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WE desire to say to subscribers whose orders for back issues of *Topical Architecture* we have not yet filled that the delay and annoyance is only temporary. The reprinting of the many issues of this popular periodical that are already out of print is proceeding with as little delay as possible.

THE coal-strike is furnishing some lessons in regard to the effects of union tyranny upon the workmen themselves which, we hope, will not be lost. It seems that, in most anthracite mines, a piecework system is in use, by which the miners are paid by the carload of coal taken by them from the mine, the car used for a measure being a small affair run by hand through the galleries of the mine. Very high prices are paid for this work, so that it would be easy for a moderately active man to earn from five to seven dollars a day, if it were not for the unions, which prohibit their members, and, of course, prevent any one else, from getting out more than six carloads of coal a day. This takes, on an average, five hours, and the miners are forbidden by the unions, under penalty of expulsion, to do any work at their trade during the remaining nineteen hours. Some of the men are too ambitious to spend nineteen hours out of every twenty-four in idleness, and pick up what work they can, that will not attract the unfavorable notice of the unions, after they leave the mine for the day. One man, for example, easily loads his six cars, earning three dollars and a half by so doing, in the morning, and spends his afternoon in doing jobs of gardening in the neighborhood of the mine, at fifteen cents an hour; while others find outside employment in similar ways. One miner, who had been put to heavy expense by sickness in his family, begged of the union, as a favor, permission to get out for a time a little more than the regular six cars of coal, so that he might make up his losses gradually by his extra earnings. Permission was refused; but the poor man worked surreptitiously a little harder than usual, hoping that his efforts on behalf of his family would not be discovered. They were, however, soon betrayed, and the victim was warned, by having the rails on which his car ran repeatedly torn up, so that the coal could not be got out, that the necessities of his family were nothing to his tyrants.

THE inexperienced reader might ask what object an association, professedly formed in the interest of a certain class of workmen, could have in limiting the income of its members to one-half what they would receive if it did not in-

terfere. The answer is the same as that which must be given to a great many questions in regard to labor unions, that these organizations are, to a great extent, controlled by men who have not a single idea or interest in common with the workmen whom they assume to represent, but who use them as cat's-paws to gain for themselves money or political power, and that these schemers gain control of the unions through the laziest and most worthless of the members, whose only chance of getting employment at their trade lies in suppressing or degrading in some way the men better than themselves. It is obvious that if the good men can be prevented from doing more than five hours' work a day, the coal-operators, who have to get out a certain amount of coal to fulfil their contracts, must hire an additional force of inferior ones to make up the amount; and that, in this way, instead, let us say, of fifty good men doing all the work of a mine, the fifty good men, compelled to lie idle half the day, must be supplemented by an indefinite further number of inferior men. This means, of course, that the latter virtually ride through life on the backs of their more intelligent comrades, and it is by no means in the coal-mining industry alone that workmen's unions are managed in this way, and, as is boldly avowed, for this purpose.

IT might be well for those who read that fourteen dollars a ton is bid for anthracite coal in the Philadelphia market, and who look with anxious apprehension on the dwindling remnant of coal in their own bins, to remember that their troubles are due, not to combinations of capitalists, but to Mr. Mitchell, who, trusting to the public distress to aid his schemes, has taken advantage of a bad system, brought to dangerous power by the support of politicians, to make demands which cannot be granted without abandoning the free workmen of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania to a greedy and remorseless despotism, and the granting of any portion of which would simply benefit Mr. Mitchell himself, and his confederate politicians, at the expense of the poor householders of the United States. Much as we may dislike trusts, monopolies and coercion of all kinds, it is plain that, in the present case, the mine-operators are fighting the battle of American liberty, and should be supported by all who still believe in that liberty.

AT the same time, it is possible that a good deal can be done by legislation to relieve the general distress, not by "compelling" the coal-operators to grant Mr. Mitchell's demands, a proceeding which would simply lead to more exorbitant demands, but by taking off the import duty on all coal so that Welsh coal can be imported and sold in this country. With the duty removed Welsh coal, at present prices in Wales, could be delivered in any city east of the Rocky Mountains for from six to seven dollars a ton, and, in the coast cities, perhaps for a little less. An act of Congress, which could be passed, signed and put in execution within a few hours after the assembling of Congress on the second of December, would give the needed relief to millions of humble households; and a popular movement in favor of this would be far more likely to succeed, and far more in harmony with American ideas of individual liberty, than the agitation, started and kept up by designing politicians, about "compulsory" legislation in Pennsylvania. It may be observed, however, that if the Legislature of Pennsylvania really wished to end the coal-strike, or if it could be brought to that state of mind by the pressure of public opinion, it could accomplish that end very quickly by the repeal of the statute prohibiting any one from working as a miner in the anthracite region who has not already been employed for two years in an anthracite mine, and is not registered in certain books kept for the purpose. This statute, in all probability, never had any object except to encourage and prolong strikes in anthracite mines, by making it impossible for the operators to employ outside help; and its repeal would open the doors of the mines to multitudes of free and capable men, at the same time that, by removing from the business of anthracite mining the heavy hand of legislative and union tyranny, it would at once restore to the rest of the community the steady and uninterrupted supply of one of the chief necessities of life.

AS usual, it is the patient and enduring public which, in the end, suffers most from this tyranny. Supposing, let us say, that the anthracite miners were free to earn as much as they wished, it is probable that each man employed would eagerly seize the opportunity to get out twice as much coal as the union rules now permit, receiving twice as much pay as he is now allowed to earn. This would leave the cost, for miners' labor, of getting out the coal the same as it now is, but the incidental expenses, such as pumping, hoisting, transportation, salaries, interest and dividends would be only half as much, per ton of coal, as they now are, for the reason that these go on just the same whether the miners are working or not; and if the miners brought down twice as much coal in a day, the incidental expenses would be divided among twice as many tons. These incidental expenses form the largest part of the cost of the coal, so that every family that uses hard coal pays a considerable portion of its cost as a consequence of this system. Supposing that the extra cost of anthracite coal due to the union rule of keeping the miners idle half their time, while all the other expenses of mining continue, to be only ten cents a ton, which is probably far within the truth, the tax which the consumers, nearly all of whom are poor and hard-working people, are compelled to pay to support the tyranny of the miners' union, is, in normal times, a hundred thousand dollars a week; or, in other words, if the anthracite miners enjoyed anything like the liberty which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen, they would not only be much richer than they now are, but their fellow-citizens would have a hundred thousand dollars a week to apply to family expenses which many of them find it difficult to provide for.

THE *Scientific American* asserts without reservation that the Capitol at Washington is soon to be extended, on the east side, by the addition of a mass of building, connecting the present wings, and entirely covering the old sandstone front between the wings, which will be visible only in the courtyards. It seems that the late Dr. Walter, the architect of the dome and of the wings, left plans for such an extension as is now contemplated, which are to be carried out substantially as he left them, some changes only being made in the arrangement of the rooms. We need not say what a relief it is to hear no more of the "pylons" and such things, which have so often been said to be in contemplation for the "improvement" of the Capitol, and it will certainly be an advantage to have the sandstone portion covered up with marble like the material of the wings. Dr. Walter's design for the new middle portion suits admirably the noble, almost romantic, dignity of the wings, besides adding much to the effect of the dome; and the profession will be glad to see it carried out.

ONE of the engineers of the new buildings erected in England for the Westinghouse Company gives his experience in an interesting paper in the *Journal of the Western Society of Engineers*. It will be remembered that the Westinghouse Company, having occasion to build an important group of factories in England, applied to English contractors, who agreed that it would take five years to carry out the plans submitted to them; and that the Westinghouse Company then contracted with an American firm of builders to do the work. Mr. Sloan, the author of the paper, was engaged as engineer by the contracting firm, and spent a year and a half in his duties in England. On the arrival of Mr. Stewart, the American contractor, he found a clerk-of-works, with about a dozen assistants, installed in little offices in different parts of the ground. These superintendents arrived at their offices at about nine o'clock in the morning, and went home about five. Mr. Stewart requested them to present themselves every day when work began, and to stay until it ended, and this reasonable request, as we should think, was answered by the resignation of about half of them, one man saying, in his letter of resignation, that "a man cannot be a gentleman and work under the American administration." Mr. Stewart, however, cared more for efficient superintendents than for gentlemen, if he could not have both, and the places of the retiring men were soon filled.

AMONG the workmen a curious custom prevailed. The men began work at seven o'clock in the morning, but at half-past eight they all stopped for half an hour to take their "breakfast," which consisted of bread and tea. The latter had to be warmed, so the men built little fires on the

ground for the purpose. Nominally, the time consumed in this occupation was half an hour, but the interruption of work, including the delays incident to getting started again, was much more than this, and, as three thousand men were often at work at once, the loss of time was a serious matter. Mr. Stewart began by setting up a water-heater on the grounds, from which hot water could be obtained at any time, and forbidding the lighting of any other fires; and the example of the Americans seems also to have inspired the men to a certain extent, for the different trades, one by one, abandoned their morning tea, the bricklayers being the only men who held out to the end. For these, however, other surprises were in preparation. We have before described the process, by placing inspectors over the men, and reporting every day the number of bricks laid by each, by which the average number was raised in a few weeks from about four hundred to nine hundred; and how, as the work became better organized, and the energy of the men was aroused, this average was raised to more than nineteen hundred; but Mr. Sloan gives some interesting particulars of the methods by which this revolution was effected, one being the provision of suitable hoists for material, and another the use of a thinner mortar than that commonly employed in England, saving some labor in spreading, and in setting the bricks. The greatest effect was, however, produced by selecting and keeping the most skilful and active men, which was accomplished by paying more than the union rate of wages, which, in England, is only twenty cents an hour for bricklayers. Notwithstanding this low rate of wages in England, Mr. Sloan says that contracting-prices of doing work generally are "away above those of doing corresponding work in this country"; the difference being due to the "slack method of handling work"; and he thinks that the "slackness" is quite as much on the part of the managers as of the men. As he sensibly says, their own experience showed what English workmen can do with suitable encouragement, but no men will do their best under inefficient management.

THE exhibition of drawings held in Boston this week by the Newspaper Artists' Association was a rather interesting place to visit, although the visitors must have had on leaving a good deal of that sensation of indigestion with which one takes up or lays down the Sunday edition of a Metropolitan newspaper. From a technical standpoint the drawings were far more interesting than we had expected to find them, but the walls were so overloaded and the drawings so poorly arranged that the pleasure of seeing occasional examples of really excellent drawing and delicate coloring was sure to be marred by having to half see at the same time objectionable neighbors on the wall. As most of the drawings were evidently made for weekly publications and Sunday papers of the better class they did not wholly typify the brutalizing influence on public taste which newspaper artists unfortunately have. While there was little that was vulgar or too broadly humorous, one could not but feel that, though the technique was interesting, the artist's idea when not purely puerile was too often frivolous and his treatment of his idea merely flippant. Ten per cent, say, of the higher grade of drawings exhibited by themselves would have furnished a very much more instructive and attractive exhibition.

R. VON WALDHEIM, a publisher of Vienna, Austria, has set a most commendable example in publishing a small pamphlet, devoted to the competitive designs for the Kaiser Franz Joseph Museum, at Vienna. Not only are twenty-nine of the competitive plans reproduced, with four of the principal elevations, but they are accompanied by a very intelligent critical description, by Camillo Sitte. Nothing is more instructive to young architects, or to architects of any age, than the study of competitive designs. Even if they do not always agree with the jurors in their decision, they learn, at least, what sort of plans and elevations suit those jurors best, and they may turn their observations to profit on another occasion. It is hardly necessary to say that a work of this kind, so far as the critical portion of it is concerned, ought to be free from any suspicion of partiality, and perfect sincerity in this respect is, probably, more to be relied upon in Germany than anywhere else; but there is no reason why criticism of similar honesty and intelligence could not be secured by publishers anywhere else: and, with this aid, it seems as if pamphlet tracts of this sort upon the principal competitions might sell satisfactorily among the public, as well as in the profession, and they would do much to interest and enlighten the public in matters of art.

WIRE-GLASS WINDOWS.¹

THE subject for which I shall have the honor of asking your consideration will be Wire-glass—the fire-retardant, a building-material which tends to reduce to the minimum the hazard of conflagration and conduces to the elimination of some risks attending the lives of us humble fire-fighters. The range of possibilities in fire-protection is too wide to speak of here, if I am to be favored with your attention, and only a small portion of it can be engaged in during this short session. I shall endeavor to advance that which I believe to be the most important factor in the protection of buildings against conflagration, and I shall be amply rewarded if I enkindle in your minds an inclination to seek more information upon the subject than I am enabled to communicate.

It is manifest to all thoughtful minds that the phenomenal development of the real-estate values in our cities has made the tall building a necessity and this necessity has brought with it the need of adopting in building-construction barriers to conflagration, and there are to-day buildings capable of enduring without structural injury the action of fierce, long-continued interior and exterior flames and the application of cold water upon their heated surfaces. Structurally a building of this class is admirable—the foundations are secure, the walls and roof fireproof, but openings in walls and roof are necessary to render it habitable. Obviously the vulnerable parts of a building are the openings in the walls and roof—its doors, windows and skylights. To these openings the spread of flame is almost wholly attributable. This has been the history of so many destructive conflagrations that experts have long agreed that no structure in a closely built city can be considered even approximately secure against fire so long as it is provided with only ordinary windows, skylights and doors. My experience and observation have been such as justify this opinion and I have most strenuously maintained that the quantity of wood contained in what I have termed “a structurally fireproof building,” taking into consideration, also, the furniture and fittings, would, in the event of fire, endanger the property and the lives contained within it.

Shutters of iron, or of metal-covered wood, may protect windows if they are carefully closed, but in practice such shutters fall short of the purpose for which they were intended. When the crisis comes the shutter is frequently found open. Under the most favorable conditions an iron shutter at a fire is not the thing that the firemen want to come in contact with. Its rusty fastenings and blistering sides are objectionable, to say the least, and its reach, when it swings open, is liable to knock a man off the ladder. This is a risk to which the fire-fighter should not be subjected. There is no braver, manlier, or more faithful set of men in the public service or out of it than the brave lads enrolled in our Fire Departments. I know of whom I speak and I am well acquainted with the chances they take. They are ready to fight with death every day. Every year sees them saving life heroically or dying in their duty. Their work is as trying, difficult and dangerous as there is in the world. Yet they are not safeguarded. I know what ready fellows they are and I feel that all known means of protection should be adopted to render their calling less hazardous.

Wire-glass is, in my opinion, the fire-stop for window and skylight openings—wire-glass set in metal frames. It supplies the requisite light and ventilation as well as protection against fire; its installation obviates the necessity of the cumbersome and unsightly hinged shutters and the projecting lugs and adjusters which support and secure them. It affords protection regardless of the janitor's neglect, because the thought of fire is not necessarily present in the mind of the tenant to induce him to close the window-sash and when closed it prevents the ingress, egress or communication of flame. It enables the fire-chief to size the situation and direct his men intelligently. The location and volume of the blaze are immediately disclosed and if the conditions warrant it the firemen can effect an opening for the stream with his fire-axe.

Hard conditions, great risks and the sacrifice of large property and many lives are preliminary to the establishment of standards, and by such means wire-glass has come to be recognized as standard and the degree of honor which is its legitimate due should be generally recognized.

Succinctly stated, wire-glass has yielded two fixed values as its contribution to fireproof building construction:

It retards fire without hiding it—permits the blaze to declare itself.

It can be cracked, but it cannot be scattered. If fractured it retains its place.

Now, we have to remember what we can't forget, and we are mindful, therefore, of experiences which enable us to fully appreciate the value first stated. Of the many embarrassments to which the fire-fighter is subject, that which prevents fire from disclosing its location in its incipient stage is the most serious. Within the congested districts of our great cities, our organizations are such as enable us to reach the scene of action and have our nozzles in hand within two or three minutes of the alarm, and if we could immediately get at the fire, we would, in most cases, have little difficulty in confining the blaze within the limits of the apartment in which it originated.

Modern science has equipped our departments with devices neces-

sary to combat fire, the most contagious, virulent and disastrous of all perils to which buildings are subjected; and modern science has devised the means by which fire can be confined within the walls of buildings without rendering the same inaccessible to us, but the adoption of the means available is not general, and upon arriving at a fire we are frequently confronted with tin-covered and iron-clad shutters which obstruct our vision and our efforts to locate and conquer a blaze which becomes a conflagration because of the precious moments lost in concentrating our energies upon the seat of trouble.

This condition has long been a serious menace in all cities and it is now intolerable, because the installation of wire-glass presents no technical difficulties. It is of acknowledged efficiency and no less economical than effective. It has withstood the severest tests and its cost is well within the means of all building-owners. The insurance-companies give “preferred” rates when it is installed and thus practically invest in it. Their scheme is to reduce hazards, and in the belief that wire-glass effectually accomplishes this, they induce its adoption by substantial endorsement. Its ability to abate horrors and loss which attend conflagrations in cities is ample justification of the reasonable laws providing for its adoption, and an exigent public duty is presented to Building Inspectors to prevent these laws being nullified by official inertia.

There is a region paved with good intentions, and many easy-going owners of buildings contribute to this paving-fund by deferring the adoption of known means of protection and at the same time create occasion for regret from heavy financial loss and probable loss of life. I want to see the obligation placed upon owners of buildings to prevent such losses by the means which will effectually render fire non-communicative, and I think I have specified the means. The significance and overwhelming argument in favor of wire-glass as a fire-stop is the fact that when fractured it retains its place and continues to retard draught and its attending flames.

Doubtless, many of the Chiefs present have had occasion to recognize the efficiency of wire-glass as a fire-stop, and, of the many, Chief Musham's experience is especially worthy of reference. The fire which destroyed the Armour Lard Refinery, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the night of May 16, threatened for a time the entire district. Chief Musham was present, and he has stated that the wire-glass in the windows of the several walls prevented any communication through them and demonstrated the ability of wire-glass to prevent the spread of flame. The building destroyed was of recent construction, 100' x 400', five stories in height and subdivided into four sections by fire-walls, two of which were completely destroyed.

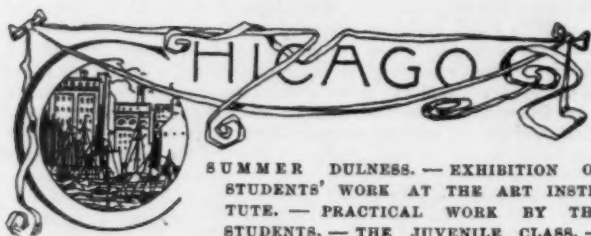
The quantity and nature of the material in combustion—refined lard—resulted in the hottest kind of a fire and its intensity and duration are hardly comprehensible. The Chief tells me that the flames reached to a height of 150 feet above the roof and the combustion was so perfect that scarcely any sparks were observed.

I am quoting Chief Musham because I think, perhaps, his observation of wire-glass in this instance was under a better condition than can be conceived for an actual service-test of wire-glass. The entire interior of the building was of inflammable construction, made more so by being saturated with lard, and its five great floors were loaded with tons of this highly combustible product. Tanks containing thousands of gallons of rendering were exploded and their contents dashed against the walls and windows, and the intensity of the heat was so great that the walls holding the frames and sash which accommodated the glass crumbled, but until they fell the wire-glass retained its place.

This fire establishes conclusive proof of the efficiency of wire-glass as a fire-retardant and its staying qualities, and for the purpose of illustrating my subject I have considered it preferable to my own experience.

[BUT wire-glass is not subjected to a fire-test every day, and except when fire is present it has undesirable, even dangerous, qualities. When the Engineering Experiment Station has time to study wire-glass, it will find in the many acres of this material at the South Terminal Station in Boston ample food for study and reflection. In the windows that face east, south and west and in the thousands of feet of pent-roof over the street-sidewalks there is hardly a sheet of the glass that is not cracked and shivered into a dozen or a hundred different pieces of glass, just now held in place by the embedded wire and the unequal planes of fracture of the glass itself. But where cracks are, there moisture and acid-gases can penetrate, and when corrosion has done its work on the wire there is likely to be many a repetition, less innocent, too, of the incident which attended President Roosevelt's reception in this city a few weeks ago when, as the newspapers reported, a sizable piece of this shattered wire-glass fell onto the platform not far from the President. Meanwhile, before the time comes when falls of heavy pieces may be looked for, much of this shattering of the glass is already accompanied by the flying of fine splinters of glass, and as the oculists of Boston are said to have recognized a class of injury that they call “elevated-railway eye,” it is not impossible that they have been called on to treat for wire-glass eyes travellers who have to use the Boston Terminal Station. As fracture occurs least often on the north side and most frequently where the windows face the rising sun, it is evident that the manufacturers must give further study to the qualities of radiant heat before wire-glass can be held to be a perfectly safe material to use.—END.]

¹ A paper, by Edward F. Croker, Chief of Fire Department, City of New York, read at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, held in Grand Central Palace, New York, September 16, 17, 18, 19, 1902.



SUMMER DULNESS. — EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK AT THE ART INSTITUTE. — PRACTICAL WORK BY THE STUDENTS. — THE JUVENILE CLASS. — THE COMPLETION OF THE ART INSTITUTE BUILDING. — A PATRIOTIC ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN. — THE BLACKSTONE BRANCH LIBRARY. — THE IROQUOIS THEATRE.

IN building-circles here in our city a summer calm seems to prevail. With the exception of a few large office-buildings which are now in the process of erection, but little actual construction seems to be going on, and also, with a few exceptions, the architects' offices are rather quiet, with but little that is interesting on the boards. Chicago, which is supposed to resemble the watcher of Israel in one respect, that she "slumbers n't nor sleeps," really does seem to take on a more reposeful air during the summer months, and schemes are not matured during July and August.

The Art Institute falls into the same attitude and, in spite of a busy summer-school in its school-rooms, the lecture-hall remains undusted, the exhibitions cease to rotate, and the library no longer is full of the busy crowd of students "hustling for cult," as the typical Western girl is supposed to have phrased it. Notwithstanding that there have been no exhibitions for the last two months which have been considered worth heralding, still that of the students' work, which has filled all the galleries, large and small, in the south wing, has been one of unusual interest and also one which should make the true Chicagoan swell with pride. The work, from the children's Saturday-morning class up to that of the young men and women in the life-class, is fine. All the departments give really good exhibitions of the work done in them, and the general spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm which is evinced in all branches speaks volumes for the success of the school. And neither is the success all to be obtained in the future, for it is common report already that students from the Chicago Art Institute are welcomed in the Paris studios with greater cordiality than from any other American art-school, as being men and women better fitted for good work. The Art Institute is following in its teaching one method, which seems especially to give good results. This is the idea of letting the advanced students in all departments do actual practical work, not alone the everlasting drawing of studies. Thus, the embryo sculptors, though most who do so have passed the embryonic state, combine and produce some really impressive works of art. The work this year is exceptionally fine. One piece is a fountain representing our five Great Lakes, and both in conception and execution is good, much better by far than many a fountain seen in parks and at street-corners. Another one of these large compositions, conceived and executed by the students, is in the nature of a monument. It consists of a funeral cortège of ten life-sized figures, six bear a sarcophagus, two draped and bowed figures, their faces buried in their hands, walk in advance, while two hired mourners bring up the rear. The whole composition is fine, with not only artistic merit, but a certain poetic touch and feeling about it which is unusual.

No such applied work is seen in the architectural department and it seems a pity that the students should not be given a chance to combine with the sculptors. It is an often recognized fact, and one much to be regretted, that many a good piece of work for a fountain, statue, or monument, is marred or ruined in its general effect by its poor setting. Why should not the young architect furnish the designs for the bases or pedestals for the excellent work which the students in modelling do. If the architectural students could be properly trained in this direction a long felt want might be supplied and a lack in a certain part of the average architectural education made good. Mr. St. Gaudens knows enough to demand that some really well-educated architect should design a proper setting for his work.

Similar in nature, in the matter of the practical application of their art, is the composition of a frieze for school-house decoration by the life-students in oils. Whether any special place is going to be fortunate enough to obtain the work the catalogue does not state, but it certainly is a charming composition of children at play-time, done in rather flat opaque colors, and would be a delightful feature in any school-corridor, large assembly-hall or kindergarten room.

The work in applied design is delightful, in competitions for book-covers, lacework, book-marks, etc., but is weaker when it borders on architectural design. Some good things are shown in this line in tilework, glass, etc., but the architectural work generally makes the weakest showing. There does not seem to be the same enthusiasm evinced among the students of this department as elsewhere. The strictly architectural compositions have good points, but they have to be judged by a high grade, if we are to accept for a standard that set by the other departments, and, while not poor, we should be glad to see better work in this section next year. However, taken as a whole, the school shows a high standard of work which is very surprising and an enthusiasm which is quite inspiring. The number of students is 2,333, over three hundred of them being in the Saturday-morning juvenile class.

In connection with this juvenile class an experiment is being tried which may eventually do much to spread a knowledge of matters artistic. This is known as an Art Institute Extension, and is being tried in Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago's always in advance in municipal and educational reforms. The use of the corridors of one of the modern school-houses is given to the Art Institute, which sends out teachers, equipment, etc., the classes being just the same as those in the Chicago school, the children's studies going in to be marked and passed upon, and they themselves being taken in for lectures and visits to the galleries from time to time, while avoiding the weekly trip which to many of them would be impossible. Taken all together the Institute is the greatest achievement in an artistic way Chicago has ever accomplished, and very soon the building will fully equal in perfection the treasures which it holds.

Many people do not realize that the façade facing Michigan Avenue is but a small part of the actual building. It was planned to extend back to the Illinois Central tracks and was so arranged as to be possible to build different parts in different years. These portions have been added from time to time, as for instance, the increase in students' quarters, later the Fullerton Hall, then the Ryerson Library, till this year comes the fine gallery, extending through two stories, destined to house the splendid Trocadéro collection of casts, a gift to the Art Institute from the French Government after the World's Fair. With the erection of this gallery the entire plan of the building is nearly worked out, there only remaining the monumental stairway to complete the grand whole. It is to be hoped that before long it will be possible to materialize this last feature, as doubtless it will add much to the impressiveness of the building, though to the ordinary visitor the present entrance and stairway seem adequate.

During the past year there has been exhibited at the Institute the central figure of a fountain, which has this summer been unveiled on a West Side square known as Independence Square. An electric fountain in commemoration of Independence Day, it is somewhat of a shock to our preconceived ideas of what that or any other fountain, in fact, should be, with the traditions strong upon us of nude Goddesses of Liberty, swimming across the basin to crown with laurel wreaths equally nude Revolutionary generals, etc. This realistic treatment of a realistic subject is not without its charm however.

A real, genuine American "kid," the kind who gets up at three o'clock Fourth of July morning to make himself popular in the neighborhood, waves the Stars and Stripes above a sympathetic group, two girls and a boy holding aloft Roman candles. To further heighten the realistic effect and further shock artistic traditions, it has been arranged by some ingenious electrical device that red, white and blue lights shall appear at the ends of the Roman candles, and elsewhere over the group. Well, why shouldn't they? The Greeks painted the eyeballs of their goddesses. This is one of the first works passed upon and approved by the Municipal Art Committee, at this time consisting of Mr. Ralph Clarkson, artist, Mr. Leorado Taft, sculptor, Mr. Charles Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute, and Mr. W. L. B. Jenny, architect. The sculptor, C. J. Mulligan, is a Chicago man, and the casting was also done here. Good as the actual group is, it seems a great pity that the pedestal and setting should have been done by our State Architect and have borne his unmistakable hall-mark of commonplaceness. The figures stand on the well-known attenuated drum form, which seems in some minds to have a patriotic significance. It is dotted round with stars here and there and is entirely without strength or grace in design. It is altogether poor in design, and is a striking example of that combination before alluded to where the pedestal injures the effect of the work of the sculptor.

Several buildings of a public character are either in the first stages in the process of erection or are on the boards, ready at short notice to become realities. Noticeable among such work is the Thomas B. Blackstone Memorial Branch of the Chicago Public Library, 49th Street and Washington Avenue, and the Iroquois Theatre, to be erected on Randolph Street. The Library, which will hold about forty thousand volumes, will cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. It is to be of granite, Classic in style, and surmounted with a dome. In the interior this dome is to form the central point for a series of decorative paintings, from the brush of Mr. Oliver D. Grover, one of our Chicago artists. Mr. S. S. Beman is the architect of the building. Judging from the drawings, the building is dignified and good in proportion and outline.

Before the drawings of the Iroquois Theatre one pauses aghast. Perhaps it would be well to suspend judgment till the actual building can be seen. The façade suggests a titanic struggle for mastery between severe Classic and Rococo, both of the contending parties putting in as loud a claim as possible. This combat in glazed terracotta and iron, for these are the materials to be used, is described by an enthusiastic critic (?) as resembling in many points the Illinois Theatre, from the same architect's office, and, like it, being a "structure greatly admired for its classic repose." He further says, "In order to meet the spirit of the times half way, the architect has planned a façade in the modern French style, with some composite decoration to give it freedom and a quasi-original character. The base of polished granite is surmounted by columns and an elaborate front of glazed terra-cotta ornamented in the triangle of the roof with a huge escutcheon upon which is carved in heroic size the bust of an Iroquois Indian." It sounds a bit like a joke — Classic repose, modern French, and an American Indian on an escutcheon in the roof's triangle, alias pediment. That the theatre will be well equipped from a professional standpoint is, doubtless, true; that it

will afford ample comfort to its patrons is also equally true; but that it will be a work of art Chicago may well be proud of is as equally untrue, if one may judge from what is given to the public at present. The papers alluded to are already beginning to applaud it, and the public will, doubtless, follow suit, as they did in the case of the Illinois Theatre, by the same architect. It is discouraging to see, when it comes to critical architectural taste, how little discrimination the even fairly-educated man or woman has. The designs for the Iroquois Theatre are simply uncouth and of poor proportions, and yet we are told with enthusiasm that the architect "has been given *carte blanche* to provide the finest building for theatrical purposes that skill and money can secure."

One most interesting spot is where the problem of the mammoth foundations for the First National Bank Building is being worked out. Piles, concrete and steel no longer solve the question, but wells are being dug down to bed-rock, and these filled with concrete make the rock of ages on which will stand the First National. The work of excavating the wells is being done by miners, which would seem to be somewhat of a merciful dispensation in this time of coal-strikes. Work goes on through the entire twenty-four hours, three gangs of men interchanging with each other.

Just at present the inefficiency of the city Building-department is being shown up by a committee appointed by the Council for investigation. Building Commissioner Kiobassa and his fifteen subordinates are being placed on the rack. Among other discoveries the committee found that there were eleven hospitals in Chicago for which permits had never been granted as hospitals. Apparently, no records worthy the name had been kept in the department, and on investigating the charge that the subordinates were too overworked to give proper attention to such things, it was found that on one day one of these overworked men visited two buildings close together and that on other days he did not visit any.

Just at present our aldermen seem to be in a very pugnacious state. The station-platforms of the elevated roads are much decorated with bill-boards. The corporation counsel has discovered that the city ordinances are being violated and a raid has been made on the posters by Alderman Frank Race, assisted by a gang of workmen. It is comforting to find that occasionally some one is stopped in his mad career of violating some municipal law in our poorly governed city.

PRUSSIAN BILL-POSTING REGULATIONS.

THE following account of a recent Prussian act concerning bill-posting in the country districts has been communicated to the *London Times* by Mr. Richardson Evans, Hon. Secretary, Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising:—

"I desire, by your permission, to offer some account of a stimulating example lately set in Germany. An act to prevent the defacement of scenery was passed in the last session of the Prussian Landtag. It runs as follows:—

"With the object of preventing the disfigurement of places remarkable for their natural beauty, the police authorities are empowered to prohibit outside of towns (*ausserhalb der geschlossenen Ortschaften*) such advertising boards or notices or pictorial devices as disfigure the landscape, by means of police-regulations issued in accordance with the law of July 30, 1883. Such regulations may apply to particular areas or spots."

"Instructions, we are glad to learn, have now been issued by the central Government to the local authorities for the strict enforcement of the provisions of this salutary measure, and it may be expected that many painfully familiar eyesores on the frequented routes will speedily disappear.

"There is beauty worth saving in the street as well as on the river or among the mountains. But it appears from the proceedings in the Landtag that regulations already exist which are considered adequate for the protection of urban areas. As regards the open country, the Prussian Legislature has gone upon the lines which we are anxious to see adopted in English practice.

"1. The law is elastic; it places an effective remedy within reach where a grievance exists, but avoids any interference with general usage in the matter of business-notices.

"2. It sets up no arbitrary distinction between one class of conspicuous signs and another. The sole criterion is disfiguring effect. There is one and the same rule for the big letters on the wall of a building which announces that it is Messrs. So and So's manufactory and for the multitudinous puffs which the same firm sets up along all the highways of travel.

"3. The ground of public policy upon which we rely was asserted throughout the debate in strenuous terms. In the report of the committee which submitted the project occurs this paragraph:—

"What is needed is the creation of a legal basis. We must do for the country what is already recognized as right for the town. The equitable interest of all who love beautiful nature is in question—that is to say, of most persons, whatever their nationality may be, who travel for pleasure. Nor can we overlook the pecuniary loss that will accrue if the progress of disfigurement diminishes the profits from the tourist traffic."

"In the final debate in the Upper House, Herr Spiritus, the re-

porter of the committee, developed more fully the doctrine of the higher utility:—

"We of the Rhine districts see many hundred of thousands coming every summer from far and near to seek on the sunny heights, wooded hills, and shady valleys rest and delight. All return strengthened and entranced. . . . It is the same elsewhere. I trust that the conviction will grow that it is the sacred duty of our generation, especially of our public men, to preserve for posterity these beautiful tracts of the Fatherland."

"Let me add that the assent of the Diet was by no means perfunctory. All the stock objections, the claim for compensation, for exemption in favor of this or that order of advertising-sign, were urged and decisively rejected. The Hessian Legislature has included provisions of a similar character in a statute enacted recently for the protection of public monuments.

"Such is the way in which the wise and eminently practical people of whose progress so much is said among us order their affairs."

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THE ANGEVIN KINGS.¹

EVERY student of history who has wandered through the solemn choir of Westminster and the wonderful chapel beyond it has remarked how incomplete is the series of royal tombs which they contain. Of the missing sovereigns the greater number sleep in places sufficiently familiar to most of us—Winchester, Faversham, Reading, Worcester, Gloucester, Canterbury, Leicester, Windsor, Frogmore—but a few, including some of those whose names have thrilled the historic imagination the most strongly, have found their last resting-place in foreign ground. To visit every tomb abroad which is associated with English royalty would, indeed, be an extensive journey. It would take the reader, for instance, to Hanover, as well as to St. Germain, to Rouen, to Caen, and to the basin of the Loire. The present paper, however, is concerned only with the district last mentioned.

Save that it is in France, the position of Fontevrault upon the map is not perhaps very definitely known to most people. It will be found, then, on the southern border of Anjou, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, and about nine miles south-east of the town of Saumur; and the present writer and a friend, finding themselves recently in that part of the Loire country, determined to make a pilgrimage to a spot which had always loomed in their minds, though in a somewhat shadowy manner, as a shrine of English history. The start was made from Saumur on a fine morning in September, and for the first few miles the route lay eastwards along the left bank of the Loire; but at Montsoreau, not far short of the point where the Loire receives the Vienne, a road branched off toward the south, ascending gently through orchards along the west side of a small valley. A very short ride from Montsoreau brought the object of the journey in sight. Straight ahead stood the little gray town of Fontevrault, and to the left, a few yards down the slope, rose the long slate roof of the Abbey church, with two turrets capped by spires at the west end, and over the crossing a tower having two pointed windows in each face and a slate-covered superstructure crowned by a pyramidal slate roof. In a land where central towers are not common such a sky-line had about it a strange and appropriate reminiscence of England. To the left of the Abbey the ground sloped more sharply down to the bottom of the dip, of which the farther side was clad with woods.

Fontevrault is dismissed by "*Baedeker*" in a dozen lines, yet it must have been a place of great interest, apart even from its principal building; for the Abbey was once surrounded by a number of dependent priories and other institutions which formed with it a considerable town. Of these buildings there are said to be still some remains;² but on the present occasion time forbade to do more than wander through an old church which had a wooden colonnade against it and contained two mediæval oil-paintings, and admire for a few moments the grace with which a party of soldiers at drill outside were wielding long ashén switches that did duty for swords.

How to get into the Abbey itself it took some time to discover, for in the high wall that surrounded it no open door gave a glimpse of the life within. But at last a peal of the bell at a great gate facing the main street had the desired effect. A key grated in the lock and the door swung ponderously open, disclosing, not the picturesque apparition of monk or nun, but the neat uniform of a prison warder! For the once splendid Abbey of Fontevrault, like many other religious houses, was suppressed at the Great Revolution, and in 1804 was actually degraded to a house of correction! Admission, consequently, is granted to the church and its immediate precincts only, and involves certain rather irritating formalities. The visitor is taken first into a porter's lodge, where he inscribes his name, occupation, abode, and other particulars in a book, which is then sent over for the inspection of the *Directeur*. His admission being authorized by that officer, he is next conducted across the quadrangle and handed over to a second warder, who takes him into a rather narrower court and there introduces him to a third. So far there has been little to arouse his archaeological interest. The white buildings around, from whose windows the inmates, clad in white canvas, peer curiously at him, are plainly modern, and the uniform of the Republic upon the warders, and upon the sentries in the second court, proclaims even

¹ Extracts from a paper in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1902, by Cecil Hallett.

² The surroundings of the Abbey include a curious mortuary chapel of St. Catherine, dating from the first half of the thirteenth century, and described by De Caumont as square, with a pyramidal roof crowned by a tall octagonal hollow shaft ending in an open lantern.

more frankly the abolition of the old order. In crossing the second court, however, he does catch a glimpse of a very singular building on the right, a sort of low tower with a steep conical stone-roof crowned by an open lantern. This remarkable structure, which is misnamed the "Tour d'Evraud" and recalls similar erections at Stanton Harcourt and Glastonbury in our own country, dates from the twelfth century and was undoubtedly the Abbey kitchen.

Meanwhile a third warder has unlocked a door at the farther side of the court, thereby revealing a winding flight of steps, on descending which the visitor finds himself in a great cloistered quadrangle, its court gravelled and planted with rows of small trees, with benches between. The cloisters, which have rooms over them, are externally Renaissance, but have Gothic vaulting, which, however, shows abundant signs of decadence. Round this court the buildings were arranged after the manner usual in the Benedictine Order. To the south they placed the refectory and offices; to the west the residence of the abbot; to the north the nave of the church; to the east the dormitory — a refined example of the early Renaissance — and below it the calefactory, the scriptorium, and the chapter-house.

The last-mentioned room — the only part of the domestic buildings to which visitors seem to be admitted — is entered through an elaborate Renaissance-Gothic doorway in the east cloister. Built perhaps in the twelfth century and remodelled in the sixteenth, it is a large oblong room with Renaissance windows and a soaring Gothic vault supported on two Renaissance pillars in the middle; and its walls are adorned with Renaissance frescos of the Passion.

From the north cloister a small door admits to the church. Here the visitor is at once met by a keen disappointment. The nave, whose exterior promises so much, has actually been walled off and converted to secular purposes; indeed it is described in 1851 as divided into three floors, with a mess-room in the lowest, cells in the second, and a dormitory in the third, with attics above! How interesting a specimen of early twelfth-century architecture is thus lost to the public (to say nothing of the dishonor done to the consecrated building) may be gathered from Verneilh's "*L'Architecture Byzantine en France*" (Paris, 1851). The choir and transepts have been retained as a chapel for the prisoners, whose rude wooden benches occupy most of the floor even in the eastern arm, and are so set that they all face the altar, which now stands under the central tower. The eastern half of the church is later than the nave, though both date from the twelfth century. The great apse in which the choir terminates is more lightly conceived than is usual in Romanesque architecture. Its numerous arches, narrow and "stilted," are supported on cylindrical pillars of a height and slenderness almost too marked, perhaps, for just proportion. But to English visitors the general architecture of the place, however worthy of attention, will be but a background or a setting to a certain small chapel opening out from the east side of the south transept, where the light falls through the windows of an apse upon four stately figures that sleep side by side behind an iron grille, with their feet towards the west. They are royally robed and crowned, and bear traces of a once gorgeous coloring, and at their feet, in modern characters and in the following order from north to south, are written their names: Eleanor of Guienne (to us better known as Eleanor of Aquitaine), Queen of England, wife of Henry II; Henry II, King of England; Richard, called Cœur de Lion, King of England; Isabella of Angoulême, Queen of England, wife of John "Sans Terre." . . .

The Angevin Kings, it will be remembered, were essentially continental potentates. Their dominions in western France extended from the Channel to the Pyrenees, and to them — even to Henry II — England was little more than a source of revenue — of revenue that could be spent upon their ambitions abroad. That they should have been buried in French soil, and especially in Anjou, of which province they were the hereditary Counts, is therefore not surprising. . . .

In 1793 the Abbey, like so many others at the same period, was suppressed. The process was gradual and the successive incidents need not be related here. Its climax was reached, perhaps, when the Revolutionaries, excited to frenzy by the peculiarly aristocratic character of this monastery, burst into the precincts with cudgels and axes and carried havoc into every corner — havoc which was announced to those without by cries of "The royal Abbey is fallen at last!" The church, of course, was the scene of wild violence, of which one of the principal objects was the great royal tomb. The kneeling statues of Raymond and Joan were broken up, and how the remaining four figures escaped it is indeed impossible to explain, unless they were saved by their more secluded position in the depth of the alcove. It is doubtful what became of the relics of the bodies — if indeed there were any. Some say they were scattered; some that they were scattered but afterwards collected and replaced. One story goes that afterwards, during certain operations in the church, a Mayor of Fontevault found the remains of Richard and the heart of John; and further rumors have it that the latter was given to Monsignor (afterwards Cardinal?) Wiseman, who was then staying in the neighborhood, and that the former were sent to London. The antiquary M. Develle, however, on questioning a mason who had assisted in opening Richard's tomb in 1793, was told that not so much as a bone had been discovered. . . .

The late Charles Alfred Stothard, being then engaged upon his

"*Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*," had come to Fontevault for the express purpose of finding the Plantagenet tombs and including them if possible in the scope of his work. It was believed at the time that they had been destroyed, and great must have been his delight at finding them. He did not, however, find them intact, as various chips and fragments were lying about the cellar, having been knocked off doubtless by the prisoners. One result of his visit may be seen in the wonderful drawings contained in the "*Monumental Effigies*." Another was the suggestion which he made that the English Government should procure the removal of the effigies to Westminster Abbey. . . .

Stothard's proposal did, however, serve to draw attention to the fact that the effigies were in a disgraceful condition, and in 1819, it is said, they were moved into the Abbey church and placed, apparently, in the same part of it which they occupy at present. The English Government is reported to have renewed its request about this time, but with no better result than before. The position of the effigies, indeed, was still far from satisfactory. It is true that they were once more in the church, but they were thrust into an obscure corner of it and are said to have been treated with anything but respect by the tourists, who used them as benches; Montalembert expressly stating that they were in a bad condition when he visited them in 1831. Whether it was for reasons of this kind, or whether the explanation lies in the hold which Stothard's proposal had gained over the English mind, the removal of the Angevin sovereigns to Westminster was mooted again some time after the Revolution of 1830. But Louis-Philippe was no more able to comply than the Bourbons had been. . . .

It is said that in 1866 an English tourist, on returning from a visit to the Loire country, wrote to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and naively suggested, as if it were something new and original, that a presentation of the royal effigies to England by the Emperor Napoleon III would be a gracious act. His words, which are said to have found their way into *L'Univers Illustré*, were very possibly noticed in influential quarters. At any rate, their appearance was not mistimed, for it would seem that our Foreign Office had not allowed its oft-repeated demand to be forgotten, while at this moment Paris was full of her Exhibition at the Champ de Mars, the success of which would at least not be hindered by anything tending to strengthen friendly relations with England. Whether in consequence of these considerations or, as it is more pleasant to think, from a *sentiment de haute courtoisie*, the Emperor did actually offer the royal effigies to Queen Victoria. But the opposition to their removal showed itself more strongly than ever before. When the order came down from the French Secretary of State, the official whose duty it was to deliver them up refused to do so.

The Emperor had indeed exceeded his legitimate powers. The principle expressed in Article 525 of the *Code Napoléon*, that statues are fixtures if they occupy niches specially constructed to hold them, had been subsequently extended to statues on pedestals or otherwise, provided that there was evidence of an original intention that such statues should remain in position forever. Such evidence, of course, could not be wanting in the case of tombs; but even apart from this the *status* of fixtures which they had admittedly enjoyed before the Great Revolution had not been abrogated by any legal act, so that clearly they could not be alienated without the consent of the Legislature; while even if they had not been technically fixtures, no legislative act could have alienated works of art that had always been, in a sense, appanages of the French Crown, and that were also protected under the principles of *Droit Civil*. The opposition offered to their removal by the Society of Agriculture, Science, and Art of the Department of Maine-et-Loire, who petitioned the Ministry, was supported by the gentry throughout Anjou and by a feeling general in France, and the Emperor was compelled to write to the Queen and ask to be released from his promise. Needless to say, his request was granted, Her Majesty "not wishing that affront should be offered in her name to the pious and patriotic wishes of the kings, her illustrious predecessors of the house of Anjou." . . .

The royal effigies are better cared for to-day than at any time since the suppression of the Abbey. They may not even be photographed without previous application to the *Directeur* of the prison (a restriction prompted, however, less by love of Kings than by fear of cameras). They are protected in the more material sense from prisoners and tourists alike by an iron grille of uncompromising severity. Yet it is difficult to rest content even with their present condition, unless one belongs to that school of æsthetics which refuses to scrape whitewash off a fresco on the ground that, though the whitewash obliterates the fresco, to scrape it off would be to obliterate a phase in the history of bad taste. Their carved biers now rest upon the pavement; but imagination flies back to the time when they were elevated upon altar-tombs. . . .

Queen Victoria, in releasing Napoleon III from his promise, added her request that the church of the royal Abbey might be restored to Catholic worship and the effigies of the English sovereigns replaced in that position in the building which they occupied for more than five centuries. It is strange that a wish, coming from such a source and addressed to such a destination, should not have been gratified at the time.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWPORT NEWS, VA. MR. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ANNISTON, ALA. MR. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, BURLINGTON, VT. MESSRS. WALES & HOLT, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

ELEVATION AND PLAN: LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSED HOTEL, BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON, MASS. MR. BENJAMIN FOX, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

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

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.: MAIN ENTRANCE: ELECTRICITY BUILDING;—MAIN ENTRANCE: MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE LIBRARY: HOUSE OF CHARLES M. GILMAN, ESQ., SOUTHPORT, CONN. MR. WM. H. BEERS, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FIREPLACE IN THE SAME ROOM.

MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SALESIAN FATHERS OVERLOOKING THE BAY OF RIO DI JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

"AMONG the festivities in honor of the nineteenth centenary of the nativity of Jesus Christ, it is necessary to mention especially the festivity of the 8th of December in 1900, in which the Salesian Fathers of Nieheroy, Brazil, had a large monument erected on the top of a high hill, joining the Colegio Santa Rosa. The exceptional importance of this festivity was not only of a religious character, but also a patriotic one, as it commemorated also the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil.

"About 100 metres above the level of the sea, on the hill on which is located the Colegio Santa Rosa is erected a high column, terminated by a beautiful statue of gilded bronze, representing a Maria Auxiliadora. The total height of the monument is 38 metres, 32 metres being the height of the column, and 6 metres the height of the statue. On the rock on which the monument is erected is engraved the sentence: "In petra exaltasti me."

"The base of the column occupies a space about 60 metres square, each side being about 8 metres long and 10 metres high, constituting the first part of the monument. An elegant chapel is inclosed and occupies the interior part looking towards the east, dominating the district of Santa Rosa and Icaraby, the most beautiful part of Rio Janeiro, and from the immense bay beyond the wharf can be seen a statue of the Virgin, shining like the sun, when the day-star sends its rays on the beautiful face of the Mother of God.

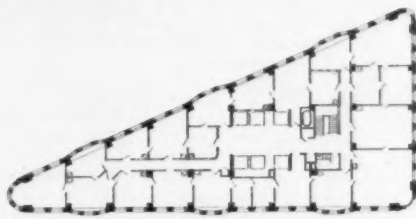
"On the posterior side is a comfortable stairway of cast-iron, which leads to the upper part of the monument. The rest of the base of the monument is occupied by several tombs, within which the Salesian Fathers of Brazil will put the venerable remains of our lamented Mons. Lasagna and some of the other victims of the terrible disaster of Juiz de Fora.

"On this base, an immense mass of about 600 cubic metres, is raised the elegant column, 17 metres in height, which, from the second part of the monument, has on each side a small window with a small corresponding balcony, and on the part overlooking the sea is a symbolic star which is illuminated with electric-lights with the words: "Ave Maris Stella." This column, which has from the foot of the base 25 square metres of surface, diminishes towards the top, which measures 3 metres on each side. Here ends the beautiful winding stair, which curves in the monument, and whence visitors see an enchanting spectacle. At the same time the more audacious come up by another exterior stair of 6 metres, to the foot of the statue.

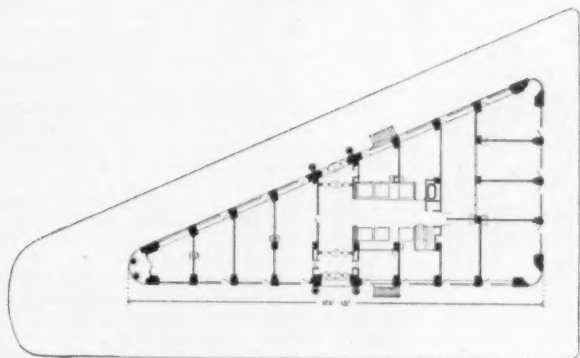
"The plan of the monument has been traced by an able engineer, Sr. D. Domingo Delpiano, a Salesian, whose celebrated reputation as architect is founded on his work in Brazil and Uruguay. The eclectic style combines in agreeable harmony the Byzantine, Moorish and Pointed Arch. There has been employed for the construction more than 300,000 bricks and about ten months of arduous labor. The statue, of copper, was cast in the foundry of Luis Del-Bo, of Milan. The neighborhood of Santa Rosa furnished the entire electric system. At the foot of the statue are three electric-lights supported by three large candelabra weighing about 600 kilos each. They illuminate the body of the statue. Besides these, there are 12 electric-lamps affixed in 12 stars, composing the diadem surrounding the head of the Virgin."—*Boletim Salesiano*.

LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS.

"THE FLAT-IRON," FROM THE SOUTHEAST, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.



PLAN OF TYPICAL STORY



PLAN OF FIRST STORY

"THE FLAT-IRON," 23D ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

METAL-COVERED WOODEN FINISH.

BOSTON, MASS., September 23, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—*In re Fireproof Wood*: In our report upon this subject what we had to do was to prove whether or not wood treated with chemicals had any right to the title of "fireproof." I recommended that wherever such wood should be used it should be encased in metal, giving preference to untreated wood because it is not liable to mould as much as so-called fireproof wood is.

In the same report we referred to the future test of substitutes for wood which can be moulded, framed and decorated in many ways and of which there are many kinds. That test waits the construction of a building or laboratory of sufficient size to put up the interior finish—doors, window-frames, dados and the like—in the same way in which they would be put up in any building.

It is singular to observe how strong the effect of habit is: some of the makers of doors and mouldings of metal and other substances seem to feel obliged to imitate a panelled wooden door of the ordinary type, as if a finer and much more artistic door might not be made of the materials which they use. In this imitation of wood in metal, they are governed partly by the instructions which owners give to architects rather than from the want of knowledge by architects of the decorative effects which may be given in metal without imitating wood.

Yours very truly,

EDW. ATKINSON.

NOTES AND CHIPPINGS

ACCIDENTAL ELECTRIC SHOCK.—The *Electrical World and Engineer* is the authority for the statement that accidental electric shocks seldom result in death unless the victim is left unaided too long, or efforts at resuscitation are stopped too early, as in the majority of instances the shock is sufficient only to suspend animation temporarily, owing to the momentary and imperfect contact of the conductors, and also on account of the resistance of the body submitted to the action of the current. The rules given to be observed and promptly executed with care and deliberation are as follows:—

“Rule 1.—Remove the body at once from the circuit by breaking contact with the conductors. This may be accomplished by using a dry stick of wood, which is a non-conductor, to roll the body over to one side, or to brush aside a wire, if that is conveying the current. When a stick is not at hand, any dry piece of clothing may be utilized to protect the hand in seizing the body of the victim, unless rubber gloves are convenient. If the body is in contact with the earth, the coat-tails of the victim, or any loose or detached piece of clothing, may be seized with impunity to draw it away from the conductor. When this has been accomplished, observe Rule 2. The object to be attained is to make the subject breathe, and if this can be accomplished and continued, he can be saved.

“Rule 2.—Turn the body upon the back, loosen the collar and clothing about the neck, roll up a coat and place it under the shoulders, so as to throw the head back, and then make efforts to establish respiration (in other words, make him breathe), just as would be done in case of drowning. To accomplish this, kneel at the subject's head, facing him, and seizing both arms draw them forcibly to their full length over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds only. (This is to expand the chest and favor the entrance of air into the lungs.) Then carry the arms down to the sides and front of the chest, firmly compressing the chest walls, and expel the air from the lungs. Repeat this manœuvre at least sixteen times per minute. These efforts should be continued unremittingly for at least an hour, or until natural respiration is established.

“Rule 3.—At the same time that this is being done, some one should grasp the tongue of the subject with a handkerchief or piece of cloth to prevent it slipping, and draw it forcibly out when the arms are extended above the head, and allow it to recede when the chest is compressed. This manœuvre should likewise be repeated at least sixteen times per minute. This serves the double purpose of freeing the throat so as to permit air to enter the lungs, and also, by exciting a reflex irritation from forcible contact of the under part of the tongue against the lower teeth, frequently stimulates an involuntary effort at respiration. To secure the tongue if the teeth are clenched, force the jaws apart with a stick, a piece of wood, or the handle of a pocket-knife.

“Rule 4.—The dashing of cold water into the face will sometimes produce a gasp and start breathing, which should then be continued as directed above. If this is not successful the spine may be rubbed vigorously with a piece of ice. Alternate applications of heat or cold over the region of the heart will accomplish the same object in some instances. It is both useless and unwise to attempt to administer stimulants to the victim in the usual manner by pouring it down his throat.”

“THE TRIUMPH OF NAPOLEON” IN THE LUXEMBOURG.—The Palace of the Luxembourg is one of the buildings which was associated with the triumphs of the first Napoleon. In 1797 the Directory gave him a reception in it when he returned to France with the treaty of Campo Formio. It was at the Luxembourg that he planned his *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. In 1801 the building was used as the Palace of the Senate, and in 1806 fifty-four flags captured from the enemy were deposited there. Afterwards there was a fête and banquet, at which representatives of the Grande Armée were present. It was fitting that a commission should be given for an immense painting to be placed in the building, and which was to commemorate the “Triumph of Napoleon.” The antique style was then in vogue, and Jean Baptiste Regnault, to whom the commission was accorded, showed the sovereign as a Roman emperor seated on a triumphal car, and surrounded by figures of “Victory,” “Concord,” “Peace” and “Wisdom.” But in 1814 the power of Napoleon waned. The Controller of the Luxembourg was Semonville, and he lost no time in becoming a Royalist and in transforming the hall of the Senate in order that it might be worthy to receive Louis XVIII. All the symbols of Napoleonism were whitewashed or removed. From a large bust of the Emperor the head was taken off, and a label was placed on the part remaining to announce that it was a bust of Nero which was in the process of restoration. The immense picture of the “Triumph” could not be treated in the same way. Semonville was therefore compelled to give an order to a painter to substitute the face of the King for that of Napoleon. The Emperor, however, unexpectedly returned from Elba. Semonville fled, and the architect in charge of the palace had the visage of Napoleon restored. After the Hundred Days the King came back and Semonville was once more in power, but he had been taught to realize how insecure was sovereignty in France, and Regnault received £400 to paint out the figure of Napoleon and to substitute one of a woman typifying France.—*The Architect*.

PAPER BUILDINGS.—The *Paper-makers' Monthly Journal* reports that a Russian nobleman has upon his estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a paper house of sixteen rooms, built in New York, at a cost of 80,000 roubles, and its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building. Bergen, in Norway, has a church built of paper capable of seating a thousand people.

PHOTOGRAPHER VS. PAINTER.—“The New Photography” is the subject of two articles in the October *Century*, illustrated by examples of pictorial work with the camera. Alfred Stieglitz, founder of the Society of the Photo-Secessionists, gives account of the progress of the new movement here and abroad, and Alexander Black contributes a debate between a photographer and a painter, with a professor as umpire, on the burning question whether photography is an art. The following passage-at-arms presents one of the points of difference: “Look here,” the painter exclaimed; “you don't suppose that I am insisting that only self-consciousness is intention. The thing I hold is this: that there is a vast, a final difference between the accidental personal expressions of a man and the accidental impersonal expressions of a machine. It seems to me,—with no disparagement of you, Mr. Photographer,—that if you stuck up a camera anywhere, and had it worked by clockwork long enough, you would occasionally, by some accidental combination of light, time, season, or incident, get as good a thing as a man could get by his added discernment. The beauty of these things being based on a natural reflection of nature, it is a question whether mere chance might not do more than personal interference.” “My answer to that,” retorted the photographer, “without expressing opinion as to the length of time you might have to wink the machine, is that if you were mechanically to spatter different colors of paint on a series of canvases, you would undoubtedly, in time, get an effect quite as expressive as some of the things you are willing to call art. It seems to me that whether or not both of these things are true, the fact remains that effects can be wrought, that things can be said, intentionally in photography. The fact that nature does some wonderful plastic feats hasn't hurt sculpture. In fact no art is or can be hurt by the circumstance that nature is more than a successful rival in the creation of forms. I don't see that the photographic accidents hurt the photographic intentions, and I think that when you have studied the expressions of recent photography you will not fail to find signs that photography, a science *per se*, is a medium of artistic expression, and that when it is so used, and in the degree in which it is so used, it is an art. In other words, I can't see for the life of me why the fact that photography has been a science shall forever stand in the way of its admission as an art.”

MALLEABLE GLASS.—A description of tests upon the malleable glass now being manufactured in Matthews, Ind., is given as follows by the *Scientific American*: “A chimney was placed in a pail of ice-water, and after having remained a sufficient length of time to become as cold as the water, was taken out and immediately placed on a lamp with a blaze turned as high as possible. The blaze on the wick was turned so as to flow directly on the chimney, and the smoke which collected on the chimney ran down with the water without injuring the chimney. Next, a chimney was placed over a small gas-stove containing clay-bricks used in heating such stoves. The fire was turned on full, the chimney remaining on the bricks. The fire finally brought the temperature to such a stage that one side of the chimney was drawn in and dropped down, and no crack was shown in the glass; but for a slight roughness on the outside, the glass was as clear as when placed in the fire. Another test which was made was to place cold water in the chimney and hold the same over a fire until the water boiled. A large bulb was blown from the glass and filled with about one pint of water. It was then placed over the fire and allowed to remain there until it had boiled dry without apparent effect on the glass. Four chimneys were taken from the packing-room and dropped one by one into a pail of boiling water. The chimneys were then hastily shifted into a pail of cold water, that had just been drawn from a well, and the glass was not broken. A further test was made by nailing up a box containing glassware, every nail being driven in by hitting it with a chimney. The most remarkable feat of all was the making of a perfect lamp-chimney by using a chimney as a mould and blowing hot glass into the same. Both the new chimney and the mould came through the test perfectly whole, uncracked, and unscarred. In appearance this malleable glass is much like the common product; it is, if anything, a little clearer than the glass now in use, and in its molten state is much more elastic. It can be made of the thickness of a sheet of paper, or as heavy as any in use, but in every instance it is tough—a dainty table-glass could be handled as roughly as a skylight, and no harm result. The advantages conferred by this toughness in the wide variety of glass utensils for domestic use are very numerous.”

RUSKIN'S ENGLISH.—A civil-service-academy journal recently gave a model exercise. The subject for essay was “Mountains and their Beauty,” and a wily but suspicious reader copied out an essay in competition. He wrote it in the beautiful, stiff civil-service hand with all the letters joined in the middle; he punctuated it carefully, and made it, in every sense, a creditable production. He was awarded 41 per cent for English. He was told that his English was rather stiff, and that his descriptions were not lifelike, and were too “journalistic,” whatever that may mean. Also, his sentences were too long and his ideas lacking in originality. It was a very sad reflection to think that it was an extract from Ruskin's “*Modern Painters*” on “Mountains and Mountain Beauty”! One candidate got 97 per cent, being twice as good as Ruskin apparently.—*Liverpool Post*.

OLDEST THRONE IN EUROPE.—According to the *Fronde* there is an older throne in Europe than the one on which the King was crowned, and that throne is in France. The throne belonged to King Dagobert, who reigned in the seventh century, and it is in the Cabinet des Médailles at the French National Library. Dagobert's throne, which is of brasswork, was forged and chiselled by Saint Eloi for King Dagobert, and 100 years ago was used for the last time in a public ceremonial—that of the distribution of the eagles by the first Napoleon.

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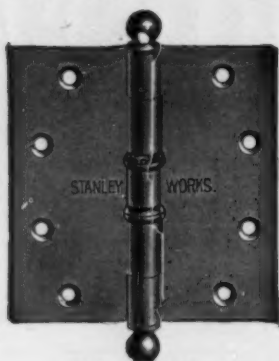
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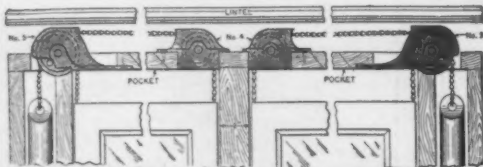
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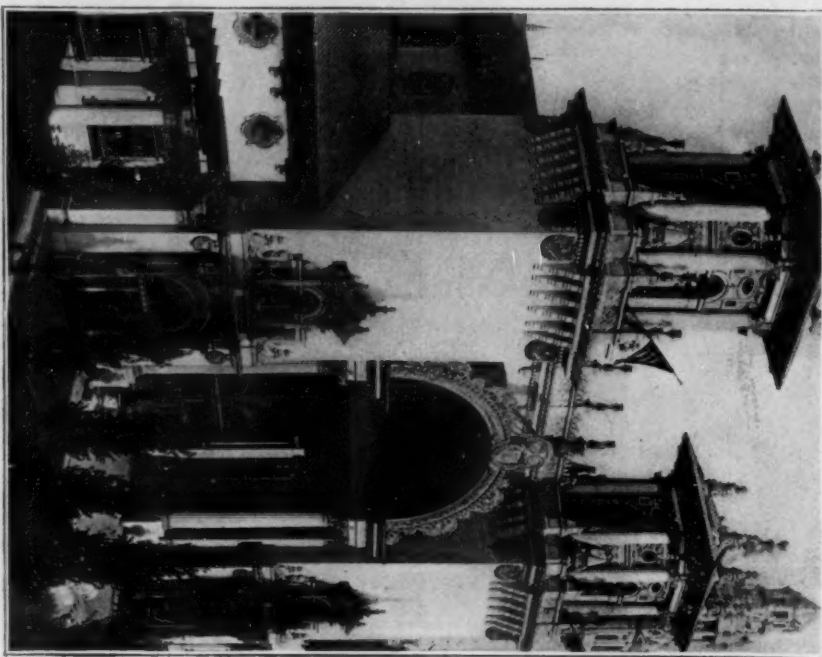
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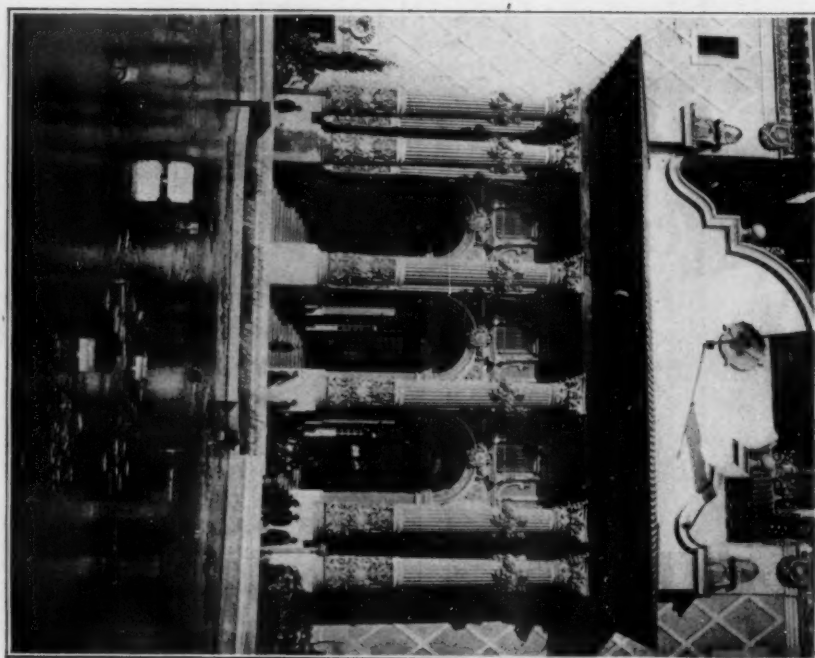
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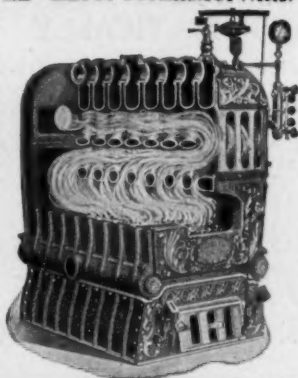
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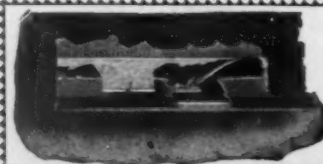
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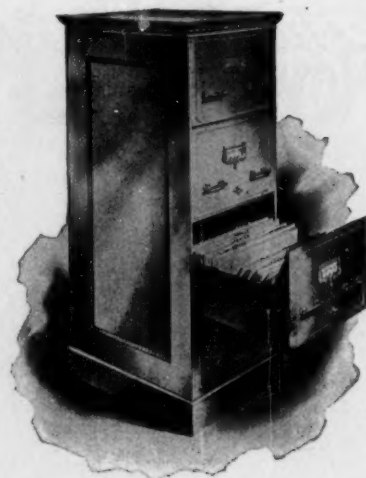
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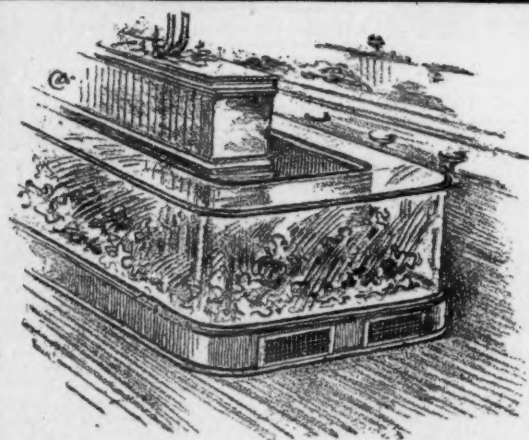
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New Advertisements.

GALLAGHER & MUNRO (Boston, Mass.), Plasterers. Page xv.
GEORGE P. TILTON (Newburyport, Mass.), Bronze Tablets. Page xi.

See last or next issue for the following advertisements:—

Carter's Inks.
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ARCHITECTS' REMOVALS, Etc.

M. OTIS DOCKSTADER wishes to announce that he has reopened his offices in the Robinson Building, Rooms 412-14, Elmira, N. Y. 1397

M. J. L. HOWARD, with office formerly in the Turner Building, announces his removal to more commodious quarters at 620 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. 1397

M. R. PHILIP THORNTON MARYE wishes to announce that he has opened a branch office in the Savings Bank Building, Washington, D. C., and would be pleased to receive catalogues. 1396

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

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

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Alton, Ill.—The members of the Alton Young Men's Christian Association are planning the erection of a new home. A. E. Bassett, E. A. Smith, P. H. Paul and others, are the directors.

Anadarko, Okla. Ter.—Chas. H. Jones, Co. Surveyor, writes that H. J. Vandenbeug, of Guthrie, has secured the contract for erecting the courthouse for \$30,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Denny, Prudential Building, has completed drawings for an addition to the cars of the Georgia Railway & Electric Co. on Edgewood Ave. The cost will be \$50,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Parker & Thomas have drawn plans for a six-story warehouse to be erected on Paca St., near Lombard, for Dr. B. Tilghman. The building will be 53' x 130', and cost about \$35,000. It will be occupied by Rosenfeld & Co. as a shirt factory.

Bay City, Mich.—The opera-house at this place, which was destroyed by fire, at a loss of about \$100,000, is to be rebuilt.

Bedford, Ind.—The county commissioners have ordered an appropriation of \$20,000 for the construction of a modern jail building for Lawrence County.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Tenement-house Dept. in the Temple Bar Building for the building of an apartment-house on President St. and Prospect Park West. Carl J. Zimmerman, 681 Willoughby Ave., is the owner. Schwartz & Gross, 160 Fifth Ave., New York, are the architects. The building will cost \$200,000.

A permit has been issued for a three-story convent and laundry to cost \$80,000, to be erected on Manjer St. and Bushwick Ave. for the R. C. Church of the Most Holy Trinity, of Montrose and Graham Aves. Architect, F. J. Berlenbach, 280 Graham Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The erection of a modern clubhouse is contemplated by the Lawyers' Club. Tracy C. Becker, John Laughlin, William H. Hotchkiss, and others, have been elected to canvass members of the club.

Moeller & Somers have secured the contract for erecting the 65th Regt. Armory for \$491,970. It will be of brick, with a facing of white Medina sandstone. John T. Sadler & Co., of Elmira, is stated to have secured the contract for heating same for \$28,000.

Cambridge, Md.—A press report states that plans

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TOLEDO, OHIO

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

are being prepared for a charity hospital to be erected here at a cost of \$40,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—Plans for a terra-cotta, pressed brick and stone hotel to be erected by the Central Hotel Co. at a cost of \$100,000 have been prepared by Frank P. Milburn, Columbia, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.—C. G. Hellick, Telephone Building, is the architect for a two-story and basement brick building with stone trimmings, steam heating plant and electric light to be located at 35th and Vernon Aves. Approximate cost, \$30,000.

Cincinnati, O.—The erection of a large hotel at 4th and Walnut Sts. is contemplated by J. G. Schmidlapp, president of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. It will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

Cleveland, O.—Plans for an eight-story fireproof business building, 135' x 204', to be erected for O. C. Ringle & Co., Society of Savings Building, have been prepared by Knox & Elliot, Mercantile Bank Building.

Fugman & Uhlrich, Williamson Building, have drawn plans for a \$40,000 seven-story building, to be erected on Huron St. for the Winton Automobile Co.

Plans have been prepared for a theatre building to be erected on Prospect St. M. M. Gleichman, 89 Euclid Ave., architect.

Local press reports state that the General Cartage & Storage Co. will erect a nine-story building at 17 to 31 Merwin St., at a cost of about \$250,000.

Davenport, Ia.—The construction of a new building is contemplated by the McCowen Home for working girls.

Denver, Col.—The Denver-Chicago Construction Co. has been formed, with a capital of \$50,000, to erect an apartment-house on Colfax Ave. and Williams St. F. E. Edbrooke, Opera-house Block, is reported to be preparing the plans.

Detroit, Mich.—Plans have been completed by Louis Kamper, 10 Miner Building, for 8 two-story residences, costing about \$80,000 and averaging about 60' x 56' in size, to be erected on Jefferson Ave. for Hugo Scherer and Fred E. Wadsworth. They will be of different construction, including Bedford limestone, field stone, vitrified paving brick, pressed brick, concrete and frame.

Duluth, Minn.—Plans for a \$20,000 two-story pressed brick and stone store and office building have been prepared by Radcliffe & Scoville. Steam heat, composition roof.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Olympia Lodge, No. 602, I. O. O. F., has decided to erect a temple on Central Ave., at a cost of about \$25,000.

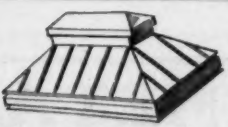
Durand, Mich.—The Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk Railway freight-sheds were destroyed by fire on September 6, entailing a loss of \$150,000. They will be rebuilt.

Easthampton, Mass.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a new structure to be occupied for storehouse and office purposes by the Hampton Mills Co.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Jamaica, L. I.—A new hospital is to be established here. The Rev. Father Henry Zimmer has donated a plot of ground, 125' x 125', to the Dominican Sisters of Brooklyn as a site for the new building, who have a number of their order in St. Mary's German Church. The present plan is to build a modern hospital, with all equipments, which will cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Plans have been drawn for such a building.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. will erect a two-story brick freight-house, 40' x 200', after plans by J. U. Nettenstrom, 1100-84 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.; cost, \$20,000.

Lowell, Mass.—Announcement is made that the Appleton Co. will expend \$150,000 on the new mill it proposes to erect here, plans for which are now in preparation.

Mr. John F. Murphy will raze the building at present occupying the site at corner of 2d and Bridge Sts., which he recently purchased, and will erect thereon a modern four-story brick block containing stores on street floor and in basement, with apartments above.

Mansfield, Mass.—Surveys are in progress on the proposed site for the large factories to be erected here for the Walter Lowney Co., candy manufacturers. Foundation work will be started in immediate future.

Mansfield, O.—Plans for the partial completion of one of the wings of the State Reformatory have been approved by State Auditor Guilbert, Governor Nash and Secretary of State Laylin; cost, \$36,000.

Masonville, Ia.—Plans for a pressed brick Catholic church, 50' x 110', to be erected here at a cost of \$20,000, have been prepared by Guido Beck, Dubuque.

McKees Rocks, Pa.—Plans have been prepared for a \$53,000 three-story brick and steel office-building, to be erected here for the Pressed Steel Car Co., Tradesmen's Building, Pittsburgh. Tile roof, steam heat and electric light.

Meyersdale, Pa.—Chas. W. Bolton & Co., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, have prepared plans for the First M. E. Church; a Sunday-school and parsonage will also be erected; total cost, \$30,000.

New Orleans, La.—The Harding Office building, a \$150,000 six-story, fireproof, white brick structure, with terra-cotta trimming, will be erected shortly on Carondelet and Common Sts. Dimensions, 60' x 160'. Thomas Sully, architect.

New York, N. Y.—The Adams Express Co., 59 Broadway, will build a \$125,000 four-story brick stable, 95' x 100', at 242 Forty-seventh St. B. Price, 1133 Broadway, architect.

Plans have been filed for alterations to 34 E. 12th St. A ten-story brick extension 28' x 74' is to be

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

built on the rear of the present building. The Empire Realty Corporation, of 290 Broadway, is the owner, and G. Starratt, of 51 Wall St., is the architect. The estimated cost is \$71,700.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Education has decided to award before the end of the year contracts for 22 new schools, with seatings for about 30,000 pupils. Ten of these will be in Manhattan and the Bronx, three in Queens, and nine in Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed for a five-story brick school to be erected on Central Park West and 63d St., for the Society for Ethical Culture; cost of building is placed at \$500,000. Architects, Carrere & Hastings, 28 E. 41st St.

Norfolk, Va.—The Virginia Club has had plans prepared by K. M. Murchison, Jr., 1133 Broadway, New York City, for a terra-cotta, stone and brick club-house to be erected at Plame and Granby Sts. at a cost of \$50,000.

Norwich, Conn.—It is stated that a central fire-station is to be erected at a cost of \$25,000.

Omaha, Neb.—F. A. Nash will erect a \$20,000 barn at 33d and Douglas Sts., having electric lighting and stable fittings. F. A. Henninger, 705 New York Life Building, architect.

Owosso, Mich.—The Vigor-of-Health Food Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$800,000, and will erect a three-story and basement, 60' x 120' factory and a power-house 40 feet square.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. P. Brink & Son, Stephen Girard Building, have prepared plans for a hotel to be erected on 33d and Chestnut Sts. for the Belmont Hotel Co., to cost about \$250,000.

Providence, R. I.—The Shepard Co. has closed a deal by which it secures a 99-year lease of the property bounded by Westminster, Union, Washington and Clemence Sts. It is now possible for the Shepard Co. to carry out its plans for combining into one establishment what were originally three city blocks, containing a miscellaneous assortment of buildings in all stages of repair. Under one roof will now be laid out one of the biggest department stores in the country. There will be considerably more than an acre on each floor. The measurements will be about 425 feet deep and 120 feet wide, making a total of 51,000 square feet. The new addition will be constructed of stone and brick, the elevation on Washington St. to be of light brick and stone.

Rankin, Pa.—Plans have been drawn for a three-story business block, 40' x 60', to be erected on Braddock Ave. for Joseph Horten; cost, \$25,000.

Riverside, Cal.—The Bd. of Superv. have adopted the plans of Burnham & Bleisner for a court-house, to cost about \$150,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Everett, Mass.—Chas. King & Co., 170 Summer St., Boston, have been awarded the general contract for the erection of the proposed new armory to be built on Chelsea St. by the City of Everett. McFarland, Celby & McFarland, 2A Beacon St., are the architects. The building will be of brick, one and two stories high; head house, 30' x 64', and drill shed, 90' x 140'. The total appropriation is \$35,000.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The erection of a \$60,000 brick and stone lodge building is contemplated by the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Fargo, N. D.—Bowers Bros. have secured the contract for erecting the J. I. Case warehouse, for \$40,000.

Glen Gardner, N. J.—The commissioners appointed to select a site for the proposed State Hospital for Consumptives have purchased property at this place. Dr. Chas. J. Kipp, of Newark, is Ch. of Comm.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Williamson & Crow, 82 The Gilbert, have completed drawings for a club-house for the Lakeside Club.

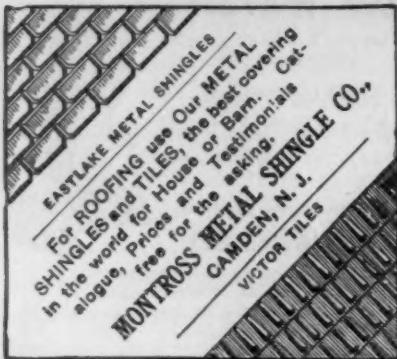
Harrisburg, Pa.—The Capitol Commission is stated to have awarded to G. F. Payne & Co., of Philadelphia, the contract for erecting the Capitol for \$3,600,000, with \$110,000 more for a granite dome.

Houghton, Mich.—Plans have been prepared for a \$10,000 business block for Thomas S. and James R. Dee.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis St. Ry. Co. is to erect a one-story brick car-barn, 300 feet square on W. Washington St., to cost about \$75,000.

A national technical institute will be located here. The fund for its erection has been started by a present of \$10,000, given by Geo. McCulloch.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Illinois Central Railroad Co. has appropriated \$32,000 for improvements here. A new passenger depot will be erected. W. J. Harahan, chief engineer, Chicago, Ill.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Ruston, La.—Mr. Lewman, of Jackson, Miss., has secured the contract for erecting the Lincoln Co. Court-house for \$34,000.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—The Bd. of Trus. of the S. California Polytechnic School has instructed Dir. Leroy Androsen to proceed with the immediate establishment of said school. The plans of W. H. Weeks, of Watsonville, for two of the buildings have been accepted, and work on them will commence at once. Total cost of entire institution about \$120,000.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—The plans of Ernest M. Hoen, of Sacramento, are stated to have been accepted for the Carnegie Library, to cost about \$20,000.

Scranton, Pa.—It is proposed to erect a \$55,000 annex to the high school. Architect, G. N. Edson.

Springfield, Mass.—The executive committee in charge of the preliminary work of building the new Liberty brewery on Liberty St. met the architect, C. F. Hettinger, of Boston, at the Highland Hotel recently. Mr. Hettinger had the blue-prints of the structural ironwork required in the new building, and they will be sent to the various firms interested for bids. Ground was broken for the foundations of the new plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Fairview Real Estate & Hotel Co. will erect a four-story hotel building on Delmar Ave. at a cost of \$80,000.

The Murch Bros. Construction Co. is stated to have secured the contract for erecting the Maple Ave. M. E. Church, for about \$50,000.

Terra Haute, Ind.—Committees have been appointed by German societies to adopt plans for a "German House" to cost \$40,000.

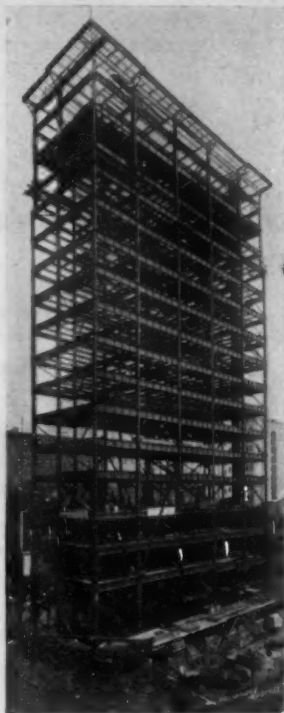
Tipton, Ia.—L. J. Rowell, of France & Rowell, and J. E. Bartley are figuring on the erection of a combined opera-house and armory building, providing the same is practicable. Plans have not been decided on as yet.

Topeka, Kan.—The plans of E. L. Hopkins are stated to have been selected for a building for the R. R. Y. M. C. A., to cost about \$30,000.

Tyndall, S. D.—The construction of a veterinary hospital building, 44' x 66', is proposed by Dr. H. O. Sanford.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Leon H. Lempart, of Rochester, is reported to have prepared plans for a \$37,000 theatre.

Washington, Pa.—Plans for a \$25,000 four-story brick store and flat building, to be erected here for W. M. Fergie, have been prepared by Allison & Topp, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh. Gas and electric light, slate roof and steam heat.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Winchester, Ky.—O. B. George & Brother will erect a three-story brick and stone hotel building at a cost of \$20,000, in accordance with plans by Edward W. Smith, Lexington.

Worcester, Mass.—Permit has been granted the trustees of the Odd Fellows Home for an important brick addition to be erected on North Ave., and occupied for hospital and dormitory purposes. Cost, about \$38,000. Plans by Barker & Nourse, architects, 25 Main St.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Hyde Park, 2 three-sty' bk. & st. aparts., 51' x 75'; \$20,000; o., John N. Neiglick; a., A. G. Lund, 602 W. 63d St.

Prairie Ave., Nos. 6208-10, three-sty' bk. & st. apart., 51' x 75'; \$20,000; o., John N. Neiglick; a., A. G. Lund, 602 W. 63d St.

Catalpa Ave., Nos. 8890, three-sty' apart., 47' x 59'; \$25,000; o. & b., E. Overfield, 1275 N. Sawyer Ave.; a., C. A. Strandel, 713, 84 La Salle St.

Humboldt Boulevard, Nos. 1332-34, three-sty' apart., 47' x 59'; \$20,000; o. & b., E. Overfield, 1275 N. Sawyer Ave.; a., C. A. Strandel, 713, 84 La Salle St.

Drexel Ave., Nos. 6137-39, three-sty' apart., 50' x 55'; \$20,000; o., John A. Larson; a., A. G. Lund, 602 W. 63d St.; b., J. W. Johnson, 6051 Green St.

S. Hamlin Ave., Nos. 229-31, 3 three-sty' aparts., 50' x 68'; \$60,000; o., Henry J. Luders, 217 S. Leavitt St.; a., William Strippelman, 927, 153 La Salle St.; b., A. Lanquist, 715 Chamber of Commerce.

Perry St., Nos. 1156-58, three-sty' store & flats, 51' x 69'; \$25,000; o., Charles J. Felt, 1646 Briar Pl.; a., Oscar Johnson, Newport and Sheffield Aves.; b., H. D. Moreland & Co., 723 Reaper Block.

EDUCATIONAL

Chicago, Ill.—N. Ashland Ave., Nos. 2696-98, one-sty' school, 60' x 122'; \$20,000; o., Catholic Bishop of Chicago; a., Murphy & Camp, 600, 273 Dearborn St.; a., F. Barton, 111 W. Lawrence Ave.

Cornelia St., Nos. 702-26, three-sty' bk. school, 96' x 171'; \$110,000; o., Board of Education, Tribune Building; a., W. B. Mundie, Tribune Building; b., Anderson & Carter, 403 Chamber of Commerce.

High Bridge, N. J.—Two-sty' bk. & st. school, 60' x 80', slate roof, steam; \$20,000; a., W. T. Towner, 157 Summer St.

Somerville, N. J.—Two-sty' bk. & st. school, 80' x 210', slate roof, steam; \$10,000; o., City; a., W. T. Towner, 157 Summer St.

HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Woodlawn Ave., Nos. 5657-59, 23-sty' dwell., 36' x 78'; \$15,000; o., James Rankin; a., Borst

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

& Hetherington, 1404, 100 Washington St.; b., J. M. Darling & Son, 4233 Champlain Ave.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Ill.—Thirty-ninth St., Nos. 306-14, two-sty' stores & offices, 38' x 107'; \$20,000; o., Jacob Kestner; a., E. Krause, 1601, 100 Washington St.; b., A. Lanquist, Chamber of Commerce.

STORES.

Chicago, Ill.—S. Union St., Nos. 777-801, one & two-sty' shop, 148' x 249'; \$30,000; o., Henry A. Dupont; a., Fritz Politz, 42, 69 Dearborn St.; b., A. Lanquist, Chamber of Commerce.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

New York, N. Y.—E. Fifth St., Nos. 647-649, six-sty' bk. tenement & stores, 39' 7" x 34'; \$35,000; o., Jacob Fish, 753 E. 5th St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

Lewis St., Nos. 87-89, six-sty' bk. tenement & stores, 54' 3" x 87'; \$40,000; o., Herskovits, Roth & Klein, 21 W. Houston St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

THEATRES AND HALLS.

New York, N. Y.—E. One Hundred and Seventeenth St., Nos. 6-10, four-sty' & base hall, 70' x 100' 11"; \$70,000; o., Jacob Fliegman, 1460 Fifth Ave.; a., Nathan Langer, 150 Nassau St.

WAREHOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—N. Marshfield Ave., Nos. 805-97, one-sty' grain elevator, 40' x 120'; \$40,000; o., North Western Yeast Co., 889 N. Ashland Ave.; a., J. L. Record; b., Barnett & Record Co., care North Western Yeast Co.

Thirty-fifth St., Nos. 1221-29, one-sty' storage, 135' x 435'; \$112,000; o., Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts.; a., H. L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie Ave.; b., R. and S. Solitt, Hartford Building.

Michigan Ave., No. 1411, six-sty' storage, 25' x 161'; \$100,000; o., L. L. Coburn, 746 Monadnock Block; a., Hallberg & Sturm, 84 La Salle St.; b., John S. Erickson, 873 Bissell St.

New York, N. Y.—E. Broadway, No. 50, five-sty' bk. loft building, 25' 1" x 60' 11"; \$20,000; o., Greenberg Bros., 89 E. Broadway; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

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sewer systems at the Fort Totten Indian School, N. D. For further information apply to Charles L. Davis, Supt. Indian School, Fort Totten. A. C. TONNER, acting commissioner Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 1396

MESS HALL AND KITCHEN. [At Johnson City, Tenn.] OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, Rooms 932-4 New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of October, 1902, for furnishing materials, labor, etc., for the entire construction of a mess hall and kitchen building, including electric wiring, plumbing and steam fitting at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for D. V. S., near John-

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PROPOSALS.

son City, Tenn. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the architect, J. H. Freedlander, 244 Fifth Ave., New York City, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, at the site of the work. Necessary information can also be obtained and blank forms for proposals procured on application at either of the above-named places. MOSES HARRIS, General Treasurer, N. H. D. V. S. 1396

COUNTY JAIL. [At Hazlehurst, Miss.] Bids will be received until October 6 at the office of the chancery clerk, Copiah County, Hazlehurst, Miss., for building a county jail. Plans are on file in the office of Wm. S. Hull, architect, Jackson, Miss. W. M. AINSWORTH, president board of supervisors. 1396

STEEL BUILDING. [At League Island, Pa.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until October 11, 1902, for constructing a sheet steel house for locomotive crane machinery, navy yard, League Island, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Bureau or will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1397

HEATING. [At Fort Getty, S. C.] Sealed proposals will be received here until October 14, 1902, for heating 1 double barracks, 1 single barracks, 1 commanding officers' quarters, 5 captains' quarters and 5 lieutenants' quarters by hot air system at this post. Information furnished on application. DAVID PRICE, Q. M. 1397

BRIDGE. [At Point Ellice, B. C.] Victoria, B. C. Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until the thirteenth day of October, 1902, for the construction of a steel superstructure of a bridge at Point Ellice. Plans and specifications and all necessary information will be furnished by Mr. C. H. Topp, city engineer. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. 1397

WELL. [At San Antonio, Tex.] Bids are wanted until October 15 for sinking an artesian well at Fort Ringgold, Tex. J. L. CLEM, Ch. Q. M., San Antonio. 1397

GRADING AND STONE MASONRY. [At Springfield, O.] Bids will be received by the Bd. of Hospital Trus. until October 14 for furnishing material and performing all labor for the excavation, grading and stone masonry for the City Hospital; estimated cost of building, \$50,000. R. N. LANTZ, City Clk. 1397

OFFICERS' QUARTERS. [At Fort Lincoln, N. D.] Bids are wanted October 11 for constructing a double set of lieutenants' quarters, a double set of captains' quarters, a barrack, a guard-house, a bakery,

PROPOSALS.

and set of hospital stewards' quarters at Fort Lincoln, N. D. GEO. E. POND, Ch. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. 1397

REMODELLING BARRACKS. [At Fort Snelling, Minn.] Bids are wanted October 11 for remodelling 4 double barracks at this post, including steam heating, plumbing and electric wiring in the same. GEO. E. POND, Ch. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. 1397

SCHOOL. [At De Witt, Ia.] R. M. Smith, Secretary De Witt Township School Board, will receive bids until October 15 for the erection of a school. 1397

PIER WORK. [At Muskegon, Mich.] U. S. Engineer Office, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sealed proposals for construction of revetment and repair of pier at Muskegon, Mich., will be received here until October 15, 1902. Information furnished on application. CHAS. KELLER, capt., engr. 1397

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 17, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and then opened, for the structural steel work of the U. S. Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, St. Louis, Mo., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1397

OFFICERS' QUARTERS. [At Fort Myer, Va.] Sealed proposals for constructing officers' quarters will be receive here until October 18, 1902. Information on application. CAPT. W. F. CLARK, Qr. Mr. 1398

JAIL. [At Jefferson, Ga.] Proposals are wanted until October 21 by the county commissioners for erecting a jail. 1398

QUAY WALL. [At Bremerton, Wash.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until October 25, 1902, for constructing an extension of the concrete wing wall, navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Estimated cost, \$16,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau or will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1398

BUILDINGS. [At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.] Denver, Col. Sealed proposals will be received here until October 6, 1902, for constructing five buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, stable and gun-shed at Fort D. A. Russell. Information furnished on application to Q. M., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., or the undersigned. LIEUT. COL J. W. POPE, C. Q. M. 1396

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MASONRY, ETC. [At Cascades, Ore.] U. S. Engineer Office, Portland, Ore. Sealed proposals will be received here for placing cut stone, concrete and rubble masonry and doing necessary grading in connection with improving Columbia River at Cascades, Ore., until October 8, 1902. Information on application. W. C. LANGFITT, captain, eng'rs. 1396 SCHOOL. [At Forrest, Ill.] Bids for the erection of a \$25,000 10-room school building will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Education. Reeves & Baillie, Y. M. C. A. Building, Peoria, architects. 1396 LIBRARY. [At Austin, Minn.] John H. Anderson, secretary of library board, will receive bids until October 7 for the erection of the Carnegie library at Austin. Kinney & Detweiler, architects. 1396 COURT-HOUSE. [At Miami, Fla.] Sealed proposals for erecting a court-house will be	received by E. C. Dearborn, clerk of the circuit court until October 7. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Wilson & Edwards, architects, Columbia, S. C. GEO. W. LAINHART, chairman board county commissioners. 1396 PLUMBING AND HEATING. [At Chickamauga Park, Ga.] Bids will be received at the office of the constructing quartermaster, Custom-house and Post-office Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., until October 8 for the construction, plumbing, heating and gas piping of about 65 frame buildings constituting the new military post to be built at Chickamauga Park. H. J. SLOCUM, captain cavalry, quartermaster. 1396 Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 16, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of October, 1902, and then opened, for safety vaults and work incidental thereto, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application to this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1396	COMPLETION OF MESS HALL. [At West Point, N. Y.] West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until November 1, 1902, for completion of the cadet mess hall as per plans in this office. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A. 1397 STEEL. [At Yellowstone Park, Wyo.] U. S. Engineer Office, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Sealed proposals will be received here until October 15, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing steel for 30 highway bridges in the Yellowstone National Park. Information furnished on application to this office. 1397 PAVEMENT. [At Washington, D. C.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until October 11, 1902, for constructing 80,000 square feet, more or less, of asphalt pavement at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau or will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1397

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in
any other way than by a notice giving name,
address, profession, and office hours, and
special branch (if such) of practice.

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

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

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member
to criticise in the public prints the professional
conduct or work of another architect except
over his own name or under the authority of
a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish de-
signs in competition for private work or for
public work, unless for proper compensation,
and unless a competent professional adviser
is employed to draw up the "conditions" and
assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit draw-
ings except as an original contributor in any
duly instituted competition, or attempt to
secure any work for which such a competition
remains undecided.

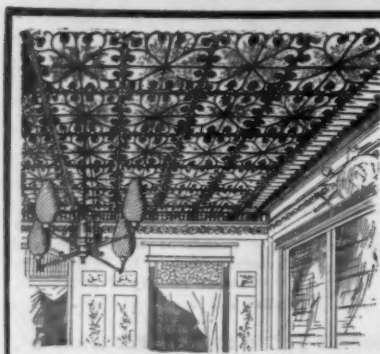
SECTION 12. The American Institute of Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
charge higher rates whenever the demand for
his services will justify the increase, rather
than to accept work to which he cannot give
proper personal attention.

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

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

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

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his
practice as to forward the cause of profes-
sional education and render all possible help
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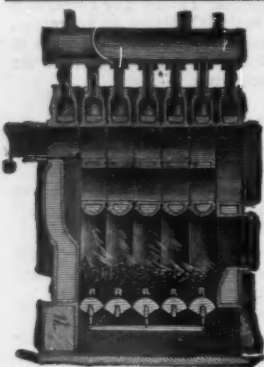
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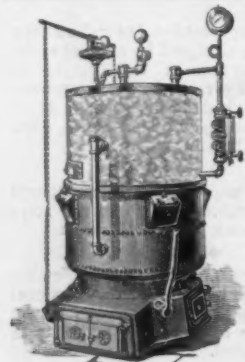
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