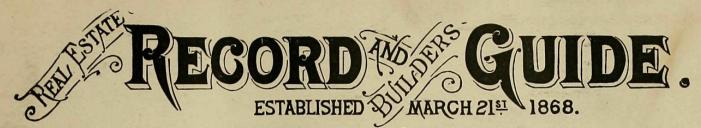
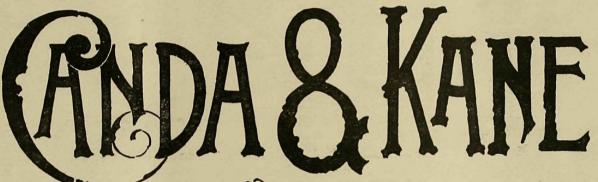
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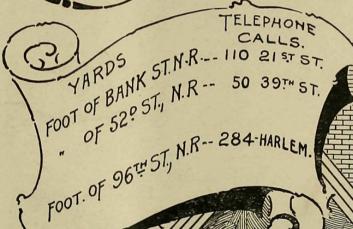


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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

JOHN M. CANDA, JOHN P. KANE.



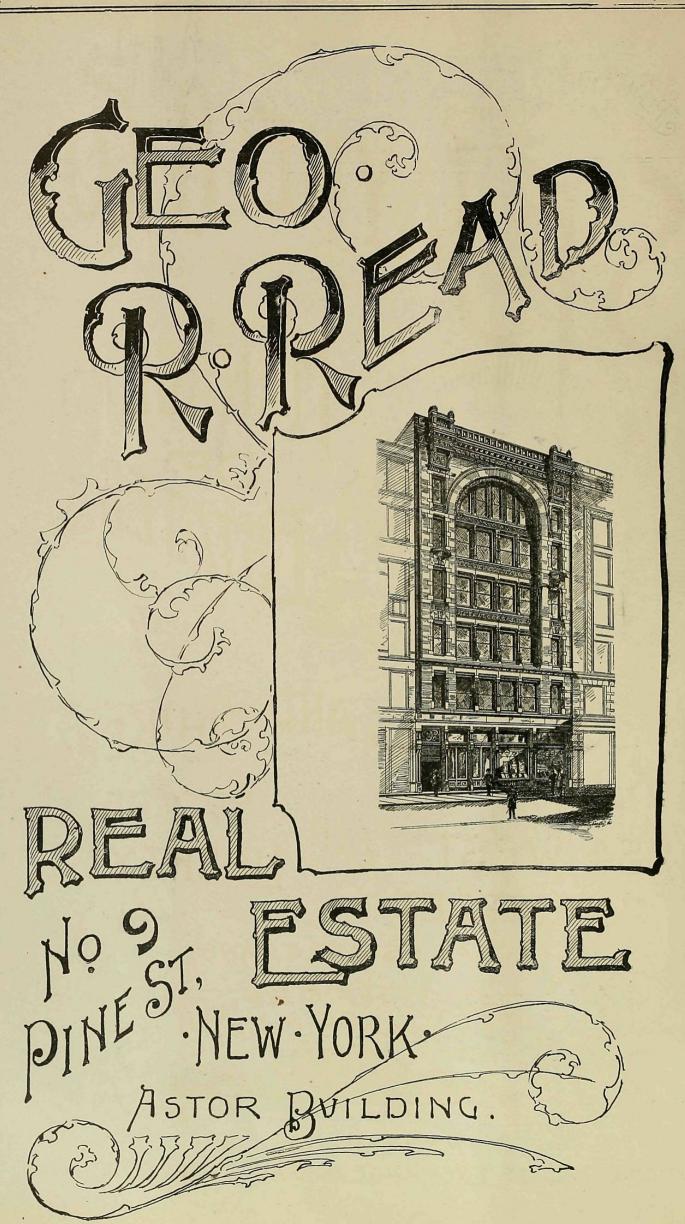


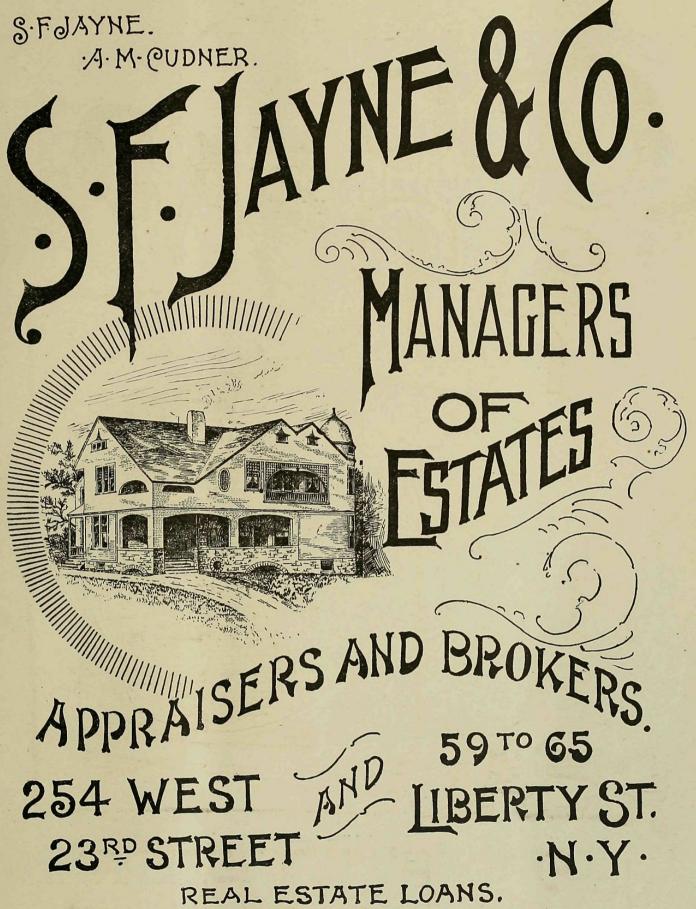


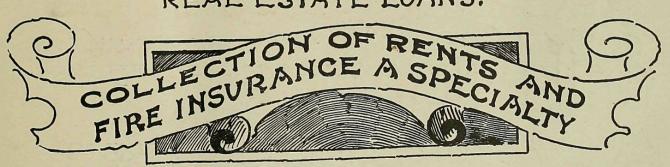
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636-BROOKLYN

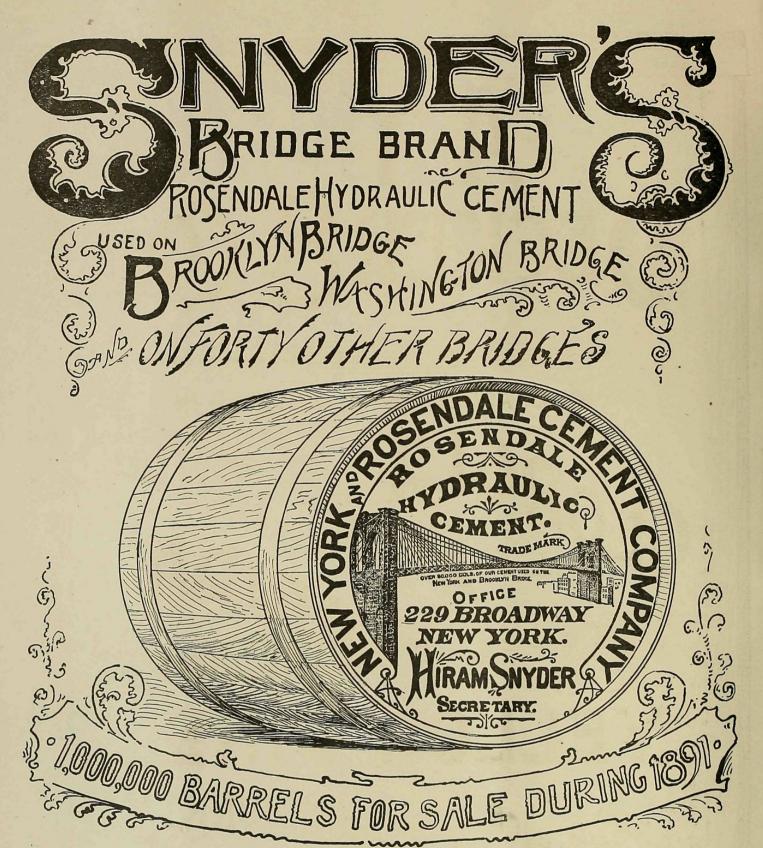
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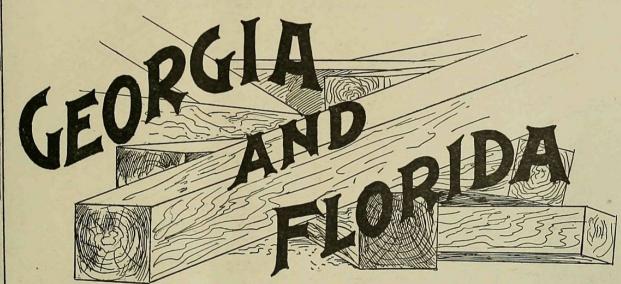
· C. C. MARTIN. SUPT. OF BROOKLYNBRIDGE & G.LINDENTHAL.

CHIEF. ENGINEER. MONONGAHELABRIDGE PITTSBURG. PA.

OJSAAC A. HOPPERO
WHOHASOUST OBTAINED THE CONTRACT FOR THE GREAT ASTOR HOTEL
THE NEW NETHERLANDS, SAYS:- I HAVE USED YOUR CEMENT EXTENSIVELY
AND HAVE ALWAYS FOUND IT FULLY EQUAL TO ITS REPRESENTATIONS WHILE
ITS QUALITY REMAINS AT ITS PRESENT STANDARD IT SHALL BE MY
OOOOOPREFERENCE ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

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YARDS OF FICE FOOT OF BETHUNE ST.

NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

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Record a

ord and Guide.

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The GUASTAVINO FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION CO.

Main Office: 57th Street and North River, New York.

List of Buildings finished and in process of construction, in which the Guastavino Fire-Proof Construction Co., or R. Guastavino individually, has obtained contracts

and put in this Fire-Proofing.

NEW YORK Sun Fire Company Building New York. Corbin Building	Phenix Building Chicago.	ILLINOIS.
Lyons Building, Bleecker Street "	Pierce Building, Back Bay Boston. Boston New Public Library	MASSACHUSETTS.
Mt. Sinai Hospital " Music Hall "	Exeter Chambers	
Arion ('lub	Graffam Building" Boston Gas Light Company Building "	
Sid-nberg Building	Bay State Gas Company Building	
Young Women's Christian Ass'n Bldg "	Harcourt Building	
" " Lodging House " Manhattan Brass Foundry "	Savage BuildingBoston.	
" " Extension "	Massachusetts State House Extension "	
Lyons Building, Mercer Street " " Waverley Place "	New Insurance BuildingMilwaukee.	WISCONSIN.
Lion Brewery "	Colorado Telephone Co.'s BuildingDenver. Denver Athletic Club	COLORADO.
Matthiessen VaultsWoodlawn. Hammerstein Harlem Opera House New York. Fish Building	Dover City Hall	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Montauk ClubBrooklyn.	Philadelphia Market	
Bloomingdale Building New York. LaConcha Baths Syracuse.	Swarts BuildingProvidence.	PENNSYLVANIA. RHODE ISLAND.
Norton Building New York. Atlantic Brewery Staten Island	W. Fellows' ResidenceMontclair.	NEW JERSEY.

THE OPPOSITE PAGE

ILLUSTRATES SOME OF OUR WORK.

This Company gives estimates and takes contracts for Fire-Proof Buildings, Floors, Ceilings, Partitions and Staircases, under the system called

CUASTAVINO TILE ARCH SYSTEM.



YOUR REPUTATION

AS A BUILDER

is of some great consequence to you. You have made it by your ability, perseverance and thorough knowledge of your business,

You can't afford to be behind the time, can you?

What the best builders use in their trade to gain custom you are also compelled to use.

Therefore, you need in your business quite a quantity of Terra Cotta.

Here are some reasons why:

First.—Because it is the strongest building material in the world.

Second.—Because it is the lightest material, easy to handle and easily fashioned to any shape.

Third.—Because it is not only the most durable, but the most indestructible of materials. Fire will not destroy it, nor water penetrate it, nor time rot it.

Fourth.—Because it is beautiful in color, and capable of being moulded into every conceivable design.

Fifth.—Because while it has innumerable advantages over every other building material its cost is infinitely less in every way.

Good solid reasons, are they not?

Some of the largest commercial buildings in America—and therefore in the world—are built in great part of Terra Cotta.

Churches, theatres and public edifices, those that are built as everlasting monuments meant to endure for all ages, are built of Terra Cotta.

If you would like to talk business about the best Terra Cotta in the world, call on or write to

The N. Y. Terra Cotta Co.,

Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

Works, Ravenswood, L. I. City.

-THE-

Daily Record and Guide

(Published Every Morning during the Convention of the National Association of Builders.)

TELEPHONE -

- Cortlandt 1370.

Communications should be addressed to

C. W. SWEET, 191 Broadway.

J. T. LINDSEY, Business Manager.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.



The Convention of the National Association of Builders is held at

THE MASONIC TEMPLE,

Northeast corner of 23d street and 6th avenue.

Sixth Avenne Elevated R. R. has a station at 23d street.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY-MONDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Organ Recital at Masonic Temple, from 9 to 10 o'clock, by Professor Goodale.

Convention called to order by President John J. Tucker, at 10 o'clock.

Opening Prayer, Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D.

Opening Address, by President John J. Tucker.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials.

Presentation of Credentials.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Roll Call.

Adjournment.

Adjournment.

Immediately after adjournment Mr. F. E. Conover will distribute souvenir badges furnished by the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, of New York City. A fac-simile of these badges is given above. The silk ribband is orange, and the medal and clasp will be of oxydized silver for delegates and of bronze for members, guests and others.

After the distribution of badges the Convention will proceed in stages to Col. Auchmuty's New York Trade Schools (for copy of Col. Auchmuty's invitation, programme of entertainment and some interesting facts concerning these schools which have done such valuable service in the cause of technical education see elsewhere in this paper).

In returning from the New York Trade Schools the members of the Convention will visit the Central Turn Verein and the Industrial Schools connected therewith. (See illustrations elsewhere in this paper.)

EVENING.

Delegates to the Convention will be in the charge of the Committee on Entertainment.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

(Under this heading will appear from day to day Instructions, Announcements, etc., from the officers of the Association, Chairmen, Committees, etc.)

In the proceedings of the convention the Executive Committee have endeavored to specially select one person to open the discussion on each subject offered for consideration; the remaining time devoted to each particular subject will be equally divided between the Exchanges represented in the convention, each delegate being called upon to express his views.

Resolutions must be presented in writing, in duplicate, both copies signed by the party presenting the same.

All votes (unless otherwise ordered) must be announced by the Chairmen of Delegations.

Secretary Wright has organized an efficient corps of messenger boys to be in constant attendance at headquarters for the use of those in attendance at the convention.

Stenographers and typewriters will be in constant attendance at the headquarters and those at the convention desiring their services are requested to use them freely.

Keep your eye on the letter rack at headquarters, as you may find a letter there for you if you look.

The Builders' Exchange, at New Haven, Conn., has just been admitted a member of the National Association and will be represented in the convention.

The Builders' Convention.

The convention which assembles to-day in the Masonic Temple promises to be by far the most important and interesting of the meetings held annually by the National Association of Builders. It is expected that about two hundred and fifty delegates and alternates will be present, in addition to a large_contingent of builders from abroad and the representation from this city. In another column we give the roll-call as it stool at the moment of going to press, with a list of the executive officers of the association and the standing committees.

How vast the industry is that will be represented in this convention can be seen from the short tables of building statistics given below. A moderate estimate of the amount expended annually in building in the cities that have sent delegations would not fall very far short, if at all, of \$300,000,000.

This will be the first convention of the kind that has been held in the metropolis. Quite apart from the honor of being selected for so important a meeting, that the convention is held here is, we believe, a peculiar piece of good fortune for the building trades of this city. New York is so vast a place, the interests, even in a single industry, are so various and so scattered that an opportunity for bringing its members together and welding them, as it were, into a single mass by the aid of a common purpose seldom presents itself, and a hope is very generally expressed that the members of the building trades, having come for once into close contact with one another, it will be easier to carry out in the future many schemes for reforms and organization that have been in the air for years without producing any great results.

During the convention The Record and Guide will report the proceedings for the National Association, and will issue a daily paper every morning devoted to the affairs of the convention, of which this is the first number. It will contain a report of each day's transactions, all the gossip of the convention, illustrations, special articles on architecture and building, the official announcements of the executive officers, chairmen of delegations, and many other features of interest to the delegates and their friends.

Building in the United States.

IN anticipation of the meeting of the National Association of Builders, The Record and Guide prepared a circular requesting information at to the amount of building done in 1890, and sent a copy thereof to the Mayors, not only of the forty cities represented in this convention, but to some twenty of the other largest cities throughout the country. Our object was to ascertain as far as possible the amount of money expended during one year in the construction of houses, and to guage thereby the importance of the building industry, compared with that of the other large industries.

Some five years ago we circulated a similar letter, but the returns therefrom were very meagre, owing principally to the fact that at the time comparatively few of the cities possessed any building department, and that consequently comparatively few of them were in a position to make returns. The attempt has been more successful this year. Buffalo is the largest city without a building department which answered our inquiry. In some of the other cities, Lawrence for instance, the returns are simply plausible estimates; and in others they have been compiled from the figures of the Board of Assessors.

The table, however, is necessarily incomplete, not only because we received no answers in a number of cases, but because some of the returns included alterations and some did not. As in the majority of cases, the figures for alterations have not been received, we have excluded them wherever they were separated from the totals. One more warning should also be premised. In a few of the large cities, the returns for which have not been received for 1890, we have incorporated the returns for 1889; and in two instances these figures are approximate, not strictly accurate. Of course, this would be manifestly unfair, if the table was prepared for the purpose of comparing the relative importance of the different cities as building centres, but we have had no such intention.

New York, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Jersey City, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass.	3,507 4,800 937 11,582 4,400	\$74,676,373 24,334,290 2,611,191 47,390,000 31,996,800
Philadelphia, Penn St. Louis, Miss	12,000 3,994 3,174	24,000,000 13,652,700 9,548,272
St. Paul, Minn	3,624 2,193 2,128	7,210,076 6,843,736 5,125,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,845 240 581	4,336,405 2,400,000 2,026,950
Providence, R. I	926 393	1,871,400 1,519,400
Nashville, Tenn	1,133 997 473	1,448,309 1,250,930 1,214,844
Portland, Me. Richmond, Va. Albany, N. Y	128 629 273	1,055,900 869,450 800,550
Lawrence, Mass Charleston, S. C Saginaw, Mich.	120 105 238	433,000 329,775 305,940
Totals	61,420	\$226,351,691

In considering a table of this character, it is useless, of course, to go very much into detail, or to claim more than an approximation to the truth. The building figures of the various cities are not always compiled by people who have had much practice in addition, and in several cases we have discovered errors of which a school-boy might be ashamed. Fortunately, however, the possibility of small mistakes do not have a sufficient effect on the general totals to warrant much uneasiness. That about 61,420 buildings were erected in twenty-five of our largest cities during the past year, and that these buildings cost somewhere near \$226,351,691 is a statement sufficiently near the truth to warrant some little generalization. We cannot, indeed, carry out our original intention of comparing the importance of the building industries to that of the other industries in the country. Even if we had received returns in full, there would still remain a vast number of buildings erected in the country which, under any circumstances, could not be included in the estimate. Furthermore, the statement of estimated costs of intended improvements rendered by builders very frequently is the reverse of accurate, the estimate being, perhaps, more frequently under than over the actual expenditure. For this and other reasons, any comparison which could be made would necessarily be unjust to the building interests, and we must content ourselves with an attempt to check, so far as possible, the total above given. This is by no means an easy matter. An estimate on the basis of population is utterly futile, for the amount and character of the building diverges so widely in different parts of the country that the fluctuating elements are more important than those which are con-This may be easily illustrated. The annual increase in population for the whole country is not far from 1,500,000; and for the accommodation of this increase, it would seem as if 300,000 dwellings ought to be erected during one year-assuming that five people constitute the average family. Now, 300,000 dwellings at an annual cost of only \$1,500 a piece would require an expenditure of \$450,000,000 per annum. The number of varying elements, however, deprive this calculation of any value whatsoever. In the first place, the flat and tenement house system, so largely developed in some of our large cities, and particularly in New York, at once reduces the number of houses and increases their cost enormously. Philadelphia erected 12,000 buildings at a mean cost of only about \$2,000 each. New York erects less than one-third that number of buildings at an average cost which is fully ten times greater. Then, of course, the dwellings in a community do not measure the buildings; they are the largest item in number, but are by no means so in cost. All the factories, hotels, theatres, office buildings, churches and the like would go to swell the total enormously, and though a great deal of labor by the census bureau might elicit some approximation of the effect of these elements on the totals, no agency with less authority and less complete organization could hope to get at figures that would be of the slightest value.

Nevertheless, taking all the elements into consideration, we do not believe that it would be an over-estimate to state that between 250,000 and 300,000 buildings are erected in this country in one year, and that something over \$500,000,000 are expended in their construction. Full returns from all the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants would certainly so enlarge the total which we give above, the number of buildings would be increased to 100,000, and their estimated cost to \$325,000,000. In the smaller cities the numerical total would augment in a larger proportion than the total in dollars. How this compares with the estimated annual expenditure in railways is easily calculated. During 1890, 6,000 miles of new track was built, which, at \$20,000 per mile, would make the outlay for this purpose \$120,000,000. Of course enormous sums are expended in improvements to existing lines, and this sum probably bears a larger proportion to the total yearly expenditure for new track than the expenditures for alterations to existing buildings bears to the expenditure for new structures; but after making due allow

ances for this fact it will be seen that the railway industry in this respect is not by any means as important as is the building industry.

The New York Trade Schools.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ENTERPRISE WHICH THE CONVENTION WILL VISIT TO-DAY.

The New York Trade Schools, which the delegates to the National Convention will visit this afternoon, were established about nine years ago by Col. and Mrs. Auchmuty with the object of instructing young men in certain trades, and of enabling those already learning those trades to improve themselves.

The school is conducted on the principle of teaching thoroughly how work should be done, and leaving the quickness and aptitude of a first-class mechanic to be acquired in actual work after leaving the schools. Full wages have been obtained by graduates within six months to two years after leaving the schools, and this is the strongest recommendation which can be made in their favor.

The instruction in the Trade Schools is both manual and scientific. There are classes in bricklaying and plastering, the instruction including the building of piers, arches, flues, 'firaplaces, setting sills and lintels, corbelling, the strength of walls, thrust of arches, mixing and properties of mortar, cement, etc. There are classes in plumbing, the instruction being in lead seams, overcast joints, cup-joints, horizontal wipe and branch joints, upright wipe joints, etc., caulking, sand bends, etc., as well as drainage, ventilation, boilers, tanks, pumps, etc. In carpentry the students are taught the uses of various tools, as well as planing, mortising, tenoning, panel framing, partition setting, laying floors, etc. They are also taught house, sign and fresco painting—fancy, lining, gilding, graining, work in flat colors and polish white, etc. In stone-cutting the student is carried through the various stages, first commencing with the squaring of an irregular block of stone and then finishing the surface in various ways, such as rubbed, tooled, bush-hammered, random-pointed, tooth-chiseled, etc. He is then taught to cut chamfers, simple mouldings, return mouldings, and raised and sunken panels. There are also blacksmith and tailoring shops, the latter under the ægis of the Merchant Tailors' Society.

The delegates will this afternoon have an opportunity of seeing the workmanship turned out by the different classes in the various branches, and this will show them what a great and valuable work is being accomplished. They will take away with them an experience which should lay the foundation for trade schools in many cities throughout the Union, for there is no doubt that the crying evil of the day, in educational matters, is that the youth of our country are crammed with too much brain work, while handiwork is negleted. The education of the future must be industrial as well as mental. The work of life requires both.

It should be added that the attendance at the schools during the first season was 30, and this had increased in the ninth season to 520, exclusive of the students of architecture of Columbia College. Those who attended the evening classes came from New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, Staten Island and elsewhere; while those attending the day classes were from such distant States as California, Alabama, Colorado, Michigan, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, etc., as well as from Ontario and Nova Scotia. That students will come such great distances, and become residents of New York during their studies, is strong evidence of the value attached to the trade schools.

Col. Auchmuty has invited the delegates and others visiting the convention to be present this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a reception will be held in the main hall, followed by an address by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Visitors are advised that the easiest way to reach the schools is by the 3d avenue elevated road to 67th street station, then turning two blocks to the east. The schools are on 1st avenue, between 67th and 68th streets. There will also be stages in waiting at the Convention Hall, 23d street and 6th avenue, about 1.30 P. M., to convey delegates to the schools.

Among the prominent New Yorkers who will be present at the reception are Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Morris K. Jesup, Wm. E. Dodge, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Prof. Eggleston, F. A. Schermerhorn, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. Butterfield, Cornelius Vanderbilt, President Webb, of the College of York, John I. Kane, David Lydis, Fred'k Sheldon, Thomas Meyer, Sam'l Bridgeham and Wm. H. Webb. If possible Charles B. Tappen, the oldest member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradsmen and a veteran of the war of 1812 will also be present.

COL. AUCHMUTY'S INVITATION.

Col. Auchmuty requests the pleasure of your company at the New York Trade Schools, 1st avenue, 67th and 68th streets, on Monday, February 9th, 1891, at 2 P. M., to meet the delegates to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Master Builders of the United States.

NEW York, January 28, 1891

PROGRAMME AT THE NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOLS.

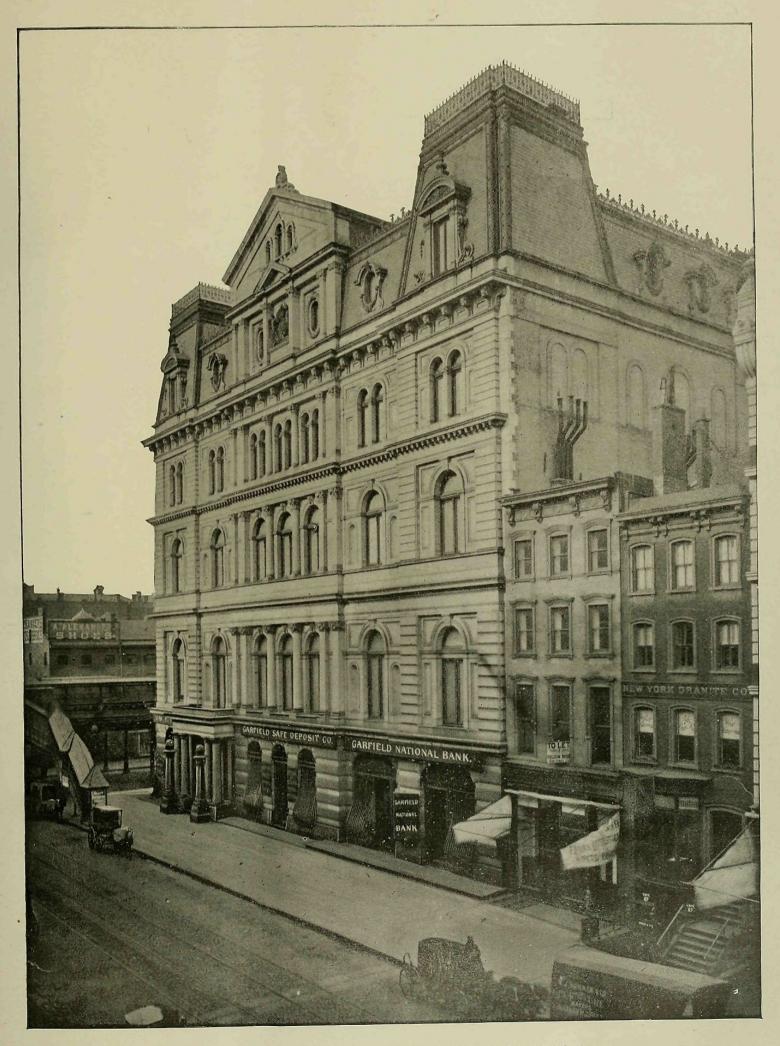
Reception of the delegates and invited guests in the hall of the New York Trade Schools, 2 to 2.30 P.M.

Inspection of the bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, house, sign and fresco painting, carpent; y, stone-cutting, blacksmiths, and tailoring departments of the New York Trade Schools, 2,30 to 3.30 p. m.

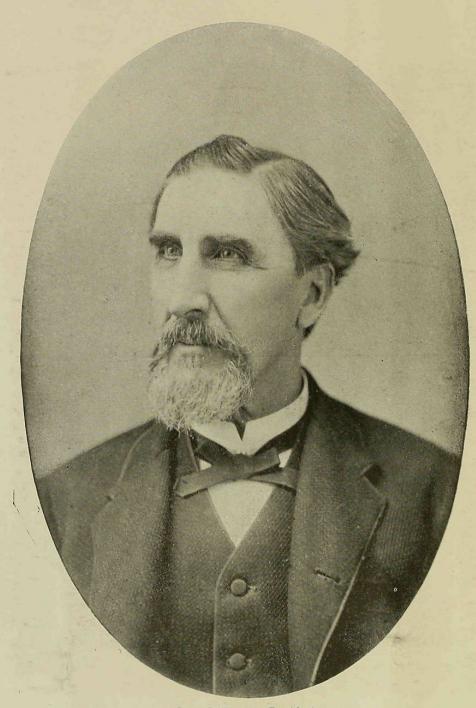
Address by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York, at 3.30 P. M.

Visitors will be received in the plumbing, painting, stone-cutting and tailoring departments, by the Trade School Committees appointed by the Master Plumbers' Association of New York, the Master Painters' and Decorators' Society of New York, the Master Freestone Cutters' Association of New York, and the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York, and in the hall by the Trade School Committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York.

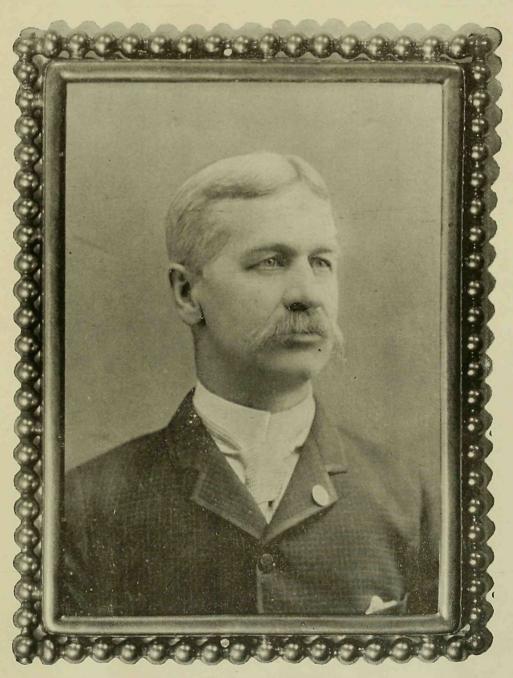
Trade School Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association—Messrs. Edward Murphy, Frank Reynolds, T. J. Tuomey, W. R. Bracken and Col. Geo. D. Scott.



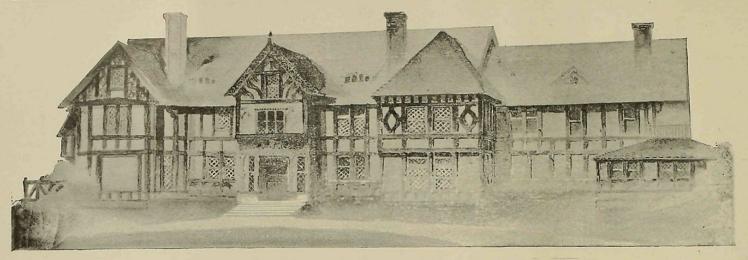
The Masonic Temple, northeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.



JOHN J. TUCKER, President.

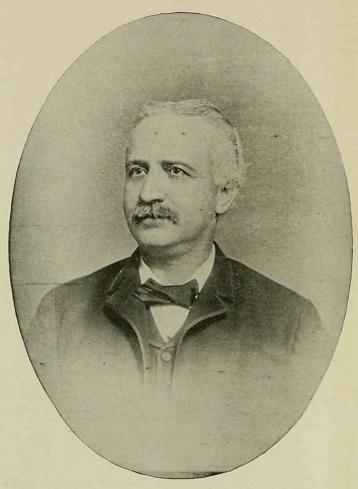


WILLIAM H. SAYWARD, Secretary.

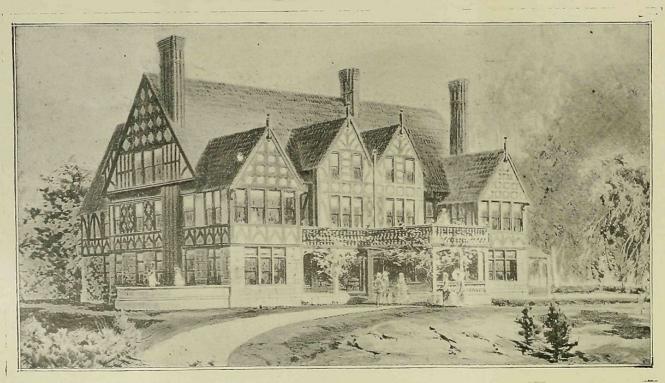


Country House to be erected for Stanley Mortimer, at Hempstead, L. 1.

James Brown Lord, Architect.



Stephen M. Wright, Secretary, Mechanics' and Traders' Eachange.



Residence to be erected for Richard Mortimer, at Tuxedo Park.

James Brown Lord, Architect

Trade School Committee of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Society of New York—Messrs. Walter Reid, John Beattie, H. D. Moeller, Theodore C. Johansmeyer, T. L. Taylor and Joseph Scott.

Trade School Committee of the Master Freestone Cutters' Association of New York—Messrs. B. A. Williams, James Hughes and William Light.

Trade School Committee of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York—L. S. Davidson, chairman; Geo. France, secretary; Andrew Patterson, E. N. Doll, A. F. Muller, Conrad Muller, Jules C. Weiss, Jno. J. Kennedy, J. M. Jenkins, F. Sonnenburg and Berkley R. Merwin, ex-officio.

Trade School Committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York—Messrs. Thomas J. Fitch, George T. Dollinger, B. A. Williams, John H. McCullagh, Carlton W. Nason and Albert G. Bogert, ex-officio.

Men Who Have Made the Convention a Success.

— I.—

MARC EIDLITZ.

Those who have never been connected with the arrangements for a national convention will probably hardly realize the vast amount of time, thought and labor connected with the details. There are a thousand and one matters to attend to, and had it not been for the fact that the work of perfecting the details had been in progress for months, things might not have run as smoothly as they are now doing in the able hands of the various committees and their chairmen.

There is no one to whom greater credit is due for the success of the arrangements for the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Association of Builders than Marc Eidlitz. He has devoted much of his time, day and night, for weeks past, to the various details connected with the work, and this has all been done with a quiet unostentatiousness that has won the admiration of his colleagues.

To Marc Eidlitz belongs the credit for being the first to impress upon the building interests of this city the value and importance of such an organization as the National Convention of Builders. It was due to his efforts that the Mason Builders' Association of New York took an active part in the early organization of the National Association, and he was present in person at Chicago when the first annual convention took place in that city in 1887. Since then he has taken a strong interest in the welfare and development of the association, and, notwithstanding the early diffidence of members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, he succeeded in convincing that body of the importance of joining the association, and now no exchange is more enthusiastic in its support.

Mr. Eidlitz has been delegate-at-large from New York to the National Association ever since its first convention. He is Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements for the Convention of 1891, Chairman of the General Committee of the Executive Committee, and ex-officio member of all sub-committees. He is also President of the Building Trades' Club, and has accomplished much to advance its growth, and to obtain for it the attention and support of the building interests. Some seventy meetings have been held by various committees in connection with the arrangements, both business and social, which have been made for the convention, and he has not been absent from a single meeting.

Mr. Eidlitz was born in Bohemia, and is sixty-five years old. He came to the United States when quite a youth. He commenced business as a mason builder in 1852, and since then he has erected some of the most prominent buildings in New York City. Among these are the Astor Library, Steinway Hall, the Metropolitan Opera House, Gallatin Bank, Seaman's Savings Bank, Eagle Fire Insurance Company, Schermerhorn and Astor office buildings, and the Eden Musee, Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Western Electric and other buildings, as well as nearly all the largest hospitals fn the city. He has also built many prominent residences, including those of J. Pierpont Morgan, Ogden Gcelet, Robert L. Stuart, etc.

During the last few years he has retired from active work in building, having accepted the position of President of the Germania Bank. His name will continue in the annals of the building community through his sons, Messrs. Otto M. and J. R. Eidlitz, to whom the supervision of his business has been relegated.

Acceptances to Banquet So Far Received.

Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, President Board of Aldermen; Messrs. Thos. C. T. Crain, Chamberlain New York City; Oliver Barrett, Guy Gulgin, and Richard T. Davies, Treasurer, Officers Gen. Soc. M. & T.; Robert Sinclair, President, and Hiram Snyder, Treasurer, Officers Building Material Exchange; Dirdsal Cornell, Thos. E. Crimmins, Hon. Grover Cleveland, Hon. Wm. H. Webb, Hon. Andrew Carnegie, Hon. John L. Wilkie, Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Hon. John Dar. agh, Hon Carlisle Norwood, Hon. Gen. D. Butterfield, Rev. Talbot Chambers, Messrs. C. W. Sweet, H. W. Desmond, J. T. Lindsey, W. T. Comstock, Foster Coates, Montgomery Schuyler, A. J. Post, H. G. Gabay, Mitchell Halliday, Leopold Eidlitz, Geo. B. Post, David Jardine, A. F. De Oench, R. W. Gibson, Chas. Debevoise, L. De Coppet Berg, W. Rutherford Mead, James E. Ware, C. L. W. Eidlitz, J. W. Bessell, James Curran, Wm. E. Eldred, Chas. T. Galloway, Wm. A. Gaskell, Wm. H. Hand, James I. Healy, Edw. Jeans, Geo. F. Kreischer, Daniel J. Kane, Joseph H. Loughman, Henry Maurer, John M. Mossman, Donald Mitchell, John E. Nicholson, James Thompson, Thos. E. Trippler, Jr., Edw. B. Tompkins, Charles A. Tucker, John A. Taylor, R. W. Treffenbegr, J. W. Vaughn, Fred'k Van Court, Geo. T. Wills, Horatio Watson, Jacob V. Meyers.

For the information of those desiring to communicate with the delegates from other cities, we give below the hotels at which they are staying. In some cases the delegates from a particular city are not at the same hotel, and those desiring to reach them, by letter or in person, should take note of this:

At the Imperial Hotel—Cincinnati, Boston, Chicago and St. Paul.

At the Fifth Avenue—Philadelphia, St. Louis, Rochester and Worcester. At the Ashland House—Worcester, Providence, Grand Rapids and Sioux City.

At the Normandy-Baltimore.

At the Gilsey House-Rochester, Cleveland (a part of), and Omaha.

At the Coleman House—Cleveland (a part of), and St. Joseph.

At the Continental—Buffalo and Kansas City.

DAILY PROGRAMME

OF THE

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

MONDAY.-MORNING SESSION.

Opening Address by the President, Mr. John J. Tucker.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials.

Presentation of Credentials.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Distribution of Souvenir Badges furnished by the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New York.

Visit to Col. Auchmuty's New York Trades Schools.

TUESDAY .- MORNING SESSION.

Offering of Resolutions.

Appointment of Committee to report time and place of next Convention, and to nominate officers for the coming year.

Report of Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Report of Standing Committee.

Report of Special Committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of request of National Association of Fire Engineers for appointment of delegates to a Joint Committee of Fire Engineers, Architects, Builders and Building Inspectors, to frame a uniform building ordinance.

Consideration of amendment to Art. IV. of the Constitution so that persons serving a term as president shall become permanent directors.

Presentation of the "Legal Aspects of Boycotts and Strikes," by Mr. John L Wilkie, of New York.

WEDNESDAY.-MORNING SESSION.

Consideration of Report of Committee on Form of Arbitration.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of Report of Committee on Reforms in Methods of Sub-contracting.

THURSDAY.-MORNING SESSION.

Consideration of Report of Committee on Uniform Contract.

Consideration of Report of Committee on Builders' Security Company.

Continuation of discussions which may have been unfinished at previous sessions,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Report of the Committee on Time and Place of next Convention and on Nomination of Officers.

Election of officers.

Naming and election of directors.

Unfinished business.

Treasurer,

FRIDAY.

Visit to the Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, for inspection of its Building Material Exhibit, Trade Schools, etc.

SATURDAY.-MORNING.

Final meeting for action on any unfinished business. Adjournment.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

OFFICERS, 1890.

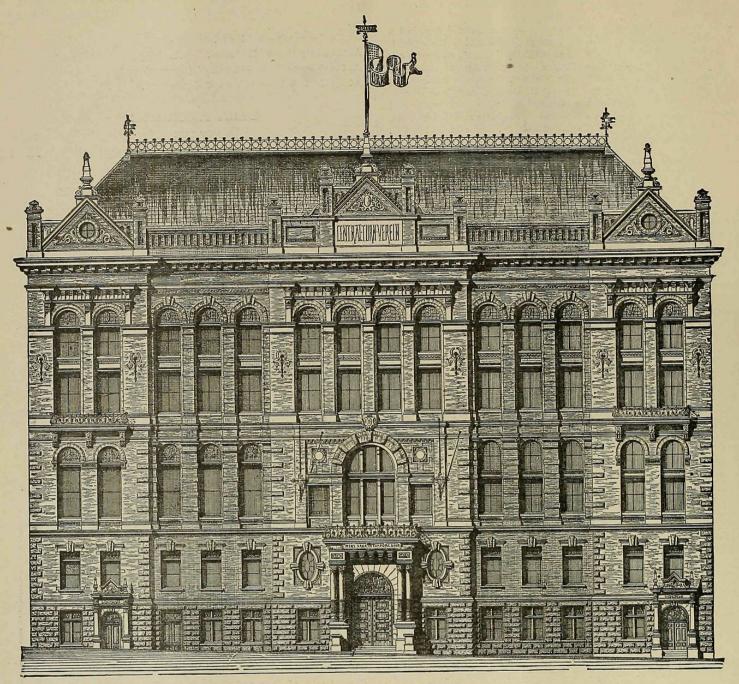
President, John J. Tucker, 37 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

First Vice-President, ARTHUR MCALLISTER, 20 Newton Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Vice-President, ANTHONY ITTNER, 8 North Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Wm. H. Sayward, 164 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE TAPPER, 159 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.



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STANDING COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

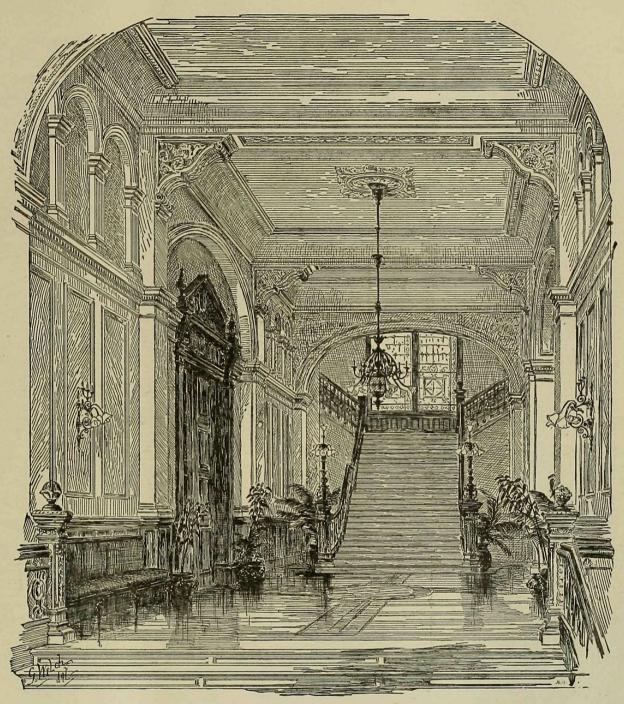
L	EGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.	
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WM. A. KELLY,	1316 Charlotte Street.	Kansas City, Mo.
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STACY REEVES,		Philadelphia, Pa.
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	164 Devonshire Street.	
ABRAHAM RASNER,	Builders' Exchange.	Pittsburg, Pa.
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JOHN DECLUE,	9th Street.	St. Joseph, Mo.
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A. McAllister,	3 National Life Building.	Cleveland, Ohio
	20 Newton Street.	
MARC EIDLITZ,	123 East 72d Street.	New York, N. Y.

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37 West 12th Street.	
JOHN S. STEVENS,	Philadelphia, Pa.
130 North 6th Street.	
WILLIAM H. SAYWARD,	Boston, Mass.
164 Devonshire Street.	

ROLL-CALL OF DELEGATES

TO

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS,

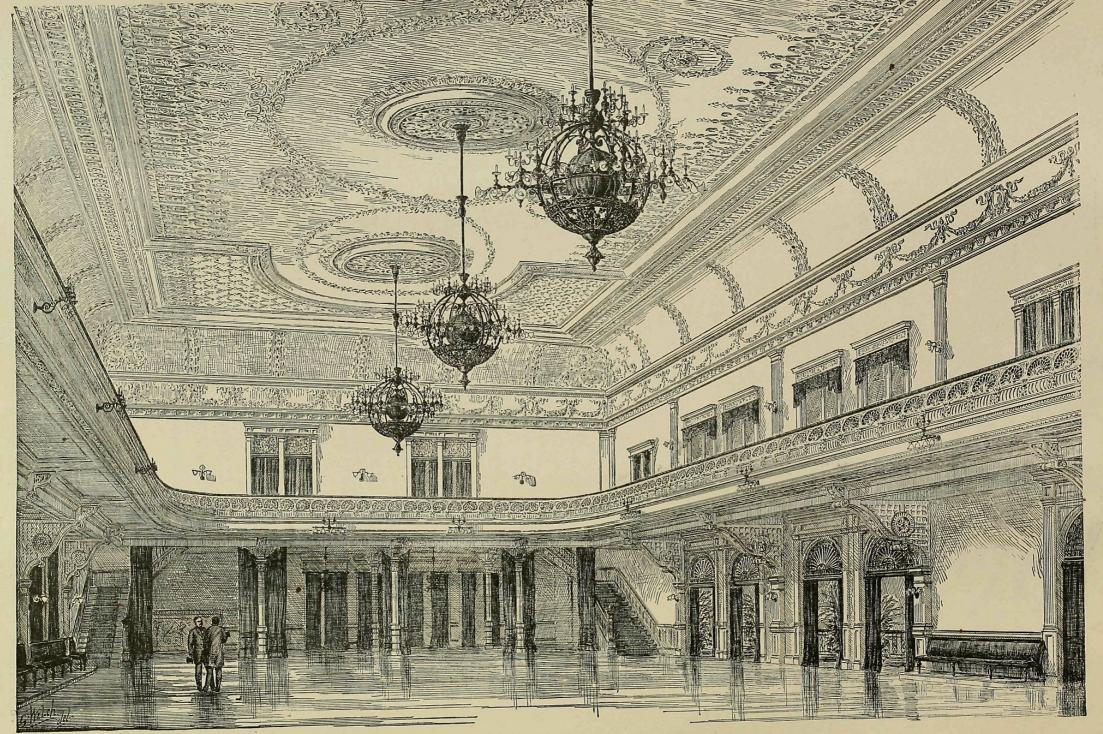
NEW YORK CITY.

B	ALTIMORE, MD.
Delegates.	Alternates.
I. F. ADAMS,	P. M. WAMBLE, JR.,
I. HELTY,	GEO. W. STARR,
JEFF. I. WALSH.	I. S. FILBERT.
F	BOSTON, MASS.

Alternates.
IRA G. HERSEY,
ISAAC F. WOODBURY,
LOUIS F. PERRY, Delegates.
O. W. Norcross, ELISHA LITTLEFIELD, E. NOYES WHITCOMB, GEORGE H. ELDER. JAMES SMITH. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Alternates. Delegates.
John Feist, C. I. CLOSE, C. A. RUPP. M. T. BYRNE. CHICAGO, ILL.

Alternates. Delegates.GEORGE C. PRUSSING-at large, W. P. KETCHAM, GEORGE A. FULLER, H. MARTIN, C. B. KIMBALL, GEORGE TAPPER, JOSEPH DOWNEY, JOHN ANGUS, C. C. BISHOP, W. M. CRILLY, John Rawle, W. H. Alsip, C. W. Gindele,



Ball Room of the Central Turn Verein-To be visited by the Convention to-day.

February 9, 1891 M. B. MADDEN, J. B. SIMPSON, R. H. HUMPHREY, J. G. McCarthy, R. VIERLING. F. E. SPOUNER. W. GOLDIE, D. FREEMAN, D. V. PURINGTON, E. KIRK, JR., P. B. WIGHT. W. G. OLIVER. CINCINNATI, OHIO. Alternates. Delegates. D. W. C. BELLVILLE, ROBERT CARLISLE, S. D. TIPPETT, CHAS. B. STEVENSON. SAMUEL TAPPAN. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Alternate. C. C. DEWSTOE. S. Towson. DENVER, COL, Alternates. Delegates. WM. J. HILL, JOHN D. MCGILVRAY, R. C. GREENLIE. WM. G. PARKHURST. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Delegates. Alternates. J. B. WARE, H. M. REYNOLDS, JOHN RAWSON. JAMES CURTIS. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Alternates. A. M. KUHN, GEO. W. STANLEY.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Delegates.
B. F. SWAIN, Alternates. JOHN T. SEDDON, DAVID PULLMAN, A. O. SMITH. W. U. LOWVETT, GEORGE DUGAN. CAPT. GOSS. C. A. BROCKETT. LOUISVILLE, KY. Delegates. Alternates. JOSEPH H. PETER. THOMAS ARMSTRONG. LOWELL, MASS. Delegates JOHN H. COGGESHALL, JAS. W. BENNETT, WM. H. STAPLES. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Delegates. L. I. MILLER, Alternates. ARTHUR H. VOGEL. G. DUNK. C. F. KINDT. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Delegates. Alternates. GEORGE W. LIBBY, H. N. LEIGHTON, E. F. Dodson. I. S. BOWER. F. R. PETTEBONE. NEW YORK, N. Y. Alternates. Delegates. C. T. WILLS, RICHARD DEEVES, DANIEL HERBERT, C. Andruss. WILLIAM C. SMITH, A. G. BOGERT, JNO. J. ROBERTS, JNO. MCGLENSEY, J. J. MANOR, E. P. LEONARD, A. DICKINSON. A. T. CAMPBELL. J. M. CANDA. GEO. MOORE SMITH. OMAHA, NEB. Delagates Alternates. RICHARD SMITH, ACOB J. JOBST, A. SCHALL. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Alternates. Delegates. WM. HARKNESS, JR -at large, JOHN KISTERBOCK, STACY REEVES, F. M. HARRIS, JOHN S. STEVENS, CHAS. GILLINGHAM, D. L. WORLPPER, WM. B. IRVINE, 'URRELL DOBBINS, SAMUEL HART, JOHN J. WEAVER, GEORGE WATSON. PETER GRAY. PORTLAND, ME. Delegates. J. J. FEENEY, R W JACKSON. PEORIA, ILL. Delegates VALENTINE JOBST, F. B HASBROOK. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Delegates Alternates. SPENCER B. HOPKINS, F C. MARKHAM, JAMES C. GAFF. JAMES D. STUART. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, MO. 1 Delegates. ANTHONY ITTNER, J. B. LEGG, WM. M. ANDERSON, WM. A. RUTTER, WM. J. BAKER, PATRICK MULCAHY. ST. PAUL, MINN. Alternates. Delegates. GEORGE J. GRANT, EDWARD E. SCRIBNER, J. W. MAKINSON, S. P. SPATES, WM. M. YOUNG. JOHN H. DONOHUE. SIOUX CITY, IOWA. Alternates. Delegates. FRANK CLARK, F. F. BECK, I. A. HARRIS. GEO. BUCHANAN. SYRACUSE, N. Y. Delegates.
John Moore. Alternates. H, F. CRAWFORD, J. A. ISLEY, JAMES E. BAKER. C. F. WISCHOON, JR. WASHINGTON, D. C. Alternates. Delegates. FRED. W. PELLING, CHAS. A. LANGLEY, D. T. McCarthy, MORGAN THOMAS, H. A. JONES. ALBERT STEPHENS. WILMINGTON, DEL. Alternates. Delegates.
L. T. GRUBLE, ALFRED GANTHOROP, WM. H. FOULK. A. L. JOHNSON. WORCESTER, MASS.
Alternates.
C. A. VAUGHN, Delegates. JASPER DARLING, WM. E. DEARBORN. GEORGE D. WEBB, JESSE SMITH. A Story Ab ut Building Stone-In Daily Chapters. CHAPTER I. During the Convention of the National Association of Builders it is our purpose to notice, in the limited space at our disposal, the subject of building stones, one probably as little written about as any in the very many other elements which go to make up the perfect and completed building, and yet one which vexes the architect more, and with which most of that overworked profession is more bored by solicitors for patronage than any other; nor when one stops to analyze the question are these conditions to be much wondered at. The kinds, qualities and quantities of each variety and the varieties of building stones are legion. Each day almost something new is presented, either of new quarries of well-known kinds of rocks or new varieties, so that instead of, as in the past it was a question of how best to utilize, shape and fashion Cornecticut brown stone, or how to adapt North River blue stone, or how Jersey could be worked in and get within the limit of the "appropriation;" the questions now are, how can the existing surroundings be best made to serve as a background or setting for the building or system on which I am engaged, and with what stones can I bring out the effects of the particular buildings my client or I saw when abroad. With the more scholarly and traveled clientage and professionals, the taste has broadened, and where the sombre brown stone of fifty (or say twenty-five) years ago was good enough for the best, it now is in a great measure relegated to the tenement or the cheaper grade of dwellings; indeed so distasteful has it become to some architects, that they decline to name it in their specifications; and although such are the conditions, it is considered as and kept in stock by the general stone-cutter as the standard With the more traveled and artistic architects, those who are the observers, the light shades have been for the last few years the most popular, and to carry out their ideas the colitic limestones from Indiana and Kentucky have found great favor. These under analysis show something better than the Portland and Bath English oolites, such as were employed in the erection of old Peterboro Cathedral (eighth century) and St. Paul's, London (seventeenth century), showing from 92 to 98 per cent of pure carbonite By far the largest field, as well as the one producing the best of this variety, is at Bedford, the county seat of Lawrence County, Indiana, where are located around this pleasant little town of 3,000, about fifteen quarries, which in the aggregate produce more stone than is quarried in any other town in this country. So great has been the demand for this stone that the supply has been closely drawn upon, and the quarries worked to their fullest capacity and only closed with weather too severe to longer continue, till now it takes the greater part of the rolling stock of one rail-

two years.

Alternates.

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H. H. EDGERTON, F. C. SEITZ.

T. W. FINNCANE. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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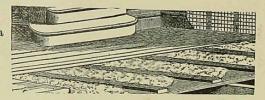
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Essex County Insane Asylum, New Jersey.

New York Hospital.

Yosemite Apartment House, 62d St. and Park Av.,

New York.

New Jersey State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains,

N.J.

Fourth Avenue Horse Car Stables, New York City. United States Electric Light Buildings, Newark, N. J. Clark's Mile End Thread Works, Newark, N. J. Nairn Linoleum Works, Newark, N. J. Edison Electric Plants at Newark and Orange, N. J. Henry Clausen's Malt House, 71st St. and East River. Plaza Hotel. 59th St. and 5th Av., New York. Deutscher Verein, 59th St. and 6th Av., New York.

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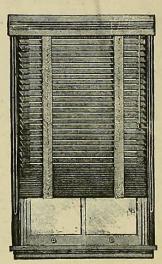
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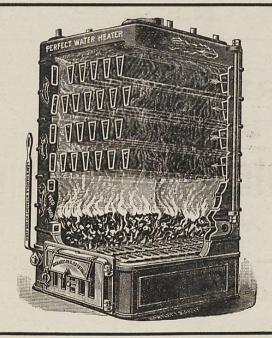
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