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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. LXXVI SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902 No. 1376

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THE Boston *Herald* gives a very timely warning against an attempt which is being made to nullify the provision in the building-law which limits the area which can be covered by a non-fireproof building, without subdivision by brick walls, to eight thousand square feet. This is, perhaps, the most important and valuable provision in the whole law, and it is also the one which the owners of department-stores and other dangerous fire-traps have always fought hardest and most persistently against. Last year, certain iron-workers came to the Legislature, representing that the proper handling of their materials and machinery required larger undivided areas than eight thousand square feet, while the character of their business did not demand the steel-and-concrete construction with which alone, under the present law, larger areas may be enclosed. Any one who has seen the travelling-crane system of modern iron-working shops can understand the importance of sufficient space for their operation, as well as the smallness of the danger attending a reasonable extension of the limit in such cases, and the best experts were disposed to favor the relaxation of the rule, in the portions of the city outside the so-called "fire-limits." This year, however, new interests have taken up the matter, and the request of the iron-workers has appeared again in the form of a bill, which is now pending before the Legislature, and provides that not iron-working shops merely, but all buildings used for "working in or storing non-combustible materials," outside the fire-limits, shall be exempt from the provision limiting undivided area. It is hardly necessary to point out, as the *Herald* does, that "non-combustible" is a very elastic adjective, applicable to many substances which would be objectionable in case of a great conflagration; while even a building devoted to "working or storing" non-combustible substances may contain wooden work-benches, shelving and other combustible incidentals to a very dangerous extent; and there is always a possibility that a building originally intended for the storage or working of incombustible materials may, through change of ownership, or other causes, be utilized for working or storing inflammable materials. No law yet devised has been able to prevent changes of this kind, which constitute one of the principal sources of danger in ordinary constructions; and any modification of the building-statutes should have such a contingency in view.

THE New York Department of Buildings complains of the amount of unnecessary work imposed upon it in the examination, rejection and reëxamination of plans by incompetent or careless architects, who, in fact, are, in New York, rather disposed to depend upon the engineers of the Department to make the corrections in their drawings which they ought to be capable of making themselves. The problem is really a serious one, not only for the officials of the Department, but for the skilful and competent architects, whose carefully prepared plans are kept waiting, often for weeks, while the Department engineers are correcting the blunders of ignorant pretenders. Under the Tammany régime, a scheme was prepared for registering on the books of the Department such architects, builders and superintendents as should give proof of competence, by examination or otherwise, and issuing permits to build only to registered persons; but there were doubts of the legality of such a regulation, and it was never adopted. Various projects for licensing architects, or otherwise separating men of proper training from the ignorant and unskilful, have been brought before the New York Legislature, and some one of them may, in course of time, become a law; but, in the meanwhile, it seems as if needed relief might be afforded by an adaptation of the London plan, appointing several skilful and experienced architects in each borough to act as examiners of plans. Projects for building would then be brought before the examiner for the district in which the new structure was to be erected, just as all plans for building in London must be submitted to the District Surveyors; and the drawings would be received at the Department of Buildings only after they had been made satisfactory to the district examiner, and had been stamped by him. With only such plans to consider as had been approved by the skilled architects who served as district examiners, the duties of the Department engineers would be very much lightened, and the business of the Department could proceed with far more regularity and despatch than is now the case, to the great advantage of all concerned. The London District Surveyors receive from each person submitting plans for examination a small stated fee, and the same arrangement might be made for the remuneration of the district examiners in New York. In that way the city treasury would not be burdened with additions to its salary-list, and persons proposing to build would gladly pay a dollar or two for the sake of prompt examination of their plans, while this system would adjust the remuneration accurately to the work done. It is not to be expected, of course, that the district examiners would guarantee the perfection of the plans which they had approved, any more than the Department engineers guarantee, under the present system, those which they pass. In both cases the object is simply to secure the judgment of competent experts, and correction in conformity with such judgment, on all plans, before they are received at the Department, leaving to the Department the duty more properly belonging to it, of interpreting the law in cases of difficulty, watching over the execution of plans for which permits have been granted, and punishing variations from the drawings and specifications on file, and other violations of the law.

THE advantage of the modern steel-frame construction over the older style in point of rapidity has been strikingly shown of late. It is obvious that, while every portion of a steel-frame structure takes as long to make as the corresponding part of a building of masonry, it is possible, in the former, to prepare the parts outside, and, when they are ready, to "assemble" them, to use the apt expression of one of the most distinguished of the great contractors, with a rapidity which is out of the question in masonry structures. In costly office-buildings, the saving of interest and rent by shortening the period of construction is of great importance; and this, together with the increase of rentable floor-space afforded by the thin walls of the steel framing make this very popular with the owners of such property. For example, a fifteen-story building has just been completed in New York, in a little over five months from the time that the first basement column was set in place; and a contract is said to have been signed for the construction, within a similar period, of a banking building twenty-one stories high. In New York, office-buildings to the value of twenty-four million dollars, all of steel framing, are said to be in process of construction, and the demand for new offices exceeds the supply.

MEANWHILE, the anxiety of architects in regard to the durability of steel skeletons encased in concrete or masonry does not diminish. A steel-frame building, twelve years old, which was recently torn down in Chicago, is said to have had its lower columns eaten half through by rust, although the concrete casing around them was so thoroughly filled in, and so firmly attached to the steel, that it could only be removed in chips, each chip bringing with it a portion of the

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oxidized metal. We cannot vouch for the truth of this story, which contradicts almost everything that is known about the action of concrete on iron, but, if it is true, further investigation is needed at once. The collapse of a steel-frame building would cause something like a panic among the owners of the most costly mercantile and office buildings in the country; and, if the columns of such a structure have really been eaten half through in twelve years, some of the largest in Chicago, which are very close to their twentieth birthday, must be in a precarious condition. It might not be unprofitable for the insurance companies to take up the matter, and issue policies against loss by rust in steel-frame structures. Prudent owners, who are too sensible to risk their property in what is, in this respect, an experiment, would be very glad to pay a reasonable sum for a contract of indemnity; and the insurance companies would be able to study the subject more impartially and effectively than any one else. We do not know whether the American companies would be at liberty, under their charters, to engage in such contracts; but the English companies could do so; and, considering the immense sums of money at risk, and the comparative ease with which danger, if it is found to exist, can be averted, if taken in time, this branch of the business ought to be very profitable. It must be remembered that an insurance company has always at hand an efficient weapon for enforcing its orders, in the shape of a notice that a policy will be cancelled if they are not immediately complied with; and a few good inspectors, experienced in the effect of various circumstances on the mixed construction, and skilled in detecting symptoms of disorder, as well as in prescribing the proper remedy, might, within the next ten years, do incalculable service to real-estate interests, as well as to the insurance companies employing them.

THE explosion of the boiler in the factory of the Pemberthy Injector Company, in Detroit, which destroyed the building in which the boiler stood, and caused the death of thirty people, and injury to as many more, has been studied by experts, with very interesting results. From the report of Professor R. C. Carpenter, of Cornell University, which is published in *Power*, as well as from the verdict of the coroner's jury, it appears that the explosion was due to the bad quality of the steel in the boiler and the bad workmanship upon it. Not only were the sheets of thickness less than the three-eighths of an inch called for by the specification, but they were uneven in quality, portions being highly charged with phosphorus, and being, in consequence, so brittle that pieces could easily be broken from them with a hammer. The riveting was badly done, the rivet-holes in the two sheets in some cases failing to come opposite each other, and the space being filled with a small rivet, crushed down on each side by a power riveter, so as to present the appearance of a rivet of proper size. The fracture, however, was not through the rivet-holes, but irregularly parallel with them, and Professor Carpenter concluded that it was due, not to direct strain, which, under the careful management of the engineer in charge, did not exceed the safe limit, even for the thin sheets actually used, but to the brittleness of the sheets, which had caused them to crack along the line where their expansion and contraction would tend to bend them slightly, first in one direction, and then in the opposite direction. Flange steel of first quality, such as the specifications for the boiler required, would, it is needless to say, bear without harm an indefinite amount of bending of this kind, and the use of a brittle and phosphorized steel in such a place was, as most people will think, little short of criminal. The coroner's jury seem to have held this view, for, while they exonerated the Pemberthy Company, and its officers and engineer, from all blame in connection with the catastrophe, they held the makers of the boiler responsible for it.

THE old Colonnade Hotel, in Lafayette Place, New York, one of the most charming pieces of street architecture in any city, is to be torn down, and the Municipal Art Society proposes, if money enough can be raised for the purpose, to buy the granite Corinthian columns of the colonnade, and present them to the city, for use in some form in one of the parks. It is suggested that they might be utilized to form a screen, to hide the tracks of the Sixth-Avenue elevated railway from Bryant Park, on which the great New York Library is now in process of construction. If it should be impracticable to set them here, there are plenty of other places in the New York parks which they would adorn very effectively.

THE award of the annual Royal Gold Medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects has been disturbed this year by the death of its destined recipient, Mr. Bentley, just before the formal award. The Council of the Institute suggested that the medal might be given to Mr. Bentley's family; but the King, to whom this suggestion was submitted, very politely, but decidedly, objected to it, on the ground that such an award would form a dangerous precedent. The Council of the Institute will be obliged, therefore, to find a new candidate.

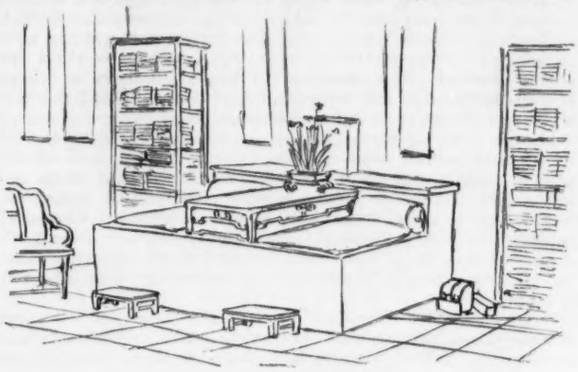
MR. BENTLEY, the architect, who, if he had lived, would have been recommended for the medal, was almost unknown to the profession in this country, but his originality and a certain breadth and force in his designs, have long been greatly admired by architects in England. Being of a reserved, and rather eccentric, disposition, he rarely figured in the great competitions, or as the architect of noted public buildings, and his talents were devoted almost exclusively to the service of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a devout and zealous member. He made and executed many remarkable designs for ecclesiastical buildings of various kinds for this Church in and about London, and it is very much to the credit of the Royal Institute that its officers should have chosen for its highest honors an artist so little known to the public, in place of men of much more conspicuous worldly position.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty years ago, Viollet-le-Duc was sent to restore the ancient walls of the city of Avignon, once the fortified residence of the Popes. According to his own account, there was not very much left of the original walls, but, with what still remained for a pattern, he was able to construct on the old foundations an extensive and imposing specimen of mediæval fortification. Although the long ranges of lofty, crenellated walls produced a great effect upon tourists, they were not, after the novelty had worn off, entirely charming to the inhabitants of the city, who found the space within the fortifications becoming crowded, and did not like the idea, if they built themselves houses outside the walls, of having to make a long circuit, in search of a gate, whenever they had occasion to enter or leave the older part of the city. They represented to the Government the importance of having the walls removed, in order to allow the city streets to be extended; and, to meet the sentimental objection, that this would involve the destruction of an ancient monument, they pointed out that the greater part of the walls, having been the work of Viollet-le-Duc, could only be considered an ancient monument by a violent effort of the imagination. The application of the citizens was received, and submitted to long discussions. Some people sympathized with them; while others held that Viollet-le-Duc's work, being the completion of an ancient monument fallen to decay, was really a part of the monument, and shared its sacredness. Between the two parties nothing was done; and, as the population of Avignon increased meanwhile, and the need of more space for houses became greater, the Mayor of the town, M. de Boisserin, determined to take the matter into his own hands. He did not dare to interfere openly with the walls, which are State monuments, and, as such, under the jurisdiction of the Prefect, who represents the State, in distinction from the municipal authority; but, one evening, he invited the Prefect to dine with him, and, to make sure of his guest, went to his house for him. In the meanwhile, he had prepared an order, directing the immediate demolition of the Porte Limbert, one of the most objectionable portions of the fortifications, and had made sure that a sufficient force of workmen should be ready to carry it out. While the Mayor and the Prefect were at dinner, the order was issued, and a copy, as the law requires, was sent to the prefecture for the approbation of the representative of the State. As this official was, at the moment, comfortably dining with the Mayor, and no one thought it necessary to forward his letters to him, he was unable to make the protest which he certainly would have made if he had known what was going on. In the meantime, however, forty men were busily at work on the Porte Limbert. Late in the evening, the Mayor invited his guest to take a walk, and led him to the place where the Porte Limbert had been. The Prefect lifted up his hands in horror at seeing a monument of the State in ruins; but it was too late to object, and the Mayor, coolly avowing his part in the transaction, and the reason for it, conducted his afflicted friend home. What punishment was inflicted on the Mayor for his audacious conduct we are not informed, but it seems probable that the prayers of the citizens of Avignon in regard to their walls will receive more attention than they have had hitherto.

JOURNAL SKETCHES IN CHINA.[1]—II.

Foot-warmer.

WITH this digression let us return to our Chinese family. This my first critical visit to a Chinese home was made on a cold and rainy day in February; there was no fire in the house and no visible means of providing warmth, the apartments were dark, damp and chilly, the floor was wet and cold, and I began to stamp my feet to get warm, upon which a servant brought me a bronze foot-warmer. Despite this I was compelled to wear my thick winter ulster during my stay. It was, indeed, a unique opportunity to be in a gentleman's house the entire day and see the full round of domestic economies, cooking, washing etc., going on without disturbance save what my presence excited. The library-room was very formal and stiff in appearance; the place for reading or study consisted of a raised floor which projected like a square block from the



Library: Private House, Shanghai.

middle of one side of the room to a distance of from 7 to 8 feet. A higher portion next to the wall formed a shelf a foot or more in width; resting on the projecting portion was a long, low, narrow table running out at right angles from the wall, leaving a space 3 feet wide on either side; this space permitted a reader to recline at full length or to sit on the edge of the platform resting his feet on a low stool at the end. Book-shelves were against the wall on either side of the platform and on the wall were hung long, narrow kakemono, on which were inscribed precepts from Confucius or some other revered sage. The accompanying sketch will best illustrate the arrangement above described: At the side of the main entrance of this room was a writing-table upon which was a tray containing a brush-holder, inkstone, a Chinese water-pipe and other conveniences, and here one of the young men sat while I made a hasty sketch of him. On each side of the room, against the wall, was a square table, with a chair on either side in touch with the table and the wall. It looked very stiff and formal. During my inspection of these details a little sister of my host came into the room; she was exceedingly shy and held close to her brother. I tried to induce her to come to me, but though she smiled at my attempts in a frightened way I could get no farther in my advances; whereupon I proceeded to make a sketch of her, she, meanwhile, looking very dubious and clinging to her brother all the time. The band over the front of her head was a thick affair of black silk richly embroidered in pearls mounted in gilt; the stuff from this, hanging over her forehead and looking like a bang, was composed of black silk thread. The hair behind was wound up in two compact pugs which were secured in some way on each side of the head; her ears were rather large and the outer margin had two perforations, and at the time held two simple gilt rings. She was very pretty, ten years old and the daughter of a Chinese gentleman, and yet when I asked her brother to induce her to give me an autograph on my sketch he told me, in the frankest way, that she could not write and that girls were not taught to read or write. Here was another startling contrast to the Japanese which English writers, of course, recognize as an evidence of the superiority of the Chinese. I particularly noticed the little compressed feet of the girl, and while sketching her an aunt passed through the room with the gait that reminded me of a goat or one walking on very short stilts. They do not limp, but simply stump along.

Writing-table, etc.

Every one that I saw in the house was clothed in thickly quilted garments and my entertainer wore a fur robe besides. It was true I was chilled to the bone in my thick winter ulster, and from my short experience it seemed to me that the Chinese city-house, though having thick brick walls and closed doors, was as cold as the Japanese house, with a chill which the latter does not possess and dirt which only an Ainu hut could parallel.

My host and his friends were dressed in the ordinary costume of the better class of Chinese, and, curious to know the cost of their clothing in order to compare with that of our own, I made bold to ask my host the price of everything he had on at that moment. He showed no surprise at my curiosity and gave me *seriatim* a list of the prices which had been paid for the clothing, which he assured me, represented the daily garments of a young man of his class. Long overcoat lined with squirrel-skin, $35; short satin gown, $60; waistcoat, $4.00; leggings, $3.00; sleeves, $1.00; stockings, 20 cents; hat, 50 cents; wadded gown, $5.00, and a few other items brought the sum to $110.70. He further informed me that a finely dressed Chinaman might easily have on clothing costing $1,500.

From the study we entered a large dining-room, possibly 20 feet

Dining-room: Private House, Shanghai.

square. It was dimly lighted like all the other rooms, gloomy better describes it, and cold and damp besides. In this room were various tables, chairs, a case of large drawers, a cupboard and a number of well-constructed benches, in form not unlike a "carpenter's horse," only made of a dark, hard wood and finely finished. Among other objects was a baby's chair made of a stout bamboo in the form of an octagonal tube with a partition half way down upon which the baby rested. It was as brown as an old meerschaum pipe from age and grime. Dirt and disorder were in evidence here as elsewhere in the house. The windows had a complicated framework, too intricate to hastily sketch. The formula for the window-frames struck me as the same over a wide region in China. I saw the same at Canton and have seen photographs of buildings in other places in which the same design appears. The dining-room opened directly into a yard behind the main house, and across this yard, at a distance of 15 feet, was the kitchen, a narrow tiled roof extending across the yard from the dining-room door to the kitchen door. Under this roof an old woman sat astride a bench washing clothes in a large shallow tub, which also rested on the bench. The windows of the kitchen had close, net-like wooden frames covered with paper, as in the Japanese *shoji*, but all the little squares were broken through and there was no evidence that any attempt had been made to repair them, and this neglect in a fine house, too. Again, the contrast with similar conditions in Japan, where if by accident a hole is made in the *shoji* a bit of paper is cut out in the shape of a cherry or plum blossom and the hole is patched with this tasteful device. Even in the poorer houses in Japan this dainty way of mending rents is often seen. Nowhere in the house

[1] Continued from No. 1372, page 13.

did I see the evidence of any attempt having been made to repair or to prevent matters from going to rack and ruin.

While the window-frames in the kitchen and out-buildings consisted of a close framework covered with paper, in the house proper, many of the windows were made of vertical slats of bamboo, 3 inches apart, to which were tied the thin, translucent shells of a species known as

Back-yard of House, Shanghai.

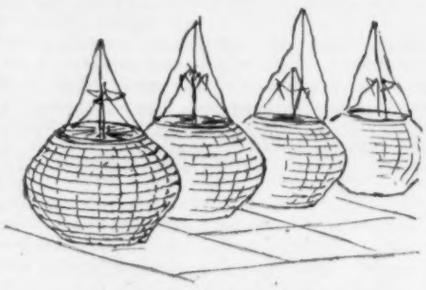
Placuna. These shells are flat, circular, and are trimmed into a rude square and perforated at the edges, so that they may be tied to the bamboo frames. The shell admits only a dim light and represents the window-glass of China. The use of this material by the Chinese is a good illustration of their conservatism. Window-glass can be cheaply purchased in the foreign concession, yet the usual contempt that the Chinese holds for anything foreign confines him rigidly to this archaic device. The kitchen was dark, gloomy and dirty. It was anything but appetizing to see so much dirt and to remember that here was to be prepared the dinner I was invited to eat. The stove was a curious affair. It was made of brick and plaster and occupied considerable space in the room. Three large iron pots in line were permanently built into the structure and two smaller pots were built near the chimney. Many of the Shanghai kitchens had chimneys — a feature rarely seen in the Japanese kitchen. The opening of the stove was behind, and here the wood was piled for the fire. In the chimney above the stove was a shelf-like recess on which was a candlestick, and on the side of this recess was suspended the kitchen deity, as well as conveniences for burning incense. The floor of the kitchen was paved with small bricks and these were grimy with wet dirt. There was no scraper nor mat at

Kitchen Range, Shanghai.

the door and the inmates did not remove their shoes for indoor slippers. So far as I could see, the mud and filth of the street were tracked into every part of the house. The rooms were all high-studded, much higher than our rooms at home, but the walls and ceilings were discolored with dirt and grime. Back of the kitchen was a long, narrow closet-like room, in which were a number of lanterns hanging from a rope, a few shallow tubs leaning against the wall, and at the farther end a niche in the wall holding some small jars. Even in this shed-like place facing the dirtiest of yards the window-frames were of intricate patterns. In the sketch of the kitchen what appears to be a table is in reality a chopping-block supported on four legs. In Oriental kitchens a large chopping-block or plank is always seen, and the sound of the rhythmical blows as the cook, with a knife-like chopper in each hand, beats a tattoo is a characteristic of Chinese as well as of Japanese houses. In this kitchen, as in other kitchens I saw, clutter and dirt had the upper hand. Baskets, pots and dishes littered the table as well as the little table beneath. There were no chairs in the room, but long narrow benches such as have been already described. The floor was also littered, and confusion and damp dirt pervaded the place. Indeed, if I pause for a sentence, the appalling character of the dirt, not ordinary clean dirt, but what appeared to be pathologic dirt, intrudes itself and I have not done the matter justice. I must admit, for fear of doing the Chinese an injustice, that the contrast was the more pronounced having just come from Japan, where the shoes are always removed before entering the house, the floors and mats are repeatedly swept, and the woodwork of the rooms and the floor of the veranda are often wiped with a damp cloth.

In one room we passed there had just been brought in four large straw baskets fresh from the maker. These were as big as large pumpkins, and had a light framework of wicker above, evidently made after some definite formula. The baskets seemed too frail to bear the usual treatment accorded these archaic yet beautiful devices. On inquiry, I was told that on the anniversary of the death of some ancestor one of these baskets, filled with gilt paper representing money and bought by the peck at a neighboring shop, is burned at the grave.

One notices at the doorway of shops, at the gateway of a city and at other places little piles of ashes on the ground, an evidence that joss-paper, as the foreigner calls it, has been burned as a propitiatory offering, or to ward off evil influences. One feels an extreme contempt for a people guilty of such superstitious and ridiculous practices until he recalls the various superstitions and credulities which characterize his own race. Only a few years ago, in Boston, that centre of intellectual culture, thousands of so-called "lucky" boxes were sold. These were said to have come from India and to be endowed with some peculiar property whereby the possessor would secure good luck, and many testimonial letters were published showing their marvellous potency. The city authorities finally stopped the sale of them as fraudulent, and then it was discovered that they had all been manufactured in Lynn, a neighboring town, and the only property with which they were endowed was the sweat of two overworked wood-turners. Thus much for credulity. Indeed, if we but stop to enumerate the number of superstitions believed in by our own people the list would almost parallel that of the Chinese, who are supersaturated with them. As a proof of this we have only to recall the appearance of an otherwise rational American backing out of his front door in order to see the moon over his right shoulder, or the sight of a man stepping into the mud rather than walk under a ladder, or a hungry man missing a good dinner to avoid making thirteen at the table. An equal absurdity is to see an apparently sensible man draw from his pocket a handful of change with which is a well-worn rabbit's foot. These and many other superstitions will readily suggest themselves to every one. As a matter-of-fact, we grow up with our superstitions and our methods of lying and are no longer impressed by them. We visit a new country and the novelty of the superstition or lie arrests our attention and we moralize about it.



Baskets with Paper to be burned at Grave.

At one side of the court-yard was a high, narrow opening having two doors, one off its pivots. This led into a narrow yard surrounded by high walls. The ground of this yard was paved with stone, and against one of the walls was a brick pen, 4 feet wide, 15 feet long and 3 feet high — very much like a cellar coal-bin. This was filled with earth and represented the flower-garden of the estate, doubtless an attractive feature in the summer, but now presenting only a few dry stalks and dead leaves. It certainly looked dreary enough. Two little children from the neighborhood had kept close by me during my rambles and by pantomime expressed a wish to be sketched. Afterwards one of these little fellows made certain motions to my host, at the same time pointing to his companion's head. I inquired why he was gesticulating in this way and was told that he was trying to tell us not to go near the boy, as he had parasites in his hair, and he was warning us as quietly as he could so as not to offend his friend. In this act there was certainly betrayed some sense of cleanliness as well as consideration for his friend's feelings — a trait for which the Chinese have been given little credit.

While in the house I was somewhat surprised to have an opportunity to sketch a slave. Those who are familiar with the literature of China know, of course, that servants are bought and sold; yet to see a veritable specimen of humanity that had been bought like a piece of merchandise was, to me, a novel experience. My host brought the girl into the room to be sketched and informed me that she had been purchased in Canton some years before. The price paid was $60 in our money, but with the instructions she had received in household duties (which certainly did not include sweeping and cleaning) she was worth at least $200. In thus holding the girl as a slave the master conditions that she shall be married off when of a marriageable age. How meekly this poor creature stood when I sketched her; patient, apparently uncomplaining, literally knowing nothing about her antecedents, doomed to work and slave as long as life lasted, whether single or married. With the degradation of women in China it is possible that her lot might be considered far happier than that of her mistress in that she had her two good feet to stand upon and could see the activities of the street without impropriety. It was, indeed, a hard lot. The old African slave, with his dances and songs, freedom in the open air, and 'possum hunting on a moonlight night, might be considered in a state of bliss and wildest freedom compared to the lot of a female slave in China.

After ransacking the house for an hour or two, dinner was announced. The table, for some reason, probably on account of the clutter in the dining-room, was placed in the study. It was of dark polished wood, 4 feet square, the legs square and slender, with the curious open-work between them, so characteristic of Chinese furniture. A seam ran through the top of the table where the two boards joined. In seating guests etiquette requires that the seam should run at right angles with a line drawn between the host and guest. We were four in number and the first guest of honor sits directly opposite the host, the next in honor sits at the left of the host, while the third guest sits directly opposite the second guest, and, of course, to the right of the first guest. Women are excluded from the table as in Japan. The tables are not placed together, but, if there are more guests, additional square tables are provided, which are placed in different parts of the room; probably definite places are assigned to them, though about this matter I failed to inquire.

Wine and oranges were first offered us; the wine a *sake*, much finer than I had drunk in Japan. The dishes of food were placed on the table in a radially symmetrical manner. No plates or individual dishes were provided until the rice was served, and then each one had a bowl to himself. Each one helped himself to whatever he liked from the assembled dishes. In one dish was a fish with rich gravy, and each person picked in turn from it. This, of course, is done with the chop-stick, and my ready use of these "nimble lads," as they are called in China, led my host to remark upon it. Following is a list of the articles of food which we had for our dinner, with my brief comments recorded at the time: —

Water-chestnut. Crispy and interesting.
Peanuts, fried in oil, served cold. Delicious. (Will fry peanuts when I get home.)
Watermelon seed. Indifferent, and one wonders what the Chinese find of interest in the diminutive morsel within.
An uncooked goose's egg, four years old. Ghastly.
Salted chicken, cold. First rate.
Salted pork. Fairly good.
Clover-leaf and bamboo. Not unlike spinach. Delicious.
Fish with rich gravy. Delicious.
Shark's fin, a gelatinous mass. Delicious.
Fermented bean-curd soup. Very poor.

I was surprised to find that nearly all the articles of food were not only good but appetizing so long as the recollection of the kitchen did not obtrude. In justice it should be said that not one speck of dirt or foreign substance showed itself in the various foods; no suspicious fragments of an insect, no gravel in the clover-leaf, as one often finds at home in his spinach and lettuce. With the usual reversal of things Chinese, the kitchen is dirty, while the food is clean. Judging from the first experience, Chinese food resembles in taste our own far more than does that of the Japanese. One has to acquire by practice the enjoyment of many kinds of Japanese food. Of course the foreigner takes at once to the Japanese raw fish, with its sauce, which must have been specially created for the fish; the rich custard-like *chawan-mushi*, the fried eels, and many other delectable preparations. The Chinese food appeals to one at once. The fish, with its rich gravy, and the salted meats were not unlike ours, the salted chicken was remarkably good, and I would suggest to our farmers that they prepare a barrel of corned chicken just as they prepare a barrel of corned beef. Chicken and turkey might easily be preserved in this way for transportation.

While gnawing my chicken I wondered what I should do with the bone. It would not do to lay it down on the polished table-top, I certainly was not expected to return it to the communal platter, and there was no individual plate, so in despair I was constrained to ask my host, and he told me to throw it on the floor, which I did. Indeed the floor, judging from its appearance, fulfilled the function of slop-pail, cuspidor and garbage-barrel combined. When one considers the dirt tracked in from the street on a wet day with no conveniences for removing it before entering, it will be readily understood that the débris from a dinner would add little to the dirt already accumulated. In some ways one was reminded of the savage Ainu hut, where the inmates eat out of the same dish and fling the bones on the earth floor. The conservatism of the Chinese must have begun back at the dawn of their emerging from quadrupedal ancestors; for this reason one finds projected into their present life many archaic survivals. Their fiendish cruelty; their innumerable childish superstitions; their propitiation of unseen evil spirits and influences; their filthy manners, and, above all, their absolute indifference to ascertain the causes of phenomena must be regarded as survivals from their prehistoric savage ancestors.

The goose's egg was a revelation to me, and the dainty way in which my Chinese friends ate crumbs of this awful substance probably has its parallel in the way we nibble our stronger cheeses. The raw egg is allowed to go through every stage of fermentation, putrefaction and whatever other unimaginable processes of putridity it might venture upon. These changes take place while surrounded by a thick coating of clay. The egg may be one year old or ten years old; conceive for a moment a rotten egg even four years old! It resembled a green variegated soap and had a greasy crumble to the touch and tasted as one might imagine the condensation from the inside of a charnel-house might taste. It was ghastly and one taste of it lasted me a week. My Chinese companions were nibbling crumbs of it, not mouthfuls, as I observed. On my expressing a certain amount of horror at the idea of eating a rotten egg four years old they quite justly reminded me of our Rochefort, Brie and Limburg cheeses, equally ghastly to them. They were evidently familiar with the processes of making our stronger cheeses, for my host recalled the process of cheese-making by saying, "Which is worse; a fairly rotten egg three years old which has never been removed from its first shelly enclosure or a liquid substance derived from a modified sebaceous gland of a cow to which is added the active principles of the gastric juice of a young calf?" He further went on by reminding me that in the case of the stronger cheeses this stuff is put in a skin bag and buried in lime, so that it will not go entirely to the dogs; in the case of Limburg it is actually permitted to putrefy. Some of the cheeses are kept a year or more, and we do not hesitate to eat them when green with mould, as in Rochefort, and even fly-blown, with wriggling maggots within, and yet smack our lips over them! I had nothing to say and had to confess that a bad egg three years old was a fresh dainty tid-bit in contrast to the substance he had so graphically depicted.

Returning to our menu, I would suggest that our people learn to cultivate the delicious clover-leaf, ginger-shoots and other delightful forms for our salads. Ginger might be successfully cultivated under glass, and the young shoot is most delicious.

After dinner we left the house by a back-door and passed through a large back-yard. In this yard was a huge mound, at least 25 feet high, composed of brick, plaster, broken roofing-tiles and ashes. I thought at first it corresponded to the *Ko-yama* (little mountain) of the Japanese garden, but was told that, years before, an extensive conflagration had occurred in the neighborhood, consuming many of the houses, and the débris of this calamity had been gathered here as the only available place for its disposal. By what right this huge pile of rubbish had been placed in this particular back-yard I did not learn, but reflected that there was no other place that it could be carried to. It could not be thrown into the shallow river, as it would impede navigation; all the land surrounding the city was under cultivation or occupied with the innumerable sepulchral mounds; it had to be piled somewhere, and as this was the only open lot in the vicinity it was piled here. On the top of this mound two depauperated trees were struggling for existence, and from this vantage-point in a raw, cutting wind I secured a sketch of the house-tops in the immediate vicinity. How the Japanese would have utilized for beauty a mound of this size, and yet here was this pile of rubbish without even steps, and the two trees on top were evidently fortuitous. The house-tops present a somewhat uniform type of architecture and reach a nearly uniform height, with small, low chimneys. The walls were of brick and plastered outside, forming a marked contrast to the thin wooden and inflammable buildings of the Japanese. The ridges of the roof were ornamented with flat tiles placed on end as books are arranged in a rack and apparently without being fastened; at the ends of the ridge iron pieces were turned up against which the tiles rested. The firmly turned gables and heavily tiled roofs gave an appearance of solidity and durability.

A short walk from the house brought us to the jail, always described in books as an inferno. It was certainly a painful place. Here were collected a number of malefactors, dirty and dejected-looking vagabonds. There were two thieves in low wooden cages. The worst-looking device was an arrangement in the shape of a high wooden cage in which the criminal is imprisoned for a certain time. His head is secured through a hole in a plank which stands vertical and forms part of the cage. Friends are allowed to feed him, otherwise he would be permitted to die of starvation. He cannot lie down and if he drops to sleep has to hang by his head. This probably gives him but slight annoyance, however, as the Chinese absence of feeling is such that they are said to endure the most frightful surgical operations with little manifestation of suffering. One authority, in describing their peculiar insensibility in these matters, avers that a Chinese can sleep soundly while reclining across the top of a wheelbarrow with head bent back at right angles, mouth gaping and full of flies. However this may be, the annoyances that set most of us frantic do not seem to disturb a Chinese in the least. The punishments are frightful in their cruelty. My companion admitted that the wealthy and influential often escaped the severer penalties imposed by the law. He further told me that in case of matricide or parricide every

member of the murderer's family, including all the generations from great-grandfather to nursing infant, are put to death. Even the first-cousins are sacrificed and a school-teacher is impartially included, as he was influential in the formation of the boy's character. On expressing incredulity at such monstrous acts of injustice my informant insisted that this comprehensive punishment had been inflicted within ten years.

Coming out of the city gate that night I saw an emaciated beggar lying prone in the mud and slush at the side of the crowded thoroughfare. He was trembling and apparently in the last stages of dissolution; an empty basket was beside him for the pittance he hoped to attract by his pitiable condition. In that hurrying throng no one seemed to notice him. Such heartlessness was difficult to understand until one learned that if any one rescued such a case he would be held responsible for the man's debts and, possibly, for his crimes. It was certainly a shocking sight.

Such dirty booths as we passed with such dirty food for sale! Among the common classes, at least, there seems to be no attempt to make the food look tasty and attractive as in similar places in Japan. All of the messes not only looked unsavory, but some of them appeared positively disgusting. EDWARD S. MORSE.

[To be continued.]

ROMAN AND ROMANESQUE FRANCE. — I.

LYONS.

FRENCH folks are eloquent in their criticism of London fog and the British climate in general, and with reason; but at the same time it is well now and then to look at home when criticising our friends, their ways and their works. Thus it has befallen me to visit Lyons on two occasions, each one in springtime, when one expects

Interior of St. Nizier's, Lyons, France.

in most parts of France to meet with fairly good weather; but Lyons seems to be an exception, and, be it not told in Gath, one's friends, whose misfortune it is to dwell in or near that city, give it a very bad character in its climatic arrangements. My experience is no better. I have been told by my *Murray* that one can see Mt. Blanc from Notre Dame de Fourvière; well, I have, like the pilgrims, climbed that mountain on foot, but nothing have I beheld but fog — fog below, fog above, fog everywhere. Yet, in spite of mist, mud and misery, the city impresses one by its situation and its fine rivers, which meet at one end of it, but are no more reconciled than the Catholics and the Free-thinkers, of which Lyons has not a few. It is a city of squalor and handsome houses, of beggars showing every deformity and masses of sores, and business men who certainly look well-to-do. Almost prehistoric carts rumble along and get in the way of steam-trams, as in most French towns — probably it is considered now a work of supererogation to reform the former while motors are, metaphorically, in the air; and just as the Rhone and the Soane march along side by side, the one exquisitely clear, clean, transparent and limpid, the other muddy, dirty and squalid, so the new church on the top of the hill asserts itself in all its blatant meretricious architectural taste, while beneath it a little gem of antiquity nestles in between some quiet streets, almost unseen, and, so far as I could discover, its tower only has been photographed. This relic of the great Abbey of Ainay possesses four huge granite columns, which may have belonged to the altar erected by the Gauls at the confluence of the two rivers (which originally joined their forces near the Abbey) in honor of Augustus, who resided in the city for some years. The pillars were evidently cut in two to form supports for the central cupola, probably in the twelfth century, or earlier, for the foundation of the church dates back to the year 937, and the monastery preceded the present building. The crypt is of the ninth century, and below the sacristy are some dungeons where Pothinus and Blandona were imprisoned before their martyrdom under Marcus Antoninus in the year 177. The bishop died in the dungeon; Blandona, the slave, suffered a worse fate in the amphitheatre, torn to pieces by wild beasts, bathing the soil of Lyons with her blood, as afterwards was the fate of Catholics and Protestants under kings and commoners. Possibly, few cities have seen more blood spilt upon her soil than Lyons. Political quarrels, religious squabbles, the modern strikes, have all furnished her history with martyrs.

It is said that the Augustan altar above referred to included a school of debate, or athenæum, and that unsuccessful candidates for its honors were beaten, thrown into the river like their successors under the Convention Nationale, or made to lick out their rejected effusions with their tongues. Thus Lyons began early in life to soil its history with various kinds of atrocities.

The church of Ainay has been much restored, but one can trace Roman brick intermingled with stone, and the form, as well as the terra-cotta ornament of the tower, are presumably Carlovingian.

The position of Lyons, surrounded by rivers and almost encircled by hills, must be most beautiful on a fine day. The highest point is crowned by the votive Church of Notre Dame, occupying a site which has been held sacred from the earliest periods — Forum Vetus (Roman), Fort Viel in the fifteenth century, and Fourvière in modern times. The only interest in the church itself is its profusion of good materials — marbles, mosaics and paintings offered by the devout instead of tablets or miserable works of art (?) such as one sees in most churches and chapels devoted to miracle-working saints or Our Lady. Here all is sumptuous and costly, if in bad taste and approaching the vulgar; but if it be possible to propitiate the Almighty for the sins of their ancestors by the practice of self-denial, the Lyonnais have certainly left nothing undone as regards wiping out atrocities unnamable by a costliness equalling that of Solomon's Temple.

The church occupies the exact site of the Forum Vetus erected by Trajan. Roman remains have been unearthed during the necessary excavations for the modern church — notably some arches of an aqueduct at the fort of S. Irénée. The modern church bearing that saint's name was erected upon the spot where she suffered martyrdom, and in the vaults the traveller may picture to himself the spot where the early Christians worshipped and suffered under Septimius Severus in 202. The Calvinists destroyed the older church, but in the crypt may be seen a well down which, it is said, the bodies of nineteen thousand martyrs were thrown, "until the blood overflowed," as saith tradition.

In the cloister of the Museum (the ancient Convent of S. Pierre, of which the church with its Romanesque portal is all that remains) are many marbles, fragments of votive tablets, *cippi*, altars, pavements and other Roman "documents." Also the bronze tables upon which we read the speech made by Claudius in the Senate (A. D. 48) when he moved that the people of Gallia Comata should be enrolled with the privileges of Roman citizens. (Claudius was born at Lyons on the day that the altar of Augustus was set up.) One of the pavements represents the gates from which chariots issued for the races; another, the taming of wild beasts by Orpheus. In the picture-gallery is the famous Perugino which was "given" to the city by Pope Pius VII; in other words, it formed part of the loot which Napoleon ordered to be carried off from Perugia, and which by sundry and divers subterfuges was withheld from the general restoration of works of art to their rightful owners by the Allies.[1]

In the suburb of Vaive may be seen all that remains of the great escarpment cut, *incisa*, by Agrippa for his military road. Here also stood the castle of the Archbishops (which was practically a prison) demolished during the Revolution. In it Il Moro (Ludovico Sforza) was confined by Louis XII before he was removed to Loches, where he died of cruel treatment. Cinq Mars and De Thou[2] were also imprisoned in the fortress, from which they passed to execution in the Place des Terreaux.

Lyons possesses in its Hôtel Dieu the oldest hospital in France, founded by Childebert, but remodelled by Soufflot, the architect of the Paris Panthéon, and later architects. Its plan is a Greek cross, with an octagon altar under the central dome, which may be seen from each ward. Upon a hill below Notre Dame de Fourvière is another interesting hospice, that of L'Antiquaille, which occupies the site of the Roman palace where Claudius and Caligula were born, and was a part of the ancient city of Lugdunum (Lucei Divnum), founded by Munatius Plaucus (B. C. 40), and the residence of Augustus and Severus.

The aqueduct, constructed by the soldiers of Marc Antony to supply the town with water from the mountains of La Forez, may be

[1] See *American Architect* for March 16, '01, "*Perugiano*." By G. C. Williamson.
[2] A long account of their execution is given in a novel by Alfred de Vigny.

traced for miles by its broken arches, the most important fragments being at Bionnat, Chapponoet, Chardonniers and Oullins. (Of this fact I cannot add my own testimony in consequence of fog and rain.) Agrippa's four great roads radiating from Lyons to Marseilles, Paris, the Pyrenees and the Rhine may also be traced. The church of S. Paul is an interesting Romanesque building with additions of thirteenth to fifteenth century styles, the Flamboyant predominating. The interior has the original round arches, solid single-shafted columns and an octagon cupola, but, being given over to restorers, close inspection was difficult.

S. Nizier's is also interesting, showing Flamboyant details built on to a thirteenth-century foundation. The bays of the nave and the clerestory are part of the original church, the Flamboyant triforium having the appearance of being wedged in between them. The west front has a specimen, a still later style, patched on, a very fine but quite incongruous portal by Philibert de l'Orme.

Note also the Romanesque portal of S. Pierre with its billet moulding and the remains of an arcading in the same style on the west side of the archbishop's palace.

The Cathedral and other buildings (Hôtel de Ville, etc.), though most noteworthy and interesting in their distinctive styles, do not come within the scheme of this article. S. BEALE.

[To be continued.]

EDWARD R. SWAIN.

THE architectural profession on the Pacific Coast has suffered the loss of one of its leading members. Edward R. Swain, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, died suddenly April 10, in San Francisco, where he was born fifty years ago.

He received his professional training in the office of David Farquarson, at that time the most prominent architect of his native city, and started some twenty-five years ago in the practice of his profession. Without academic training and having spent his entire life, with few interruptions, on this coast, he succeeded in associating his name with a number of buildings which stand out as attractive features in the rather uncouth architectural physiognomy of the Queen of the Pacific. He no doubt possessed in himself, and could detect and use in others, that complex compound of qualities which makes the good architect and manifests itself in buildings of fitness, substantiality and beauty.

The structures which constitute the life-work of Mr. Swain make impressive the fact that he had the peculiar gift to treat the material and to express the purpose of a building in a truly characteristic manner. All the buildings in which he had a chance to show his metal are good in sense and taste, and particularly free from sham. This deserves special acknowledgment in view of the fact that the majority of the architects in California in order, no doubt, to gratify the undeveloped tastes of their clients, fake wood, tin and plaster into all kinds of strange materials and unwarranted forms. As his chief works, in consequence of their substantial character, will enjoy a long life, the good example given by Mr. Swain will permanently benefit the profession on the coast.

Among the notable commercial and public buildings he has designed are to be mentioned the H. S. Crocker Building and the Hobart Building, both in granite, limestone and brick, well blended in color, the Goldberg-Bowen & Co. store building, the Park Lodge in Golden Gate Park, all excellently treated in form. After the death of Mr. A. Page Brown in 1895 he was called in to re-design, superintend and complete the Ferry Building, the largest structure of its kind in the world. Its tall clock and light tower, seen from nearly every point of the bay and the city, forms a conspicuous landmark, and its graceful outline stands to the credit of Mr. Swain, who took considerable pains in its re-designing. He was further prominently engaged in the architectural creation of the Midwinter Fair of 1894, for which he designed the highly picturesque Mechanical Arts Building in Indo-Persian style.

Praise is also due for his residential work. A great number of good, comfortable dwelling-houses all over the coast have been built after his designs, of which Mr. Wm. F. Whittier's residence ranks easily among the most substantial, best appointed and most refined in San Francisco. At the time of his death he was chiefly occupied with plans of a palatial residence for Mr. F. W. Macfarlane in Honolulu, where in the last years he erected a number of extensive commercial buildings, factories, etc.

In the prime of life and in the midst of a fruitful activity his career was cut short. In premonition of the fatal issue of an operation which a complication of diseases made necessary, he bequeathed his rich library and well appointed offices in San Francisco and in Honolulu to Messrs. Clarence R. Ward and Walter E. Pinkham, his professional associates for years, now his successors in California and in Hawaii, respectively.

Edward R. Swain left this world mourned by all who knew him intimately as a thorough gentleman and a dignified representative of his profession. M. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April, 1902.

THE CITY OF MEXICO'S SEWERAGE SYSTEM. — By the end of this year the capital of Mexico will have a sewerage system covering the whole city. — *Exchange.*

SOCIETIES

DETROIT ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

AT the annual meeting of the Detroit Architectural Club held at their rooms in the Union Trust Building on Monday, April 14, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: *President*, Cheri Mandelbaum; *Vice-President*, George H. Ropes; *Secretary*, Edward O. Schilling; *Treasurer*, John J. Fraunfelder; *Directors*, John Gillard, George V. Pottle and Adolph Eisen.

The reports of the officers and committees proved the Club to be in good condition.

At this meeting the criticism by F. B. Stratton on the Club's competition for a permanent band-stand at Belle Isle was announced, awarding to Louis W. Klei First Mention. On Tuesday following the meeting, the Entertainment Committee arranged for a theatre-party, after which a lunch was served at the Hotel Richter.

On Monday evening, April 23, a special meeting of the directory was called at which the committees that arrange the Club's work were elected: —

Class Committee: G. H. Ropes, *Chairman*, George V. Pottle and Edward A. Schilling.

Entertainment Committee: John G. Gillard, Fred Barnes and W. J. Ireland.

House Committee: John J. Fraunfelder, Adolph Eisen and John Mayer.

Publicity Committee: Adolph Eisen, *Chairman;* Louis W. Klei and Hans Geheke.

The Class Committee has arranged for a sketch-class in water-color during the summer months. The class will meet every Saturday afternoon.

All communications to the Secretary to be addressed to Edward A. Schilling, 48 Peninsular Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. EISEN, *Chairman, Publicity Committee.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

STORE OF R. H. MACY & CO., HERALD SQ., NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. DE LEMOS & CORDES, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HÔTEL DE VILLE, LYONS, FRANCE.

NOTRE DAME DE FOURVIÈRE AND THE CHURCH OF ST. JEAN, LYONS, FRANCE.

VIEWS IN LYONS, FRANCE: — THE PLACE BELLECOUR; THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE AND THE SLOPE OF FOURVIÈRE; INTERIOR OF NOTRE DAME DE FOURVIÈRE; THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL AND THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN D'AINAY.

SEE article "Roman and Romanesque France" elsewhere in this issue.

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

FUNERARY MONUMENT, BOUGÉ-CHAMBALUD, ISÈRE, FRANCE. M. E. JAUDELLE, ARCHITECT; — COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT, CHARTRES, FRANCE. M. H. P. NENOT, ARCHITECT.

THIS plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne.*

COMMUNICATIONS

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

A CORRECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 7, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT: —

Dear Sirs, — In the last issue of the *American Architect* the alterations of three Colonial churches were credited to Messrs. E. C. & G. C. Gardner. As the work was executed before the firm of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner was dissolved the credit should have been given to the latter firm. Yours truly, E. C. & G. C. GARDNER.

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

PICTURE RESTORING UNDER NAPOLEON I. — "A Visit to Paris in 1814," by John Scott, Editor of *The Champion*, contains the following: M. Hacquin could not be content only to clean Titian's picture of Pietro Martire, but he must lay it on its face and plane away the board till he came to the actual color. He then put down pasted and glued canvas, that stuck to the color, and thus transferred the picture from wood to canvas. The members of the Institute were in an agitation of delight as this curious trick was in progress. "*Sacré Dieu!* What an undertaking!" An eye or a toe, a white cloud, a speck of color, on which much of the effect of this inestimable performance of the Venetian depended, was as nothing to the dexterity of the French remover. M. Hacquin was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and the whole body of artists and literati ran with wonder — not to study the picture of Titian . . . but to chatter, to shrug, to take snuff and to express admiration of the talents of M. Hacquin. The whole system of this cleansing and restoring is hateful. . . . An English artist told me that he was in the Louvre, studying the cartoon of the "School of Athens," when from a private door came forth an old Frenchman, who regularly set his palette and began to work on a large picture, the back of which was toward the Englishman. The latter thought it must be the performance of the person who was so busily employed on it, and from curiosity went over to examine it. To his horror he found the Frenchman engaged in regularly painting over an early and curious specimen of Italian art, touch by touch. He had painted the drapery of the Virgin entirely over, a fine staring blue. "Good God," said the startled Englishman, "who is this picture by?" "*Je ne sais pas, Monsieur,*" was the reply. "*Je ne suis pas peintre — Je suis Restorateur!*" It afterward turned out that this painting, so honored by the attention of *Monsieur le Restorateur*, was by Cimabue, and a most rare and singular relic. — *Notes and Queries.*

FACTS ABOUT LIGHTNING. — Many people admit, and more experience without admitting, fear of lightning. The feeling ranges all the way from vague uneasiness to frantic terror, and the aggregate amount of mental discomfort thus caused is very large. The *Electrical Review*, in noting the approach of the thunderstorm season, calls attention to the disproportion between the popular apprehension and the actual danger, but there is small consolation in that for the timid ones, all of whom know that the number of deaths from lightning is a negligible fraction in mortality reports, and still they are afraid. The *Review* disbelieves utterly in lightning-rods: at least it says that, "as usually put up, they are of practically no use." A tin roof, with metallic spouts connected with underground pipes, it credits with some protective power, but for the dweller in the country no close approximation to safety is attainable. The urbanite, on the contrary, is in no measurable peril, even if he takes no precautions at all, for, though city buildings are often struck, in hardly any instance does serious harm follow. It is well to avoid trees during thunderstorms, and stables containing animals and barns filled with new hay are also to be shunned. It is important to know that people are rarely killed outright by lightning. Many who die from its effects would recover if resort were had to artificial respiration, long continued. The production of lightning is thus explained: "When clouds are formed by the condensation of very minute drops of water from the vapor in the air, under certain conditions these drops exhibit a small electrical charge. As the drops coalesce the capacity increases less rapidly than the quantity of charge, for the reason that two drops of equal size, when they flow together, produce one of only slightly larger diameter, and the capacity is determined by the diameter. On this account the drops formed by the flowing together of the small mist particles, long before they attain such size as to be precipitated as rain, acquire an electrical charge of enormous voltage, sufficient often to leap a distance of a mile through the air."

THE STATUE CRAZE. — Boston just now is in the midst of a craze for statues, and the Legislature is flooded with bills making appropriations for them. Statues of ex-Governor Andrew, of Governor Wolcott, of John Hancock, of General Butler, besides a memorial monument to the Pilgrim Fathers at Provincetown as an offset to the monument on Plymouth Rock, upon which, say the Cape Codders, the Fathers did not first land, and other statues and monuments are called for from various sections of the State. Boston has always been well supplied with statues, such as they are, but of late its Art Commission has so impressed the municipal authorities with the badness of the statues that most of them have been kindly given to the suburban towns. This has left many sculptural vacancies, which it is now proposed to fill at the State's expense. The situation gives the Boston *Advertiser* the opportunity for a wholesome and sensible suggestion which might be heeded in many States besides Massachusetts. It says: "The State has no business to tax the people for monuments to dead men. Their relatives and friends should foot all the bills." And again: "The State might, perhaps, erect a monument to an idea, to a principle, but it has no business going into the mortuary-monument business when the dead man has friends who are perfectly able to meet all the expenses." Of course, if the suggestions were generally carried out, there would be fewer statues, but there would be compensation for this in the fact that there would be fewer bad statues. The good statues, like angels' visits, are few and far between. The bad statues are everywhere. Why should the State spend the money of the taxpayers to add to the number? for the statues secured by State appropriations are usually the bad ones. There is one exception to this general rule. In the case of a great national hero like Lincoln or Washington there could be no objection to Congressional appropriation for a statue, provided the conditions were such as to secure artistic work, but even in such a case a memorial set up by voluntary popular contribution would be preferable. But in the case of persons of State or purely local fame, if their friends wish statues erected as memorials of them they should foot the bills and not expect the whole people to contribute. Under any circumstances there is no danger of a statuary famine. What with individual gifts and bequests and collective contributions of societies, corporations and local communities, the supply of good, bad and indifferent statues will be kept up. There is no need for the State to add to the number. There is greater need for competent judges to examine the stock on hand and see how many are candidates for the dump or melting-pot. — *Chicago Tribune.*

VALENCAY. — Valençay is in the former Province of Berry, in the full centre of France, continuing the region frequented by all lovers of noble architecture for what are known as the Châteaux of the Loire. The château with its immediate dependencies — park and kitchen-garden, seed-plots, and pruning-grounds, and the largest of the eight forests — comprises over 7,000 acres, with an annual revenue, for the past twenty years, of some $14,000, of which $12,000 came in through the forest. Valençay was originally only the *seigneurie* of the Etampes family, belonging to the little nobility; but a marquisate came into the family, and there was an intermarriage with the Montmorencis, and so — three centuries ago — the owner tore down the old constructions, which were unfashionable in their Gothic rudeness, and built anew from plans of Philibert de l'Orme, who had just given the Tuileries to the critical Queen Catherine de Medicis. The château is built in a right angle, the other two sides of the square being completed by terraces of flowers and the orangery. The half-court of the traditional château, with its dark, damp corners where the two wings project from the main building, was thus avoided. The ancient moat surrounds the great building, and there is a donjon four stories high through which entrance is made from what was once the drawbridge. The exterior is sumptuous and majestic. The lofty windows and sculptured friezes were not surpassed during the French Renaissance, except at Chambord; if the latter is better known, it is because Valençay is off the line of tourist travel, and has never been open to visitors. Inside, besides the show-rooms and two libraries, there are twenty-five suites of rooms for the "masters," a chapel, and a vast number of separate rooms. The surrounding park, one of the most beautiful in France, covers 200 acres. The avenue leading up to the château is now the great high-road from the railway-station of Selles, and for a great distance its perspective is closed-in by the noble building, with its donjon and towers, and pointed roofs, with its cupolas and high decorative chimneys in the picturesque taste of the day. — *S. D. in the N. Y. Evening Post.*

A CONCRETE FACTORY-BUILDING. — A factory-building, five stories high and occupying a site of 50 feet by 25 feet has recently been completed in Jersey City, having the foundations, walls, floor-beams, girders, and roof made entirely of armored concrete. The building contains about 500 yards of Portland-cement concrete, and 12 tons of twisted steel rods, varying from ¼ inch to 1 inch square. The ground-floor is supported about 5 feet above ground-level on foundation-walls with expanded bases of sufficient area to reduce the pressure on the unstable soil to 2,000 pounds per square foot. All the floors are designed for loads of 250 pounds per square foot, and each consists of a continuous concrete slab, 4 inches thick in the case of the ground-floor, and 2½ inches thick in all other floors, finished with a ½-inch granolithic surface. The floor-joists on the ground-floor are of steel-concrete, 26 inches from centre to centre, and measure 4 inches wide by 20 inches deep. They are flush with and supported by beams of similar material and depth, but 6 inches wide, each made in two lengths, so as to provide for expansion. On the upper floors the joists and beams are of lighter construction, and flanges are moulded on the lower edges of the joists to carry wooden beams, to which hangers for shafting may readily be secured. Twisted steel rods are carried through all concrete work, and the lower portions of the joists and beams are strongly reinforced in this manner for withstanding tensile stress. The steel rods are joined together by means of sleeve-nuts, and so continuity of support is secured. This factory-building is interesting as an example of concrete construction, but the adoption of concrete joists and beams seems to offer little advantage, while the great depth of such members would frequently be a distinct drawback. — *The Builder.*

A REVIVAL OF STREET-SIGNS FOR THE CORONATION. — There will be at least one symbol in Lombard Street worthy of the best traditions of the financial centre of the British Empire. This is the sign of the golden grasshopper from the family crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. He was an Elizabethan goldsmith, dealing in plate, jewels, coins and lace; and until he was knighted he lived over his shop in Lombard Street. He was a banker and a money-lender, and he charged percentages which would excite the envy of modern pawnbrokers. He had correspondents on the Continent, to whom he commended English travellers with letters of credit; and he exchanged foreign coin and melted down bullion for recoinage. He was an eminent financier, who enjoyed the confidence of the Ministers of Mary and Elizabeth; reduced the enormous charges of the bankers of Bruges and Antwerp in financing royal loans by inducing Londoners to take them themselves; built the first Royal Exchange at his own cost as a meeting-place for merchants, and converted London into the commercial centre of Europe. The first London bourse displayed at every corner pinnacle the golden grasshopper of Gresham, and it had classical and mercantile associations, for it was the favorite ornament of the Athenians in their best days, and was identified with the earliest enterprises of Phœnician commerce. There can be no more historic symbol of the worldwide activities of the financial resources of modern Lombard Street. — *I. N. F. in the N. Y. Tribune.*

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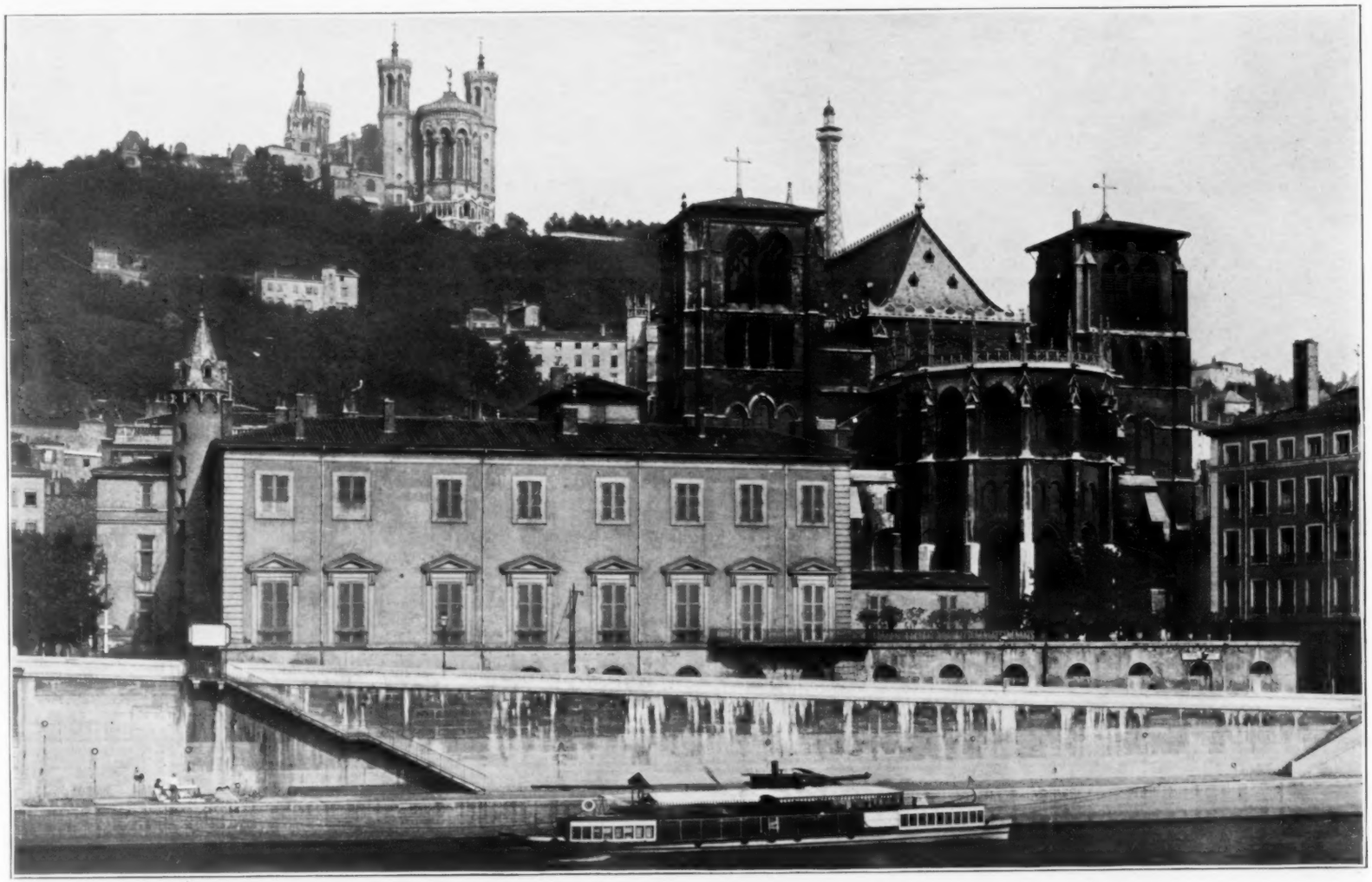

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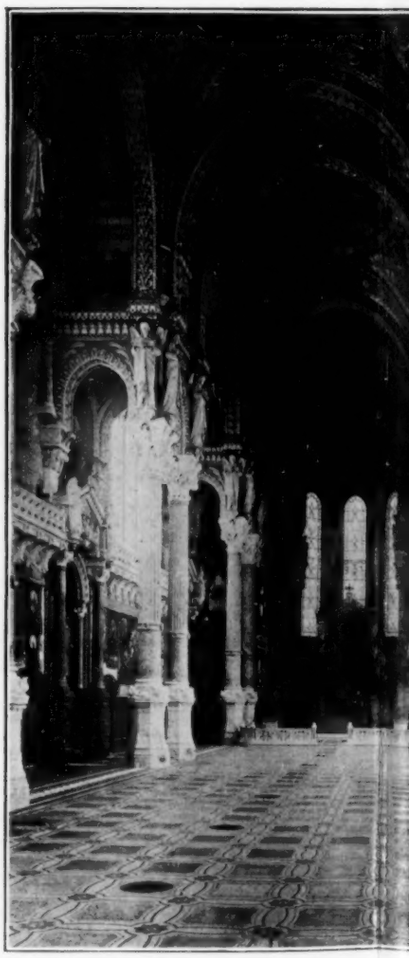

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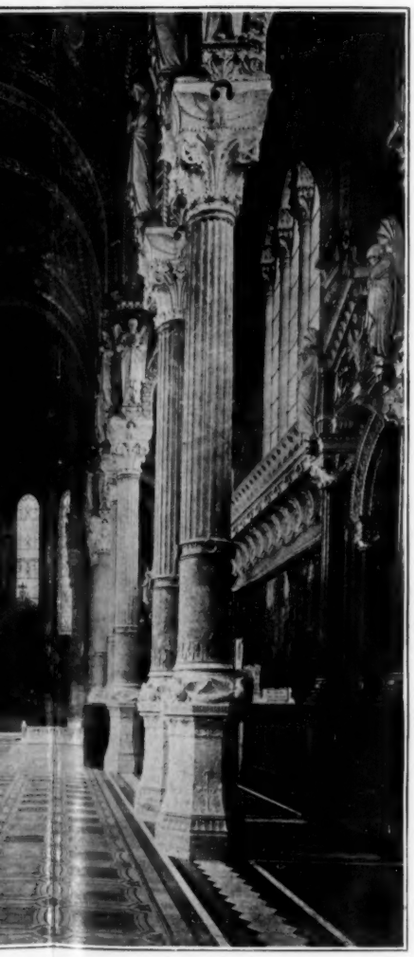

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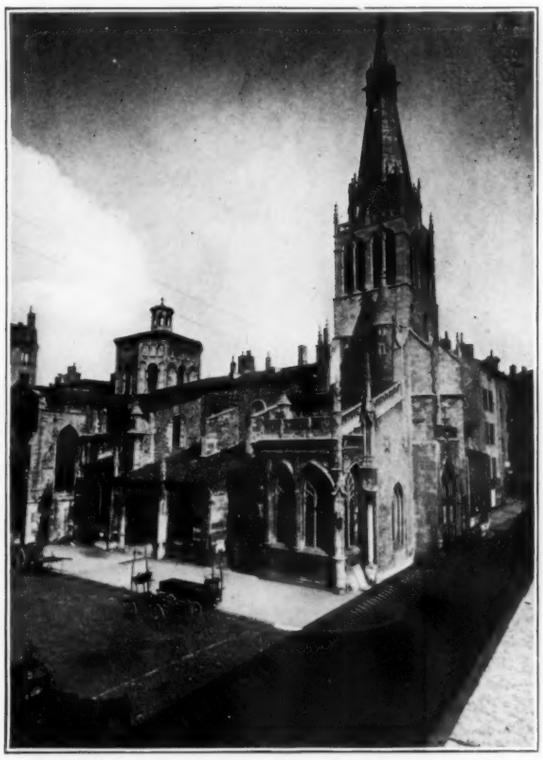

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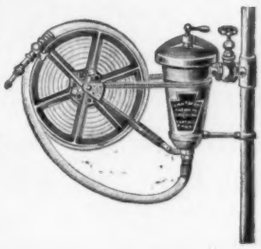

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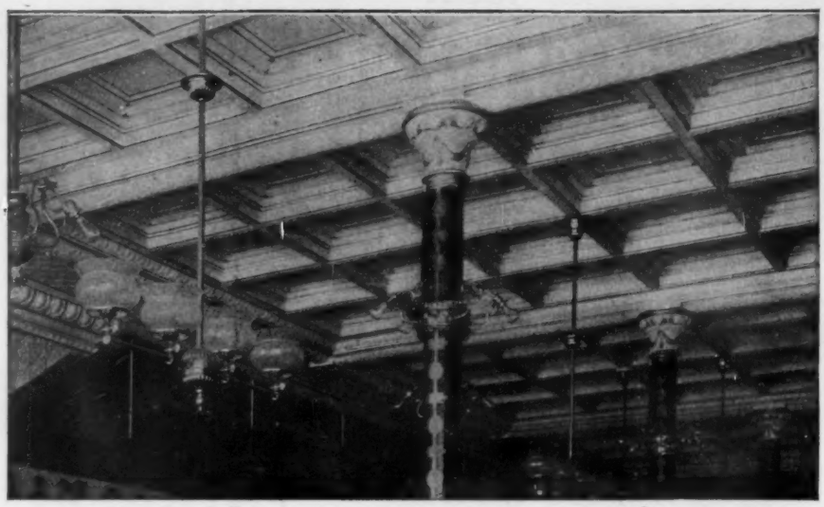

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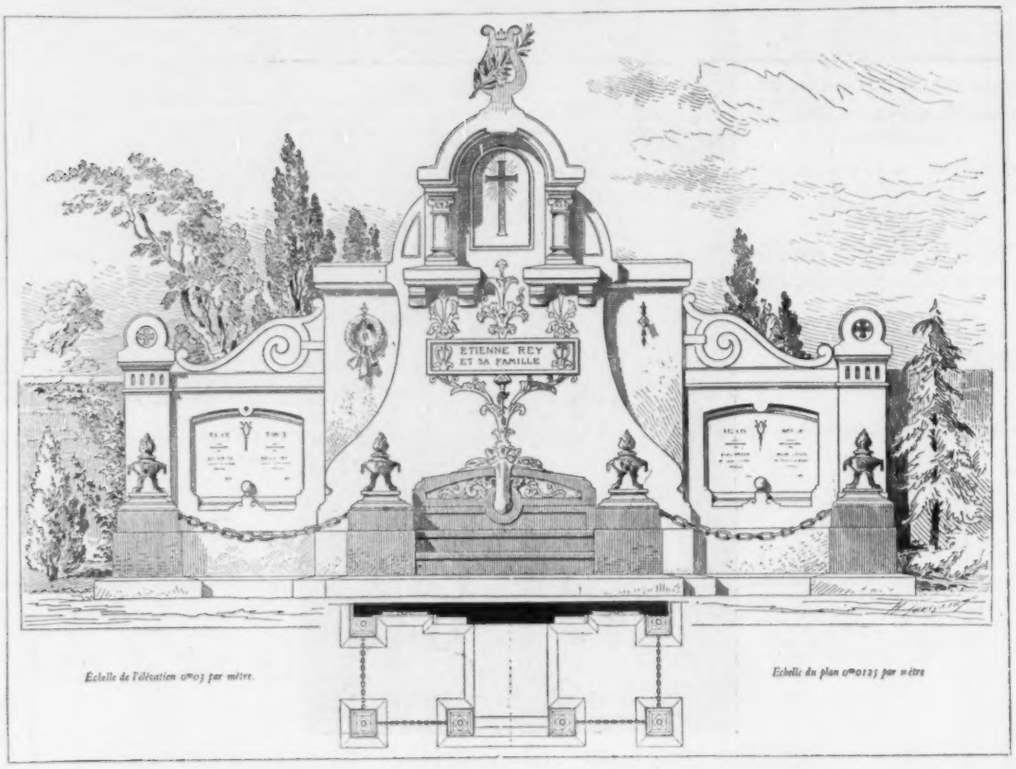

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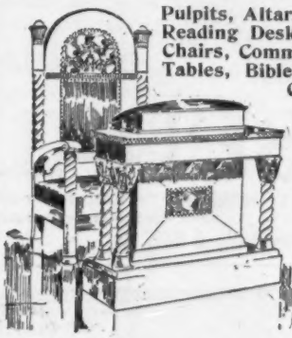

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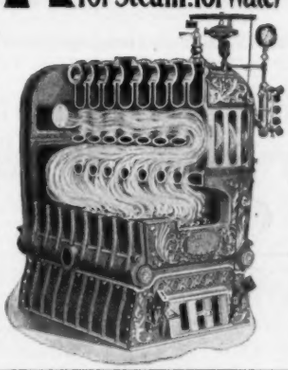

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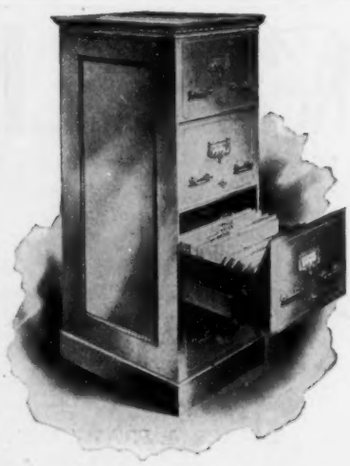

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(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.

Ann Arbor, Mich. — Report states that the Regents of the University of Michigan have authorized an architect to prepare plans for a $50,000 Psychopathic Hospital.

Koch Bros. are stated to have secured the contract for erecting the Palmer Ward to the Hospital, for about $20,000.

Bakersfield, Cal. — The Bakersfield Eagles' Hall & Opera-house Co. has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000 to erect an opera-house on Chester and Railroad Aves.

Baltimore, Md. — Permit has been granted to Theodore Marburg to erect 2 five-story brick store and warehouse buildings; one 17′ x 98′, and the other 21′ x 84′, at 213 and 215 E. Fayette St., to cost $22,000.

Architects Baldwin & Pennington, 44 South St., have plans in preparation for extensive interior alterations to the building of the Maryland Club at Eager and Charles Sts. Estimates will soon be taken.

Builders John E. Marshall & Son, Chamber of Commerce Building, are ready for bids on all lines of material and equipment for M. W. Newcomer's residence on Monument Ave. Architects Parker & Thomas designed the building, which will cost about $50,000.

Builders are estimating on the $50,000 warehouse (two stories, brick and stone) to be erected here for the American Car Co.

Bloomington, Ill. — During the past week plans submitted by the Chicago and Alton Road for a joint depot in conjunction with the Lake Erie and Western and the Big Four Roads have been under discussion, and it now looks as if there would be a favorable conclusion. The union depot is to cost $100,000 and will be placed at the junction of the three roads, at the foot of W. Washington St. and diagonally across the tracks from the present antiquated structure erected forty years ago. In addition, the Big Four and the Lake Erie and Western have arranged for the construction of a union depot of their own in the southern part of the city, to cost $40,000.

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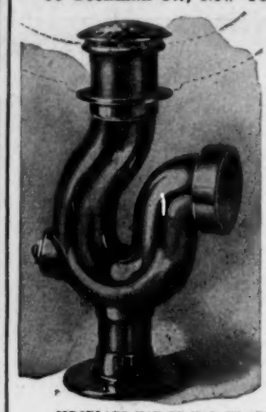

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Boston, Mass. — Architect F. A. Bourne, 849 Tremont Building, has completed plans for alterations to a brick residence at 299 Beacon St., corner Exeter St., owned and occupied by John B. Smith.

The contract for the erection of the 3 brick buildings at the Parental School on Spring St., Roxbury, for the City of Boston, has been awarded to E. W. Clark & Co., 7 Water St.; cost, $150,000. Peabody & Stearns, 53 State St., architects, and Lee M. Freidman, trustee, 53 State St.

Mr. Frederick J. Stimson has sold his tract of land containing about 7,200 feet, together with a number of frame buildings, Nos. 13 to 23 N. Russell St., near Cambridge St. The purchasers are Israel Sirk and Joseph Alpert, who buy for improvement, and will immediately erect upon the site 4 large brick apartment-houses.

It is stated that at the annual meeting of the Boston Athletic Association, it was voted to give the governing committee authority to increase the indebtedness of the club to $250,000, to provide larger quarters for the club. The club owns the estate at 27 Blagden St. and will purchase the estate adjoining, No. 25, tear down both buildings and erect on the site a nine-story building, 45′ x 90′. Governing committee, F. W. Smith, president of association; George B. Morison, Philip S. Sears, A. D. Peck and Allen Hubbard.

Brookline, Mass. — A large tract of land here has been transferred by sale to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Contiguous property was given the institute by Samuel Cabot some time ago. It is understood that important changes are in prospect for the Institute, including a student community on the land obtained, with a possibility of the removal into the suburbs of the institute buildings. President Pritchett, since his assumption of the office, has emphasized the desirability of removing the students from the undesirable atmosphere of the city lodging-house district. He says, regarding the land, that plans are not matured.

W. H. Andrews, 409 Sears Building, Boston, is to erect a three-story brick and stone apartment-house at Garrison and Clafton Roads; cost, $50,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — It is stated that a $60,000 dormitory will be erected on Amity and Henry Sts. for the Long Island College Hospital. Henry W. Maxwell, Pres. Bd. Regents.

Cambridge, Mass. — The department of music of Harvard University has drawn up plans for a new building for the department. These plans have been made under the supervision of Prof. Paine. They provide for a building of red brick, in harmony with the older college buildings. The site proposed is on Holmes Field, between the Jefferson physical laboratory and the engineering building, accessible from both Oxford and Kirkland Sts. The building will cost approximately $75,000.

Chicago, Ill. — C. B. Scoville has offered to give 50 feet of ground at Euclid Ave. and Lake St., Oak Park, to the Y. M. C. A., provided a $50,000 building is erected. Work to raise the necessary money has been begun.

The Vincennes Hotel, at Vincennes Ave. and 36th St., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt at a cost of $150,000.

Cincinnati, O. — The Building Inspector has been asked to issue a permit for the new Cincinnati Gymnasium, to be erected on Shillito Place. It will be 70′ x 105′, three stories high, and cost $70,000.

Cleveland, O. — It is stated that the Directors of the Jewish Orphan Asylum propose expending $30,000 in enlarging the asylum.

Detroit, Mich. — Louis Kamper has completed plans for Posselius Bros. Furniture Manufacturing Co.'s new plant to be located corner Mt. Elliott and Harper Aves.; cost, about $35,000.

Stratton & Baldwin are preparing plans for a residence for Capt. Fred Alger, to be located at Grosse Pointe.

A. C. Tredway will build a terrace of 15 dwellings on the south side of Jefferson Ave., west of the Waterworks Park. Architect Baxter has prepared the plans.

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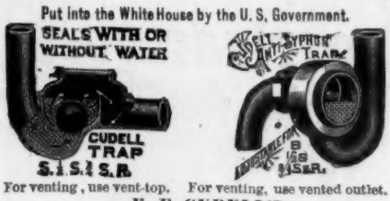

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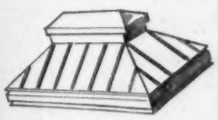

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

H. J. Rill is preparing plans for a chapel for the House of the Good Shepherd, 19th St.

Mason & Kahn have completed plans for the new Century Building; cost, about $40,000.

Dover, N. H.—Andrew Carnegie has offered $30,000 to this city for the construction of a free public library, the city to pledge $3,000 a year for its support and provide a suitable site.

Fort Baker, Cal.—Bids will soon be called for by the depot quartermaster here for the construction of buildings to cost about $80,000.

Hartford, Conn.—Press reports state that the county building on Trumbull St. will be enlarged at a cost of $75,000.

Houston, Tex.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church will erect a $35,000 edifice on Walker and Fannin Sts.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Government is to sell the arsenal grounds and there is a local desire to acquire the property as a location for the University of Indianapolis, which is at present four miles from the city and has no opportunity to expand.

Ithaca, N. Y.—President Schurman announces that the $250,000 for the new hall of physics at Cornell will be forthcoming. This sum was promised by John D. Rockefeller on condition that the university should raise an equal amount. Cornell will have the full $500,000 on commencement day.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Architects Owens & Sisco, Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., are about ready for bids on the $20,000 brick and stone clubhouse to be built here for the Seminole Club.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. R. Comstock, 124 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y., has completed plans for an edifice for the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, to be erected on 31st and Troost Sts., to cost about $100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—A permit for the erection of a flat at 3d St. and Broadway to cost $300,000 has been granted to Harry Weissinger and Geo. and J. W. Gaulbert. Architects, McDonald & Sheblessy.

Marion, Ind.—Richards, McCarty & Bufort, "The Ruggery," Columbus, O., are reported to have prepared plans for the $35,000 church, to be erected by the First Presbyterian Society.

Marlboro, Mass.—The city is the recipient of an offer of $30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a public library. The offer is made on the condition that the city agree to expend $3,000 a year for running expenses of the institution after construction.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Central Warehousing Co., which is about to be incorporated in Iowa, is to construct a freight warehouse in the west at the Minnesota Transfer. The building will be 60′ x 1,100, and cost about $100,000.

Nashua, N. H.—The Omnibus Bill passed by the House of Representatives provides for an appropriation of $80,000 for a new federal building in this city. If the action of the House is ratified by the Senate, the new building will probably be built on Park St. on a site which has been selected several years.

Newark, N. J.—Max Hart, 99 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., is reported to have purchased a site on Broad and W. Kenney Sts. for the erection of a $150,000 apartment-house.

New York, N. Y.—Within a brief time contracts will be signed for the sale of the famous Boreel Building, at Broadway, Thames and Cedar Sts., to a new corporation, backed by the fortunes of several steel millionaires, to be followed by the replacing of the structure with a modern twenty-five-story skyscraper. The entire deal involves about $5,500,000.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at a meeting of the Trustees of Adelphi College announced that the entire sum of $125,000 required to secure the additional gift of a like sum from John D. Rockefeller had been guaranteed to the institution.

The workingmen's organizations of this city are to build a veritable palace for the use of their clubs, societies and associations. It will be five stories high, and will stand on a plot occupied by Nos. 245 and 247 E. 84th St., and No. 238 E. 85th St., which adjoin one another. The building will contain offices for labor organizations, meeting rooms, lodge rooms, general club-rooms, a roof-garden and a restaurant. It will be owned by the management of the Workingmen's Educational and Home Association.

Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro has ended negotiations for the purchase of the Plaza Hotel and site at the Plaza, 58th and 59th Sts., for $3,000,000. He represented a syndicate of which he is a member, the others being Louis C. Raegener, of the law firm of Dickinson, Brown & Raegener, and John J. Gibbons, of 284 Fifth Ave. The hotel will be rebuilt.

M. R. Bimberg has bought a parcel at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and 125th St., for about $130,000. A music hall will be built on the site by the Odeon Amusement Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have taken title to 54 William St., on which site they will build a twenty-story office-building. The Thomson-Starrett Co. will put up the building. The work of tearing down the building on the site has begun.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—The plans of F. E. Wetherell are stated to have been approved, for a $40,000 Y. M. C. A. Building to be erected here this summer.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The City Council is stated to have passed a resolution providing for the erection of schools at Darlington and S. Woodlawn, to cost $40,000 each.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Allison & Topp have prepared plans for a twenty-story building to be erected for T. C. Jenkins, wholesale grocer, on Penn Ave. and 5th St. It will cost about $650,000.

Brady Orth has completed plans for a mansion for Julian Kennedy to be erected on Forbes St., to cost about $75,000.

Pittsfield, Me.—This town is assured of receiving $15,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a public library. This sum will be increased by $5,000 by bequest of the late Robert Dobson of this town.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—At the celebration of the Founder's Day held at Vassar College President Taylor announced the gift of a new library. The name of the donor was withheld and no limit was set to the sum provided, as the building is intended to meet the future needs of the college.

Roslindale, Mass.—M. S. Macomber will erect a two-story brick building on Poplar St. Plans by Calvin Kiessling, Ames Building, Boston. Work will begin shortly.

Salisbury, Md.—Plans have been completed and Architect Jackson C. Gott, 218 N. Charles St., Baltimore, is ready for bids on the contract for a new three-story brick and stone hospital building to be erected here for Messrs. George Todd and Wm. H. Jackson. Building will cost about $50,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The Algoma Central R. R. (B. J. Clergue, Mgr.) and the Canadian Pacific R. R. (D. McNicholl, Mgr., Montreal, Que.) will erect a $50,000 union depot here.

South Kensington, R. I.—The Tower Hill Hotel property on Tower Hill, including ten acres of land with four cottages, has been donated by its owner, Gordan McKay of Newport, for the establishment of a manual training school for colored youth. The principal of the school will be the Rev. Mr. Holy, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Buchanan, of New York, and Booker T. Washington will be named as trustees.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Andrew Carnegie is reported to have given this city $20,000 for a public library.

St. Louis, Mo.—A substantial improvement in the way of a good business block was placed on the market last week by the F. H. & C. B. Gerhart Real Estate Co., the firm having negotiated a ten-year lease for the property at the corner of 11th and Walnut Sts., owned by Mrs. Christiana Winkelmeyer, who will erect on the premises a substantial five-story and basement warehouse building, which is to be built especially for the well-known firm of May, Stern & Co. It is to be erected under the plans and supervision of Mr. O. J. Wilhelmi, architect, and will cost about $40,000. Ground will be broken within a few days. The property in this neighborhood is rapidly being absorbed for warehouse and manufacturing purposes. The new structure will be a decided improvement.

Ground has just been broken for the first World's Fair Hotel. The building is to be an imposing structure, known as Hotel Sherwood. It is to be erected on a triangular lot at Clayton and Oakland Aves., less than 100 yards from the southeastern entrance of the World's Fair. It will be four stories high, the fronts of steel siding and the west wall of brick. The cost will be about $50,000, and it is to be completed about August 1. The structure is to be built by Kingsley & Sawyer after plans by Mathews & Clark, architects. The house will have all the modern conveniences, and be practically fireproof.

Toledo, O.—Arland Johnson has drawn plans for a residence for R. A. Bartley to be erected on Collingwood Ave. at a cost of $35,000.

It is stated that C. H. Breymann will erect an apartment-house on Ashland Ave.; cost, $75,000. Mr. Mills is the architect.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The revised plans presented by F. J. Osterling, *Times* Building, Pittsburgh, are stated to have been approved for the new courthouse to be erected on the river common, at a cost of about $500,000.

Winchester, Mass.—It is said that Mr. Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, has completed arrangements for the purchase of "Rangeley," a tract of land 25 acres in extent, lying next to his own estate. The price paid by Mr. Ginn was $160,000. He proposes to divide the land into a number of large lots, especially designed for gentlemen's estates, and in this way the park-like characteristics of the property will be retained. Mr. Ginn has not yet decided whether he will himself undertake the erection of the houses and improvement of grounds, or whether that part of the plan will be given some one else to execute.

Worcester, Mass.—Engineers are making surveys for a large addition to the cotton mills of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co. in Rockdale, Northbridge. The mills now employ 650 hands, and it is said when the additions are made 1,000 persons will be carried on the payrolls.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Boston, Mass.—*Temple Pl., No. 52*, alterations & additions to bk. & steel bank building, comp. roof, steam; $60,000; a., Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; b., Norcross Bros.

New York, N. Y.—*Fifty-eighth St.*, nr. 9th Ave., addition to one-st'y bk. hospital; $20,000; o., Roosevelt Hospital; a., W. W. Smith, 17 E. 77th St.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—*Carmel St., Roxbury*, 14 three-st'y aparts., slate roofs; $75,000; o., a. & b., M. B. Gruzenshie, 328 Longwood Ave.

Columbus Ave. and Northampton St., 4 four-st'y aparts., 23′ x 47′, comp. roofs, steam; $80,000; o., Israel Nesson; a., C. E. Park, 110 Tremont St.

Chicago, Ill.—*Lincoln Park Boulevard, No.* 250, eight-st'y aparts., 83′ x 104′; $150,000; o., Potter Palmer, 419, 164 Dearborn St.; a., C. M. Palmer, 1207 Monadnock Block; b., Jacob Rodatz, 414 The Rookery.

Lawrence Ave., No. 1354, three-st'y apart., 28′ x 66′; $22,000; o., Albert Fuchs; a., J. D. Atchison, 90 Washington St.; b., Edward Meisel, 1734 Lincoln Ave.

Kenmore Ave., No. 2046, three-st'y apart., 58′ x 66′; $40,000; o., Albert Fuchs; a., J. D. Atchison, 90 Washington St.; b., Edward Meisel, 1734 Lincoln Ave.

Monroe Ave., Nos. 6201-3, three-st'y apart., 52′ x 130′; $20,000; o., W. L. De Beck, 4420 Champlain Ave.; a., J. F. and J. P. Doerr, Chamber of Commerce; b., T. A. Collins, 707 Security Building.

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CLUB-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Surf Ave.*, nr. Coney Island Ave., three-st'y fr. club-house, 37′ x 75′; $25,000; o., Brighton Beach Racing Assoc., 215 Montague St.; a., F. H. Quimby, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Schermerhorn St., nr. Smith St., five-st'y bk. club-house, 25′ 6″ x 111′ 5″, composition roof, steam; $25,000; o., W. A. Cooper, trustee, 34 Seventh Ave.; a., J. B. McElfatrick, 1402 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.—*Lexington Ave., No.* 5700, three & five-st'y club-house & assembly hall, 152′ x 219′; $250,000; o., Chicago University; a., Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 1780, 84 Van Buren St.; b., Wells Bros. Co., 1014 Monadnock Block.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago, Ill.—*W. Fiftieth Pl., Nos.* 1021-23, three-st'y school, 50′ x 60′, $15,000; o., Catholic Bishop; a., J. F. Fortin, 421, 7 Blue Island Ave.; b., C. D. Armstrong, 6735 Lafayette Ave.

FACTORIES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Morgan Ave.*, cor. Grand St., four-st'y bk. factory, 100′ x 198′ 6″, gravel roof; $100,000; o. & a., C. A. G. Stone, 1370 Dean St.

New York, N. Y.—*Twenty-third St.*, nr. 3d Ave., five-st'y bk. factory, 66′ x 86′ 6″, plastic slate roof; $80,000; o., Pat'k McMorrow, 477 Central Park West; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 25th St.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—*W. Forty-fourth St., Nos.* 109-115, twelve-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 75′ x 89′ 4″, bk roof; $450,000; o., Michael McCormack, 50 W. 127th St.; a., G. A. Schellenger, 130 Fulton St.

Sixty-fourth St., nr. Broadway, nine-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 59′ x 94′ 9″, plastic slate roof; $200,000; o., Paul B. Pugh & Co., 101 W. 66th St.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—*Humphrey St.*, nr. Dudley St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 48′, shingle roof, hot water; $6,000; o., Jas. E. Wilber, Norfolk St.; a., C. A. Russell.

Harrison Ave., cor. Plympton St., three-st'y bk. dwell., 48′ x 65′, comp. roof, hot water; $25,000; o., South End Associates; a., R. C. Sturgis; b., W. L. Rutan.

Holiday St., No. 14, two-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 32′, shingle roof, hot water; $5,000; o., J. L. Murphy; a. & b., L. O. McCarrow.

Harlem St., nr. Glenway, two-st'y fr. dwell., 32′ x 42′, shingle roof, furnace; $6,000; o., Mary L. Plunkett, Harlem St.; a., G. P. Connor.

Columbia Road, two-st'y fr. dwell., 34′ x 50′, shingle roof, furnace; $7,000; o., Caroline F. Shedd, Smith St., Roxbury; a. & b., D. J. McKay, 45 Fowler St.

Brookline, Mass.—*Harvard St.*, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 45′, shingle roofs, hot water; $7,000; o., J. Geo. Taylor; a., Eugene L. Clark, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*E. Seventeenth St.*, nr. Avenue D, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 33′ x 36′, shingle roof, steam; $9,000; o., W. & F. Steinmetz, 850 Flatbush Ave.; a., A. W. Pierce, 1127 Flatbush Ave.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Houses Continued.*)

Eighty-second St., nr. 21st Ave., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 32′ x 36′; $5,000; o., J. H. Dierson, 112 W. 90th St., N. Y.; a., C. Schubert, 1832 Bath Ave.

Fifth Ave., nr. 52d St., 8 three-st'y bk. stores & dwells., 19′ 5″ x 55′; $40,000; o., Walter Fryer, 312 Fifty-first St.; a., Pohlman & Patrick, 198 Fifty-third St.

Argyle Road, nr. Beverly Road, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 35′ x 35′, shingle roof, steam; $8,000; o., E. McIntyre, 509 Madison St.; a., C. F. Pratt, 152 E. 15th St.

Church Ave., cor. E. 14th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 36′ x 44′, shingle roof, hot water; $6,500; o., C. H. Berry, Hempstead, N. Y.; a., C. G. McLean, Hempstead, N. Y.

Bainbridge St., nr. Saratoga Ave., 3 three-st'y bk. dwells., 26′ 6″ x 67′ 10″; $21,000; o., C. Fretsobles, 808 Broadway; a., W. Debus, 808 Broadway.

Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 29th St., three-st'y bk. rectory, 33′ 4″ x 36′; hot water; $13,000; o., Right Rev. C. E. McDonnell, 367 Clermont Ave.; a., J. B. Day, 1133 Broadway, N. Y.

Rugby Road, nr. Albemarle Road, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 21′ x 50′ 6″, shingle roof; $12,000; o., Dean Alvord, 152 E. 13th St.; a., C. H. Pratt, 152 E. 13th St.

Fifty-second St., nr. 6th Ave., 2 three-st'y bk. dwells., 30′ x 50′; $12 000; o., James Brown, 199 Eighteenth St.; a., Pohlman & Patrick, 198 Fifty-third St.

E. Sixteenth St., nr. Beverly Road, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 29′ x 34′, shingle roof; $5,000; o., Lizzie M. Moore, 1601 Beverly Road; a., E. B. Chestersmith, 1609 Beverly Road.

Fifty-third St., nr. 5th Ave., 10 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 44′; $45,000; o., James Carroll, 1125 Fourth Ave.; a., E. B. Chestersmith, 1609 Beverly Road.

Dikeman St., nr. Richards St., two-st'y & base. bk. dwell., 25′ x 42′, steam; $5,000; o., Jos. Maron, 77 Dikeman St.; a., T. Brownell, 67 Sullivan St.

Fifty-eighth St., nr. 5th Ave., three-st'y bk. dwell., 20′ x 45′; $5,500; o., Mrs. F. A. Newman, Glendola, N. J.; a., T. Brownell, 67 Sullivan St.

Chauncey St., nr. Saratoga Ave., three-st'y bk. store & dwell., 20′ x 55′; $5,000; o., F. Speath and J. Senger, 1480 De Kalb Ave.; a., W. Debus, 808 Broadway.

Chicago, Ill.—*Winthrop Ave., No.* 1197, two-st'y dwell., 38′ x 47′; $12,000; o., Robert Miehle; a., F. L. Fry, 42, 164 La Salle St.; b., E. Raymond, 925 Argyle St.

Wayne Ave., No. 2433, two-st'y fr. dwell., 25′ x 52′; $5,000; o., Frank Hedley, 2367 Magnolia Ave.; b., S. E. Okerlund, 2771 N. Seeley Ave.

Greenwood Ave., No. 5414, two-st'y dwell., 36′ x 41′; $8,000; o., John Meyers; a., R. E. Schmidt, 172 Washington St.; b., Neil McMillan, 167 Dearborn St.

Garfield Boulevard, No. 1841, two-st'y dwell., 25′ x 57′; $5,500; o., M. Heubrich; a., Frommann & Jebson, 505, 109 Randolph St.; b., William Reinert & Son, 4845 Indiana Ave.

Douglas Boulevard, No. 1249, two-st'y dwell., 26′ x 68′; $10,000; o., J. J. Devorak; a., J. B. Dibelka, 1315 W. 16th St.; b., Waska & Forst, 1253 W. 15th St.

Newport, Vt.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., shingle roof, steam; $5,000; o., G. F. Root; a., G. D. Story.

Newton, Mass.—*Centre St.*, Ward 5, two-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 33′, furnace; $6,000; o., W. O. Evans; a., Gay & Proctor, 157 Summer St., Boston.

New York, N. Y.—*Grand Ave.*, nr. Clinton Pl., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 25′ x 50′, shingle roof; $5,500; o., Virginia T. Mollenhauer, 1801 Anthony Ave.; a., Abneman & Younkheere, Nathalie Ave., Kingsbridge.

N. Crotona Park, cor. 175th St., 3 two-st'y bk. & st. dwells., 16′ 10″ x 17′ 4″ x 48′; $20,000; o., Rosalie C. Gudera, 734 Cauldwell Ave.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 3d Ave. & 149th St.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Houses Continued.*)

E. Sixty-second St., No. 8, five-st'y st. front dwell., 25′ x 74′ 1″, slag roof; $65,000; o. & mason, Thos. J. McLaughlin, 2647 Broadway; a., John H. Duncan, 21 W. 24th St.

Stebbins Ave., n w cor. 164th St., three-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 33′ 2″ x 155′; $7,500; o., Jas. E. Brown, 569 Eagle Ave.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 3d Ave. & 149th St.

Seventy-seventh St., nr. Madison Ave., five-st'y bk. dwell., 21′ 6″ x 66′; $30,000; o., Wm. G. Park, 47 Fifth Ave.; a., Chas. Brendon, 109 W. 42d St.

E. Seventieth St., No. 123, five-st'y st. front dwell., 20′ x 62′ 8″; $20,000; o., Mrs. S. B. P. Trowbridge, 10th St. & 5th Ave., Hotel Grosvenor; a., Trowbridge & Livingston, 424 Fifth Ave.

Lafayette Ave., cor. Barretto St., one-st'y st. front dwell., 22′ x 38′ 6″, slate roof; $5,000; o., Corpus Christi Monastery, on premises; a., Schickel & Ditmars, 111 Fifth Ave.

Vyse Ave., nr. Home St., 4 two-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 18′ 9″ x 55′; $28,000; o., Morris Leonard, 342 Willis Ave.; a., Cunningham & Bullard, 148th St. & 3d Ave.

Seventy-ninth St., nr. Madison Ave., five st'y bk. & st. dwell., 26′ 9″ x 56′ 3″, tile roof; $35,000; o., Thatcher M. Adams, 36 Wall St.; a., Adams & Warren, 20 W. 34th St.

Wallace Ave., nr. 203d St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 40′ x 55′, shingle roof; $12,000; o., M. J. Mack, Bronxwood Park; a., W. H. A. Horsfall, 106 Fulton St.

Fifty-first St., nr. Madison Ave., four-st'y & base. bk. & st. dwell., 49′ 2″ x 50′ & 81′, tin & copper roof; $65,000; o., Chas. D. Dickey, 11 E. 34th St.; a., Wm. Strom, 39 Cortlandt St.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y.—*W. Thirty-fourth St., Nos.* 108-110, twelve-st'y bk. & st. offices & stores, 47′ 1″ x 98′ 9″, tile, asphalt & gravel roof; $400,000; o., N. Y. Realty Corporation, 54 William St.; a., G. Starrett, 51 Wall St.; b., Thompson Starrett Co., 51 Wall St.

STABLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*E. Fifth St.*, nr. Avenue F, two-st'y fr. stable, 21′ x 32′, shingle roof; $1,200; o., J. G. Whitmore, on premises; a., H. A. Haugaard, Elm St., Richmond Hill.

Chicago, Ill.—*Fiftieth St., No.* 725, two-st'y barn, 34′ x 60′; $4,500; o., E. H. Schloeman, 4167 Emerald Ave.; a., Howard Bowen, 218 La Salle St.

Belmont Ave., Nos. 1421-3, two-st'y private barn, 40′ x 52′; $1,200; o., Anderson Bros.; a., Oscar Johnson, 1988 N. Clark St.; b., E. P. Nelson, 1082 Osgood St.

Greenwood Ave., No. 4510, two-st'y fr. private barn, 21′ x 41′; $2,000; o., A. R. Fay, 4510 Greenwood Ave.; b., A. R. Clark & Co., 164 Dearborn St.

New York, N. Y.—*Twenty-sixth St.*, nr. 10th Ave., two-st'y bk. stable, 27′ x 40′, felt & tar roof; $2,000; o., Michael Tully, Amsterdam Ave. & 107th St.; a., Jas. W. Cole, 403 W. 51st St.

One Hundred and Tenth St., nr. 1st Ave., three-st'y bk. stable, 50′ x 95′; $15,000; o., Mary Monnolla, 214 E. 120th St.; a., Edwin Wilbur, 1491 Third Ave.

Spring St., Nos. 206-210, six-st'y bk. stable, 37′ x 97′; $30,000; o., Chas. Bacigalupo, 26½ Mulberry St.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

E. Sixty-third St., Nos. 127-131, two-st'y bk. stable, 41′ x 60′ 4″; $15,000; o., Frank W. Vandersmith *et al.*, 128 W. 12th St.; a., Franklin Baylies, 33 Bible House.

STORES.

Boston, Mass.—*Battery St., Nos.* 13-15, five-st'y store & apart., 41′ x 50′, comp. roof, stoves; $20,000; o., Kilby Page; a., W. E. Nazro; b., Lord Bros.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Broadway*, cor. Chauncey St., three-st'y bk. stores & offices, 73′ 3″ x 91′ 2″, steam; $20,000; o., H. Grassman, 1725 Broadway; a., W. Debus, 808 Broadway.

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New York, N. Y.— *Bleecker St.*, cor. Mercer St., six-st'y & base. bk. lofts & stores, 53′ x 81′; $65,000; o., P. L. Ronalds, 52 Cliff St.; a., Richard Berger, 309 Broadway.

Water St., No. 472, seven-st'y bk. shops & stores, 25′ 2″ x 46′ 3″ & 46′ 8″; $28,000; o., Arnold Pfenning, 1721 Bathgate Ave.; a., Wm. Kurtzer, Bowery & Spring St.

Fifth Ave., nr. 45th St., five-st'y & base. bk. & st. lofts & stores, 50′ 5″ x 90′, slag roof; $150,000; o., Boehm & Coon, 31 Nassau St.; a., Ralph S. Townsend, 29 E. 19th St.

Fifth Ave., Nos. 84-90, n w cor. 14th St., eleven-st'y bk. & st. loft & stores, 100′ x 103′ 3″, bk. roof; $500,000; o., Henry S. Van Beuren *et al.*, care of Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall St.; lessee, Hy. Corn, 142 Fifth Ave.; a., Rob't Maynicke, 725 Broadway.

Columbia St., Nos. 90-92, four & five-st'y bk. stores, lodge-rooms, etc., 50′ x 100; $45,000; o., Schnur & Schupper, 8 Avenue D; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

New York, N. Y.— *E. Twentieth St., Nos.* 346-350, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 60′ x 79′; $45,000; o., Lippman & Gold, 37 W. 18th St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

E. Third St., Nos. 345-347, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 40′ 3″ x 83′; $40,000; o., Lena Michelson, 297 E. 7th St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

W. Tenth St., Nos. 141-143, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 44′ x 82′; $45,000; o., Julius Weinstein, 192 Bowery; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

Hancock St., Nos. 20-24, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 50′ 3″ x 146′ 9″ x 125′; $60,000; o., Israel Lippman, 70 Elm St.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

One Hundredth St., nr. 4th Ave., five-st'y & base. bk. tenement, 40′ x 88′ 11″; $45,000; o., Albert Schwarzler, 18 E. 90th St.; a., Henri Fouchaux, Broadway & 162d St.

Second Ave., cor. 29th St., six-st'y bk. & st. tenement, 43′ 11″ x 52′ 3″ & 48′; $30,000; o. & b., Harris Hyman, 178 E. 108th St.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

E. Eighth St., Nos. 358-362, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 50′ 7″ x 84′ 6″; $50,000; o., Adolph Newman, 362 E. 8th St.; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

Union Ave., cor. 151st St., three-st'y & base. bk. store & tenement-house, 17½′ x 70′; $12,000; o., Mary Benson and others, 505 E. 120th St.; a., J. W. Liner, 2557 Third Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.— *First Ave.*, nr. 52d St., two-st'y base. bk. armory, naval battalion, 197′ 10″ x 271′ 3″, cement roof, steam; $250,000; o., City of New York; a., Horgan & Slattery, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Cambridge, Mass.— *Massachusetts Ave.*, one-st'y fr. building, 60′ x 210′; $40,000; o., Massachusetts Athletic Association; a., H. C. Ring.

Chicago, Ill.— *Madison Ave., No.* 5721, two-st'y operating building, 38′ x 85′; $23,000; o., Chicago Telephone Co., 203 Washington St.; a., Chauncey G. Hellick, 203 Washington St.; b., Neil McMillan, 167 Dearborn St.

South Boston, Mass.— *Dorchester Ave.*, one-st'y power-house, 42′ x 201′, comp. roof, steam; $20,000; o., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Contracts not let.

PROPOSALS.

HEATING. [At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.]
Office Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Sealed proposals will be received here **until May 21, 1902**, for installing four steam heating plants in Schofield Hall at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Full information and blank forms of proposal furnished on application to this office. Plans and specifications may be seen here. CAPT. D. E. McCARTHY, quartermaster. 1376

JAIL. [At Grantsburg, Wis.]
Sealed bids will be received **until May 22** for the erection of a county jail and sheriff's office. A. J. MYERLAND, Secretary Building Committee. 1376

HOSPITAL. [At Miami, O.]
Bids are wanted **May 20** for furnishing material and erecting a hospital on the grounds of the Lucas Co. Children's Home, Miami. WM. A. GODFREY, Co. Aud., Toledo. 1376

FIRE-STATION. [At Woonsocket, R. I.]
Bids are wanted **May 23** for erecting a fire-station on S. Main St. PAUL ST. JACQUES, Chmn. Joint Standing Com. of Fire Dept. 1376

BUILDING. [At Grafton, N. D.]
Bids are wanted **May 20** for erecting an Institution for Feeble Minded for the State of N. D. J. E. GRAY, Sec'y Bd. Trus. Hancock Bros., archts., Fargo, N. D. 1376

STOREHOUSE. [At Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.]
Sealed proposals for constructing ordnance storehouse, frame, here, will be received **until May 29, 1902**. Information furnished on application. A. W. CHASE, Q. M. 1377

STABLE. [At Fort Myer, Va.]
Sealed proposals for constructing stable and shed will be received here **until May 28, 1902**. Information on application. CAPT. W. F. CLARK, Q. M. 1377

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 5th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the completion (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at New Brunswick, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at New Brunswick, N. J., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1377

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 6th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of June, 1902, and then opened for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Janesville, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Janesville, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1377

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except plumbing and mechanical equipment) of the Mechanical Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1377

PORTLAND CEMENT. [At Ford's Station, Ky.]
U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, Cincinnati, O. Sealed proposals for furnishing about 1,500 barrels American Portland cement at Ford's Station, L. & N. R. R., Ky., for use at Lock No. 10, Ky. River, will be received here **until May 31, 1902**, and then publicly opened. Information furnished by MAJOR ERNEST H. RUFFNER, Engrs. 1378

CEMENT. [At Ford's Station, Ky.]
U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, Cincinnati, O. Sealed proposals for furnishing about 15,000 barrels American Portland cement at Ford's Station, L. & N. R. R., Ky., for use at Lock No. 10, Kentucky River, will be received here **until May 31, 1902**. Information furnished by MAJ. ERNEST H. RUFFNER, engineers. 1378

SEWER. [At Washington, D. C.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the commissioners of the District of Columbia **until May 17** for completing the extension of the Boundary sewer. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND *et al.*, commissioners, D. C. 1376

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus and electric wiring and conduits) of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, at Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1376

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the completion (except certain steel vaults, plumbing, elevators, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Mint at Denver, Colorado, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent at Denver, Colorado, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1376

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of May, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system for the U. S. Post-office building at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Oskaloosa, Iowa, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1376

DORMITORY. [At Rapid City, S. D.]
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office **until May 22, 1902**, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to construct and complete one brick dormitory with plumbing and acetylene gas piping at the Rapid City School, S. D., in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders. For further information apply to Sam B. Davis, superintendent. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1376

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PROPOSALS.

STABLE. [At Ft. Greble, R. I.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Thomas H. Slavens, Constructing Quartermaster, Newport, R. I., **until May 17** for constructing frame stable for 8 horses and wagon-room, at Ft. Greble, R. I. Information furnished upon application. 1376

SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Center Strafford, N. H.]
Sealed proposals for the construction of a two and one-half story wooden school-house at Center Strafford, N. H., will be received by the trustees of Austin Academy through their duly authorized agents, H. S. Hill, C. M. Hill and J. H. Stiles, of Center Strafford, **until May 21st, 1902.** Plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of the architect, J. Edw. Richardson, 56 Grove St., Dover, N. H., or may be seen on file at the store of C. M. Hill, Center Strafford. Bids should be addressed H. S. Hill, Chairman of Building Committee, Center Strafford, or at the architect's office on or before May 21, 1902. HIRAM S. HILL, Chairman, Center Strafford, N. H. 1376

CHURCH. [At Parkston, S. D.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned **on or before May twenty-first (21)**, for the erection of a brick church building for the congregation of the Sacred Heart, at Parkston, S. D. Bids are invited both for the building complete, as well as for the separate parts, according to the plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of Jos. Schwarz, architect, Sioux Falls, S. D., or with the undersigned. REV. J. J. REILAND, Parkston, S. D. 1376

ALTERATIONS. [At Hartwell, O.]
Bids are wanted by the Board of Public Service, Cincinnati, **until May 19** for alterations at the City Infirmary, Hartwell, including brick work, concrete construction, plumbing, etc. ROB'T ALLISON, Pres. GEO. F. HOLMES, Clk. 1376

COURT-HOUSE. [At Blackshear, Ga.]
Bids are wanted **May 15** for erecting a court-house. J. I. SUMMERALL, Co. Ordinary. 1376

SEWERS. [At Anderson, S. C.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the Sewerage Commission of Anderson, S. C., **until May 27th, 1902,** for constructing pipe sewers and for furnishing sewer pipe. Extent of proposed works is approximately 11½ miles of pipe sewers from 8 to 18 inches diameter. For specifications, forms of proposals, etc., address the Engineer at Winston, N. C., or the Clerk of the Commission at Anderson, S. C. ROBERT E. LIGON, Chairman. B. C. MAXWELL, Clerk. Engineer, J. L. LUDLOW, Winston, N. C. 1377

BUILDING. [At Mare Island, Cal.]
Bids are wanted **May 24** for constructing a brick and steel building at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Appropriation, $92,400. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Ch. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. 1376

SEWERS. [At Birmingham, Ala.]
Sealed proposals addressed to Maj. F. Y. Anderson, President, will be received by the Jefferson Co. Sanitary Commission, at their office in the Co. Court-house, **until May 20th, 1902,** for constructing approximately fourteen and three-quarter (14¾) miles of trunk sewers from four to five feet in diameter. Specifications may be obtained and plans examined at the office of the Chief Engineer. JULIAN KENDRICK, Chief Engineer. 1376

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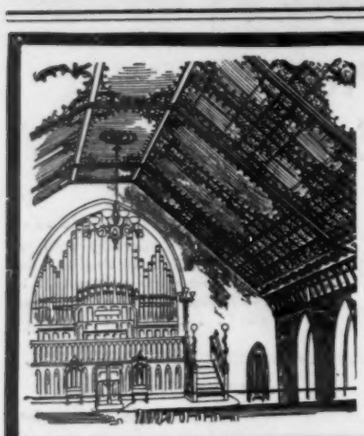

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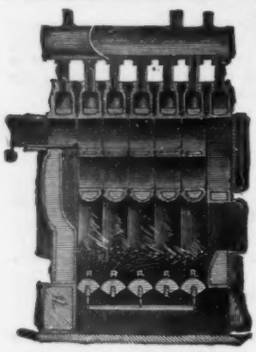

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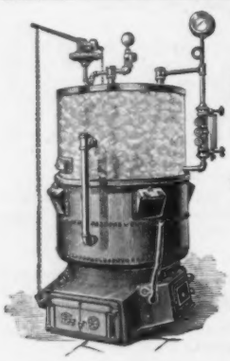

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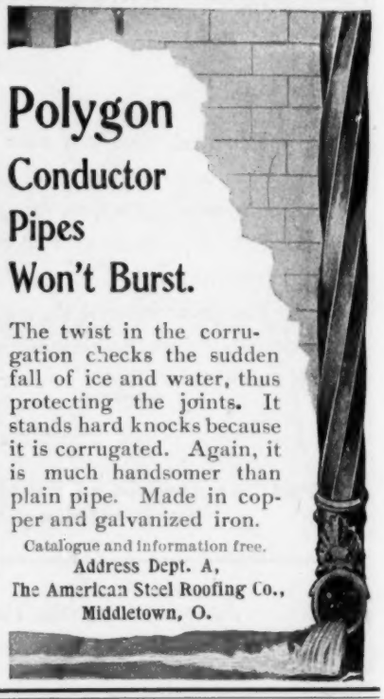

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CONDUCTORS.
American Steel Roofing Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio

CONSERVATORIES.
Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CONTRACTING.
Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass.
Rutan, William L., Boston

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Rutan, William L., Boston

CORDAGE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston. (eow)

CREOSOTE STAINS.
S. Cabot, Boston

CUTLER PAT. MAILING SYSTEM.
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DEAFENING QUILT.
Samuel Cabot, Boston, Mass.

DOORS (Steel Rolling).
Kinnear Mfg. Co., The, Columbus, O.

DRAUGHTSMAN.
E. Eldon Deane, New York.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS.
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New York

ELEVATORS, ETC.
Morse, Williams & Co., Philadelphia.
Whittier Machine Co., Boston

ENGINES (Hot-Air).
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.

EXPANDED METAL.
Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York

FAUCETS.
Union Brass Works, Boston, Mass.

FILING DEVICES.
Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

FILTER.
Loomis-Manning Filter Co., Phila., Pa.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
Yantacaw Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIREPROOFING.
Johnson Co., E. V., Chicago, Ill.

FIREPROOF LATHING.
Hayes, Geo., New York.

FIREPROOF SHUTTERS.
Kinnear Mfg. Co., The, Columbus, O.

FLOOR POLISH.
Butcher Polish Co., Boston.

GALVANIZED IRON.
American Sheet Steel Co., New York

GAS MACHINES.
Tirrill Gas Machine Co., New York.

GATES.
Wm. R. Pitt, New York (mon)

GRATES, ETC.
Wm. H. Jackson & Co., New York.

GREASE (Graphite).
Wisconsin Graphite Co., Pittsb'g, Pa.