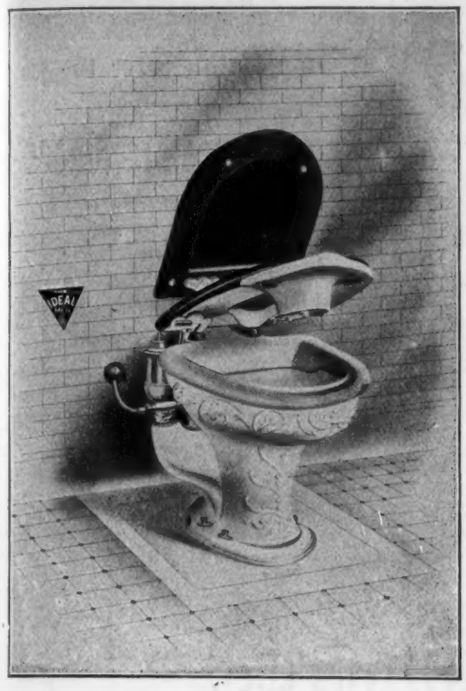

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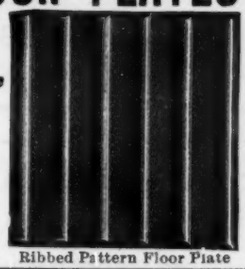

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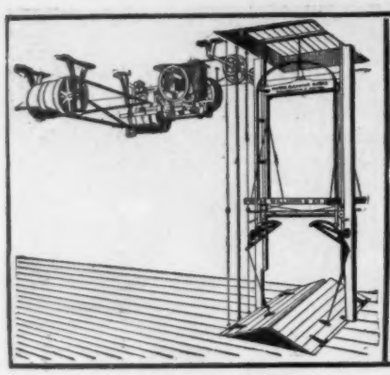

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The Bill prays for a preliminary writ of injunction, to be continued during the pendency of the suit, and upon the final determination thereof to be made perpetual, and also demands an accounting and damages.

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New Advertisements.

W. H. MULLINS (Salem, O.), Architectural Metal-work and Sheet-metal Statuary. Page xii.

See last or next issue for the following advertisements: —

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675,311. Means for Securing Window-Glass in Place Within Sashes. — Archibald M. Whipple, North Adams, Mass.

675,312. Valve or Tap. — Henry A. Wood, Kingston, Can.

675,330. Safety Attachment for Elevators. — August Ihlenfeldt, Springfield, Ill.

675,342. System of Plumbing. — Rowland J. Sayers, Newburgh, N. Y.

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675,352. Hot-Water and Steam Heater. — Werter O. Higgins, Arlington, Mass.

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675,426. Faucet. — Charles H. Sultner, York, Pa.

675,464. Combination-Square. — Edwin Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.

675,486 487. Fireproof Construction and Hanger Therefor. — George H. Kunneke, New York, N. Y.

675,491. Flushing-Tank. — Thomas Mann, Portland, Ore.

675,500. Process of Seasoning Wood. — Adolphe Ste. Marie and Alfred Hoffman, Lyons, France.

675,503. Spirit-Level. — Calvin M. Verrill, Oakland, Cal.

675,621. Sash-Fastener. — Nathan P. Chaney, Buffalo, N. Y.

675,625. Shingling-Bracket. — Frederick Ewing, Buffalo, N. Y.

675,635. Self-Closing Faucet. — John W. Lyon, Providence, R. I.

675,648. Building-Panel. — Henry W. Beardsley, Buffalo, N. Y.

675,762. Door-Hanger. — Harvey E. Walradt, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

675,767. Drafting Apparatus. — Georg Buchberger, Landshut, Ger.

675,858. Heat-Regulating System for Hot-Air Furnaces. — Otto Kornreich, Milwaukee, Wis.

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. — Plans are being prepared for a large cement manufacturing plant to be erected here. The plant will consist of two buildings, which are expected to cost about $50,000.

Annapolis, Md. — The State Building Commission has awarded the contract for erecting the Court of Appeals Building to H. Smith & Son, 116 Regester St., Baltimore, for $206,775.

Asheville, N. C. — Reports state that Burncombe County will erect a court-house, to cost about $50,000.

Baltimore, Md. — Already $8,200 has been subscribed toward the construction of the Hebrew United Charities Building, to be erected at 411 W. Fayette St. The building will cost $20,000.

Bangor, Me. — Frank A. Bourne, Tremont Bldg., Boston, has completed plans for a church for the Central Congregational Society, to cost about $50,000.

Bay City, Mich. — Pratt & Koeppe, 514 Crapo Bldg., have prepared plans for a new edifice for St. Joseph's Church, to be erected at 3d and Farragut Sts., to cost about $35,000.

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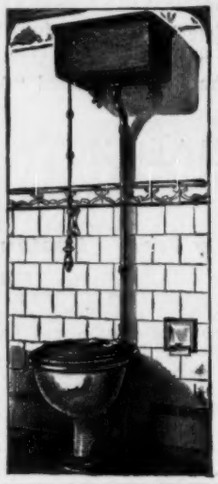

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Beaverfalls, Minn. — The citizens of Renville County have voted to erect a $50,000 court-house.

Bloomington, Ill. — Plans have been drawn by Rob't T. Newberry, 171 La Salle St., Chicago, for a six-story hotel to be erected by the Bloomington Hotel Co.; cost, $125,000.

Bloomington, Ind. — The contract for the erection of Science Hall of Indiana University has been awarded to Pulse & Porter, of Greensburg, for about $90,000.

Boston, Mass. — A new eleven-story building is to be erected at the corner of Washington and Water Sts. The Boston *Journal* will occupy the ground floor and the tenth and eleventh floors, and the remainder will be used for offices. Everett & Mead are the architects. Trustees, Augustus P. Loring and Philip Dexter. Total cost, $935,000.

A syndicate represented by Meses Williams and Amory Eliot, trustees, will build an eleven-story office structure on the plot now bounded by State, Broad, Central and India Sts., embracing 13,169 square feet. Plans have been prepared by Winslow & Bigelow, and the work will commence as soon as the present buildings are removed. Cost of site and construction is estimated at about $1,800,000, and the property will be known as the Board of Trade Building.

Walter H. Kilham has prepared plans for a six-story and basement brick and stone structure to be occupied as a dormitory for students of the Institute of Technology. It is to be built at the corner of Irvington and St. Botolph Sts. and will be known by the name of Technology Chambers.

Bridgeton, N. J. — The Board of Education has selected a site for a new school to cost $25,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — The Brooklyn Masonic Temple Association has been incorporated, with a capital of $150,000, to erect and maintain in the Borough of Brooklyn a building to be known as the Masonic Temple. Directors, Nathan S. Jones, H. C. Sawtelle, Brooklyn; E. A. Klein, of New York, and others.

Cambridge, Mass. — Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson have given $462,675 for a school of architecture at Harvard in memory of their son.

John Pierpont Morgan has given more than $1,000,000 to Harvard toward the erection on Huntington Ave. of the buildings planned for Harvard Medical School. The plans show a group of five buildings about a central and uniting pavilion. Mr. Morgan has provided for the erection of the pavilion and two flanking buildings. Harvard is profoundly grateful.

Cartersville, Ga. — It is stated that plans have been completed and bids will be received early in July for the erection of a $30,000 court-house for Bartow County.

Centralia, Ill. — O. L. McMurray, 6441 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, has completed plans and is about to let contracts for the construction of a Carnegie Library. It will cost $20,000.

Chicago, Ill. — A new hospital, costing $100,000, may be erected for the American Medical Missionary College. The institute has outgrown its present quarters, and it is hoped to raise the necessary funds by subscriptions among philanthropic persons interested in the character of work being done by the institution.

S. S. Beman, Pullman Building, has drawn plans for an eight-story apartment-building to be erected on Lake Ave. and 49th St.; cost, $400,000.

Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Bldg., have completed the plans for the new Hibernian Bank building, to be erected at 18-24 Pacific Ave.; cost, $200,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Collegeville, Minn. — John Heimann, of St. Cloud, secured the contract to erect the new gymnasium for St. John's University. It will be 66′ x 113′, two-story; cost, $20,000. C. R. Aldrich, of Minneapolis, architect.

Columbia, Mo. — Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been selected to prepare plans for five new buildings to be erected for Missouri University to cost $2.0 000.

Covington, Ky. — Andrew Carnegie has offered $20,000 toward the erection of an auditorium. Mayor Rhinock will have plans and specifications prepared. Work will commence without delay.

Decatur, Ill. — The Library Board has selected the plans of Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, Mo., for a $60,000 Carnegie Library.

Detroit, Mich. — R. E. Raseman is preparing plans for an operating building for Harper Hospital; estimated cost, $30,000.

Donaldson & Meier are preparing plans for a building for the Young Women's Christian Association, to be erected on the southwest corner of Washington Ave. and Clifford St.

Stratton & Baldwin are preparing plans for a union freight depot for the use of all electric-lines doing business here.

Geo. W. Radford, a member of the Detroit Public Library Board, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, stating that Mr. Carnegie will contribute $750,000 toward a new public library building in this city.

Dubuque, Ia. — Wm. G. Williamson, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for the Carnegie-Stout Public Library, to cost about $90,000.

Easton, Pa. — J. Renwick Hogg has given Lafayette College $30,000 for the erection of a college Y. M. C. A. building.

Galveston, Tex. — Plans have been completed by G. B. Stowe, 220 Twenty-second St., for a $25,000 edifice to be erected by the Central Methodist Society.

Gambier, O. — It is said that Mark Hanna has given Kenyon College $50,000 for the erection of a dormitory.

Geneva, Ill. — The Kane County Commissioners have appropriated $18,000 for a new infirmary.

Gettysburg, Pa. — The legislature has passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for a memorial building on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Hampton, Va. — Davis, Brooks & Crosby, 49 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn., are preparing plans for a two-story brick library building for the Hampton Institute, 45′ x 115′, with ell 40′ x 50′, tile roof, and steam-heating plant; estimated cost, $100,000.

Hartford, Conn. — It is proposed to erect an addition to the Wethersfield Ave. School, to cost about $65,000.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Frank V. Newell, 7 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., has designed for the Reed Estate a five-story store and office building, 105′ x 105′, to be erected here. It will be of brick and stone and will cost $75,000. The plans are now being made.

G. L. Norrman, Atlanta, Ga., has completed plans for the new five-story office-building for West Bros. It will cost $60,000.

S. B. Hubbard will erect a four-story office-building, at a cost of $50,000.

Jacksonville, Ill. — I. C. Coleman, 232 W. State St., has prepared plans for a $35,000 addition to the Central Hospital for Insane.

Kirksville, Mo. — J. A. McCarter, of Chillicothe, has received the contract for erecting a State Normal School here at $27,400.

Knoxville, Tenn. — Col. E. J. Sanford and Dr. C. Deiderick have received permission to erect a new office-building. It will cost $50,000.

Lancaster, Pa. — D. M. Rothenberger, 140 N. Queen St., has prepared plans for a stone, terra cotta and steel hotel. To be six stories and cost $70,000. E. W. Shue, owner.

Lewiston, Me. — Henry Desjardins has received the contract for erecting the high school at $47,991.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Lynchburg, Va. — The Piedmont Club will erect a $15,000 club-house.

Manhattan, Kan. — Plans have been completed by President Nichols of Manhattan College for a new chemistry building. It will be three stories high, and will cost $70,000.

Mankato, Minn. — The Methodist Society will erect a new church. It is planned to build a $25,000 structure and funds will be raised at once. Rev. J. M. Driver, pastor.

Mansfield, O. — F. L. Packard, Y. M. C. A. Building, Columbus, is preparing plans for remodelling the Richland County Court-house. Fireproofing, hardwood, iron and steel, marble, hot blast heating and ventilating, iron, copper and tile roof; cost, $100,000.

Marinette, Wis. — L. B. Valk, architect, Los Angeles, Cal., has designed a $25,000 residence, which Frank J. Lauerman will build at this place. It will be one-story, 80′ x 90′.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Chas. S. Sedgwick is preparing plans for a six-story brick, stone and iron office building, 72′ x 150′, costing $30,000, and to be built on the corner of 4th St. and 4th Ave. for Mrs. Sallie Moor, of Eau Claire, Wis.

C. S. Sedgwick is preparing plans for a five-story and basement brick and terra-cotta office-building, 56′ x 125′, costing $40,000 for S. T. McKnight.

The Norwegian Lutheran Free Church will proceed immediately for the erection of their seminary on 21st Ave. S. and 8th St. The foundation is in. Cost $40,000.

Narberth, Pa. — A stone edifice will be erected for the R. C. Church to cost about $30,000. Plans by John Flynn, 532 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

New Castle, Pa. — Millier, Ward & Co., silk manufacturers, will erect a $100,000 mill at this place. Work will begin at once.

New Haven, Conn. — It is stated that the plans for the new scientific club-house show that it will be a much larger structure than was at first reported. It will be of stone, costing probably $150,000.

New York, N. Y. — George Foster Peabody and his brothers will contribute $50,000 for the building and furnishing of an operating-room, as a memorial to the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene, for the Long Island College Hospital, which is to be rebuilt.

Ex-State Senator Thomas C. Dunham, Emanuel Blumenthal and John Norton were appointed by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Appraisal in the proceedings to be taken by the city to acquire land situated on Lenox Ave., between 136th and 137th Sts., for the purpose of erecting a new City Hospital. The value of the property is about $400,000.

Architect Bruce Brice has completed plans for the new $100,000 residence for John W. Sterling. It will be five stories high and of mansard white marble.

Oakland, Cal. — H. L. Whitney, of Berkeley, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a summer residence for Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, on McCloud River, in Siskiyou County. Plans were drawn by Bernard R. Maybeck. Estimated cost, $40,000.

Oakpark, Ill. — Wm. G. Williamson, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, has prepared plans for a $30,000 edifice for the First Presbyterian Church to be erected here.

Olympia, Wash. — Plans submitted by Saunders & Lawton, of Seattle, were accepted for the $22,000 two-story court-house, 56-96, for Thurston County.

Omaha, Neb. — Chas. Cleves, First National Bank Building, has prepared plans for a $40,000 edifice for the congregation of the Mary Magdalene R. C. Church.

Peoria, Ill. — Plans are being drawn by Reeves & Baillie, Y. M. C. A. building, for the $75,000, four-story brick and stone hotel and theatre building for the Leisy Brewing Co.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Plans have been drawn by the H. L. A. Jekel Co., 1001 Chestnut St., for a seventeen-story office-building to be erected on 15th and Chestnut Sts.; cost, $1,500,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — D. H. Burnham & Co., The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., have completed preliminary plans for an office-building, which H. W. Oliver contemplates erecting on Wood St. It will be twenty stories, 60′ x 168′, brick, stone and granite, with fireproof interior, and will cost $2,000,000.

Beezer Bros., 6200 Penn Ave., have prepared plans for an $85,000 residence for D. E. Park, Esq., to be built at Maple Springs Park.

They have also completed plans for a $100,000 residence for Thos. Lynch, President of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Co.

It is reported that a new Christian Science Church is to be erected on Clyde St. and 5th Ave., to cost about $60,000. Present edifice at 4000 Fifth Ave.

Portland, Ind. — Patton & Miller, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., are preparing plans for the library to be erected at this place. It will be one-story and basement in height, and will cost $15,000.

Portsmouth, Va. — The Baptist Church Society will erect a $34,000 stone edifice on Court St., and the Methodist Church an $18,500 stone edifice on Smith St.

Quincy, Ill. — The trustees of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home have approved plans for a hospital to be erected here, at a cost of about $24,000.

Richmond, Ind. — It is reported that the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will erect a depot here, to cost about $60,000. W. H. Brown, Ch. Engr., Philadelphia.

Richmond, Va. — M. J. Dimmock, 1111 E. Main St., is preparing plans for a $15,000 annex to Fulton public school in this city.

Sacramento, Cal. — John M. Curtis, 126 Kearney St., and Wm. H. Willcox, Parrott Building, have prepared plans for a $30,000 building to be erected on 7th and J Sts. for the Jas. McCatchy Co., owners of the Sacramento Bee.

San Francisco, Cal. — Two factories for Portland cement will very soon be erected near this city. One will be owned by the Pacific Portland Cement Co. and the other by the Eureka Portland Cement Co. The former company is capitalized at

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

$500,000 and the latter at $1,000,000. It is expected that these factories will furnish all the Portland cement needed in California, and do away with importations from Germany, which are said to be 50,000 barrels a month to San Francisco.

Andrew Carnegie offers to give $750,000 to this city for a library building, providing the city will furnish a suitable site and appropriate $75,000 a year for maintenance.

Sioux Falls, S. D. — Plans have been completed for the public library building. It will be one-story and basement, 80′ x 90′, of local jasper. Jos. Schwartz, architect.

South Bend, Ind. — It is proposed to erect a six-story addition to Oliver Hotel. Jas. Oliver, proprietor. Ennis Austin, architect.

St. Paul, Minn. — F. W. Rees, 139 Rees St., Chicago, has made plans for the $200,000 four-story stone, brick and steel building, 153′ x 179′, for the North Star Brewery on W. 7th St.

Wilmington, Del. — Plans have been submitted for two wings of three stories each, to be added to the main building of Delaware College at a cost of $25,000. They will be used for laboratory and recitation purposes.

Worcester, Mass. — Architects Chapin & Topanelian are preparing plans for extensive repairs and alterations to the residence of Albert H. Chaffee, of Oxford; cost, $5,000. Geo. Barbour, of Oxford, has charge of the work by the day.

Architects Chapin & Topanelian are preparing plans and specifications for a store-building to be erected at Webster for Mendel Block of that town. Mr. Emory Towne has charge of the work by the day.

Architect Josephine Wright Chapman, of Boston, has plans prepared for a Woman's Club building to be erected here soon. No contracts let. Cost, $20,000.

Architects Barker & Nourse have prepared plans for extensive alterations and repairs to the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Building on Main St. No contracts let.

Architects Earle & Fisher have plans prepared for a double frame residence to be erected on Monument Road for Albert A. Gordon; cost, $12,000. No contracts let.

Architects Earle & Fisher have plans prepared for a private residence to be erected on Elm St. for C. A. Merrill: cost, $7,000. No contracts let.

Architects Barker & Nourse are preparing plans for a four-story brick apartment to be erected on Preston St. for J. J. Griffin. Contracts not let.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

New Haven, Conn. — Two-st'y bk. addition to Boardman Manual Training School, 55′ x 88′, gravel roof, steam; $12,000; o., City; a., L. W. Robinson, 323 Exchange Bldg.

Worcester, Mass. — *Boylston St.*, additions to residence; $5,500; o., John Jepson; a., Frost, Briggs & Chamberlin; c., E. J. Cross.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill. — *Indiana Ave., Nos.* 4631-33, three-st'y bk. flats, 43′ x 68′; $20,000; o., K. J. Rehling; b., John Christianson, 845 Sixty-ninth St.

Stewart Ave., Nos. 6345-47, three-st'y bk. flats, 50′ x 113′; $20,000; o., C. D. McDonald; b., A. Johnson; a., H. M. Hanson.

Winthrop Ave., Nos. 355-57, three-st'y bk. flats, 44′ x 56′; $12,000; o., J. A. Bidderman; b., Jacob Zewell.

Winthrop Ave., Nos. 318-20, three-st'y bk. flats, 50′ x 54′; $17 000; o., Joseph Linn; b., H. D. Moreland, 723 Reaper Block.

Prairie Ave., Nos. 4501-3, three-st'y bk. & st. flats, 50′ x 129′; $45,000; o., George S. Neebes; b., H. Wilke; a., Henry L. Newhouse.

New York, N. Y. — *St. Nicholas Terrace*, n. e. cor. 127th St., 5 five-st'y bk. flats, corner, 40′ 2″ x 70′, others 38′ 7″ x 68′; $118,000; o., Robertson & Gammie, 843 West End Ave.; a., Henry Andersen, 1183 Broadway.

CHURCHES.

Cambridge, Mass. — *Columbia St., No.* 238, 2½-st'y steel, st. & bk. church, 50′ x 75′; o., Congregation Beth Israel; a., Nathan Douglas.

Chicago, Ill. — *Lexington Ave. and Sixty-second St.*, bk. church, 73′ x 100′, slate roof; $15,000; o., Lexington Ave. Baptist Society; a., L. E. Stanhope, 184 La Salle St.

Newark, N. J. — *Main and Williams Sts.*, bk. & st. rectory & church; $15,000; o., St. Mark's Society, S. F. Sherman, chairman; a., Walker & Briggs, Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Boston, Mass. — *Winthrop St., Roxbury*, four-st'y bk. & st. school, 61′ x 110′, comp. roof, steam; $45,000; a., Keeley & Houghton; b., Chas. Logue, 17 State St.

Hartford, Conn. — *Wethersfield Ave.*, three-st'y bk. school, 95′ x 104′, slate roof; $65,000; o., City; a., Geo. H. Gilbert, 57 Willard Ave.

FACTORIES.

Boston, Mass. — *Everett St.*, Ward 25, three-st'y fr. manufacturing building, 50′ x 149′, flat roof, steam; $15,000; o., George Mangler; a., Goodwin & Siter, 5 Tremont St.

Maynard, Mass. — Six-st'y bk. fireproof mill building, 106′ x 690′; $250,000; o., American Woolen Co.; b., R. L. Fosburgh & Co., Pittsfield.

HOSPITALS.

Boston, Mass. — *Long Island*, Ward 2, two-st'y bk. hospital, 51′ x 275′, pitch roof, steam; $50,000; o., City of Boston; b., Chas. King & Co.; a., John A. Fox.

HOTELS.

Newport, R. I. — Four-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 80′ x 250′, steam; $250,000; a., Andrews & Withers.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — *Dennis St., No.* 4, Ward 21, two-st'y fr. dwell., 35′ x 51′, pitch roof, hot water; $6,000; o. & b., Rob't M. Goode, 12 West St., Dorchester.

Spencer St., No. 97, Ward 20, three-st'y fr. dwell., 24′ x 48′, flat roof, stoves; $5,500; o., W. S. Drake, 161 K St.; b., John S. Mann, 5 Charles St., Dorchester.

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(*Houses Continued.*)

dwell., 31′ x 38′, hot air; $9,000; o., Edward L. Rogers, 58 Englewood Ave., Brighton.

Cambridge St., Nos. 580-82, Ward 25, two-st'y fr. dwell., 32′ x 50′, pitch roof, furnace; $6,000; o., Chas. E. Holman; a., F. A. Norcross, Studio Building.

Collins St., No. 4, Ward 1, two-st'y fr. dwell., 23′ x 41′, pitch roof, hot water; $3,500; o., Boston Land Co.; b., W. McKie, 180 Border St., E. Boston.

Dakota St., nr. Bowdoin St., Ward 20, three-st'y fr. dwell., 31′ x 53′, flat roof, furnace; $5,000; o., Mrs. K. E. McHugh, 491 Quincy St., Dorchester; not let.

Columbia Road, No. 249, Ward 20, 2 three-st'y bk. dwells., 34′ x 44′, flat roofs, steam; $10,000; o., A. Hoffecker; b., Geo. T. Laming, 111 Clifton St.; a., J. M. Brown.

Spring St., No. 38, Ward 8, three-st'y bk. dwell., 27′ x 38′, flat roof, stoves; $7,000; o., Ida Segal; b., Louis Segal, 47 Allen St.; a., Fred A. Norcross.

Sargent St., No. 9, Ward 16, two-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 36′, hot air; $5,500; o., Geo. C. McKay, 1123 Tremont Building; a., S. Rantin & Son, 1117 Columbus Ave., Roxbury.

Brooks St., Ward 25, two-st'y fr. dwell., 25′ x 28′; $9,000; o., Mrs. Minnie Munn; c., M. Munn.

Stratford St., Ward 20, two-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 30′, hot air; $6,000; o., Mrs. M. R. Black; b., H. C. Black, 10 Norfolk Terrace, Dorchester.

Chisholm Park, nr. Warren St., Roxbury, 17 two-st'y fr. dwells., 28′ x 54′, hot water; $80,000; o. & b., A. C. Chisholm, 8 Schuyler St., Roxbury.

Adams St., cor. Gast St., Ward 20, 3 three-st'y fr. dwells., 25′ x 59′, flat roofs, furnaces; $15,000; o. & b., R. G. Crosby, 3 Carson St.

Howard St., No. 162, Ward 20, two-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 48′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., L. Chadbourne; b., S. B. Etter, 42 Corona St., Dorchester.

Bowdoin St., cor. Cottage Park, Ward 20, three-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 45′, flat roof, furnace, $5,000; o. & b., B. M. Bohndell, 218 Westville St.

Humboldt Ave., Nos. 56-58, Ward 21, two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 32′ x 48′, stoves; $6,000; o., J. S. Woodbury; a., L. J. Berry, 220 Devonshire St.

Blue Hill Ave., cor. Fessenden St., Ward 24, 3 two st'y fr. dwells., 25′ x 56′, pitch roofs, furnaces; $15,000; o. & b., Walter Carley, 1284 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan.

Adelaide St., nr. Boylston St., Ward 23, two-st'y fr. dwell., 31′ x 52′, pitch roof, furnace; $4,500; o., A. Babick; b., Schueider, 14 Egleston Sq., Jamaica Plain.

Waumbeck St., No. 67, Ward 21, two-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 34′, pitch roof, furnace; $4,000; o., Annie R. Jacobs; a., C. A. Russell, 54 Warren St., Roxbury.

Coleman St., cor. Trent St., Ward 20, three-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 46′, flat roof, stoves; $4,500; o. & b., John W. Douse; a., P. A. Tracy.

Von Hillern St., nr. Mt. Vernon St., Ward 16, three-st'y fr. dwell., 25′ x 50′, flat roof, furnace; $4,000; o., A. D. Wayland, 31 Harbor View St., Dorchester.

Newcastle Road, nr. Faneuil St., Ward 25, two-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 44′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., Brooks Walker; a., Geo. E. Parson.

Devon St., nr. Columbia Road, Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 52′, pitch roof, hot water; $6,500; o., Mary E. Hanlon, 46 Alexander St.; a., A. Johnson.

Mather St., nr. Dorchester Ave., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 27′ x 46′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., a. & b., K. S. De Witt, 8 Norfolk Terrace, Dorchester.

Coleman St., nr. Hendry St., Ward 20, three-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 46′, flat roof, stoves; $4,500; o. & b., John W. Douse, 4 Buttonwood St.; a., P. A. Tracy.

Albany St., junc. Lehigh St., Ward 7, two-st'y bk. dwell., 28′ x 34′, flat roof, stoves; $4,000; o. & b., Sam'l Berman; a., C. A. Halstrom.

Warren St., cor. Copeland St., Ward 21, three-st'y bk. dwell., 69′ x 71′, flat roof, steam; $30,000; o., Rhodes Bros.; a., W. C. Collett.

Chisholm Park, nr. Warren St., Ward 21, 17 three-st'y fr. dwells., 28′ x 52′, pitch roofs, hot water; $80,000; o., a. & b., A. C. Chisholm, 8 Schuyler St., Roxbury.

Wenham St., nr. Hillside St., Ward 23, two-st'y fr. dwell., 25′ x 45′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., M. E. Lynch; b., Alex Fraser; a., J. G. Hutchinson.

Abbottsford St., nr. Harvard St., Ward 21, 2½-st'y dwell., 36′ x 41′, pitch roof, furnace; $7,000; o., H. A. Lucas, 27 State St.; b., C. W. Hoffins; a., C. A. Russell.

Silloway St., nr. Mather St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 37′ x 40′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., Jos. A. Foster, 17 Mather St.; b., K. S. De Witt.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Macon St.*, nr. Reid Ave., 5 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 50′; $20,000; o., A. Metz, 1778 Greene Ave.; a., L. Berger, 300 St. Mark's Ave.

Albany Ave., cor. Degraw St., 6 three-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 17′ x 42′ 6″, steam heat; $63,000; o., J. Newton Whelpy, 303 Albany Ave.; a., J. M. Baker, 991 Lafayette Ave.

Decatur St., nr. Howard Ave., 3 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 100′; $15,000; o., a. & b., Otto Singer, 671 Macon St.

Hamburg Ave., cor. Hart St., two-st'y bk. store & dwell., 25′ x 90′, gravel roof, steam heat; $6,000; o., E. Mietke, 159 Hamburg Ave.; a., G. W. Randell, 41 Dobbin St.

Marlborough Road, nr. Church Ave., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 38′ x 42′, shingle roof; $8,000; o., J. H. Schaeffer, 207 Broadway, N. Y.; a., J. J. Petit, 186 Remsen St.

Avenue C, nr. E. 13th St., 4 three-st'y bk. dwells., 19′ 6″ x 45′ 6″; $20,000; o., J. H. Schaeffer, 207 Broadway, N. Y.; a., J. J. Petit, 186 Remsen St.

Lincoln Road, nr. Bedford Ave., 5 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 45′; $22,500; o., F. B. Morris, 208 Lincoln Road; a., A. S. Hedman, 371 Fulton St.

Glen Cove, L. I.—Three-st'y & base fr. dwell., 44′ x 72′ & two-st'y fr. stable, 40′ x 50′; $25,000; o., Dwight S. Richardson, 232 Water St.; a., Welch, Smith & Provot.

Marblehead, Mass.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., shingle roof, hot air; $11,000; o., Mrs. Sarah Jones; a., E. J. Lewis, Jr., 9 Park St., Boston.

Newark, N. J.—*E. Kinney St.*, three-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 27′ x 80′; $15,000; o., Horace C. Miller; a., E. A. McMurray.

New York, N. Y.—*Jackson Ave.*, nr. 166th St., 4 two-st'y bk. dwells., 21′ x 55′; $30,000; o., Catharine A. Lavelle, 725 Cauldwell Ave.; a., John H. Lavelle, 725 Cauldwell Ave.

Eighty-eighth St., nr. 5th Ave., 3 five-st'y bk. & st. dwells., 24′, 26′ & 28′ x 62′ & 65′ 6″; $120,000; o., George C. Edgars Sons, 2 W. 88th St.; a., Turner & Kilian, 2291 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.—*Wayne St. and Lincoln Drive*, 2 three-st'y st. dwells., 40′ x 40′; $10,000; o., Harry B. Shoemaker & Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Ellsworth and Aiken Aves.*, two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 37′ x 57′; $20,000; o., Thomas Rodd; c., James Stewart & Co., German National Building; a., D. H. Burnham & Co.

Worcester, Mass.—*Arlington St.*, three-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 60′; $5,100; o., Patrick Courtney; a., W. H. Harvey; c., Dorais & Dupuis.

Derby St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 53′; $4,500; o., Peter Peterson; a., Axel Erickson; c., J. H. Skoglund.

Grafton St., two 1½-st'y fr. dwells., each 26′ x 32′; $5,000; o., Mrs. E. F. D. Bates; c., C. A. Colburn; a., J. P. Kingston.

Rutland Terrace, 1½-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 62′; $6,000; o., E. H. Carroll; c., A. P. Robbins.

Benefit St., 1½-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 42′; $6,500; o., Walker Armington; c., Rankin & Woodside.

Lancaster St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 49′; $4,000; o., Stephen Salisbury; a., Earle & Fisher; day-work.

Plantation St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 29′ x 61′; $4,000; o., A. S. Spaulding; day-work.

Gardner St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 29′ x 56′; $4,500; o., J. P. Finnegan; c., Dennis Finnegan.

Vernon St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 56′; $5,000; o., Miss E. F. Luby; a., N. Petterson; c., C. E. Anderson.

Waconah Road, 1½-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 36′; $5,000; o., Everett J. Harrington; a., Louis Plack, Jr.

Mendon St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 59′; $4,000; o., John Shea.

Main St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 60′; $5,000; o. & c., J. J. Power.

Providence St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 56′; $4,500; o., J. W. Fitton; c., J. A. McDermott.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—*Beach St., No.* 137, six-st'y bk. & st. mercantile building, 28′ x 130′, steam; $60,000; o., Beach St. Trust; a., J. A. Hasty, 68 Devonshire St.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—*Boylston St.*, cor. Boylston Pl., ten-st'y bk. & st. office-building, 52′ x 104′, flat roof, steam; $100,000; o., Joseph Walker Tr.; b., Norcross Bros.

Boylston St., No. 747, Ward 11, bk. & st. office-building, 40′ x 80′, flat roof, steam; $25,000; o., E. A. Bangs; b., A. E. Long, 50 State St.; a., A. H. Bowditch.

Worcester, Mass.—*Winter St.*, four-st'y bk. store & office building, 60′ x 101′; $14,000; o., David Pobolinski & Co.; c., Eli Belisle; a., J. P. Kingston.

STABLES.

Boston, Mass.—*Carlos St., No.* 1, Ward 24, one-st'y bk. stable, 25′ x 30′, pitch roof; $1,200; o. & b., John A. Cruickshank, Carlos St., Mattapan.

STORES.

Boston, Mass.—*Beach St., No.* 137, and *South St., No.* 132, six-st'y bk. block, 28′ x 130′, flat roof, steam; $60,000; o., Beach St. Trust; a., John A. Hasty.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Flatbush Ave.*, cor. Avenue C, three-st'y bk. store & dwell., 20′ x 93′, steam heat; $10,000; o., T. H. Radcliffe, 793 Flatbush Ave.; a., A. D. Isham, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Knickerbocker Ave.*, cor. Cornelia St., three-st'y bk. tenement, 25′ x 80′; $14,000; o., F. N. Schell, 1250 Fortieth St.; a., M. F. Walsh, 2663 Pitkin Ave.

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COMPETITIONS.

BUILDING. **[At San Francisco, Cal.]**

The Merchants' Exchange, recently incorporated, will shortly invite plans for the erection of a ten or eleven story building. 1333

PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION, ETC. **[At Central Islip, N. Y.]**

Sealed proposals for construction and electric wiring of a bakery building at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President, Board of Managers. 1333

CITY-HALL. **[At Janesville, Wis.]**

Bids are wanted July 20 for erecting a city-hall, to cost $42,000. A. E. BADGER, city clk. 1333

SCHOOL. **[At Collinwood, O.]**

Bids are wanted July 24 for erecting a school. ALLEN H. TYLER, clk. bd. educ. 1334

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 2d, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of July, 1901, and then opened, for the installation of a new elevator plant in the U. S. Custom-house and Post-office, New Orleans, La., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Custodian at New Orleans, La., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1334

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of August, 1901, and then opened for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at Abilene, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Abilene, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1334

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of August, 1901, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the Superstructure of the U. S. Public Building at Boise, Idaho, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Boise, Idaho, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1334

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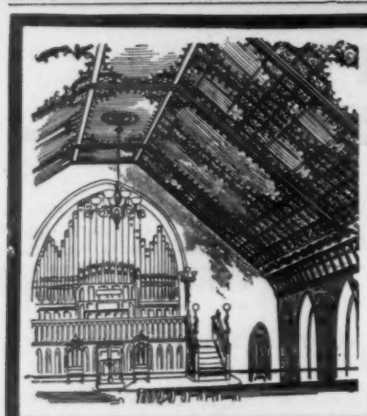

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