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SUMMARY:—

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IT would take a very strong and nearly unanimous appeal from our subscribers to induce us to continue the form of publication which, during the current quarter, has been given experimentally to our International Edition. We are not satisfied with the practical working of the new method, which seemed to have the promise of many desirable possibilities in its favor, and believe that no mistake will be made in returning at the earliest practicable moment to the original form of publication. From the first issue for July, therefore, subscribers to the International Edition will again receive their copy in its familiar blue-covered weekly form.

THE New York Department of Buildings has been very active of late in examining hotels, and prescribing fire-escapes, and contracts are said to have been already made for the equipment of more than two hundred and fifty hotels. Among others, the Fifth Avenue Hotel is to have two new fire-escapes on the Madison Square front; the Holland House is to have one on Thirtieth Street, and the Waldorf-Astoria is to have two on the west wall. For the Hotel Imperial, a rather small building, constructed about fifteen years ago, and supposed to be perfectly fireproof, six new lines of fire-escapes have been ordered, two on Broadway, two on Thirty-first Street, and two on Thirty-second Street. The proprietors of the better class of hotels have shown a commendable willingness to comply with the directions of the Department, and hotel guests in New York will soon be able to sleep with confidence of security, at least against the dangers of fire. Whether the abundance of fire-escapes will bring any counterbalancing annoyances remains to be seen. Years ago, when the law was adopted in New York requiring a rope to be placed at the windows of every hotel bedroom, long enough to enable its occupant to climb down to the ground in case of fire, some of the hotel proprietors complained that their guests utilized the ropes to depart without paying their bills. The fire-escapes would be less available for this purpose than the ropes, but it is not impossible that they might, in hotels less carefully guarded than those on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, occasionally serve for the entrance or exit of thieves.

THE death of the lamented James Brown Lord, in New York, has given occasion for a discussion of much interest to contractors and owners. During Mr. Lord's illness, the owner of the adjoining estate undertook some blasting operations, which caused great annoyance to the neighborhood. The people who were in good health were able to move away while the annoyance lasted, but Mr. Lord could not be moved, and suffered greatly from the noise and nervous shocks incident to the blasting. Mr. Lord's family, unable to secure a temporary suspension of the operations, applied to the Federal Court, but obtained no relief, the Court holding that in such cases the only remedy of the sufferer lay in an appeal to the humanity of the offender. This seems to have been a slender reliance, for the blasting continued, and Mr. Lord's death is believed to have been hastened, if it was not caused, by his sufferings from it.

MR. RUSKIN once made a characteristic addition to the science of political economy by observing that "Food can only be got out of the ground, and happiness only out of honesty." What degree of happiness the promoters of "trusts" and "amalgamations" and "deals" are likely to find, in this world or elsewhere, we will not inquire, but it is worth remarking that the extraordinary fever of activity and speculation which we have witnessed for the last three years followed, in time, at least, if not in any relation of cause and effect, three years of enormous crops in the West. Politicians, naturally, attribute all prosperity to their own efforts; and the Republicans have not failed to point to the immense railway traffic, and the unparalleled consumption of iron in this country, as the results of the protective system for which they claim to be responsible; but the protective system has been established for thirty years, and was in full force at the time when Mr. Bryan was urging the Western farmers to fall upon the "money-lenders" of the East, and make up out of their pockets the deficits incident to agricultural operations; when one-third of all the railway mileage of the United States was operated by receivers in bankruptcy; when structural iron was sold here for less than one cent per pound, and when learned and ingenious articles appeared every day in the newspapers and magazines, proving that the wheat-growing capacity of the American soil was exhausted; that modern conditions had permanently reduced the possible return from railway traffic, and that over-production had brought ruin upon American industries. Then followed three years of great harvests; Southwestern Kansas, which, owing to its dry climate, had the reputation of producing a crop only one year in five, and which its inhabitants were represented as being on the point of abandoning, had three enormous crops in succession; and the "exhausted" American soil proved more productive than ever, while the wheat crops of Argentina, Russia and India were deficient. It must be remembered that a single good crop on a Western farm often sells for a sum equal to the whole value of the farm; and the agriculturists who, a short time before, wanted to rob the Eastern capitalists who had lent them the money to buy their farms now paid off their mortgages, put cash in the nearest bank, and invested the surplus in such articles of luxury as pleased their fancy. The railroads soon felt the effect of having large crops to haul to the East, and pianos, bicycles and building materials to carry back again, and many of the lines recently bankrupt began to pay dividends. This condition of things has lasted until now, with the sinister addition, of late, of a speculation so wild that the trust companies of New York, for example, have, according to their own statement, only nine million dollars in cash among them with which to meet checks on nine hundred millions of deposits. Whether a reaction will come, and, if so, how soon it will arrive, and how violent it will be, are matters which no one, perhaps, can predict; but, although the railroad managers say, with undoubted truth, that the transportation of grain furnishes only a small part of their revenue, there is reason to believe that a much larger portion of their income is dependent upon the prosperity of the people who raise the grain, and that a year or two of severe drought, or of locusts, would produce the same effect that similar causes have produced so many times before.

THE *Builder* has some singular ideas about the United States, and not the least singular of these is one which we find in a recent issue, relating to statues. Speaking of the colossal statue of King Victor Emmanuel, now on the point of being cast in bronze for the adornment of his great monument in Rome, and comparing it with the figure of Saint Charles Borromeo, at Arona, on the Lake Maggiore, it says that "This statue may be, perhaps,—and it is to be hoped will be,—considered as the final attempt of the Italian sculptors in the 'colossal style'." It then informs its readers that in Italy, within the past few years, "many statues of this kind have been executed in marble and bronze for home consumption and for America." It would puzzle an American to say where these colossal statues have been put; but the *Builder* enlightens our darkness by saying that "A portrait statue of one of the Vanderbilts as a River God, many yards high, was commissioned in Florence for some American town fifteen years ago,—a sample of the American taste in such things

which culminates in the lighthouse of New York." We should be glad to know what American town is graced with a colossal statue, or any other kind of statue, of any member of the Vanderbilt family in the disguise of a River God. Americans are not, as a rule, inclined to invite public ridicule by foolish display, and a family less disposed to anything of the kind than the one in question it would be hard to find, in America or anywhere else.

AS for the New York "lighthouse," which the *Builder* regards as the "culmination" of the American bad taste which delights in colossal Vanderbilt River Gods, it may be well to observe that the New York statue of "Liberty," which, by the way, never has been of any use as a lighthouse, and now does not even have its torch lighted, although it is certainly colossal, is not a product of American taste, but was designed and executed in France, by a French sculptor, at the request of French admirers of the United States, for presentation to the city of New York. Moreover, instead of being the "culmination" of a series of American works of the sort, it is almost the only colossal statue in this country, with the exception of the figure of "Liberty" crowning the Capitol at Washington, and the William Penn on top of the tower of the Philadelphia City Building, neither of which pretend to any merit as sculpture; and it was regarded at the time as an introduction to this country of a form of art which has been popular in the Old World for at least seven thousand years. The *Builder* pays, unintentionally, a very pretty compliment to the Americans, when it sneers at them for sharing with the Greeks and Egyptians the taste in sculpture which produced the Olympian Zeus, and the Athena of the Acropolis, to say nothing of the multitudes of gigantic statues in Egypt. As a matter of fact, the fashion of erecting colossal statues, which the *Builder* lays to the Italians, prevails more in France than anywhere else, except, perhaps, of late years, in Germany. Bartholdi was chosen to carry out the New York statue of "Liberty," which we venture to consider a very beautiful and successful design, in part on account of the reputation that he had gained by his colossal statue of Vercingetorix, which stands on the hill of Alesia, near Dijon; and many other colossal figures exist in various parts of France as well as in Italy.

A VERY important trade-union case was decided in England a short time ago. One Read, a man twenty-five years old, made a contract of apprenticeship with Wigg & Wright, stone-masons, by which he was to work for them for three years, receiving fifteen shillings a week as wages during that time, and they were to teach him the trade of a stone-mason. Wigg & Wright, as well as all their journeymen, were members of the "Friendly Society of Operative Stone-masons." One of the rules of the Society, which Wigg & Wright, as employers, had agreed to, and signed, provided that no one over sixteen years of age, except masons' sons and stepsons, should be received as an apprentice. When Read had been working for Wigg & Wright nearly three months, the Society held a meeting, at which his case was taken up, and a resolution was passed, to the effect that if he did any work for the firm as a stone-mason, the Society should be immediately notified. In consequence of this action, Wigg & Wright kept Read employed only as a laborer, and did not give him any of the instruction in their trade that they had promised. Some nine months later, the Society, which seems to have been alarmed by Read's intelligence, notified Wigg & Wright that, if he was given any stone-mason's work to do, "prompt action" would be taken; this "prompt action" being, as the officials of the Society confessed, a strike at two hours' notice. Read then brought suit against the Society for damages, for having wrongfully and maliciously induced Wigg & Wright to break their contract with him. The lower Court found for the defendants, holding that they had acted in good faith, and from no improper motive, and that Read had no cause of action; but the King's Bench has now reversed the decision. The Court said that Read, by virtue of his contract, had a right to demand that Wigg & Wright should teach him their trade. The Society claimed that it had also a contract with Wigg & Wright, which was inconsistent with their contract with Read. The Court said that the existence of this contract was not sufficiently shown by the evidence; but supposing it to exist, if it was in restraint of trade, it was illegal, and incapable of enforcement, and the majority of the Court were of opinion that the case should be remanded for a new trial. The Lord Chief

Justice, in a separate opinion, went farther than his colleagues, holding that judgment should have been ordered for the plaintiff. Supposing the contract between the Society and Wigg & Wright to have existed, the Society was at liberty, if it suffered any injury from its violation by Wigg & Wright, to claim damages from them. Instead of this, the officers of the Society, without pretending that the Society, or any of its members, was injured, or was likely to be injured, by the action of Wigg & Wright, unreasonably induced them to commit a wrong against Read.

WE do not know that Americans would be considered as having a right to criticise the plans of English architects; but the repairing of Pearson's beautiful Truro Cathedral is a matter of general professional interest. It seems that the bases of some of the piers in the building have cracked, and Sir Thomas Drew, who was called in to examine them, has made a report, illustrated with diagrams, setting forth very clearly the causes of the trouble, and making suggestions for remedying it. As shown in the diagrams, the foundations under the piers seem to be of coursed rubble, very poorly bonded, and so arranged that the outer stones run only about one-third their length under the pier, the other two-thirds projecting outside. The most elementary principles of construction, as taught to American students, point out that, with a foundation built in this way, the reaction of the ground tends to tilt upward the free end of the outer stones, dislocating the rubble-work below, and throwing the weight of the pier on a small surface of masonry under the middle portion of it. The diagram shows no attempt to prevent such dislocation by the bonding; on the contrary, the joints could hardly be arranged more favorably for it. The bases of the piers are made of two large flat stones, one above the other, one less than twelve inches thick, and the other less than ten inches; and we cannot consider it surprising that such stones, resting on a foundation of which the inner portion was settling under compression, while the outer part was being tilted upward with enormous force, should have broken. The Report suggests that the trouble may have been due to the bed of asphalt, half an inch thick, which was interposed, as a damp-course, between the base of the pier and the rubble foundation. It is true that a layer of asphalt, which is always more or less plastic, and would yield to any force tending to cause lateral movement of the foot of the pier, is an objectionable feature in such a construction, but we cannot see how it should have contributed to the fracture of the base-stones. On the contrary, it would be likely, by its plasticity, to delay for a short time the effect of the rolling of the outer foundation-stones.

THE remedy suggested by Sir Thomas Drew for the trouble looks, at first sight, rather doubtful. According to the diagram given in the Report, he proposes to shore up the injured piers; remove the broken base-stones, replacing them with a single stone, instead of two thin ones; lower the rubble foundation, apparently by taking off the upper course, and replace this course by a layer of concrete, of the same thickness. If this layer of concrete were stiffened with a sufficient number of iron beams, as would be done in this country, the remedy would probably be effectual; but, as the concrete course is shown projecting, to a distance considerably more than twice its height, beyond the base of the pier, it would, without the embedded gridiron of beams, probably soon break off under the pier, at a little distance inside the face of the plinth, throwing the load, as before, on the middle portion of the foundation, and allowing the rubble blocks on the outside to roll as badly as ever.

CELLULOID is so much used now that it might be well to remember that it is a highly combustible, not to say explosive, substance. Not long ago, according to *Fire and Water*, a party of insurance officials were dining in honor of one of their number, and in the course of the after-dinner oratory, one of the speakers, to make room for the utterance of his eloquent periods, took his cigar out of his mouth, and laid it on the table. The lighted end of the cigar happened to come in contact with the celluloid handle of a dessert knife, and, in a moment, there was a bright flash, and the celluloid covering of the handle began to blaze. The fire was extinguished by plunging the handle of the knife into a finger-bowl, but the insurance-men present added a mental memorandum of the properties of celluloid as a fire-hazard to their stores of professional knowledge.

JOURNAL SKETCHES IN CHINA.¹—VI.

CANTON.

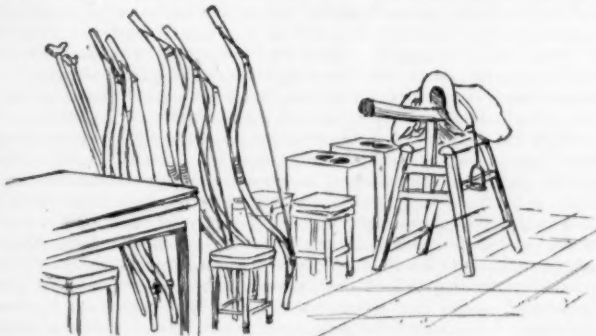
I WAS naturally curious to see the prison in Canton, having seen the one in Shanghai. That was so vile that, in the more refined city of Canton, I was led to believe that there might be some advance in prison management. If anything, it was even worse than the northern horror. The prisoners looked starved and were in the most ragged and most haggard condition. Many of them were loafing in the prison-yard; others were in low coops, hardly high enough to accommodate a dog; some had their heads thrust through square plank-like affairs, unable to reach their faces, over which flies crawled at will.



Examination Hall, Canton.

They could not, of course, feed themselves, but had to depend upon relatives or humane friends to perform this service. Nearby was a simple enclosure surrounded by high walls, known as the execution-grounds. At the time of my visit, the ground was covered with pottery in the form of little kitchen braziers; apparently some one had hired the place for the temporary storage of his pottery stock. Near the walls were larger jars, in which the heads of the executed were placed. Judging from the description of the Spanish prisons in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, Spain is the only European country which must be placed on a level with China in this respect.

The examination-hall, as it is called, though there was no trace of a hall on the grounds according to our meaning of the word, consisted of rows of long, narrow sheds running at right angles to a broad area which might be called a yard or avenue. These low sheds were divided by partitions open in front; if they had been furnished with doors they would have resembled the bathing-houses along our sea-side resorts. These structures were built of brick, with brick partitions, and the individual cells were not over 4 feet wide. The number of them has been variously stated to be 7,500 and 10,000. The candidates who compete for examination come from all parts of the Empire. These include young men and old men, some of whom have reached the age of eighty or ninety years, who have been competing since they were boys and appear again and again to win the coveted prize of recognition and, if successful, to get some office under Government with a modest stipend, the balance of their salary being squeezed out of the inhabitants by fraud and persecution. Early in the morning a single text from Confucius or some other ancient classical writer is issued to all, each one receiving the same text. On this they are all to write an essay and deliver it the next morning. An ignoramus on everything but Chinese classics may beat other numbskulls in writing the best composition on the text given and attain some office dealing with matters pertaining to the nineteenth century. As an illustration, a competitor has secured a position in the army by passing a literary examination on the art of war, not as understood to-day, but with the art as set forth by authorities 3,000 years ago. One of these authorities, held in highest repute, Sun-Tse by name, solemnly recommends such a manoeuvre as this: "Spread in the camp of the enemy voluptuous musical airs, so as to soften his heart." No wonder in the recent war with Japan, Chinese generals were found with singing-birds in cages and a retinue of concubines, while every soldier carried a fan and every third one a banner. How inferior the Japanese in these matters! Undaunted by the slurs of English writers, who have repeatedly stigmatized the Japanese as a nation of copyists, they sent their students to military academies abroad; their men graduated at our Naval Academy; then they established a naval college of their own, and to-day their army and navy, in effectiveness and morale, are fully abreast of the armies



Drill Room, Canton.

and navies of Europe and, according to an English military critic, superior to many of them.

The matter of literary examination for public office has been re-

peatedly dwelt upon, yet no one can realize the overpowering absurdity of it until he comes to examine the conditions minutely. China is supposed to have an army and navy, arsenals and departments of telegraph, customs, etc. Now, let one open a page of Confucius, the "Doctrine of the Mean," or "Analects," for example, or any ancient classic, and find if he can a single line which would enable him to perform any of the duties involved in the above departments. Everywhere he would find admonitions to be just, good and honest. References to an honest judge and upright ruler, etc., frequently occur in these venerable pages, but of telegraphy, railroads, customs or anything else pertaining to nineteenth-century civilization not a word. He has evidently taken these moral admonitions in the usual Chinese reverse sense, for outside of the municipal affairs of New York and Philadelphia no greater corruption or dishonesty exists than can be found in China. Despite the fact that their armies have been repeatedly beaten by small bodies of European soldiers and, within recent years, suffered an ignominious and crushing defeat at the hands of Japan, in each case paying enormous indemnities, the Chinese still go through these antiquated examinations in order to secure positions in these modern departments. The appointments in the British Army are nearly as absurd as the Chinese practice, though based on a different method.

Very near my hotel was a school for archery and other military exercises. My Portuguese landlord offered to guide me to the place. There were a number of Manchu soldiers practising at the time, and they looked up frowningly as we came in. In this place were not only implements for archery practice, but evidently for bow and spear exercises on horseback, as there was a saddle mounted on a big wooden support and numerous appliances were at hand for these exercises. Heavy blocks of stone were on the floor, upon which the soldiers developed their lifting-muscles. Huge iron implements with



Drawing Heavy Bow, Canton.

short cutting swords at the end rested against a heavy framework of wood; these had an iron shaft 7 feet long and at least 2 inches in diameter, with the additional weight of what appeared to be a small grindstone at one end and massive ribs of iron at the other. They were so heavy that I could not lift one from the floor, yet I was told the Manchu would twirl one of these ponderous affairs over his head and thrust and parry and fence and go through a variety of evolutions with great celerity. There were bows of immense size and stiffness and I got permission to try one. In my archery days I used to shoot with what is technically known as a 48-pound bow, that is, a

bow which requires a weight of 48 pounds to draw the bow down the length of a 28-inch arrow. With all my strength and hands clutched to the bow and cord I could not pull it more than an inch. It was like stringing a telegraph-pole. A Manchu then took it and not only drew it up to his ear but back of his head and held it quivering in this position for several seconds. The bow was so heavy that an assistant immediately placed props under the archer's arms to support the weight while he drew it in this way. It would almost seem that an arrow shot from such a bow by such a giant in strength would have pierced a dozen elephants in line.

The men who were drilling were Manchu Tartars on their way to fight the French in Tonkin, and as I made rapid sketches of them they seemed ugly and suspicious. Suddenly and without a word my Portuguese guide grabbed me by the arm and hurried me out of the room in a very unceremonious fashion, nor did he explain this urgency until we had got some way from the building, when he told me that what they had said made it very dangerous to remain there. Certainly by no act had they displayed any hostile intention, though they were chattering continually and were not very gracious in their actions.

While in Japan I had been greatly interested in the potter's art and made a study of their furnaces and the various devices used in their work. I looked forward with interest to the chances of comparing Chinese methods with those of the Japanese. Shanghai did not offer the opportunity, though the jars and flower-pots seen there in such profusion must have been made in the immediate vicinity. I was told that to see the art in its fullest development one would

¹Continued from No. 1380, page 78.

have to go inland 400 miles. At Canton my guide informed me that he knew of no potters' works near by, though bricks, tiles and earthen braziers were made in Canton and its neighborhood. There was a place up the river, about 30 miles, famous as a pottery-centre, but to go there safely, my landlord said, would require a passport, and this was only to be procured at Peking. Of course there was no time to secure one, so to the American Consul I went, hoping that he might get a letter from some high official in Canton or from the Governor of the Province in which might be set forth the innocent object of my visit. But this could not be obtained; the Consul, however, informed me that only a few weeks before two Americans had gone up the river in a covered boat and on landing at the place had been mobbed, stoned, and driven to their boat, the sides of which had been smashed in, and even the Chinese magistrate who had endeavored to protect them came in for a share of the mobbing, and yet these men were not only provided with a passport from the Government, but with a letter from the American Minister. It is true these men were missionaries, and so I accounted for the rough treatment they had received. Not wishing to go alone, I tried to induce the Consul to accompany me, but official duties prevented; it was impossible to give up the trip, and with a feeling that if one behaved himself with becoming humility one might travel anywhere, I got my landlord to engage a boat with a crew of six men for the journey. A little Chinese boy who had waited upon me at the table and who knew a few words of English was allowed to go with me as guide as he said he knew all about the place. For the first and last time in the East I put a revolver in my pocket. The crew were a sturdy set of fellows, the boat was quite broad and flat-bottomed, and the men stood at their work facing the bow and pushing rather than pulling. The oars were very long and spliced, as one sees them in Japan. I sat in the bow with just room enough to avoid being struck in the face by the forward man; indeed, I had to be very careful in moving about, as the handle of the oar came within 6 inches of my head. We were five hours and a half going up the river and this against a hardly perceptible current. During the entire time of the journey the men never stopped for a single moment in their work, but kept it up with the greatest energy at the rate of thirty-two strokes a minute. It was a somewhat dubious adventure going into the country even this short distance at a time when the region was in a ferment over the French aggressions in the South.

In going up the river we passed one little settlement and then a village. The banks were low and here and there a solitary tree was seen, but the land on both sides was probably under cultivation and the people were too busy at work to saunter on the banks, and so a native was rarely seen. It was quite different on the river, for a large boat-traffic was in evidence, both in the vessels we overtook and passed and the vessels we met. Everywhere along the banks the earth seemed to be charged with old bricks, fragments of roofing-tiles, broken pottery and white porcelain, and this was certainly an indication that the river was bordered by dikes. There were no traces of river-jetties such as one so often sees in the rivers of Japan. It was curious to observe beyond the banks on either side of the river large sails slowly gliding along apparently as if the boats were sailing on the land. Our boat was so low and the dikes were so high it was impossible to see the land beyond, yet these large sails indicated, what every one is familiar with, the remarkable extent of the canal system in China. I was informed that a boat could go by canal from Canton to Peking, a distance of 1,200 miles, with only one obstruction in the course—a mountain-chain. My experience on the river was anything but encouraging, for in every boat that passed us, and there were many, the occupants showed their hostile attitude by shouting "Fanquai" (foreign devil) and other vile epithets, and, what was more interesting, the men often making up the most hideous faces at me. To see a toothless, dirty old wrinkled Chinese stick out his tongue, contort his features and gesticulate in a threatening way was a new experience and a very unpleasant one. We finally arrived at the town at which the pottery was made. It stretched a long way on the river, and before we reached its southern border the banks were marked by huge dumps of broken pottery and porcelain, in some cases these accumulations forming conspicuous promontories jutting out from the shore. The banks also seemed filled with pottery, and here and there were tall cylindrical piles of wood, interspersed with piles of pottery such as have been already described at the city gateways in Shanghai. Here, indeed, was a pottery-town, but imagine my apprehension as to the treatment that might be accorded me after running a gauntlet of insults and hostile gestures for some 24 miles. If the boat's crew had only returned the epithets it would have been some assurance that I had at least six men as allies, but their cold and forbidding attitude showed very clearly that they endorsed the sentiments of the river population.

The place where we landed was covered with stacks of jars and pots of various kinds and I hoped that a pottery was in the immediate vicinity, but, on inquiry, my guide found that the pottery was at the upper end of the town, a place we might easily have reached in the boat. I then discovered that the guide had never been to the town and really knew nothing about it. However, there was no backing out now. The boat's crew had pulled out into the river, and the guide started ahead and I after him. I certainly did not relish going through the narrow streets with a hooting mob as an escort—a mob that had begun to collect the moment I landed. A troop of the dirtiest and raggedest hoodlums one could imagine started after us and ran ahead yelling "Fanquai" at the top of their lungs. Men joined this mob, some of them insolently thrusting their heads under the broad brim

of my sun-hat and grinding their teeth at me; indeed, I believe that the looks of withering scorn and hatred can be better portrayed by a Chinese face than by that of any other race in the world. It was useless to make any friendly advances and so I did not attempt it, but looked as firm and defiant as possible under the circumstances, and kept one hand in my pocket holding on to a cocked revolver. I had already got one scare when I was so unceremoniously hustled out of a Manchu drill-room the night before, and, somewhat depressed by the treatment I had received on the river since early morning, this stern appearance I was assuming did not at all comport with my feelings. My little guide was in a complete funk, and I feared he would sneak off into the crowd and leave me alone. The boat's crew had pulled off into the middle of the river, for even they, though Chinese, came in for rough treatment, probably, for being in the employ of a foreigner. I went into a shop to buy a piece of pottery and the man looked deeply insulted by the intrusion. The extravagant sum I offered for a modelled bird, fresh from the oven, could not be resisted, and I brought back with me a single trophy of my adventures. We had gone over a mile and passed large shops of pottery, but no sign of its manufacture. The guide frequently and timidly inquired and was told to go on. Mr. Drew, at Shanghai, had informed me that the potters were a rough class compared to others, and my landlord had told me that I was to visit a region from which most of the Chinese came who landed at San Francisco and to which region they returned with stories of the heartless cruelties and indignities they had received in a Christian country, the persecutions coming from a class whose religion is most widely presented by missionaries in China, the Catholics. I could not wonder, then, at my reception. The streets were very narrow and literally stinking; the crowd increased in number and turbulence; boys ran far ahead to tell their people that a foreign devil was coming up the street. It reminded me of the way boys run ahead of a circus, and a circus it was, and I would have been gladly out of it.

Finally, and to my great relief, we turned up a narrow alley, followed by the howling mob of roughs. The alley led directly into a pottery. The potters left their work as they heard the racket, and so when I entered the place work had ceased, and a number of rough and savage-looking potters surrounded me with angry and inquiring looks. I made my way through the crowd, found a potter's wheel and made gestures to a man, evidently the boss, that I wanted to see how they turned a pot, and the sight of a fee that was probably equal to a month's wages induced him, without an expression of thanks,



A Potter at Work.

to shout to a fellow to go to work. I was at last to see the working of a Chinese potter's wheel. I crowded back the mob, stepped on a naked toe now and then, and fairly bluffed myself into a place where I was enabled to make a hasty sketch of a potter at work. The wheel rests on the ground and the potter squats beside the wheel. A helper stands near by steadily holding himself with a rope that hangs down from a frame above; holding on to this and resting on one foot he kicks the wheel around with the other foot. The potter first puts sand on the wheel, so that the clay adheres slightly. He does not separate the pot from the wheel by means of a string, as is usual with most potters the world over, but lifts it from the wheel, the separation being easy on account of the sand previously applied. The pot is somewhat deformed by this act, but is straightened afterwards with a spatula and the hand, as was the practice of a Hindoo potter whom I saw at Singapore. The ovens were like those of the Japanese; they were built in a much more substantial manner, however. The roof above them was well made and supported by brick columns. In this pottery there was not a sign of a green leaf or flower; it was as barren as a brickyard. What vivid memories came back of the Japanese potter with his charming surroundings, the offering of tea and cake, the children in the neighborhood bowing as one passed, the potter himself, a courteous soul with a love and knowledge of his craft and the work of the generations preceding him. In contrast, this Chinese pottery in a desolate yard, the ground strewn with pottery fragments, a number of workmen shouting to each other or at me, a horde of ragged men and boys howling vile names, and I thought of my long walk back through the city followed by this venomous mob of thoughtless brutes. I no longer wondered that magistrates could order these people to be beheaded by hundreds without a quiver of feeling, and, at the moment, I should have enjoyed the ordering of such a performance and might have witnessed it with equanimity. By their disputes and gestures it was evident that they could not understand the reason of my visit. That a barbarian and foreign devil should hire a boat's crew of six men and a guide and come all the way from Canton just to see a pot turned was simply preposterous and I must be a spy. A shout of contempt went up when I turned my back on the pottery and started down the narrow lane. The crowd kept up such a yelling that my approach was signalized far ahead, so that I passed through a serried array

of frowning and angry faces. It was a relief to find that my boat's crew had not deserted me, but hearing the uproar had pulled in to the landing and was ready to row out the moment I got aboard. As we pulled into the stream a salute of contemptuous shouts and a few stones followed us. Why they had not assailed me and smashed the boat I could not understand, unless they had noticed that one hand had been in my pocket all the time, through which the outline of a rather heavy revolver might have been detected. We pulled across and down the river some distance and running the bow ashore I prepared to eat my lunch, feeling a great relief in having left the Chinese devils behind, when a number of shadows fell across me and looking up I found the high embankment fringed with a lot of peasants, men and boys, who began jeering at me. These twenty or thirty seemed so harmless compared to the hordes in the city that I felt bold, took out my sketch-book and began to set them down. This act instantly frightened most of them away, evidently disturbed by some superstition in having their pictures taken. A few men remained and defiantly made up faces at me and jerked their arms in a peculiar gesture which the guide said meant to choke me.

If one soberly considers the manner in which the Chinese have been treated by Christian nations he cannot be surprised at the attitude of the Chinese towards him. In the plainest way it may be stated that the "Foreign Devils," under the guise of a diplomatic phrase known as "spheres of influence," have stolen thousands upon thousands of square miles of territory, have robbed them of nearly every open port and have extorted untold millions in indemnities.

It was a relief to start for Canton and leave these justifiable ruffians to their filth and superstitions. On our way down the river we landed at a village which my guide said was the home of his family. He did not find a relative even, and it is probable that some ancestor



Gateway of Village.

lived there many hundreds of years ago, for such is their way of inaccurate statement that it is often impossible to find out what they do mean. (This is stated on the authority of Dr. Smith in "*Chinese Characteristics*.") We entered the village by one gate, passed through the place and out by another gate. The village being an agricultural one, the men, women and children were in the rice-fields at work, so there were few to greet me, hostile or otherwise. It was curious to see at this city-gate conveniences for burning incense to propitiate the evil spirits and bring good luck to the community.

The single trophy I brought back from the pottery-town shows fine taste and skill in modelling. In this town I discovered the origin of the common brown and green glazed pottery figures that one finds for sale in our country; figures that are more curious than beautiful and sell for a few cents. I secured one of these in Canton and have in my possession a figure which had been handed down in an old Salem family and is known to have been brought from Canton over one hundred years ago. It is made of precisely the same clay and glaze as the modern one just alluded to and must have been made in the same place. The fragments of pottery jutting out from the river-dikes were also of the same material, so that from time immemorial a succession of generations have continued making the same pottery; an illustration of the fixed and unchangeable character of these people. The interesting fact about these figures is that the modern one shows a marked deterioration in the art—a change that is seen in Japan as well as in other regions of the world.

I got back to Canton late at night wearied with the strain and anxiety of the day's adventure. In my brief experience in Canton I could not recall a single friendly or approving look, not a sympathetic return of a smile that even the lowest savage will respond to; on

the contrary, a contempt and hate of me was everywhere manifest. In a Japanese town in a single day's sojourn I would establish kindly relations with a number of men and children who would come to the borders of the village to bid me good-by. At one place milk was sent to me every morning by some one who knew that the foreigner drank milk; at another place some little souvenir was given me by the servant of some one just as I was about riding away. I wanted to see the good points of the Chinese, but utterly failed to get in touch with any one save my companions at Shanghai, who had lived in Hartford for a few years and had, doubtless, been slightly affected by this foreign contact. Artificial as the politeness of the Japanese is said to be by some English writers, I recall the expression of one who said that politeness was like an air-cushion; there was nothing in it, but it eased the jolts wonderfully. In my short experience with the Chinese I do not recall the faintest indications of kindness, politeness or urbanity; whether high or low in station, their attitude was always the same. Now, I know there must be kindness, gentleness and politeness among them. In the higher classes etiquette is developed to a degree unknown with us.

The reception a foreigner encounters in China is due to an intense dislike of us, coupled with an absolute contempt for all we do and for all we have accomplished. It seems strange that the cheap crowd of Chinese who come from the poorest regions around Canton and follow the menial occupation of washing clothes despise us and all that our civilization has acquired. They burn our gas and kerosene, ride in our cars, profit by our medical practice, appear in our public courts for justice, follow time with a Connecticut clock, use our mails, yet look on their own ways as infinitely superior to ours in every respect. They are, undoubtedly, deeply impressed and flattered by the fact that in some matters we imitate them. If they are taught history in our mission-schools they know that many of our arts originated in their own country. The art of making paper, printing, the mariner's compass, the manufacture of gunpowder, white porcelain and silk are all due to the Chinese. They further note the use of raised beds, tables and chairs, and probably laugh at our limited use of the wheelbarrow, which, with them, conveys passengers as well as merchandise. They notice the same activity and bustle on the streets, our food is in many respects not unlike theirs, and they go to our markets and without trouble find articles of food to their means and taste, and they observe their national drink dividing the honors with coffee. They further notice that, like their own people, we love noise, and in this matter they probably regard us as superior in that our barbarous factory-whistles wake up invalids in the next county while their racket may reach only a few squares. The factory-whistle and the grinding trolley-car with its clanging bell they delight in and we make no effort to suppress. Their pride must be flattered, too, when they discover that we celebrate our great national birthday precisely as they celebrate their great days and, what is more, we send to their country for the fire-crackers with which to do it. If our people die in any part of the world the body is transported across continents and oceans to be interred in home burial-places. The Chinese transport their remains in the same way to their native country.

In recognizing these similarities they see an approach to their own people, but beyond these matters they are totally blind. Cleanliness, sanitation, good roads and schools, coinage, postal-system, fire-apparatus and all the wonderful development of steam and electricity and the thousand instrumentalities of life that we have acquired through the persistent study of the behavior of nature's laws make no more impression on their brains than it would on the brain of an ox. In that respect they represent a savage race.

EDWARD S. MORSE.

A CRITICISM OF THE SHAW MONUMENT, BOSTON.

IN his book entitled "*The Field of Ethics*," George Herbert Palmer, Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University, treats of the relations between ethics and aesthetics, and in illustration of the kinship between certain traits of beauty and goodness, he gives the subjoined description and estimate of St. Gaudens's Shaw Monument:

"In seeking for a beautiful object which I may fairly assume to be widely known, what can I select better than the wonderful bronze memorial which stands on Boston Common, opposite the State House? All of us are familiar with it,—the Shaw Monument,—and we all feel the sublimity of its motive. It represents a subject race moving towards freedom, seeking that freedom by its own exertions, yet under the guidance of a people more developed than itself. This complicated and exalted motive is made by the artist to address the eye. As a work of art his picture appeals to us not merely through its sentiment, but by the entanglement of this with certain experiences of vision. Visual pleasures of a peculiar sort are made to fortify patriotic emotion. What, then, are these visual pleasures and how are they adjusted to stir our sense of sublimity?

"First, there is rhythm. This multitude—a dozen or more in the foreground, suggestions of an indefinite troop behind—is no mere multitude. It is bound together by harmony of answering lines, and gives to the eye such concord as measured verses give the ear. Then there is its typical character. These men are negroes. The strange and half-formed faces, the large and awkward feet belong only to one race. There is no feature which is not distinctive of a specific people, and all the kinds of man which could enter into a racial army are here represented. Here is the drummer-boy, young, eager for

the fray, delighting in adventure. Here the man of vigorous years, performing his duty with cheerful stoutness, not thinking too much about it or himself. And here the aged man, whose great opportunity has come after a life of waiting.

"Inclusive, therefore, as the piece is, we feel it to be one, however minutely its details are inspected. How united, for example, are its lines of motion. The end which this race seeks is not yet attained. But half-men yet, their goal is ampler manhood. It lies ahead, and towards it every line converges. To these resistless marchers those words of Shakespeare apply, by which he described the minutes of our life: 'In ceaseless toil all forward do contend.' Everything here contends forward. The very slope of the muskets, though never allowed to become mechanical through parallelism, beats out the same reiterated impression—the impression of onward movement. There is no portion of the figures too unimportant for the artist to have studied with this in view. He has related his soldiers' legs, has harmonized their feet; and as these rise on the toes, all their ungainly curves combine to emphasize the forward swing. Spontaneous as all appears, not an ill-adjusted heel can be discovered, no part which is not in some way called to make concord with its fellow-part.

"And if there are features of the composition which might at a first glance seem to jar its chief lines, these will be found on closer study to confirm the ocular argument. Thrown out a little from the rest—they a troop of trudging negroes, he the most refined of white men—sits an officer on his horse. The horse is lightly reined, and the harsh curve of his neck and body breaks the lines of the piece and throws this part of the composition out of full concord with the surroundings. But is not the detachment needed? Does it not reinforce both thought and visual pleasure? Contrast is involved in the subject, and perhaps this jarring of the dominant lines heightens their effectiveness. And then how beautifully the multitude is once more united and its community of aim displayed in the floating Victory above! Hardly noticed by the moving figures, she sweeps over them in her trailing robe, welding all together and assuring their common end.

"When we try to sum up our general impression of the beauty of this monument, I think it will be found in its exceeding harmony. In it there is nothing superfluous and nothing lacking. That is its striking characteristic. If any doubts visit our minds about its perfect beauty, they take the form of pointing to something in it which does not quite go with the rest. Is the figure of Victory rather long? That is to ask whether it is truly proportioned to its surroundings. Does it attract attention to itself, or fix attention on the whole composition? We may think the horse of Colonel Shaw a little too natural, and condemn him for backing too much as a real horse would. If so, we judge that the lines of the creature detach themselves too palpably from the rest of the composition and do not assist, as they should, to confirm human action. That is, in criticising the piece and deciding whether it is singularly beautiful or a worthy work with blemishes, we scrutinize its concord and ask how fully it is organic, whether each part in it is demanded by every other part. If nothing capricious appears, if the single portions, however minute, have been dictated by the law of the whole, then of course we count it beautiful. If we think we can detect any portion which sticks out, hangs off from the rest, and claims attention for itself, then we say that in this respect it fails.

"But is it true that no one can enjoy the Shaw Monument without going through some such analysis of its beauty as I have given here? Far from it; such analysis is quite as likely to hinder the enjoyment as to help. We have approached the matter as students of beauty, trying to bring its elements distinctly into consciousness. But that which makes a beautiful work of art most beautiful is that it calls for no distinguishing consciousness. The separate parts are not specifically observed. The total makes a single impression. The work of art appeals not to intellectual verification. It reaches the unity which should characterize it only when it can be grasped at once by momentary feeling. So long as it is necessary to go over it piecemeal and say, 'This single part accords with that single part and with the other single part,' we may be sure the result is flabby. If the work were really coherent, it would say so at a glance. The crowds who pass before that august bronze and feel the sting of its beauty do not know that they are impressed by congruent features, rhythmic figures, almost parallel muskets, lines of uplifted heels, and converging curves. With no such things are they concerned. To notice these is to disparage the total beauty. By the artist these things are studied before the beauty is born; by the spectator, when the thrill of it is a little passed by.

"We may probably conclude, then, without search for supplemental elements, that this principle of organic wholeness is a central characteristic of the beautiful object we have been examining. And is it not also a beauty everywhere? In a beautiful piece of music there are no accidents. Everything falls there by appointment, nothing by mere happening. The whole demands every note that sounds, and no phrase could have differed from what it is. The case is the same with beautiful writing. When our essay or story turns out badly, it is because we have put in matters which were unnecessary or have omitted what the reader would really need to know. The parts straggle or do not go entirely well together, and in consequence the piece is not integral, solid, firm in texture. It is true my examples have thus far been drawn from the field of the fine-arts—that is, from beauty humanly constructed. But where beauty is an affair of nature and not of conscious construction, its principle is the same.

In a beautiful human body 'head with foot hath private amity.' In calling a landscape beautiful, I mean that it possesses such harmony of lines and colors as would have been placed there by a conscious artist. Its easy wholeness is just what an artist labors to produce."

ON COLORED WAX STOPPINGS.¹

MOST papers begin with an apologia—a disclaimer of authority on the part of the author—an appeal for indulgence because of the writer's youth, or age, or lack of time, or literary inability, or what not; and I have no wish to depart from a form which at least is founded upon experience and the survival of apologetic paper-readers. We all hope that modesty may mollify our audience and that we may have the good fortune to really meet and talk to the "gentle reader" whom our forefathers used to woo in their urbane prefaces. Accordingly I apologize for this paper—a paper which really is better described as a practical note, and a practical note, moreover, on the simplest form of inlay in wood—namely, colored wax stoppings.

The dictionary tells me that "inlay" consists of "pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, inserted in wood." Well, you cannot compare colored wax stoppings with such inherently beautiful materials as "pearl, ivory, or choice woods," therefore you must accept simplicity of material in the means at your disposal; at the same time, you may be reminded that fine results have been achieved in the past by these simple means, and so it may be worth while to recall attention to a form of inlay which has fallen into neglect.

If any one will go to the Victoria and Albert Museum, in one of its darkest corners he will see a number of *cassones*, old chests, covered with incisions and carvings. These chests have been filled-in with colored wax. On the oldest, which dates back to 1530, a certain amount of color still remains in the incisions, and where the color has come out, from its being incised, it still tells quite firmly, as designed. What were these *cassones*, and how were they done? So far as I know, they were the wedding-gifts of fairly well-to-do people to the bride—at least from the parents to the bride. They held her costumes—her trousseau. On the outside of them were carved romantic allegories, as was quite fitting in a piece of furniture that had so romantic an origin. You wonder how this was done. When you look a little closer you find that the work is incised, and that the incisions have been filled-in with colored wax—green and red wax as a rule. They had three ways of expressing their design in this method; it is either done by spaces of color silhouetting the figures, or else it is done by lines, or it is done by spots—and in the lines and in the spots you will find nearly all the stopping has vanished; but in the larger spaces you will see that the stopping has remained fairly firm—for 500 years. I attribute that to the fact that the larger spaces would be got out with small gouges and chisels, and that therefore there was a key at the bottoms; and that where the lines and spots came it was with the blade, just cut down like engraving, and that there was no key in the bottoms in those lines, so that in time the stopping came out. That has been the case. But I think that you will be surprised to see how beautiful the thing still is; it has faded, yet it still possesses the bloom of its early beauty. You feel what a beautiful thing it is. It is not the least like a painting, part of which has been effaced, and which always has a look of disease—an appearance of something or other gone wrong; but this merely looks a little faded. Just as in another art altogether—the *carillons* of Bruges—although some of the bells are wanting, they still sound extraordinarily beautiful, with that dim misty sound of broken air. So in these old *cassones* there is a broken air of melody in the design that still remains a thing of beauty, although the wax colored inlay has gone.

These old examples show what fine things can be done in this method by artists who understand the graphic possibilities and the limitations of flat surface-decoration.

About fifteen years ago, urged on by admiration of these old examples, I made several small experiments in this method, and as I have been asked by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to give the results of my experience—which has now stood the test of some time—I am glad to repeat the methodical notes which I contributed on this subject to the July number of the *Art Journal* last year. First trace your design on the panel of wood to be incised; cut it, either with a V-tool or knife-blade fixed in a tool-handle; clear out the larger spaces with a small gouge, leaving tool-mark roughness in the bottoms for key; when cut, stop the suction of the wood by several coats of white hard polish. Your colored stoppings you must make. Resin (as white as you can get it), beeswax, and powder distemper color are the three things needed, and "*Spon's Workshop Receipts*" will put you into the right way of making your stoppings—with this reservation, reduce the proportion of resin, as this tends to make the wax over-brittle. For running the melted wax into the incisions—that is, for the inlay—I have made use of the small funnel with handle and gas-jet affixed which I have here: by means of india-rubber tubing it is attachable to the nearest gas-burner, and thus a regulated heat can be applied to the funnel. When thus attached and heated drop pieces of wax of the intended inlay color into the funnel, and soon there will be a run of melted wax dropping from the end of the funnel-spout, which is easily guided by means of the wooden handle, and thus the entire panel may be inlaid with the melted wax. When this is all done

¹A paper by Heywood Sumner, read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, and published in the *Journal* of that Society.

clear off the superfluous surface wax with a broad chisel so as to make the whole surface flush, and then, if you have rightly stopped the suction of the wood by the white hard polish, your panel should all tell with clean sharp contrast of flush wood-lines against colored stopping surface, color stopping lines against wood surface: if the suction is not stopped the hot wax will enter the grain of the wood and stain it.

I have also filled-in incised panels successfully with japanner's gold-size and powdered distemper color, using a palette-knife to distribute the slab mixture. This sinks as it hardens, and will probably need a second filling-in to make it a flush job.

In both cases, I should add, the stopping has proved durable and tenacious, but the melted wax gives a more interesting and accidental result, and is better suited for designs that depend on spaces of color-stopping for their effect.

Individual preference will suggest the wood to be used for this work, a close grain being the one thing needful. The specimens I have brought here are lime, birch, and a box of *kauri* pine. The last you will see is not sufficiently close-grained and is slightly wax-stained in the inlay, but it was made where choice of woods was limited. As to design, that which is suited to this sort of inlay may be compared to a broad sort of engraving. The lines must be wide enough to hold the wax and the spaces of color must have occasional ridges—like cloissons—in order to hold the wax and to keep the flush surface of the panel when the chisel shaves it down; but within certain limits, which must be felt, the manner of design is more free than is the case with inlay composed of veneers of hard material; and the absence of beauty of material—*e. g.*, pearl, ivory, or choice woods—must be forgotten in the beauty, fancy, and austere freedom with which the incised decoration is expressed. Certainly, I think that the specimens which I have spoken of in our Museum show all these qualities of design—beauty, fancy, and austere freedom of handling—and accordingly I cannot do better than to urge the claim of these old relics to be studied both for method, application, and romantic design of colored-wax inlay in wood, and to hope that others may be fired with the desire to further experiment in this simple method.

As to its application, I will not suggest beginning with results—with such fine results as the old examples to which I have called attention, but will turn to real homely requirement, from which a more stately application might arise. I think that we have in our time lost a number of nice little simple household things that our forefathers used to enjoy. Our grandmothers, when they made tea, used to have a tea-caddy. They had a nice tea-caddy with delightful inlay. Where is that tea-caddy gone? We drink more tea than ever, but the tea-caddy has departed. Then some of us smoke cigarettes, but the cigarette-box makers do not seem to care to use this process of inlay. Again, when I was at school I had a nice brass-bound desk with a secret drawer in which I was always hoping to find money. Those are quite things of the past. When I send my boy to school, and ask for a desk, I get a deadly dull thing with a lump of brass in the middle, that a boy, if he tried with both hands, could not get fond of. Then, again, clocks. Just think of the beauty of a clock-case. We all want to know the time nowadays, and we bustle more than ever; but for modern artistic clock-cases there seems very little demand. There is a demand for chiming clocks—why I do not quite know, since they are maddening things. But no one seems to crave a stately clock that will make him feel a better sort of man! This qualification is very true, for if you have a fine thing in your house you try to live up to it. There is another neglected thing, the barometer. It seems odd to me that so admirable an instrument has never suggested fine craftsmanship to the imagination. Why should not craftsmen in inlay give us these quiet, homely things that we are always needing and using? If anything I have said to-night were to turn our really skilful cabinet-makers—the men who understand the whole mystery—to this simple side of the craft, I should feel that I had done a very good evening's work.

THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGEWAYS OF ENGLAND.

THERE are, however, numerous traditions of other achievements of underground architecture which are not altogether, or at all, unauthentic. There is the often-talked-of passage from Highgate or Hampstead to St. Albans, invariably associated with the redoubtable Dick Turpin. Certain traces are said to have been found, and of the many hazarded explanations perhaps the most plausible is that which suggests that it was the commencement, in Roman times, of an enormous military work between London and Verulamium. There was said to be an underground passage in connection with Sir Thomas More's house at Chelsea, though neither its destination nor dimension seems to be known. Tradition asserts, too, that there was a similar way from the Tower of London to the Old Palace at Eltham; and a less shadowy authority declares that it was from a subterranean passage at Hampton Court that Charles I effected his escape from the jailership of Colonel Whalley. Relating to the other principal actor in the grim drama of rebellion and regicide is the tradition of an underground passage from Cromwell's house at Westminster, and readers of Dumas will not forget the effective use he makes of this belief in "*Twenty Years After*."

It is only natural that many of these traditions of underground passages and dwellings should associate them with religious houses or churches, the obligations of sanctuary, the political importance of ecclesiastics, and the fluctuating relations between Church and State,

making secrecy of transit and abode often absolutely essential. There was the alleged subterranean communication between Southampton and Netley Abbey; another between Warwick Castle and St. John's Priory; another between the Castle and Priory at Lewes. From the famous Abbey of historic Tewkesbury there ran, it was said, a passage underground to Malvern—possibly to the monastery founded there by the Confessor.

From Durham Cathedral, "half Church of God, half tower against the Scots," the monks could pass to the beautiful Abbey of Kirkstall; from the stately Benedictine Church at Reading, whose massive walls, 8 feet thick, had a circumference of half a mile, a similar passage ran, so the story goes, to Caversham.

When any of the mighty Nevills, Lords of Middlesham, needed ghostly counsel, it was said that a confessor could come, all the way underground, from the distant Abbey of Gervaux; and the Percys or Seymours of Wressil could in like unseen manner attend mass or evensong at Howden Church, 4 miles or more away. The pious nuns of Watton, concerning whose rigorous discipline Fosbroke relates so many quaint particulars, were wont, tradition said, to attend at the Holywell at Kilwick, and there perform miracles of healing.

But what doubtless seemed the greatest miracle of all was, how they got there, till the mystery was put an end to by the discovery of a subterranean passage to the nunnery. From Guisborough Priory a tunnel ran for a mile and a half to a place called Toccotes, and in the midst of this, so we learn from Ord, was a mighty chest of gold. Easy enough to be plundered, it would seem, since its only guardian was a raven—but this raven, like Poe's,

Had all the seeming
Of a demon that is dreaming,

and when any venturesome wight approached with felonious intent, the seeming came true and the dreaming ended, and the Foul Fiend himself stood revealed. There was a passage, the old books tell us, between Someries Church and St. Mary's, Luton, and another from Newnham Abbey to the priory at Bedford, some 2 miles distant. This appears to be fairly well authenticated, and perhaps the same may be said of the tunnel between Larkbeare House, in Exeter, to the castle and cathedral, and of that between Sawley and Whalley Abbeys in Yorkshire, stated to have been 7 miles long, and of which traces are said to be found. Intervening water was as little of an obstacle in those days as now, always assuming the existence of these reputed passages.

From Pontefract, for instance, a tunnel was said to run under the moat, and have its exit at a mound a mile distant; and from Richmond Castle a similar passage led to St. Martin's Priory, on the other bank of the river Swale. Still more staggering are the legends which affirm a submarine communication between the Giant's Causeway and Rathlin, a distance of 8 miles, and between the coast of Wigtownshire and the Isle of Man, about 30 miles. These find their parallels in the legendary passage from Naples to the Castle d'Elmo, and that convenient tunnel, 4 miles long, which led from the mainland to the delightful island of Capri. But there is nothing new, more especially in the way of underground architecture, and we need not, accordingly, be astonished at reading that ancient Egypt boasted its subaqueous passage between Assuan and the island of Elephantine.—*London Times*.



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

CORRECTION.—Owing to an unfortunate mixing-up of proofs, there was published last week under this heading the title of the Birmingham University, an illustration which was not actually contained in the issue. The plate which ought to have been entered as among the illustrations was the Prince Regent's Theatre at Munich.

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This plate is copied from the *Builder*.

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

THE VILLA HOFMANN, MANNHEIM, BADEN.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

BLASTING—RIGHTS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has refused to continue an injunction granted to Maria del Carmen Santos de Carvajal, the owner of the premises at 214 West Twenty-fourth Street, restraining the Young Men's Christian Association, and Canavan Brothers, the contractors, from blasting in an excavation adjoining the plaintiff's premises. The latter claimed that the blasting was seriously endangering the safety of her building. The contractors answered that the work was being done with the utmost care, and pointed to the fact that no damage had been done by them to other buildings similarly situated, where the work has been completed. The plaintiff based her case on a decision of the late Justice McAdam that the owner of a house erected upon a stratum of rock extending through adjoining premises may enjoin the owner of the adjoining premises from blasting the rock, where the blasting, even if conducted with the greatest care, would cause serious injury to the house. (*Brennan vs. Schreiner*, 28 Abb. N. C., 481.) Justice Giegerich holds that this case has been overruled by the Court of Appeals in *Booth vs. Rome*, Watertown and Ogdensburg Terminal Railroad (140 N. Y., 267), where it was said: "The rocky surface of the upper part of Manhattan Island makes blasting necessary in the work of excavation, and unless permitted the value of lots, especially for business uses, would be seriously affected. May the man who has first built a store or warehouse or dwellings on his lot, and has blasted the rock for a basement or cellar, prevent his neighbor from doing the same thing when he comes to build on his lot adjoining, on the ground that by so doing his own structure will be injured? Such a rule would enable the first occupant to control the uses of the adjoining property to the serious injury of the owner and prevent or tend to prevent the improvement of property. The fact of proximity imposes an obligation of care, so that one engaged in improving his own lot shall do no unnecessary damage to his neighbor's dwelling, but it cannot, we think, exclude the former from employing the necessary and usual means to adapt his lot to any lawful use, although the means used may endanger the house of his neighbor. It (the blasting) was not an act which, under all circumstances, would produce injury to his neighbor, as is shown by the fact that other buildings near by were not injured. To exclude the defendant from blasting to adapt its lot to the contemplated uses, at the instance of the plaintiff, would not be a compromise between conflicting rights, but an extinguishment of the right of the one for the benefit of the other. This sacrifice, we think, the law does not exact. Public policy is promoted by the building up of towns and cities and the improvement of property."—*N. Y. Times*.

THE "RIGHT OF WAY" AT STONEHENGE.—There are few privileges of which the rural population of England are more tenacious than those of right of way. Any attempt to close an old footpath, even if unused and almost forgotten, at once precipitates a fight. A question of this sort has now arisen in connection with the venerable ruins of Stonehenge. A year ago Sir Edmund Antrobus enclosed Stonehenge with a barbed-wire fence, and imposed a charge of one shilling for admission to see the monument. The immediate object was to protect the stones and raise funds for certain works of restoration and exploration. But the effect was to deprive the nation of free access to a national monument. Not unnaturally, therefore, the question at once arose whether the enclosure was lawful. There seems to be no doubt that Sir Edmund has become the possessor of the land on which the stones stand, but it is equally certain that the public have always enjoyed the right of free access to them. One fact alone is sufficient to prove the antiquity of the footpaths. The outermost circle of Stonehenge consists of an earth vallum worn down by time and weather, but still rising some feet above the natural surface of the ground. The paths in question cut through this vallum, which rises abruptly some three feet or so on either side of them. In other words, so persistent has been the use of the roads that it has gradually worn away the earth where the circle is crossed until it has brought the surface to the natural level of the ground. The whole matter is under investigation by the local County Council. One fact of singular interest has been elicited. There seems to have been a special gathering every year, numbering thousands of persons, at Stonehenge to witness the rising of the sun on the 21st of June. As Stonehenge, according to the best opinions, was originally constructed with reference to rites performed at this very moment, it is supposed that there has been a public assembly on Salisbury Plain at midsummer ever since the circles of Stonehenge were first completed.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

A FEAT OF BRIDGE-BUILDING.—The double tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad cross the Schuylkill River at Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, on a stone-arch bridge with a single steel-truss span over the middle channel. This was recently replaced in 15 minutes, without the least delay or interruption to the almost continuous traffic of long, heavy freight-trains and high-speed expresses which cross the bridge every hour in the twenty-four, without obstructing the river. A temporary steel span was built alongside the old one and at a lower level, so that its top was a little below the bottom of the old structure. On this was erected, in the usual way, the complete new span with the tracks laid on it. Powerful hoisting-engines were set on platforms at the ends of the old span on the opposite sides of the bridge, and operated four sets of tackle, by which, after the tracks had been cut, both spans, weighing together nearly 2,000,000 pounds, were pulled sidewise on double tiers of long horizontal rails with over 300 solid steel rollers between them. In this way the old span was displaced by the new one, which followed it like a very substantial shadow, until permanently seated in exactly the same position. Two and a half

minutes after the last train crossed the old span, the connections were broken, the engines were started, and in 2½ minutes more had pulled both spans simultaneously the full distance of about 37 feet. In 8 minutes more the first train had passed over the new span, and it was in regular service. The engines and tackles were shifted, and a set of greased rails was arranged at a low level, on which the temporary span was pulled to a position directly below the old span, and served as a support while the latter was taken to pieces. The great weight of the spans, the difficulties from incessant traffic, and the speed and accuracy with which the spans were moved, make this one of the most remarkable of feats.—*Frank W. Skinner in the June Century*.

CONCHOLOGY AND SPIRAL STAIRS.—One of the most remarkable architectural structures in existence is the left-handed spiral staircase in the Château de Blois, Touraine, built during the sixteenth century from designs by Leonardo da Vinci. In the May number of the *Monthly Review*, Mr. Theodore Cook shows that the design of this staircase corresponds so exactly with the spirals on the common Mediterranean shell known as *Voluta vespertilio* as to leave little doubt that the artist had that shell before him as his model. The spiral on the central column of the core of the staircase corresponds exactly, for instance, with the spiral ridges on the *columella* of the volute, as seen in section. This of itself would be strong, although perhaps not absolutely convincing, evidence as to the origin of the design. But the staircase has also an exquisite outer balustrade, which shows a correspondence to the coils on the external spire of the shell as close as that which obtains between the interior of the staircase and the *columella* of the volute. Such a dual resemblance could scarcely be the result of coincidence, and the author seems justified in the view he has taken. It is remarkable, however, that the spirals in the staircase run in the reverse direction to those in normal examples of the shell, that of the central shaft being left-handed instead of right-handed. The spirals are, in fact, those of a "reversed," or dextral, example of the shell, of which, perhaps, one in a million occurs in nature. That Leonardo da Vinci had such a reversed shell from which to copy is unlikely; but it is known that he was left-handed, and a left-handed man would naturally draw a reversed spiral. The author has in hand a work on natural spirals in general.—*Building News*.

WHITE ONYX DEPOSITED IN ARIZONA.—A very large deposit of white onyx has been found in the Baca land-grant in Yavapai County, recently purchased by an English syndicate. One of the specimens, weighing 50 pounds, is of solid creamy white. The deposit is said to be the only bed of white onyx known. It is without a flaw or crack. The vein is 5 feet thick, extending 800 feet in one direction and 1,000 in another. It is covered by 250 feet of limestone, which probably accounts for its freedom from cracks, flaws and discolorations. Slabs of almost any marketable length can be taken out.—*Exchange*.

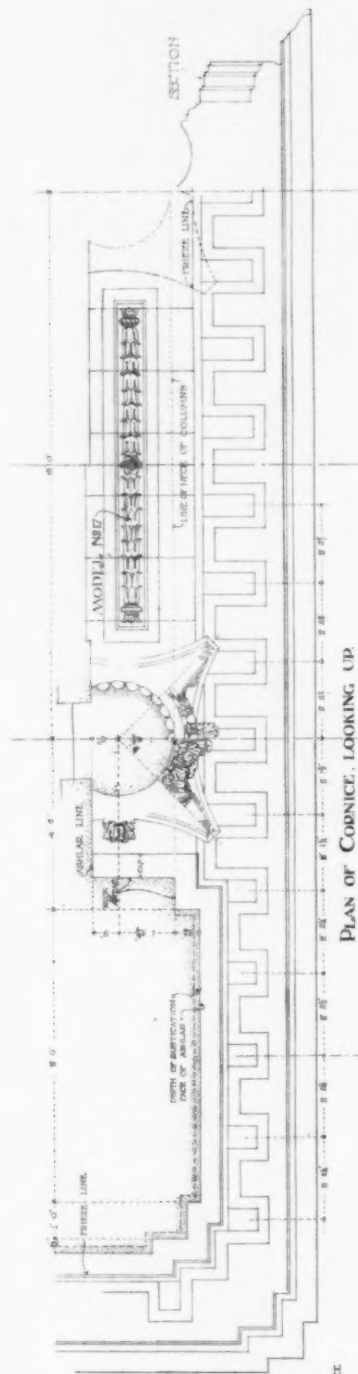
CHARACTER OF THE DEPOSIT UPON ST. PAUL'S.—Under the coping of the balustrade surrounding the Stone Gallery at the base of the dome of St. Paul's, in London, is a black deposit about three-fourths of an inch in thickness. This deposit resembles boiler-scale, and it has lately been subjected to chemical analysis to determine its nature. The analysis reveals the curious fact that it is a sulphate-of-lime, or gypsum, and it is assumed by the chemists that it was deposited by the air. Their argument is that in two hundred years the smoke and gases from London chimneys have charged the rains with sufficient sulphurous and sulphuric acids to make this deposit.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE FORESTS OF RUSSIA.—The gradual deforestation of Russia is attracting increased attention throughout the Empire, and the Forestry Society as well as the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains are discussing means for regulating the consumption of timber and for propagation. There does not seem to be any great cause, however, for apprehension, as a recent official report states that forests in Russia now cover an area of 188,000,000 hectares (464,000,000 acres). Among European countries, Sweden comes next with 44,000,000 acres of forests. In Russia the forests cover 36 per cent of the whole area of the country. The Swedish forests occupy 44 per cent of the total area, and the Austro-Hungarian 32 per cent of the territory of the dual monarchy. Reckoned by the population there are 4.0 acres of forest to each inhabitant of Russia, 9.5 acres in Sweden, 10.4 acres in Norway, and .69 acre per head in Germany. The forests have a greater importance for Russians than for people of Western European countries, as villages and country-houses are largely built of wood, stone and brick houses being almost unknown, and the forests furnish the main sources of fuel supply.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

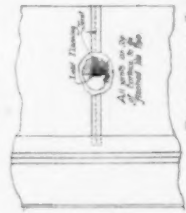
A LARGE CRANE.—German papers claim that "the largest crane in the world" is to be seen in use at Kiel. Its own weight is 450 tons, and it is capable of lifting as much as 150 tons. Its arm stretches 50 yards from point to point, and is 50 yards and more high above the foundation. It is worked by electricity.—*Exchange*.

THE RESTORATION OF THE ERECHTHEUM.—The Greek Archaeological Committee has decided to restore the Erechtheum. The greater part of the famous ruin on the Acropolis is still standing, and the fragments necessary for its complete reconstruction are all lying around.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

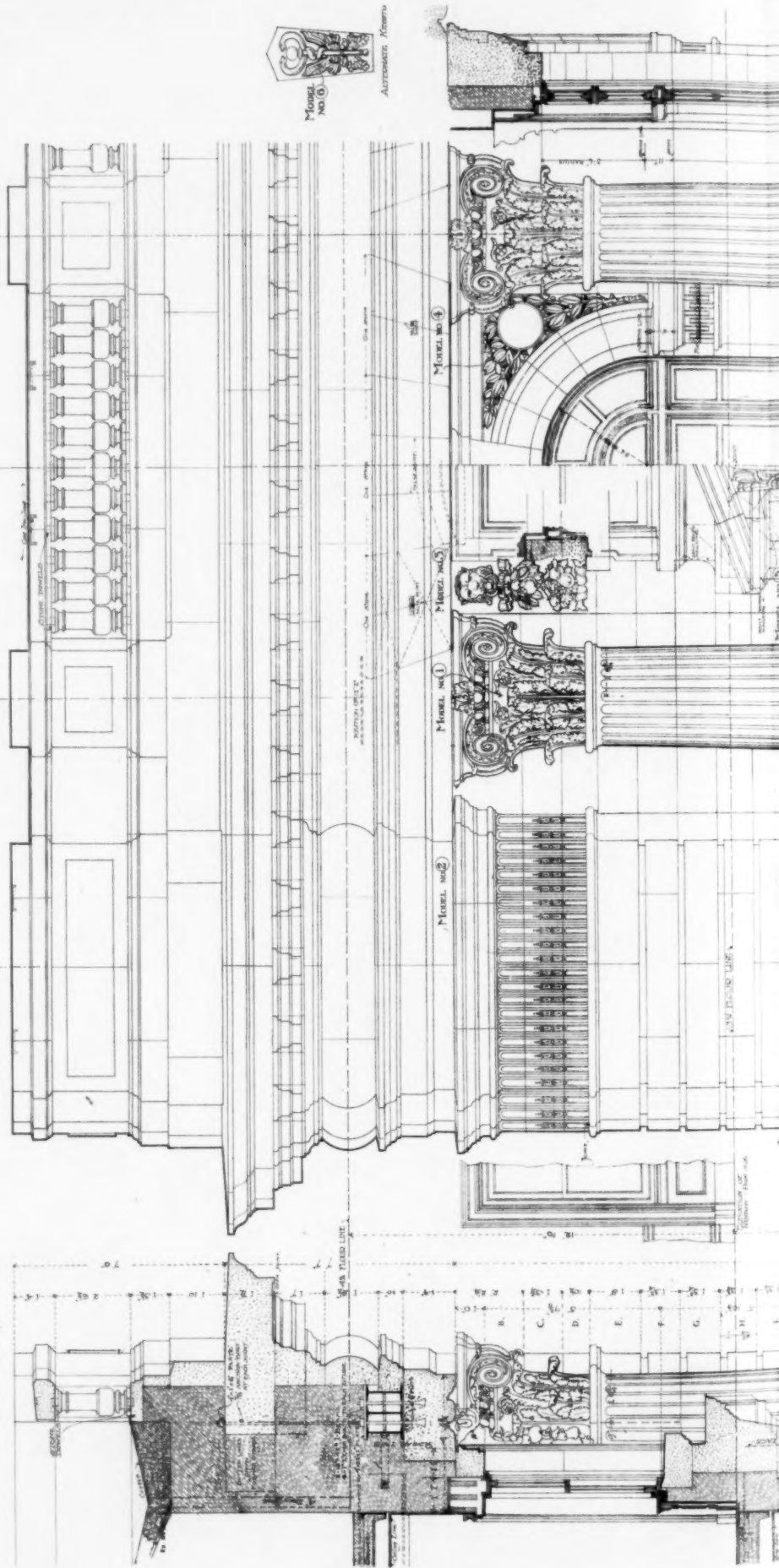
A JAPANESE SLEEPING-CUSTOM.—The Japanese never sleep with the head to the north. This is because the dead in Japan are always buried with the head in that position. In the sleeping-rooms of many of the private houses and of hotels a diagram of the points of the compass is posted upon the ceiling for the convenience of guests.—*Exchange*.

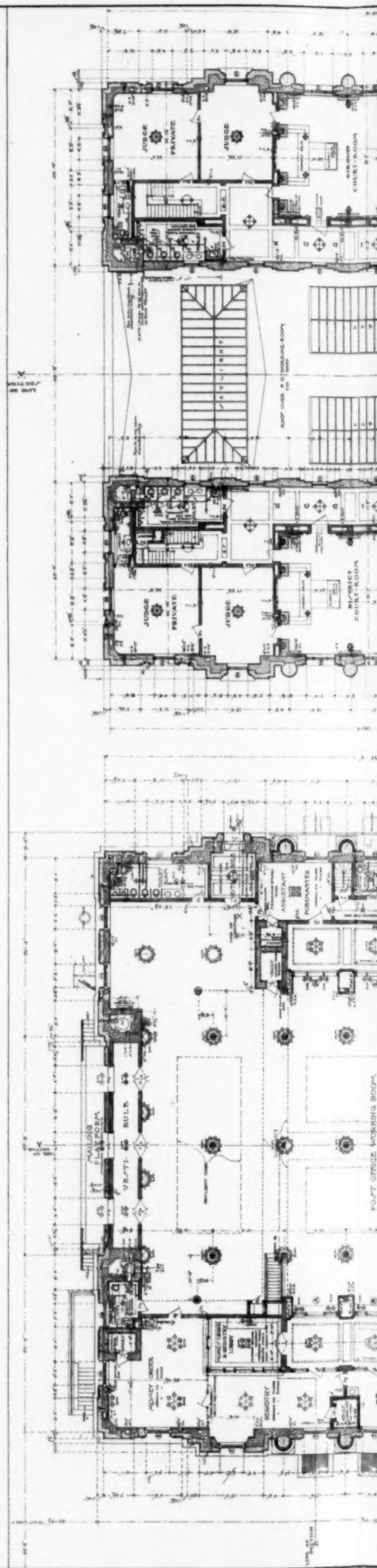


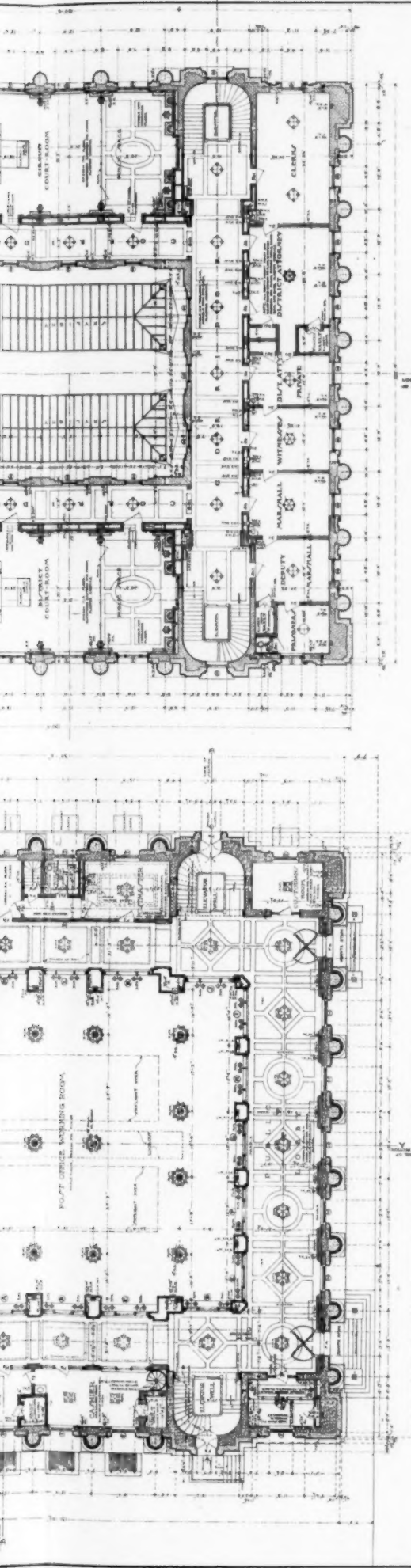
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PLAN OF TOP OF CORNICE

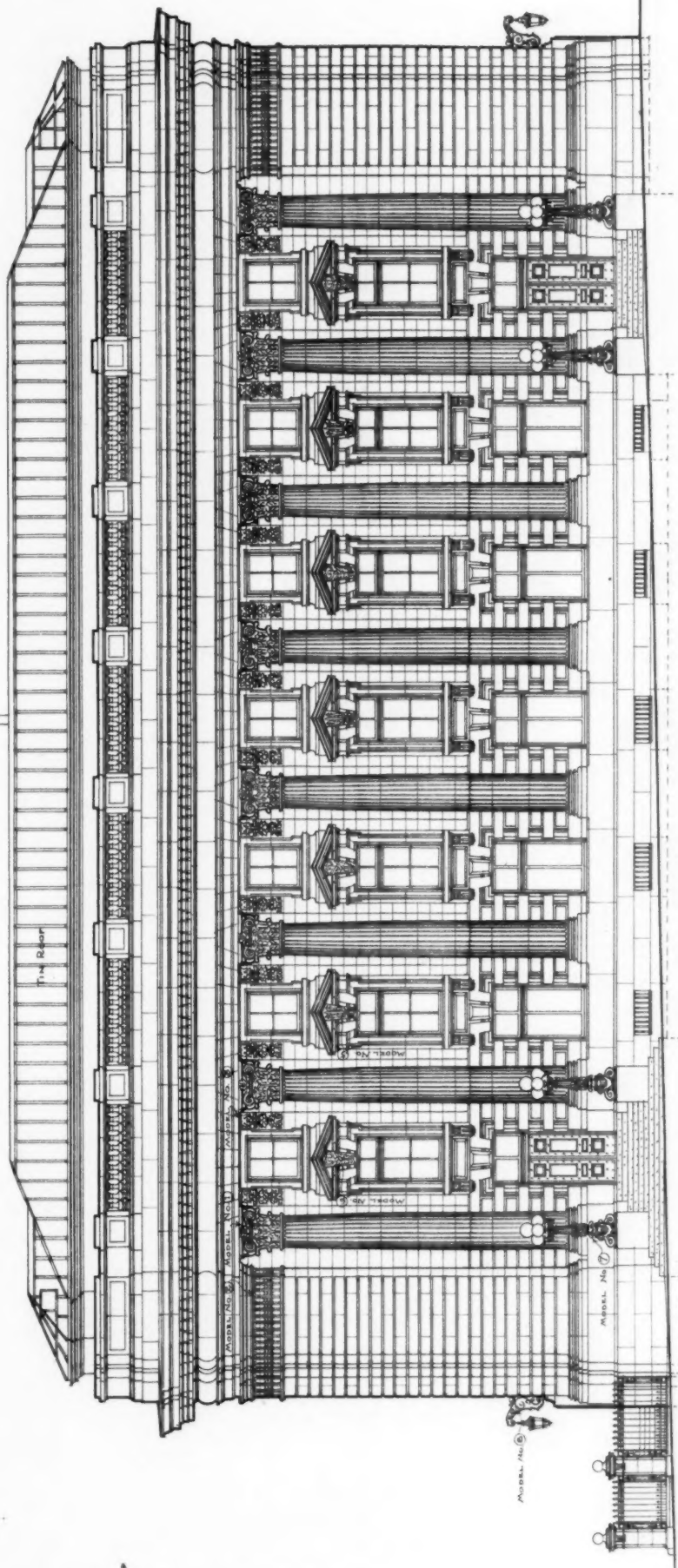


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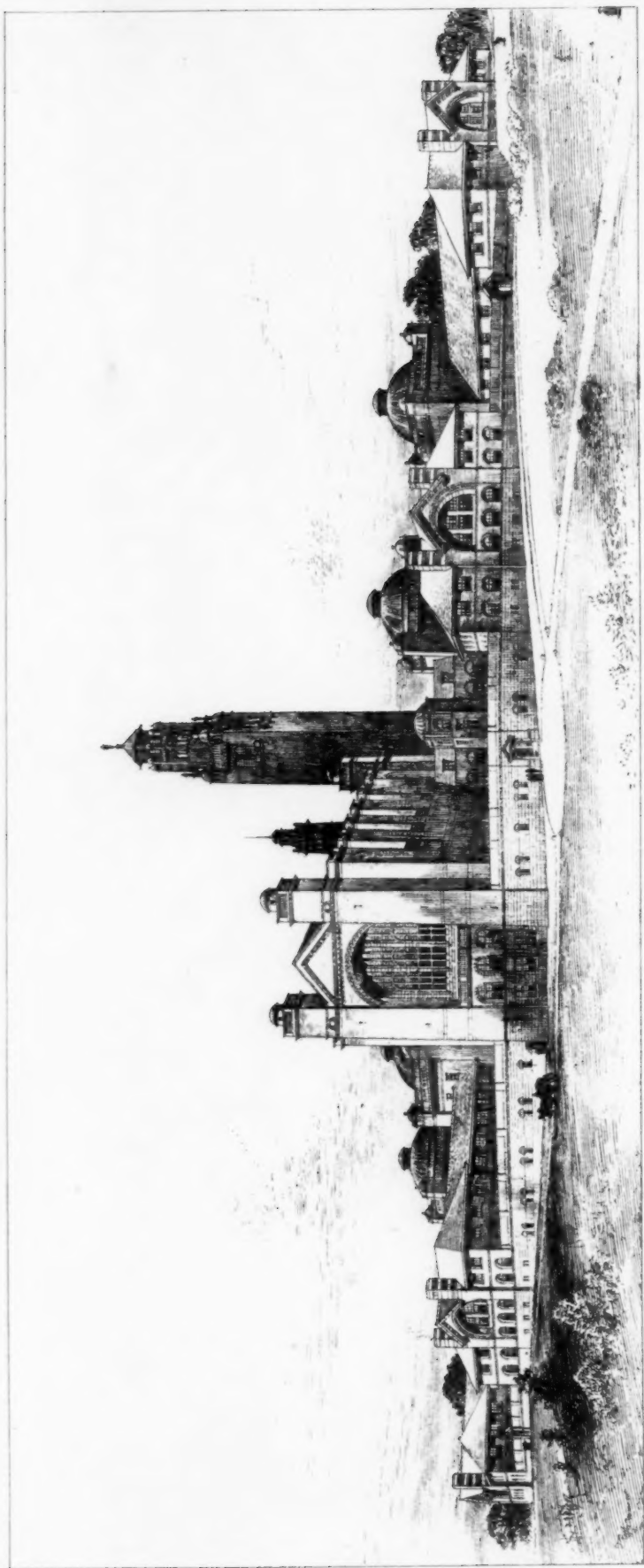
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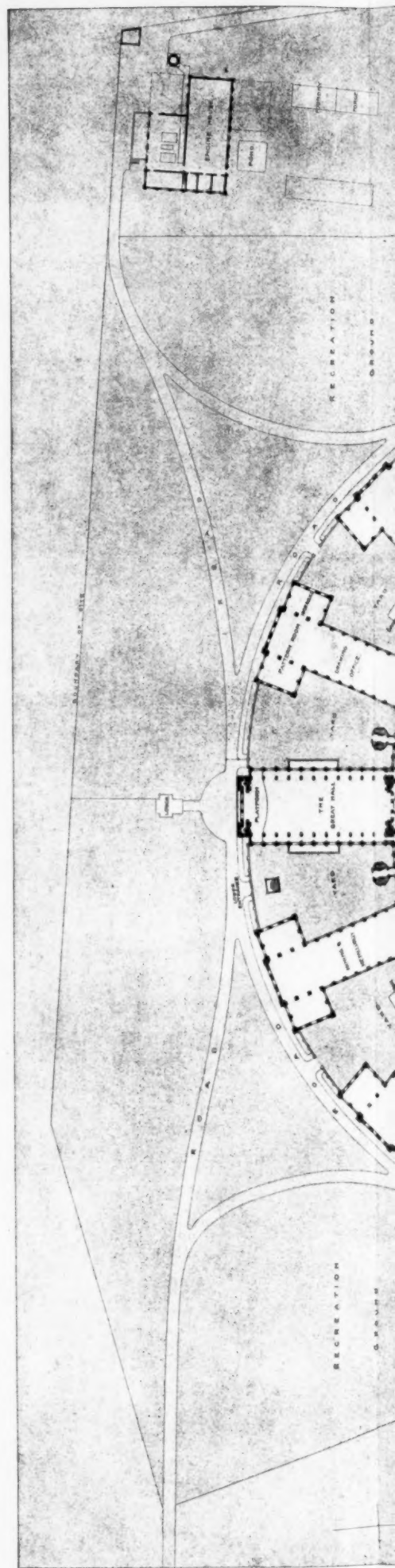
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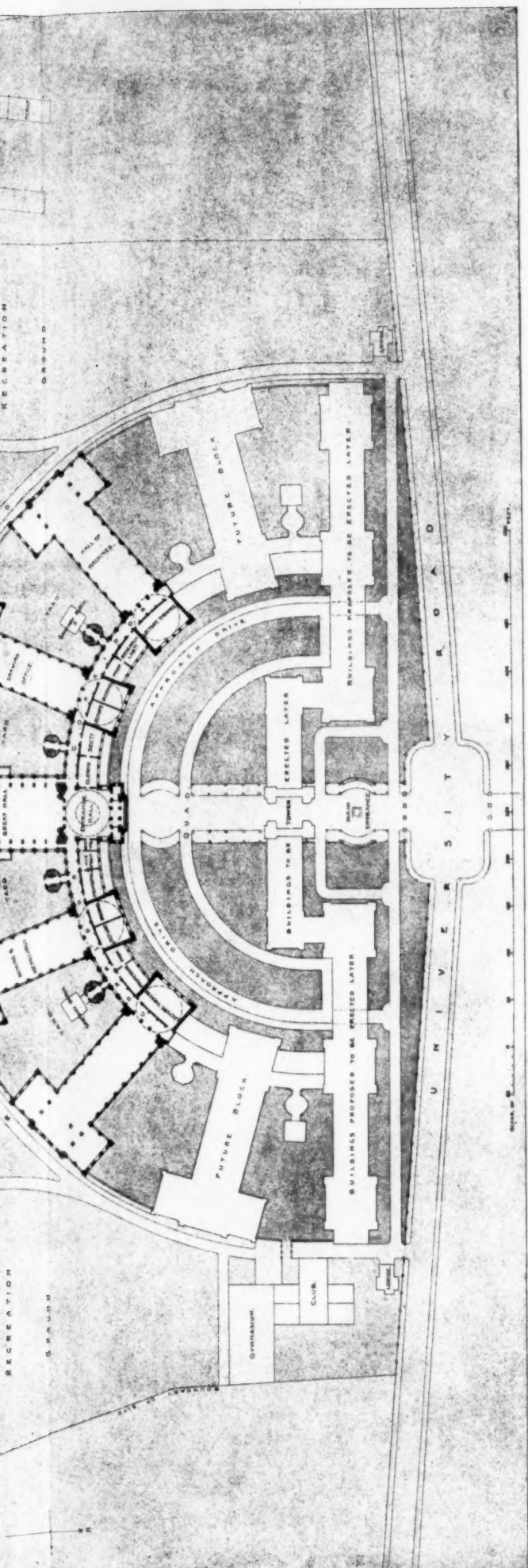
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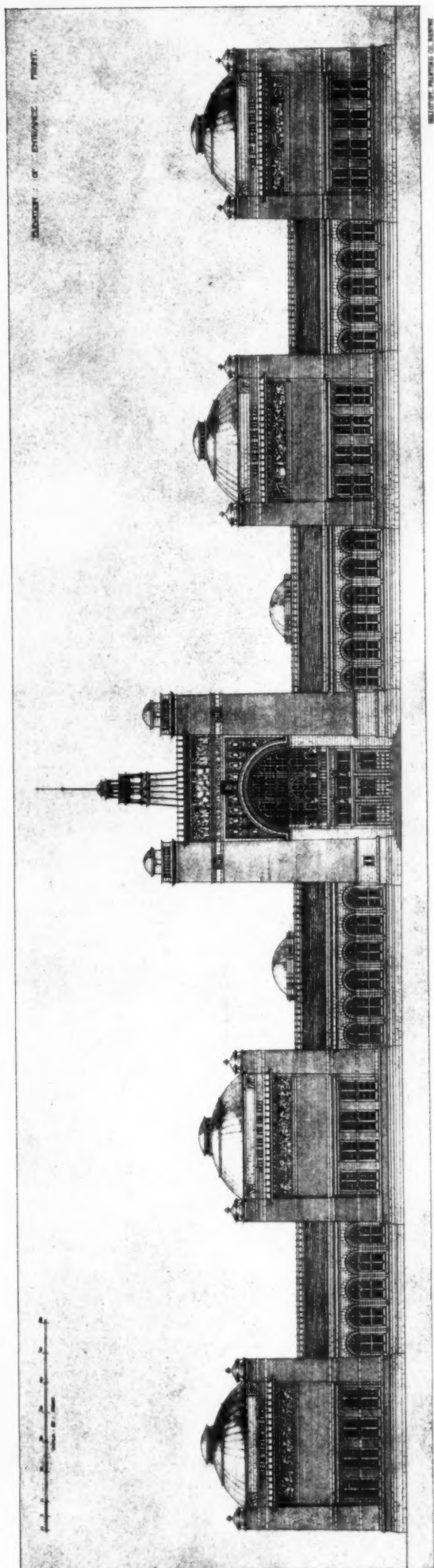


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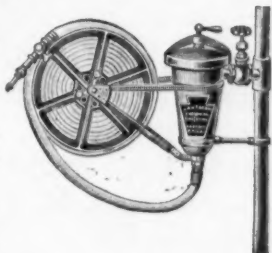
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Jones, T. W.....[Panes]
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Mott Iron Works, The.....[Iron Work]
Neuchatel Asphalt Co.....[Asphalt]
New Jersey Zinc Co.....[Zinc White]
New York Bolting and Packing Co., Ltd.....[Interlocking Rubber Tiling]
N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co.....[Metal Ceilings]
Northrup, H. E. (Inc.).....[Electric Pumps]
Onkote Co. (Ld.).....[Insulated Wire]
Perkins, Frank Edson.....[School]
Pitt, W. R.....[Folding-Gates]
Quimby, W. E. (Inc.).....[Electric Pumps]
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co. (Hot-Air Engines)
Rargent & Co.....[Builders' Hardware]
Smith & Brinckerhoff.....[Builder]
Smith Co., H. B.....[Steam Heat]
Smith & Co., Edward.....[Furnishes]
Torrill Gas Machine Co.....[Gas Machines]
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....[Mineral Wool]
Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co.....[Ammonia Roofing]
Williams, John.....[Wrought Metal]
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Tyler Co., The W. S.....[Ornamental Iron and
Bronze]

Columbus.

Kinney Mfg. Co.....[Steel Rolling-Doors]
Nelson Co., The C. T.....[Capitals (Carved)]
Ohio State University.....[School]

Salem.

Mullins, W. H.....[Architectural Metalwork]

Toledo.

Buckeye Paint and Varnish Co.....[Paints]

West Cleveland.

Cudell, F. E.....[Traps]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ambler.
Kearney & Mattison Co.....[Magnesia Covering]

Philadelphia.

French & Co., Samuel H.....[Mortar Colors]
Loomis Filters Improved System.....[Filters]
Merchant & Co., Inc.....[Roofing Plates]
Morse, Williams & Co.....[Elevators]
Taylor Co., N. & G.....[Roofing Tin]
Thorn, J. S. Co.....[Sheet Metal]
University of Pennsylvania.....[School]
Yantacaw Mfg. Co.....[Fire Extinguisher]

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Vapor Heating Co.....[Heating Apparatus, Steam]

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THIS publication, which consists of nine Parts, contains nearly two hundred pages of text, illustrated by over three hundred and fifty text-cuts, and three hundred and thirty-two full-page plates, of which one-third are gelatine or half-tone prints. It is in truth a work of superior excellence and great usefulness.

The matter illustrated may in small part be classified thus:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

City Hall, New York, N. Y.		Date 1803-12
Old State House, Boston, Mass.		" 1748
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1755
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1770
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1729
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.		" 1741
and others.		

CHURCHES

King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.		Date 1749
Seventh-day Baptist Church, Newport, R. I.		" 1729
Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.		" 1767
Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1727
St. Paul's Chapel, New York, N. Y.		" 1764
Old South Church, Boston, Mass.		" 1729
First Church, Hingham, Mass.		" 1681
St. John's Chapel, New York, N. Y.		" 1803
First Congregational Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.		" 1812
St. Peter's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1758
Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1700
and others.		

IMPORTANT HOUSES

Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass.		Date 1636
Royall Mansion, Dedham, Mass.		" 1737
Philipse Manor House, Yonkers, N. Y.		" 1745
Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C.		" 179-
Mappa House, Trenton, N. Y.		" 1809
Woodlawn, Va.		" 1799
Mount Vernon, Va.		" 1743
and others.		

Incidentally there are shown special measured drawings or large views of the following features and details:

Porches and Doorways		67 Subjects
Staircases		21 "
Mantelpieces		81 "
Pulpits		6 "
Fanlights		60 "

In addition to the subjects enumerated above there is a large quantity of measured and detailed drawings of Cornices, Ironwork, Gateposts, Windows, Interior Finish, Ceiling Decoration, Capitals, etc., together with elevational and sectional views of entire buildings.

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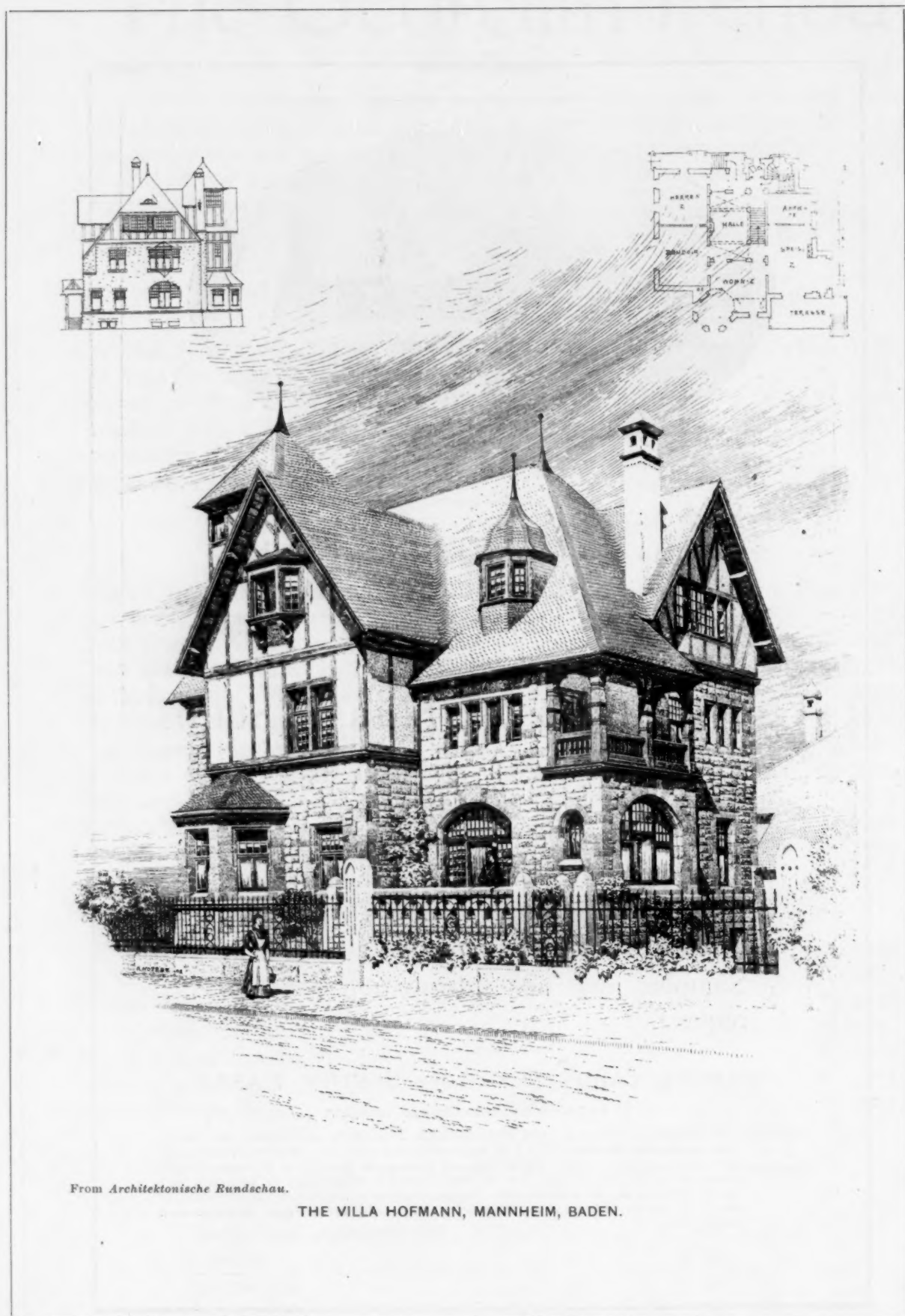
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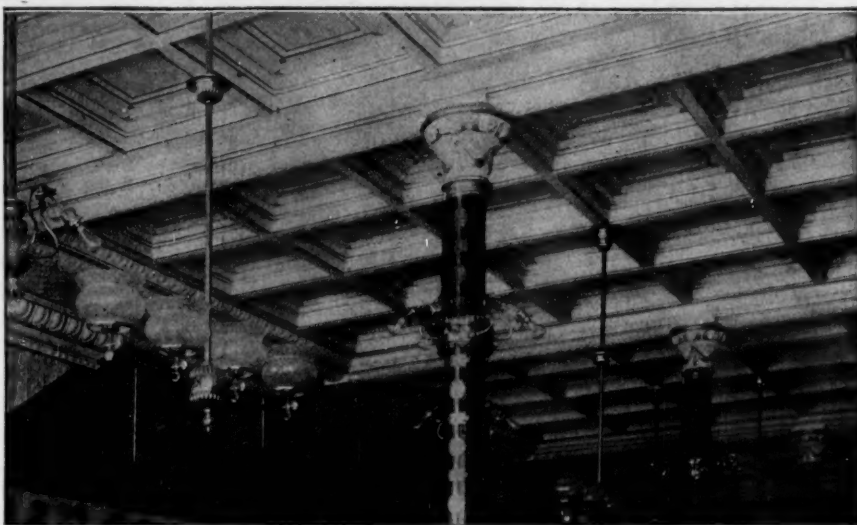
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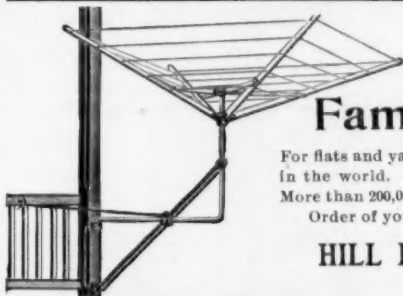
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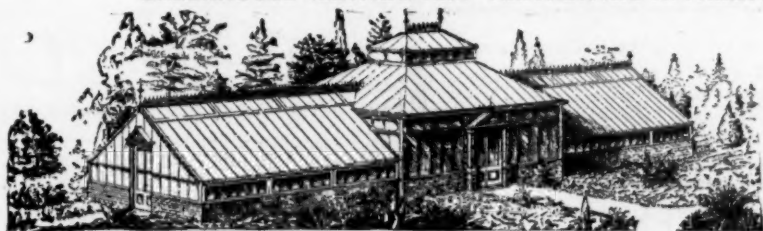
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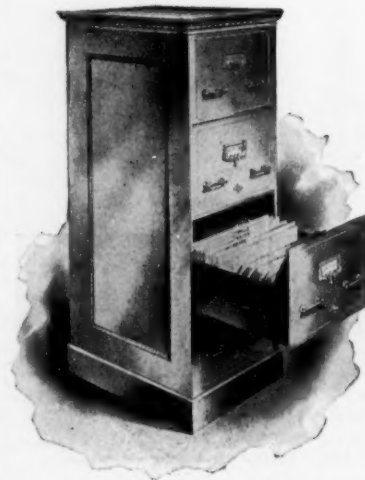
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Important Litigation Relating to Magnesia Covering Patents

THE KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., the owners of the patents for magnesia covering, have commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., George D. Crabbs, J. E. Breese, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., James Hartford, W. W. Hanna, C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf and Jesse W. Starr, to restrain the defendants from making and selling magnesia covering for boilers and steam pipes containing more than 50 per cent of magnesia, and especially coverings containing 85 per cent magnesia.

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

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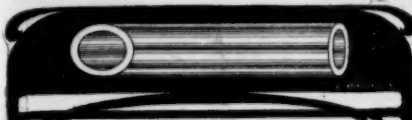
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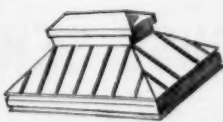
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Hickman, Ky.—The Bond Milling Co., of Memphis, Tenn., will erect a cottonseed oil mill in West Hickman to cost \$50,000.

Hoboken, N. J.—The citizens of Union Hill have voted to erect a school on Palisade Ave., between Franklin and Jefferson Sts.; cost, with site, \$60,000.

Hopkinton, N. H.—Mr. M. Knight, of New York City, has purchased the stock and dairy farm of H. A. Fletcher, comprising 100 acres of land, an old-fashioned farm-house, barns and various out-buildings, together with a valuable tract of virgin timber and a sugar orchard. Mr. Knight buys for a summer home and will make extensive improvements.

Indianapolis, Ia.—Report states that J. M. Harlan will erect a modern brick block to cost \$25,000.

Jersey City, N. J.—A resolution has been passed by the Board of Estimate asking the Board of Finance for a \$500,000 appropriation for a new high school and site.
The Finance Commissioners have decided to issue bonds for a new city hospital in the sum of \$300,000.

Lynn, Mass.—The Lockwood Manufacturing Co., of Chelsea, will erect a factory building on Liberty St., for the manufacture of pocket-knives, surgical instruments, etc.

Marquette, Wis.—The Buckeye Fish Co., of Cleveland, will build a fish cannery and refining plant here to cost \$50,000.

Menominee, Mich.—Definite arrangements have been completed for the erection of a \$35,000 opera-house. A stock company will be formed soon.

Millers Falls, Mass.—Surveys are being made at the Goldswait Pl. on Millers River for the erection of paper mill in which Holyoke men are interested. Company is capitalized for \$175,000.

Milton, Mass.—Excavating is under way for the three-story brick factory to be erected here for the Walter Baker Co. Plans furnished by Winslow & Bigelow, architects, 120 Tremont St., Boston. Jas. Smith, builder, 166 Devonshire St., Boston, has contract.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. Gilmore, of this city, Emil Langer, of Port Washington, and others have formed a malleable iron company, with a capital of \$75,000. A plant will be erected at once at Layton Park.

Minneapolis, Minn.—S. M. Klarquist, who has the contract to erect the Pillsbury Memorial Library at 104 University Ave. S. E., has begun work on the superstructure and expects to have the building completed this year. Charles R. Aldrich, architect; cost, \$65,000.
W. C. Whitney, architect, has plans and work has begun on a flat-building to be erected on 6th St., near Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, for F. P. Strong. It will be of pressed brick, cut stone, modern interior finish, four stories; cost, about \$75,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Montclair, Cal.—A press report states that Lawrence C. Phipps, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will expend about \$1,000,000 in the establishment of a sanitarium on 6th Ave. Blvd., adjoining the Boro. of Montclair, for the treatment of tubercular diseases.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Y. M. C. A. is raising funds for the erection of a building to cost \$40,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—A \$150,000 phosphate company has been formed here.

Newark, N. J.—Chas. P. Baldwin, Clinton Building, has prepared plans for a six-story office-building to be erected at 45 Clinton St. Owners, Builders' & Traders' Exchange Building Co.; cost, \$30,000.

New Haven, Conn.—Sargent & Co. will expend \$500,000 in additions to their plant. The additions will include a five-story building, a six-story building, a one-story building, 200 feet long, and two extensions to buildings already erected.

New York, N. Y.—The conferees on the Public Building Bill have agreed to an appropriation of \$4,500,000 for the Custom-house.
A. S. Nichols, 105 E. 128th St., will erect two brick, stone and iron factory buildings, after plans by G. Robinson & Son, 39 Hancock Pl. They will be six stories high, have slag roofs, steam heat, elevators, etc., and will cost \$100,000.

Norfolk, Va.—A \$100,000 tobacco factory is to be established here.

North Carrollton, Miss.—A \$50,000 oil mill is to be started here.

Pasadena, Cal.—Walter Raymond, of the Raymond Hotel, is reported interested in the erection of a hotel on 6th St. and the Loma Drive, to cost about \$500,000. Architects, Hunt & Eager.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Richard H. Sharp has a permit to begin a large building operation in West Philadelphia. Eighty-nine modern porch-front dwellings will be erected on Lombard, Naudain, 52d and 53d Sts. They will all be of brick, two stories in height and will vary in size from 18' x 50' to 14' x 38'. The total cost of the work, which will be started at once, will be \$155,000.
Permit has been given Herman C. Kuehn to build 37 three-story brick dwellings, 16' x 31' and 12' x 14', on Rockland St., below Greene, Germantown. They will cost a total of \$74,000.
John R. Wiggins has been granted a permit to erect the United Gas Improvement Co.'s new purifier house at Point Breeze. It will be a two-story brick building, 45' 7" x 176', and will cost \$50,000.
It is reported that the Bethlehem Lutheran Church will shortly erect a new building adjoining its present parish house, at Diamond and 30th Sts. and Ridge Ave. It will be two stories high, of granite, and is to cost \$38,000.
A large oil-cloth and linoleum factory is to be built at 2d St. and Erie Ave. for Thomas Potter & Sons. The plans provide for a drying building,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

three stories high, 58' x 114', and a one-story machine hand building, 60' x 68'. These buildings will cost \$20,000.

Estimates are being received by Morris & Vaux, Stephen Girard Building, for an addition to the Friends' School at Germantown. Addition will consist of a two-story brick and stone building to contain class-rooms and a gymnasium. Architects will supervise the work.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Arnold H. Moses for 7 three-story Pompeian brick porch-front houses, 16' x 65', to be erected on Montgomery Ave., near 23d St.

William Steele & Sons have posted plans for a dental building for Dr. E. N. Simmerman, at 1004 Lehigh Ave. It will be of granite and terra-cotta, three stories in height, 17' 2" x 85'.

John B. Wiggins has been awarded the contract to erect a new building for the Harrison Estate, to replace the recently-burned structure, at the corner of Juniper and Market Sts. It will be of Pompeian brick and terra-cotta, four stories in height, 42' x 80', and will be occupied by Showell & Fryer, grocers. Edgar V. Seeber is the architect; cost, \$50,000.

Architects J. F. Stuckert & Son have drawn plans for 3 new stories, 60' x 100', to be added to the Hotel Vendig, at the corner of 12th and Market Sts.

Roland Boyle has completed plans for a new parochial school and convent for St. Philomena's Roman Catholic parish, at Lansdowne.

The George A. Fuller Co., of New York and Philadelphia, have been granted a permit to tear down the Stratford Hotel, at the corner of Broad and Walnut Sts. The work will begin at once and a magnificent seventeen-story hotel is to replace the old building. It will be known as the Bellevue-Stratford, has been designed by G. W. & W. D. Hewitt and will cost about \$3,000,000.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Harding & Seaver are the architects for the Museum of History and Art, donated by Zenas Crane, of Dalton, to be erected at a cost of \$500,000. The building is to be of brick and Indiana limestone.

Portland, Me.—James Cunningham will erect a \$150,000 seven-story stone and brick hotel building, after plans by F. H. and E. F. Fasset, 93 Exchange St.

Providence, R. I.—The plans for the new bronze gates which are to be erected at the Elmwood Ave. entrance to Roger Williams Park have been completed. The gates are to be a memorial of the late Anna W. Mann, who bequeathed a large sum of money for the improvement and maintenance of the Park. The bequest was about \$200,000, and as a tribute in return for such liberality the Park Commissioners have decided to appropriate \$15,000 for the erection of a set of gates. The design, which has received the approval of the Commissioners, was made by William C. Codman, the designer of the Gorham Co.

Quincy, Mass.—A Special Com. of the City Council has reported favorably on the expenditure of \$55,000 for the erection of a 10-room school in Ward 2.

Rutland, Mass.—An appropriation of \$150,000 has been made for a new building at the State Sanitarium here.

Seattle, Wash.—The Scottish Rite branches of the Masonic fraternity intend to erect a \$100,000 temple at Madison St. and Broadway. Chas. H. Bobb, 110 Washington Building, has drawn preliminary plans. John Erickson will erect a six-story brick block at 1st Ave. and University St., to cost \$95,000.
The Wah Chong Co. will erect two brick and two frame buildings to cost from \$40,000 to \$45,000.

South McAlester, I. T.—It is stated that Bergeron & Wathen have prepared plans for a hospital building on McKennon Heights for the Catholic Sisters of Indian Territory, to cost \$45,000. Work will not begin immediately.

Spokane, Wash.—St. Aloysius parish plans the erection of a stone church to cost complete \$75,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—That the St. Louis hotel proprietors appreciate the need of more and better hotel facilities is shown by the extensive improvements which are being made at some of the downtown houses. Work will begin shortly on improvements at the St. James to cost \$20,000. At the Planters', improvements costing \$10,000 or more are being installed. Other downtown hotels will make extensive improvements during the summer months.
Plans have been completed and a permit granted to the St. Louis Basket and Box Co. to erect a factory building on the land recently purchased by them at the corner of Fenrose St. and the wharf. The object of the enterprise is to provide an up-to-date veneer plant, equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances necessary to conduct the veneer business. The buildings, of which there will be four, will be of the slow combustion character, and will occupy a ground space of 32,010 square feet.

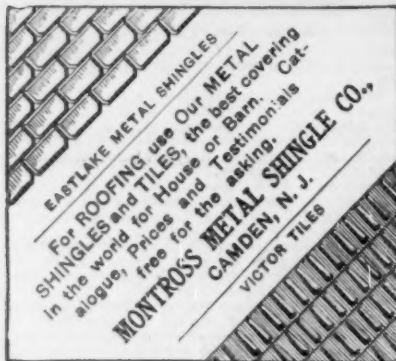
St. Paul, Minn.—The Armour Packing Co. contemplates adding three stories to their building, 323 E. 5th St. It will be of red pressed brick, cut stone, fireproof cold storage construction; cost, \$15,000.
The Transfer Lumber Co. has been organized and propose to erect frame warehouses at Merriam Park on Wabasha St. B. F. McMillan, of McMillan, Wis., is one of the organizers. It is understood at least \$50,000 will be expended in buildings.

Walker, Minn.—The citizens of Cass County have voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000 for the erection of a court-house and \$30,000 for roads and bridges.

Wayland, Mass.—A two-story frame club-house will be erected here for the Massachusetts Automobile Club, from plans now in preparation by Richard Arnold Fisher, 8 Beacon St., Boston. Building will be fitted with all modern appliances for the care of motor carriages.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Ellsworth Dean, Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has prepared plans for an eight-story building for the Fairmont Trust Co., to be erected on Main St., to cost about \$50,000.

Worcester, Mass.—Architects Frost, Briggs & Chamberlin have designed a residence to be erected for Miss H. Bliss, Auburn St.
A three-story brick Nurses Home will be erected at the State Insane Hospital; cost, \$60,000. Plans by Fuller & Delano. J. G. Vandreuil, contractor.



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ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Southbridge, Mass. — Three-st'y brick, mill-construction addition to American Optical Co.'s factory, 35' x 40'; \$50,000; o., Earle & Fisher, Worcester; c., Norcross Bros. Co.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill. — Ashland Boulevard and Elburn St., three-st'y st. apart., 30' x 43' & 30' x 70', steam; \$20,000; o., G. H. Grussing, Ashland Block.

Worcester, Mass. — Park St., four-st'y bk. apart., 60' x 100'; \$40,000; o., H. S. Prentice; a., W. H. Harvey.

Beacon St., four-st'y fr. block, 48' x 72'; \$15,000; o., E. D. Jorjorian; a., Chapin & Topanellian.

HOUSES.

Brighton, Mass. — Henshaw St., nr. Menlow St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 39', shingle roof, hot water; \$5,500; o., Jas. McCarthy; a., Eugene Clark.

Bonnybrook Road, nr. Faneuil St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 32' x 39', shingle roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., Helen McDaniel; a., Geo. E. Parsons.

Brookside Road, nr. Hobart St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 34' x 42', shingle roof, hot water; \$7,500; o., George Daniels; a., G. H. Parsons.

Englewood Ave., No. 78, two-st'y fr. dwell., 31' x 39', hot water; \$9,000; o. & b., Edw. Little Brown, Englewood Ave.

Dorchester, Mass. — Stonehurst St., nr. Norton St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 25' x 43', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,200; o., B. F. Brown & Co., 2644 Washington St.; a., T. J. Lyons.

Barry St., nr. Quincy St., 2 three-st'y fr. dwells., 26' x 44', shingle roofs, furnaces; \$9,000; o., C. H. Lindsay, Harvard St.; a. & b., F. J. Rockwell, Oakwood St.

Tonawanda St., nr. Geneva Ave., two-st'y fr. dwell., 32' x 48', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,700; o., G. L. Davidson, 53 Greenwood St.; a., Jordan & Co.

PROPOSALS.

HOTEL.

[At Natchitoches, La.]
Bids will be received by J. C. Trichel, Jr., Sec'y of the Hotel Co., until June 22 for erecting a three-story brick store and hotel building in this city, according to plans prepared by Favrot & Livaudais, of New Orleans. 1381

CHURCH.

[At Monticello, Ia.]
The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a Presbyterian Church



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PROPOSALS.

building at Monticello, Ia., including all labor and material, will be received by Mr. Peter C. Smith, Chairman Building Committee, Monticello, Ia., until the 24th day of June, 1902. All bids must be in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared by Nettcott & Downan, architects, of Independence, Ia., which may be seen at the office of the architects on and after June 7, 1902, and may also be seen on application to Peter C. Smith, Monticello, Ia. Nettcott & Downan for Peter C. Smith, Chairman. A. E. HIMEBAUGH, Secretary. 1381

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

[At Oskaloosa, Ia.]
Sealed proposals will be received until June 24th, 1902, for the erection and completion of a brick three-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, in accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared by the undersigned architect. Separate bids will be received on the general contract, plumbing and steam heating; and the plans and specifications are ready for bids on all parts. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architect or of the secretary, at Oskaloosa, and bids must be made in strict accordance with them. Frank E. Wetherell, architect. W. S. LACY, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Ia. 1381

SCHOOL.

[At Oakley, Cal.]
Bids are wanted June 20 for erecting a school in Live Oak Dist. Address J. D. WRIGHTMAN. 1381

CHURCH.

[At Belding, Mich.]
Bids will be received by the Bldg. Com., M. E. Peck, sec'y, until June 21 for erecting the Central M. E. Church, of rustic rubble stone, 65' x 113'. 1381

CHURCH.

[At Viking, N. D.]
M. A. Wines will receive bids until June 21 for constructing a church. Check for \$100. 1381

SCHOOL.

[At Youngstown, O.]
Bids will be received by the Bd. of Educ. until June 23 for furnishing material and erecting a 12-room stone and brick school on Delason Ave. W. N. ASHBAUGH, Clk. 1381

PROPOSALS.

CHURCH.

[At Estherville, Ia.]
Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Estherville, Ia., for the erection of a Presbyterian church building according to plans and specifications until the 23d day of June, 1902. Plans may be seen at the office of J. S. Cox, architect, Estherville, Ia., on and after the 7th day of June, 1902. O. D. BARNUM, Chairman Board of Trustees. 1381

LIBRARY.

[At Joplin, Mo.]
Sealed proposals for the erection of a Carnegie Public Library at Joplin, Mo., will be received until 7:30 o'clock P. M., June 30th, 1902, by E. L. Anderson, Chairman of Building Committee. Plans and specifications for same can be seen at the office of A. C. Michaels, architect, Rooms 35 and 36, Model Building, 407 Main St., Joplin, Mo. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check of \$1,000, made payable to the order of the Joplin Public Library Board. This check is to be forfeited on the failure of the successful bidder to fill a satisfactory bond within ten (10) days from the time the contract is awarded. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The Board will also receive bids for the plumbing and heating at the same time, for the above building. Each bid for the plumbing and heating must be accompanied with a certified check of \$500, made payable to the order of the Joplin Public Library Board, which will be forfeited should the successful bidder fail to enter into a satisfactory bond within ten (10) days after the contract has been awarded. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. A. C. Michaels, architect. 1382

CURBING AND PAVING.

[At Oberlin, O.]
Bids will be received by C. H. Snyder, Village Clk., until July 1 for grading, curbing and paving with brick on a portion of S. Professor St. 1382

SCHOOL.

[At Kingham, O.]
Bids are wanted June 30 for erecting a brick school. S. F. BUCKLEY, Clk. 1382

JAIL AND RESIDENCE.

[At Trenton, Mo.]
Bids are wanted July 7 for erecting a jail, sheriff's

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JAIL.

[At Morristown, Tenn.]
Bids are wanted July 5 for erecting a two-story
fireproof jail. Cost not to exceed \$10,000. Address
COUNTY CLERK. 1383

PROPOSALS.

WATERWORKS.

[At Carthage, O.]
The City Council will receive bids until June 23
for constructing a complete system of waterworks.
R. LUNDY, city clerk. 1381

SCHOOL.

[At Dixon, Ill.]
Bids will be received by the School Bd. until June

PROPOSALS.

20 for erecting a Ward School in W. Dixon. F. A.
TRUMAN, Pres. 1381

DRY DOCK.

[At Portland, Ore.]
Bids will be received by the Port of Portland Bd.,
666 Worcester Block, until June 26 for constructing
a floating wooden dry dock of 5 sections, according to
plans and specifications prepared by Jas. E. Black-
well, consulting engineer, Dexter Horton Building,
Seattle, Wash. E. T. C. STEVENS, Clk. 1381

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PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.
SCHOOL. [At South Brooklyn, O.] Bids will be received by Geo. W. Huhn, Clk. Bd. of Educ. of the Village School Dist., until June 23 for furnishing material and labor necessary to erect a four-room brick school. 1381 Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the extension of the U. S. Court-house, Custom-house and Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Omaha, Neb., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1381 SEWERS. [At Washington, D. C.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia until June 20 for constructing sewers in the District of Columbia. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND et al., Commissioners, D. C. 1381	CHURCH. [At Jackson, Miss.] The vestry of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church will receive bids until June 20 for erecting a \$30,000 stone edifice. 1381 BUILDINGS. [At Fort D. A. Russell, Denver, Col.] Sealed proposals will be received here until June 23, 1902, for constructing two brick buildings for officers' quarters at Fort D. A. Russell. Information furnished on application to Q. M., Fort D. A. Russell, or the undersigned. MAJ. J. W. POPE, C. Q. M. 1381 COURT-HOUSE. [At Elizabeth, N. J.] Offices of Ackerman & Ross, architects, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sealed proposals for the construction of the Union County Court-house on the northwest corner of Broad St. and Rahway Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., will be received at this office until the twenty-third day of June, 1902. Plans, specifications and blank forms for proposals may be obtained upon application therefor, at the office of the architects, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. E. M. WOOD, County Collector. 1381	WATERWORKS. [At Carthage, Mo.] The Council of the City of Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, will receive proposals for a complete water-works system, for said city, up to June 23d, 1902. The most liberal and best contract offered will be accepted by the city and a franchise granted, subject to ratification by a vote of the legal voters of said city. R. LUNDY, City Clerk. 1381 WATERWORKS. [At California, O.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks, of the City of Cincinnati, O., until June 24, for the construction of the buildings, foundations and drains for the eastern pumping-station on the waterworks grounds near the village of California in Hamilton County, O., in accordance with plans, specifications and detail drawings on file in the office of the chief engineer of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks. Plans and detail drawings of the work can be seen and copies of the specifications, form of proposal, forms of bonds and form of contract can be secured at the office of the chief engineer of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks. 1381

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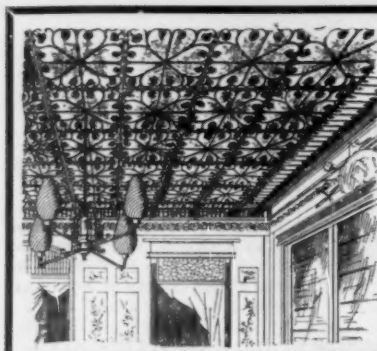
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Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.

EXPANDED METAL.

Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York.

FAN SYSTEM.

Sturtevant Co., B. F., 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.

National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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.

GRATES, ETC.

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

GREASE (Graphite).

Wisconsin Graphite Co., Pittsburg, Pa.